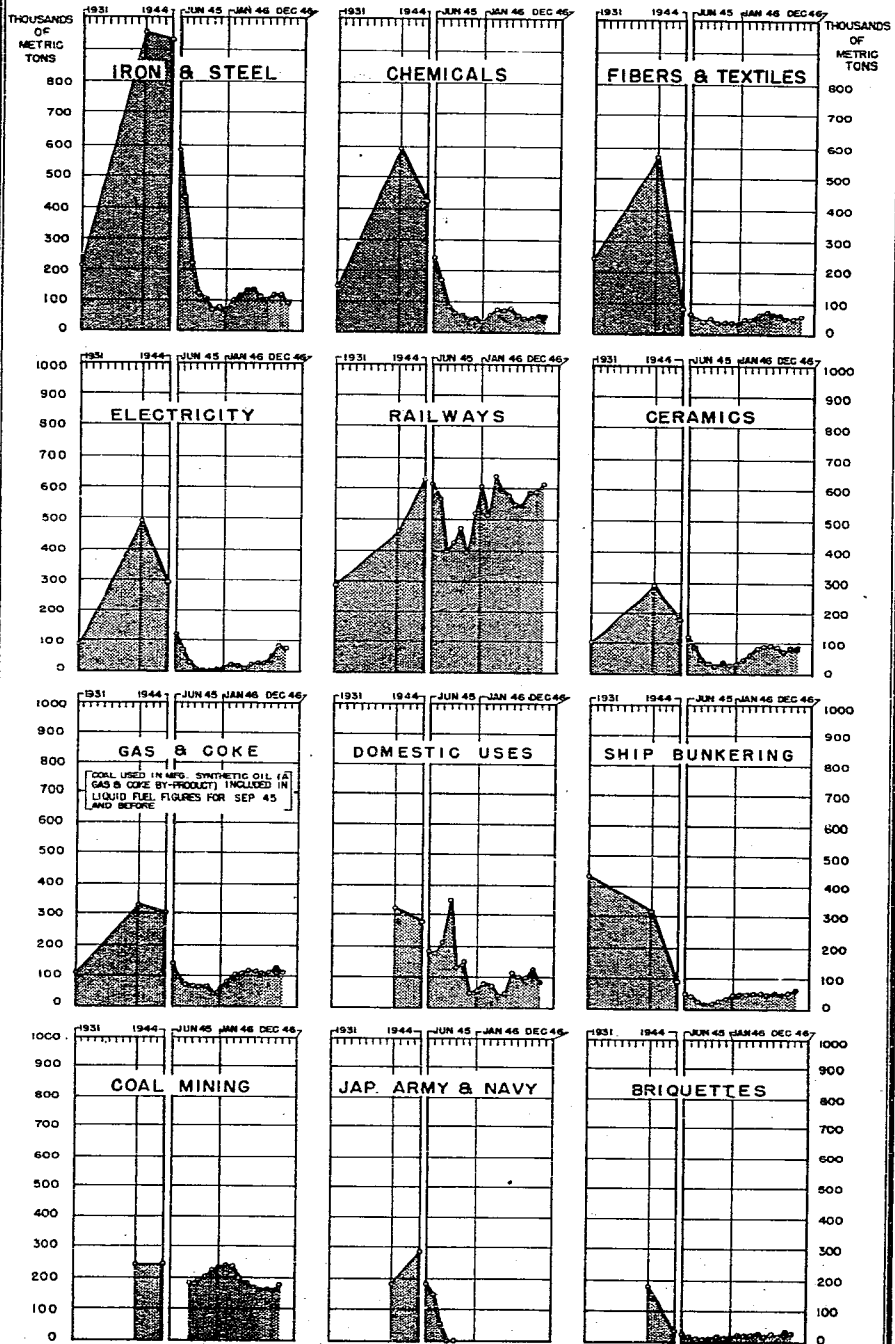


COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946



NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. OCTOBER 1946 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL CONTROL BOARD.

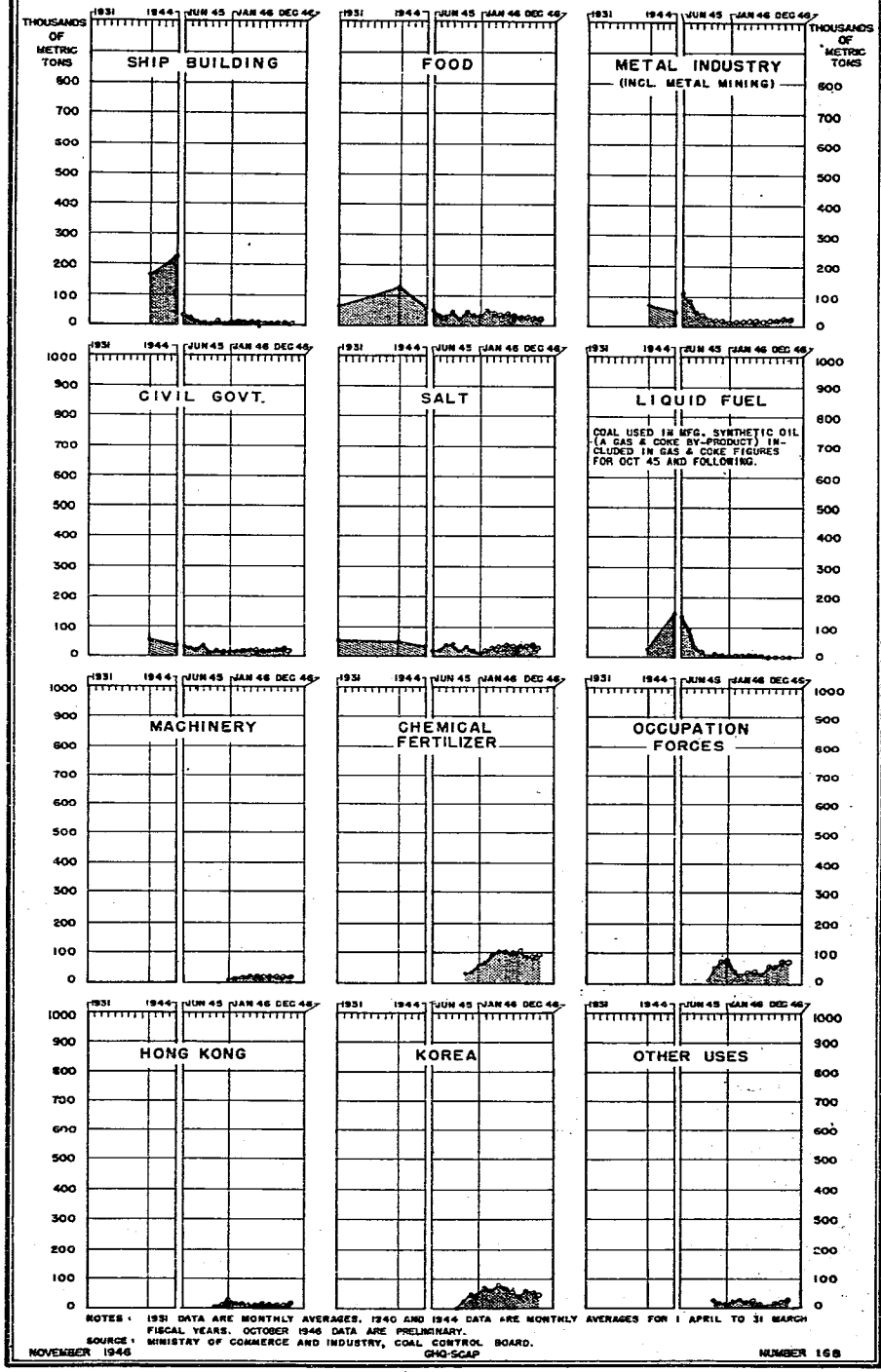
NOVEMBER 1946

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 16A

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946

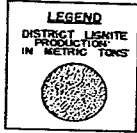
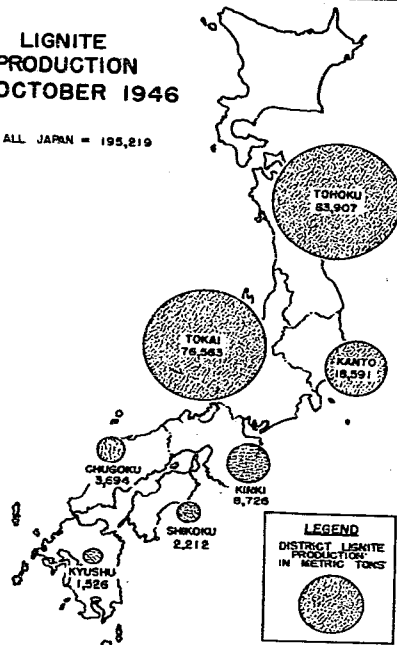


LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES

DISTRICTS — JAPAN

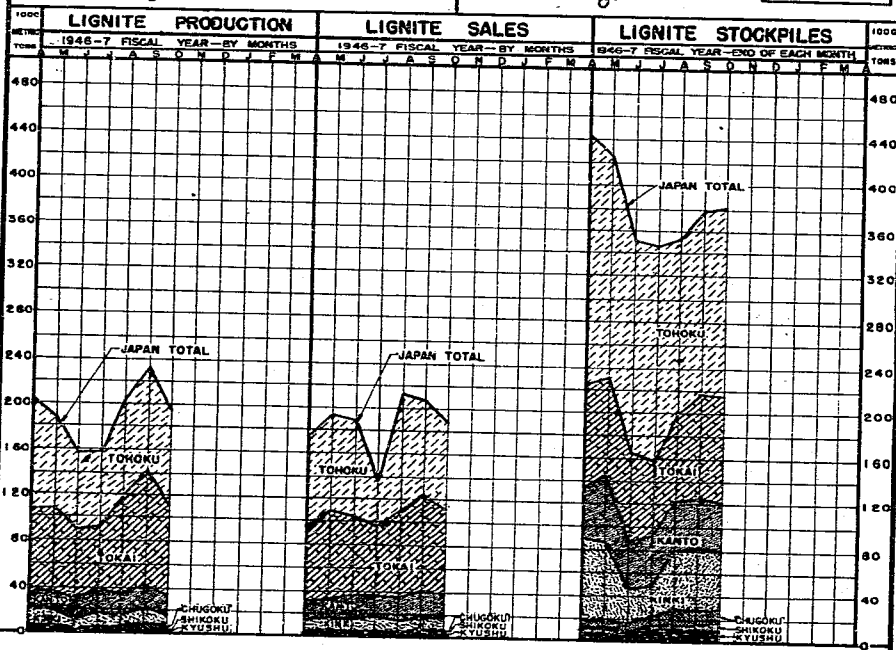
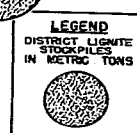
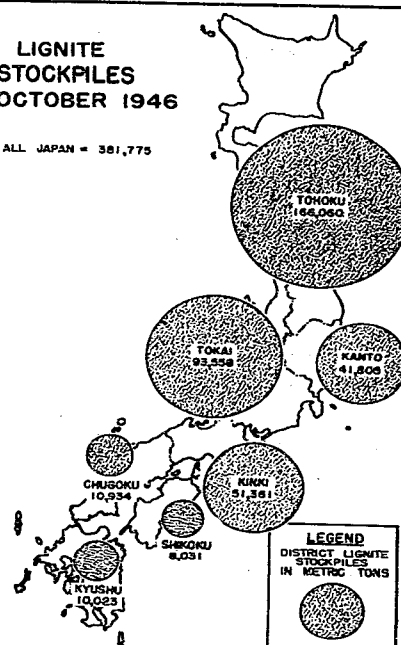
LIGNITE PRODUCTION OCTOBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 195,219



LIGNITE STOCKPILES OCTOBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 381,775



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL BOARD.

Distribution Plan

16. A government-appointed committee submitted a new coal distribution plan calling for distribution through the agency of a central corporation and eight district corporations operating autonomously.

17. The Government proposed establishment of separate controls over purchase, sale and distribution of lignite of more than 3,500 calorific value, or 65 to 70 percent of total production.

The Government favors separate lignite controls to preclude domination of lignite producers by coal producers and prevent resumption of discriminatory allocations of mining materials and financial aid.

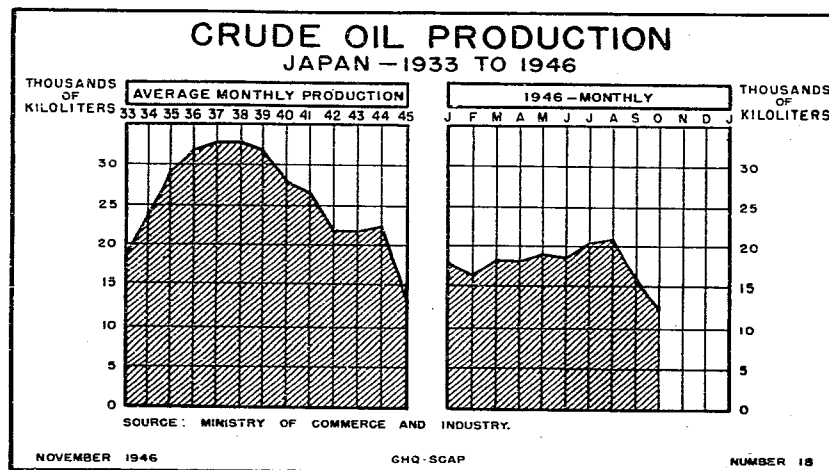
PETROLEUM

Oil Production

18. The 12-day general strike at the Imperial Oil Company limited October production to 12,496 kiloliters, 3,195 kiloliters below September and the lowest since the Occupation began.

19. During the first week of the strike production fell to 1,023 kiloliters, the lowest weekly output since 1890. In the two weeks following the settlement 8,627 kiloliters were produced, close to average production.

20. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry estimates crude oil production for the current fiscal year at 226,320 kiloliters.



Asphalt Production

21. Asphalt deposits being mined in Akita Prefecture contain 15,000 available tons of asphaltic clay.

Conversion of sludge residues from a refinery sludge pond at Akita into asphaltic premixture for pavements is being undertaken by the Nippon Pavement Company which is constructing a factory for this purpose with a yearly capacity of 6,000 tons.

MINING INDUSTRY

22. Sixteen of the 25 mineral commodities reported in September showed an increase over August production. No significant changes occurred in October.

Copper

23. September copper output was 1,799 metric tons.

Lead and Zinc

24. Lead content of concentrates produced in September totaled 451 metric tons, zinc 777. Insufficient power for refining, absence of imports and inadequate local sources are creating a lead shortage. Japan previously supplied 12 percent of its own needs.

Iron Ore, Sulfur and Pyrite

25. Iron ore production was 52,766 metric tons in September, sulfur 2,356 and pyrite 51,252.

Gold and Silver

26. Gold production in September was 133 kilograms, silver 3,799.

SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke.	1
Metal Industries.	2
Rubber.	11
Petroleum	12
Cement.	13
Construction.	14
Shipbuilding	16
Chemical Industries	19
Machinery	28

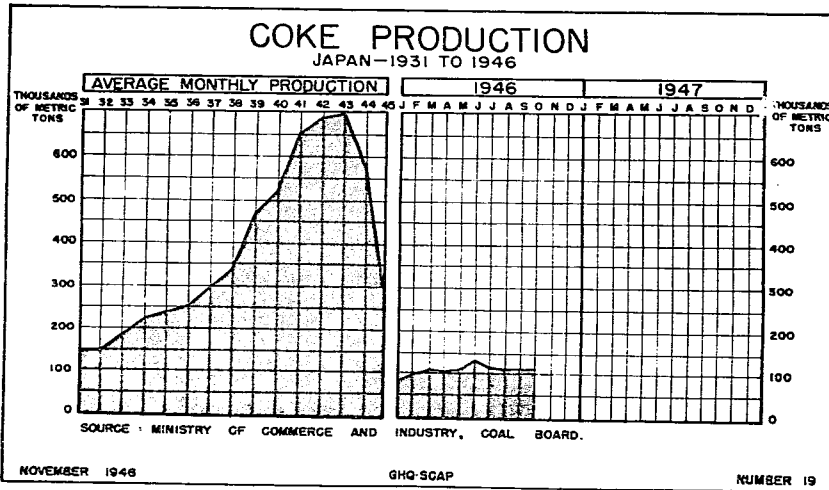
COKE

1. October coke production remained at the September level of 118,000 metric tons. Lack of coal continued to retard production. Coal stockpiles total 33,000 metric tons and coke stocks 44,000 metric tons. Estimated production for November is 107,000 metric tons.

OCTOBER COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	50,620	52,880
Metal mining and refining	2,750	3,081
Metal industry	4,170	5,905
Shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing	20,470	24,788
Ceramics (including cement)	1,590	1,534
Chemical fertilizer	30,300	26,326
Chemical industry	5,040	3,505
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	700	401
Others	1,260	2,247
Reserve	<u>5,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	122,400	120,667

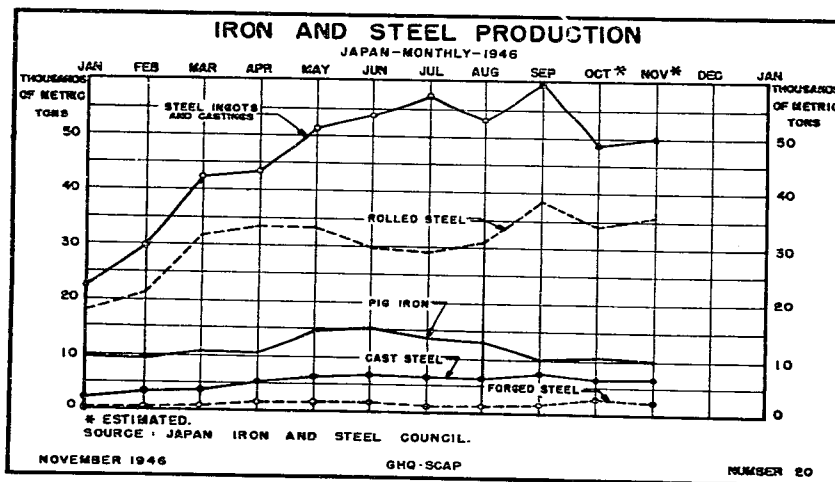
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

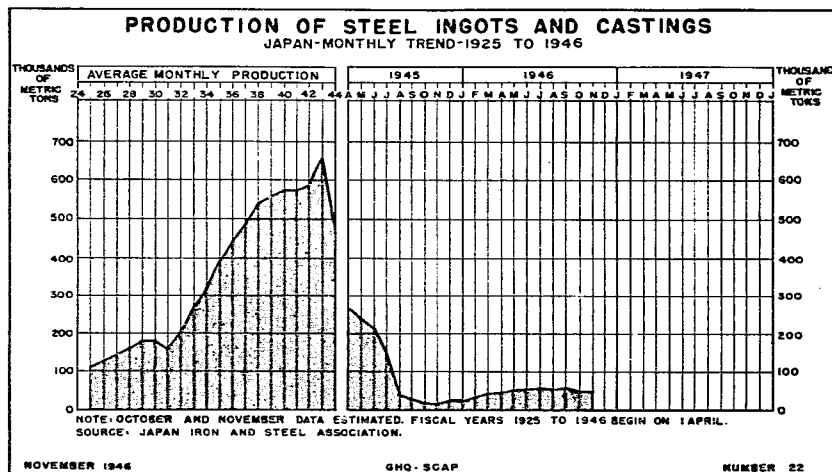
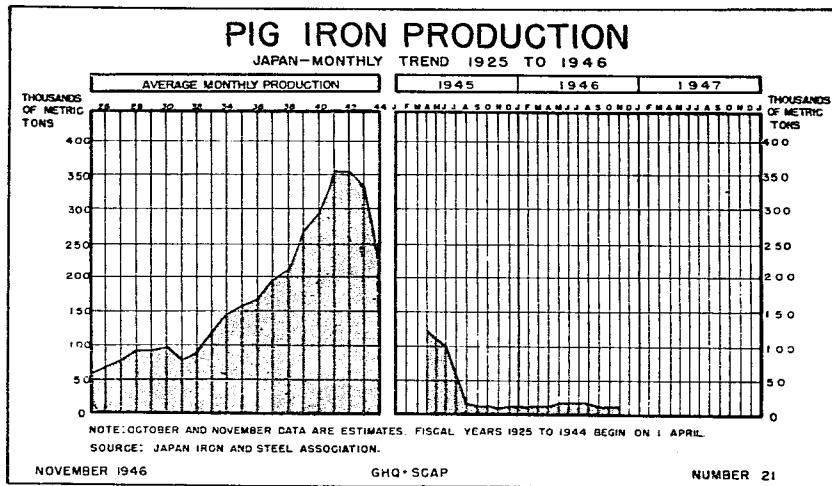


METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Continued low production of coal and difficulties in its distribution were responsible for the decline in the production of steel ingots and rolled steel products. The accompanying charts show monthly production for the iron and steel industry.



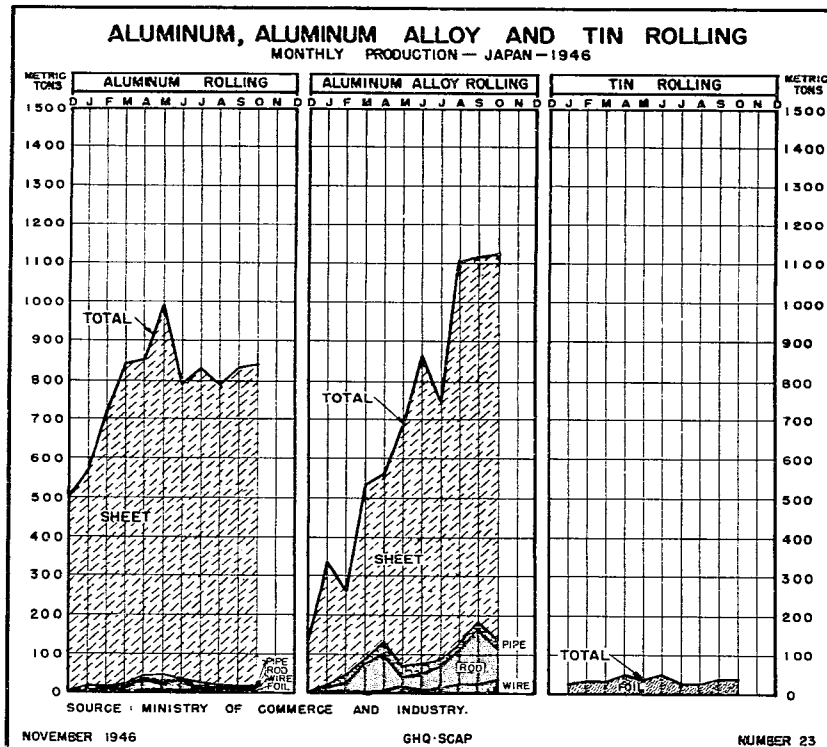


Light Metals

3. October aluminum production increased from 836 to 913 metric tons. Of this 432 tons were reduced from alumina in six plants and 481 tons were reclaimed from scrap and dross in seven plants. All aluminum metal produced since operations were resumed in January 1946 has been secondary metal.

The Light Metal Supply and Adjustment Society currently purchases aluminum at ¥ 25,000 per ton and resells to industrial consumers for ¥ 17,000. The difference of ¥ 8,000 per ton is paid by the Government in the form of a subsidy.

4. Production of aluminum, aluminum alloy and tin rolling products for 56 operating plants is shown in the following chart.



Copper

5. October production of blister copper was 3,242 metric tons and refined copper 3,226 metric tons, increases of 396 and 310 metric tons respectively over September. See chart at top of page 134.

6. Rolled copper and copper alloy production was 3,715 metric tons in October, an increase of 471 tons over September.

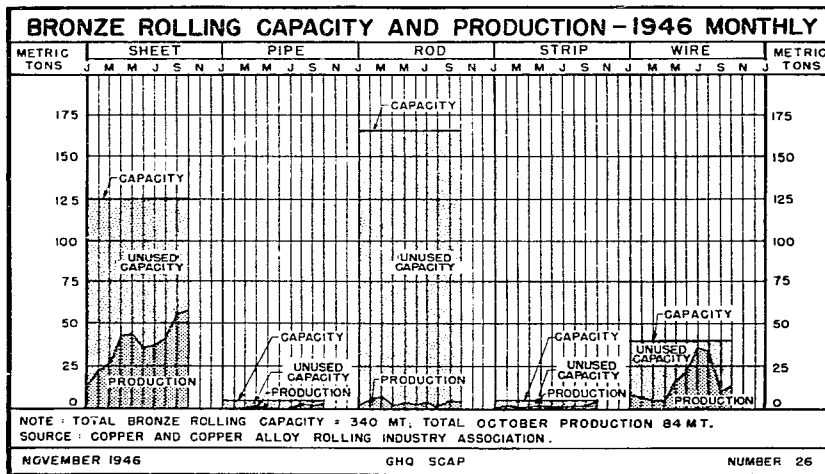
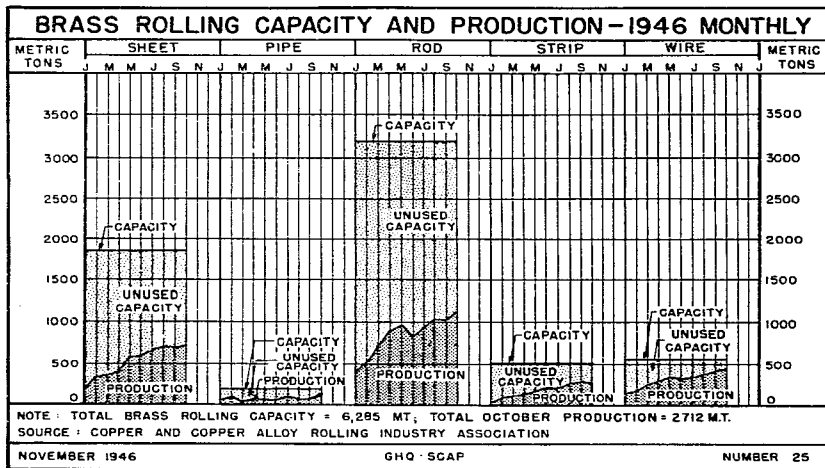
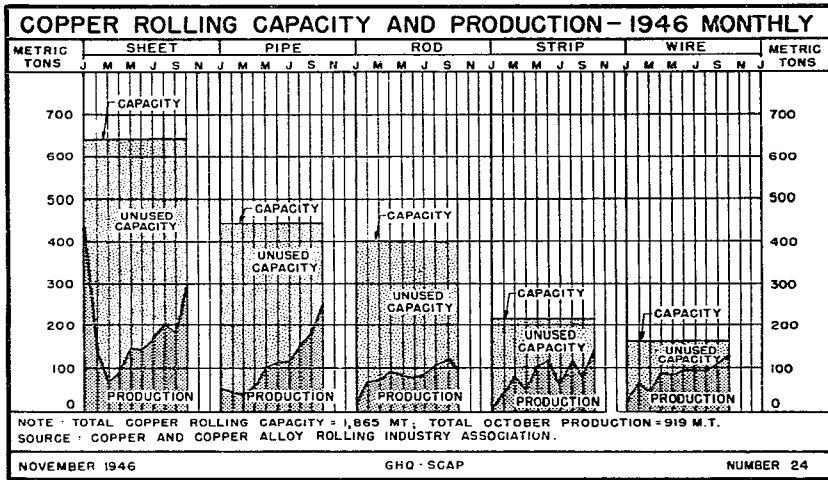
Zinc and Lead

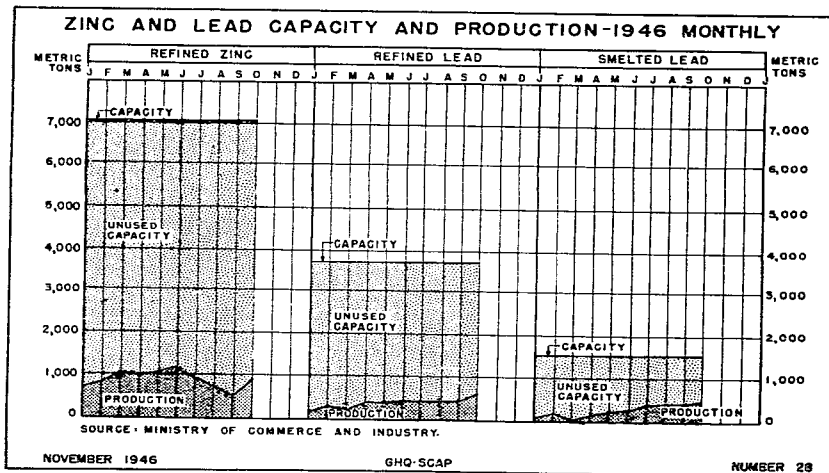
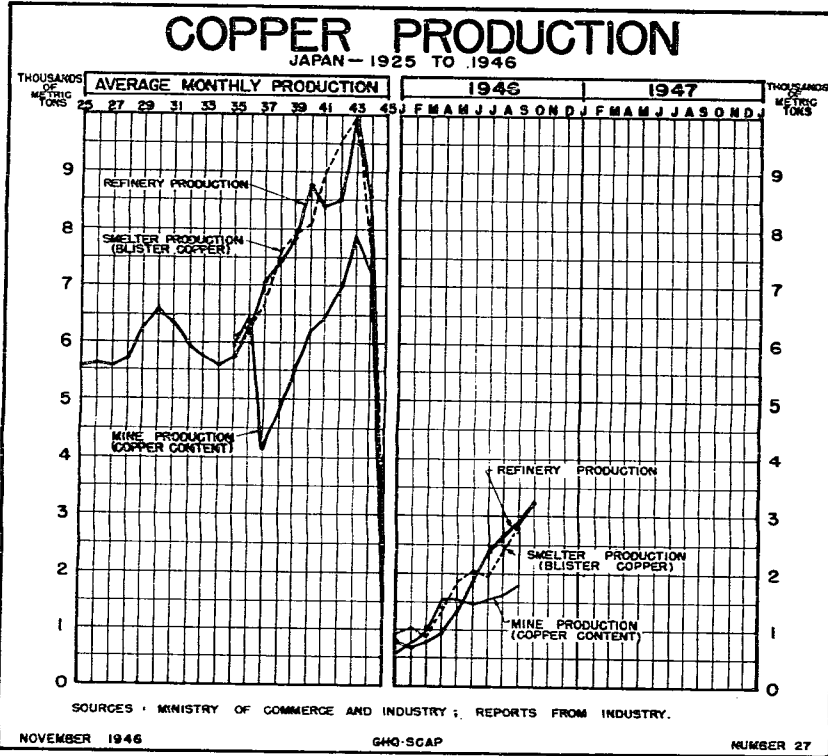
7. October distilled zinc production was 432 metric tons and electrolytic zinc production 470 metric tons, an increase of 41 and 312 tons respectively over September. Zinc plate production was 272 metric tons, an increase of 38 tons over September.

8. Lead smelting production as shown on chart, page 134, was 607 metric tons and lead refining 471 metric tons.

Other Nonferrous Metals

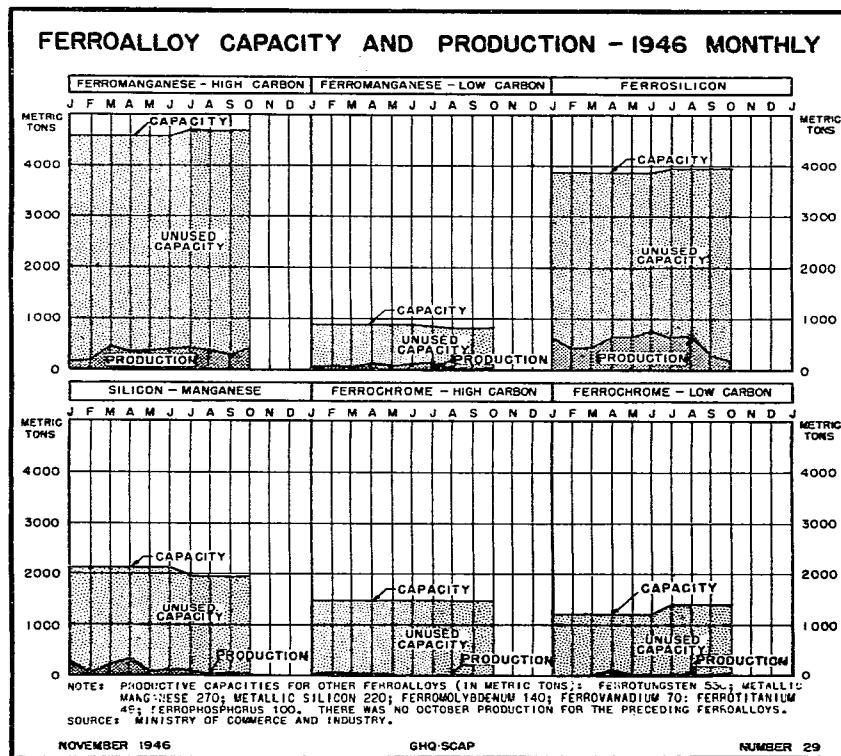
9. All nickel and antimony plants remained inactive. Twenty-two tons of tin were refined in October, a decrease of three tons from September. Production of mercury was six tons, double that of September.





Ferroalloy Production

10. Limited demand accounts for the continued low production of ferroalloys. October production of 695 tons, an increase of 51 tons over September, represents one third of the capacity of the operating furnaces.



RUBBER

11. Crude rubber stocks declined 20 percent during October.

RUBBER INVENTORY (metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory 1 October	6,711	205	256
Collection in October ^{a/}	26	4	267
Consumption in October	1,397	30	256
Inventory 1 November	5,340	179	267

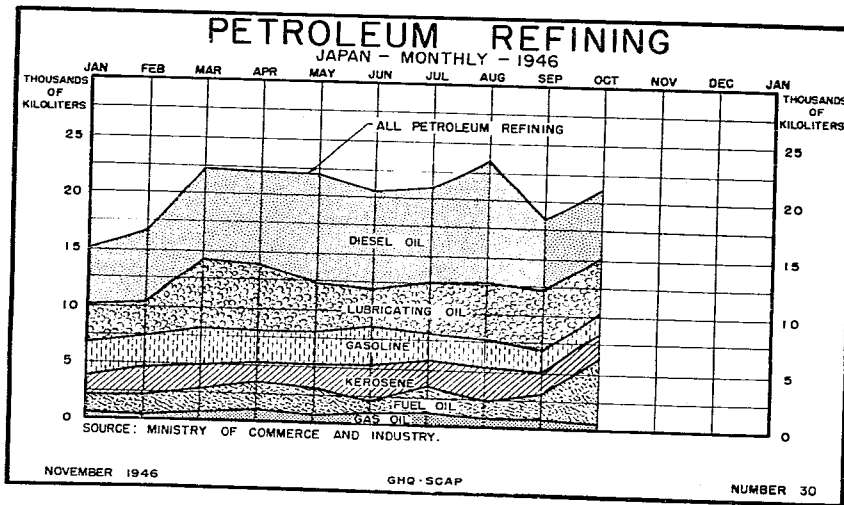
^{a/} Recovery of hoarded and other stocks.

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

Every effort is being made to collect and reclaim all scrap rubber. Permission was granted to obtain 10 metric tons of scrap tires and tubes from the Occupation Forces to determine whether the Japanese rubber industry can process synthetic rubber scrap with present equipment.

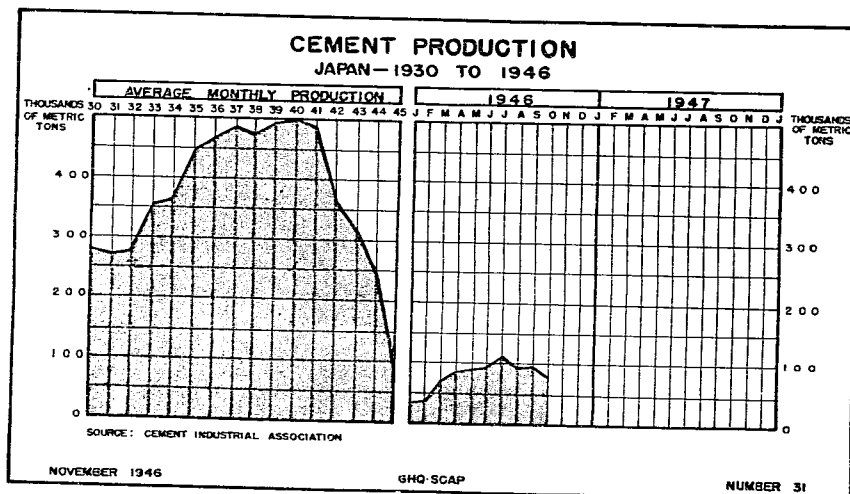
PETROLEUM

12. Refined petroleum production for October was 21,114 kiloliters, a 15 percent increase over September.



CEMENT

13. Thirty-four operating plants produced 75,933 metric tons of cement in October compared with 95,431 metric tons in September. Delivery of coal to most plants was satisfactory; the electric power shortage accounted for the sharp drop in production.



Cement deliveries amounted to 60 percent of allocations because of the shortage of freight cars and paper bags. Only 51 percent of the freight cars necessary for shipping could be supplied.

Lack of freight cars also prevented delivery of bags to the factories. A new plan for collection of used cement bags was drawn up during November.

Based on coal allocations estimated production for November is 61,590 metric tons.

CONSTRUCTION

Japanese Housing

14. In October 18,805 buildings were constructed in 41 prefectures. All but three were constructed of wood; two were of ferroconcrete and one of steel frame construction.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION a/ October

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Average Area Per Unit (square meters)</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Unit (yen)</u>	<u>Total Cost (yen)</u>
Dwelling houses	10,490	42.6	39,483	414,176,670
Combination houses and shops	3,651	58.4	67,963	248,132,913
Other build- ings (stores, offices)	<u>4,664</u>	90.0	75,148	<u>350,490,272</u>
Total	18,805			1,012,799,855

a/ Figures cover 41 prefectures.

The average number of buildings constructed in Japan per month from 14 August 1945 to 15 August 1946 was 31,200.

October construction represents a drop of 12,395 units from the monthly average of that period. Present construction is of higher quality than that carried on in the preceding year when many units were constructed of flimsy and makeshift material obtained from bombed areas, but is still below prewar standards.

Railroads

15. The following table shows the cost of railway construction for the Occupation Forces in October:

ADDITIONS TO RAILWAY FACILITIES (yen)

	<u>Labor Cost</u>	<u>Materials Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Track construction (3,843 feet)	726,365	522,909	1,249,274
Buildings, platform extensions, revisions	485,873	1,047,457	1,533,330
Crossings (10 locations)	136,906	250,741	387,647
Electrification	<u>157,957</u>	<u>1,100,538</u>	<u>1,258,495</u>
Total	1,507,101	2,921,645	4,428,746

SOURCE: Third Military Railway Service.

SHIPBUILDING

16. From 10 October to 10 November civilian shipyards completed repairs on 265 merchant vessels totaling 634,776 gross tons.

17. From 20 October to 20 November 17 steel ships totaling 11,943 gross tons were launched and eight steel ships totaling 11,073 gross tons were completed. In the same period one wooden ship of 250 tons was launched and six wooden ships totaling 1,100 gross tons were completed.

18. Permission was granted the Japanese Government to construct 28 passenger ferries totaling 33,900 gross tons. They will be used on various ferry lines to relieve present transportation bottlenecks at interisland ports.

Permission was also granted the Japanese Government to convert five wooden lighters to self-propelled cargo barges to be used in the Inland Sea.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

19. Coal shortages continued to limit production. Despite the October coal strike an increase in chemical production was achieved through the use of coal stockpiles. An index of heavy chemical production indicated October output was 39 percent of estimated minimum requirements.

Fertilizer

20. October production of ammonium sulfate totaled 54,600 tons. The coal and electric power labor trouble had little immediate effect as many plants drew from already low coal stocks in order to maintain production. With the reduction of coal stocks and with spotty coal deliveries a maximum November production of 50,000 tons is anticipated. Without increased coal allotments production will remain stationary although estimated capacity is 60,000 tons per month.

Calcium cyanamide production in October increased approximately 17 percent over September output. One of the largest producers fell short of planned production due to a shortage of carbide but two newly converted plants produced more than had been anticipated. Production of inorganic fertilizers increased as shown in chart, page 140.

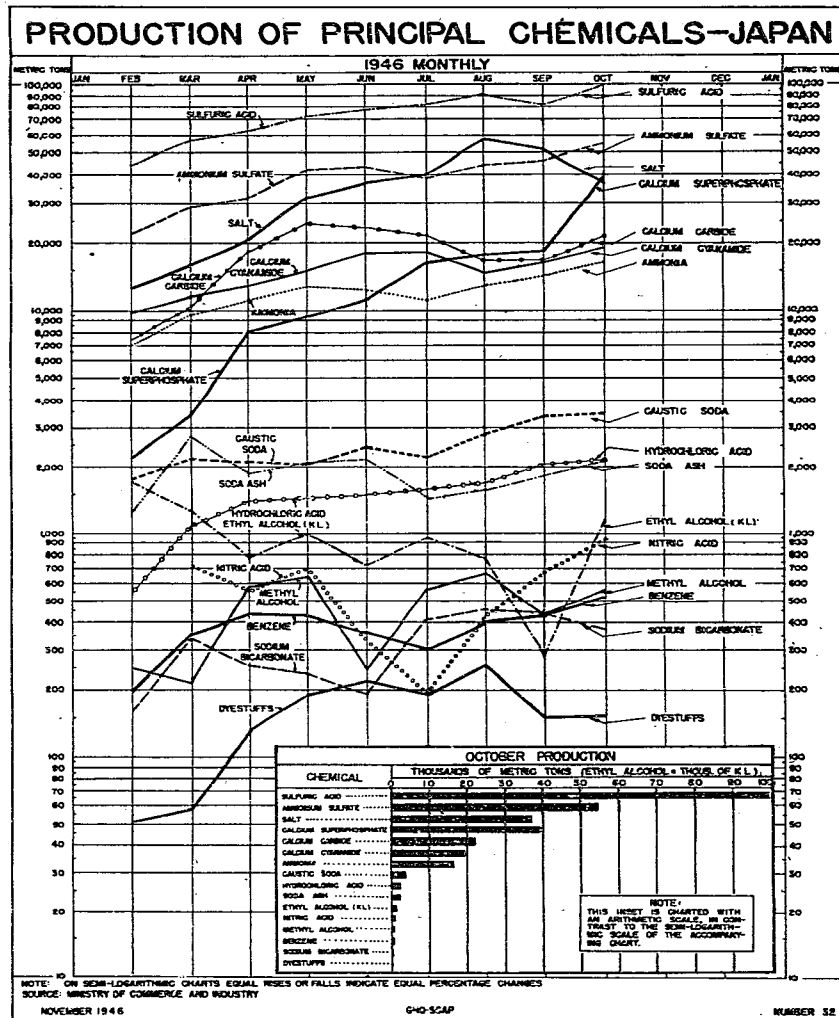
With increased imports of phosphate rock in September, production of superphosphate fertilizer (15 percent phosphate) reached a high of 38,240 metric tons in October.

Sulfuric Acid

21. Production of sulfuric acid during October totaled 99,000 tons, an increase of 12,000 tons over September. Difficulty in procuring pyrite caused some plants to operate at partial capacity. Of increasing importance is the necessity for a revised distribution system so that sufficient quantities of acid can be made available to the fertilizer industry and other users from plants not affected by the reparations program.

Salt

22. Salt production in October fell to 40,000 metric tons as a shortage of hydroelectric power curtailed evaporator operations.



Soda and Soda Products

23. Caustic soda and soda ash production in October increased slightly over September.

Coal Tar Products

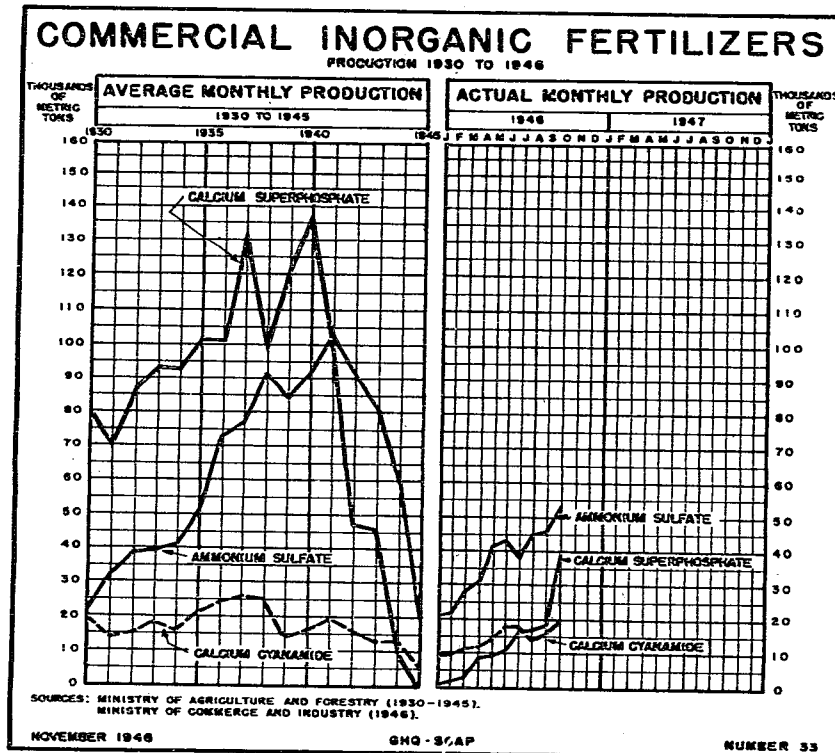
24. While coal coked in October was less than in September the output of coal tar products rose because of the increased recovery of by-products.

Alcohol

25. A sizable increase in October production of alcohol was realized because large amounts of sweet potatoes were made available to distillers. Lack of transportation and the probability of spoilage resulted in the allocation of these potatoes to the alcohol industry.

Dyes and Drugs

26. Production of total dyestuffs in October approximated the



September output. Production of the more desirable direct colors showed a marked increase while sulfur colors decreased slightly.

The drug industry is receiving sufficient intermediates for the production of minimum drug requirements.

Oils and Paints

27. October production of hardened oil increased slightly. Production of fatty acids declined. The continued shortage of oils was responsible for a further decrease in the production of paints and other protective coatings; output in October was 1,210 tons, 13 percent lower than in September. The worldwide shortage of fats and oils is particularly felt by Japanese industries which in pre-war years relied to a considerable extent on imports of these items.

MACHINERY

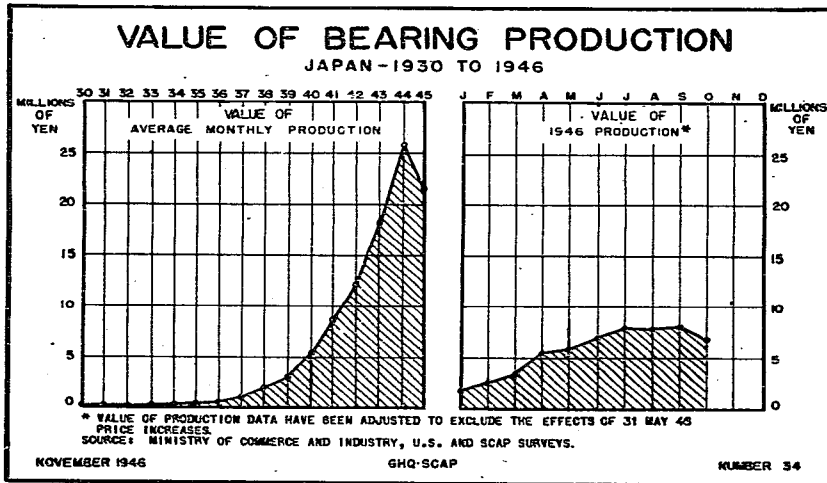
28. Fluctuations in production within the machinery industries continued in October. The rise or fall of output is directly proportional to the individual company's success in procuring coal and electric power and in solving its labor problems.

The metal working industries are in a better position than other basic industries due to the slower depletion of raw material stockpiles. Some companies still hold quantities adequate for two years of operation.

Precision Bearings

29. Of nine bearing plants in operation four showed a five

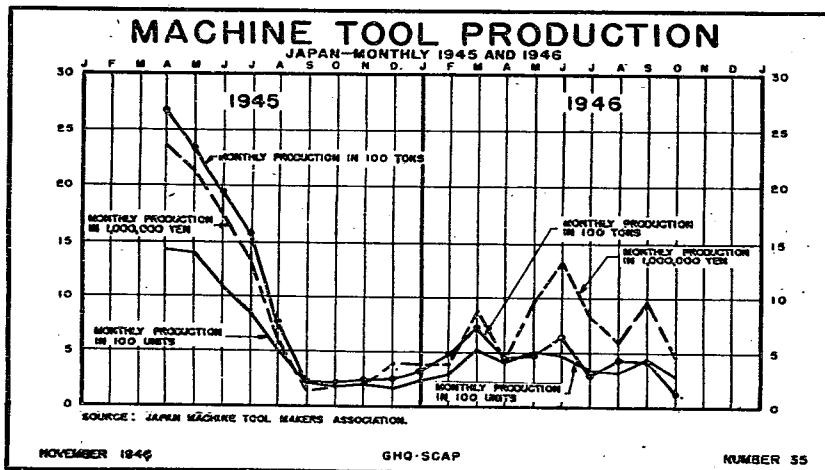
percent increase in production and the remaining five showed a decrease of 25.4 percent. The total value of production for October was ¥ 27,068,000.



Machine Tools

30. October production of machine tools decreased 33 percent from September output. Of 186 plants reporting to the Machine Tool Association only 74 plants produced machine tools compared with 94 for September. The shortage of electric power in some districts was responsible for the decline.

There were 55,372 persons employed in the industry in October, a decrease of 502 from September. The number of workers actually engaged in machine tool manufacturing was 9,715. The rest produced varied consumer goods.



Precision Tools

31. There were 84 factories manufacturing small precision tools with a total of 9,926 employees. Twenty-four plants were inoperative

because of strikes, raw material shortages and lack of markets for their special type tools.

Output of drills and metal slitting saws showed an increase and measuring tools a slight drop.

Industrial Machinery

32. Of October industrial machinery production totaling ¥ 318,871,000 in value, 79.5 percent was for new units, 13.2 percent for parts and accessories and 7.3 percent for repairs.

Despite labor controversies and continued shortages of coal and coke, output of new units increased in both weight and yen value.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION a/ (thousands of yen)

<u>Group Description</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Mining machinery	15,216	11,787
Chemical manufacturing machinery	69,488	89,027
Printing and bookbinding machinery	14,758	15,288
Rubber manufacturing machinery	7,767	5,961
Pulp and paper making machinery	1,354	1,833
Food products machinery	14,901	14,050
Pumps	29,745	24,573
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	9,353	10,820
Power transmission equipment	4,540	5,917
Foundry equipment	1,624	2,519
Conveyors	3,454	5,290
Iron and steel equipment	6,123	6,813
Prime movers	38,515	23,007
Fans, blowers, compressors	15,755	16,716
Metal forming equipment	23,776	25,384
Cranes and derricks	24,862	18,744
Woodworking machinery	31,635	33,077
Miscellaneous	<u>9,693</u>	<u>8,065</u>
Total	322,559	318,871

a/ Includes value of parts and repairs.

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

RAW MATERIAL AND POWER CONSUMPTION (metric tons)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Steel	12,300	12,370
Iron	9,770	9,300
Coal	8,000	7,250
Coke	8,170	6,250
Power a/	10,319,000	11,472,000

a/ Kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Textile Machinery

34. Production of textile machinery, parts and accessories decreased 10 percent from September to October.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
New units	9,316	18,486
Repairs	34,254	19,383
Parts	7,054	7,318
Accessories	<u>17,542</u>	<u>15,881</u>
Total	68,166	61,068

SOURCE: Textile Machinery Association.

With the majority of lightly damaged machinery restored to use the production trend is toward the completion of new units. New unit output increased 98 percent while the repaired total dropped 43 percent.

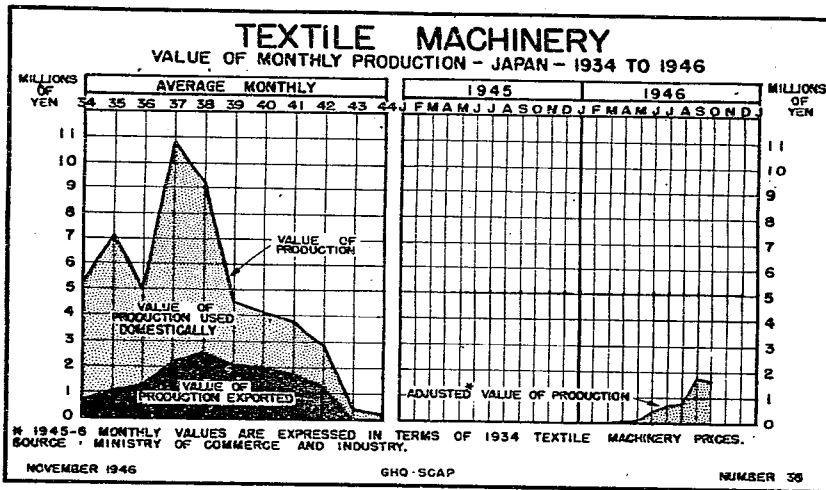
35. Detailed production figures are shown below.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION a/
(thousands of yen)

<u>Machinery Description</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cleaning and opening	1,094	679
Carding	2,776	3,951
Combing	57	82
Drawing and roving	1,141	1,154
Spinning frames	2,886	7,035
Twisting frames	1,608	2,478
Yarn preparing	2,094	1,809
Looms	28,973	14,937
Knitting	3,393	4,347
Braiding	449	444
Dyeing	144	248
Dry finishing	325	557
Wet finishing	288	288
Cordage and rope	257	783
Miscellaneous	5,139 <u>b/</u>	6,395
Accessories	<u>17,542</u>	<u>15,881</u>
Total	68,166	61,068

a/ Includes value of parts and repairs.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Textile Machinery Association.



36. Production of cotton machinery amounted to 49 percent of the total output in an effort to increase mill efficiency in the current cotton import program.

SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing.	1
Pulp and Paper	4
Glass Industry	6
Optical Instruments.	7
Medical Supplies	8
Refractory Industry.	10
Abrasive Industry.	12
Structural Clay Products	13
Asbestos Cement Products	14
Vitreous Enamel Ware	15
Pottery and Porcelain.	16
Electrical Manufacturing	17
Transportation Equipment	18
Rubber Manufacturing	23
Leather.	24
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing	26
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.	27

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Shortages of basic raw materials continued to hamper production. Because of the tin plate shortage the canning industry is converting to glass packing. The glass pack has increased steadily since July (first period for which data were available) and October production was 284 percent of the July pack.

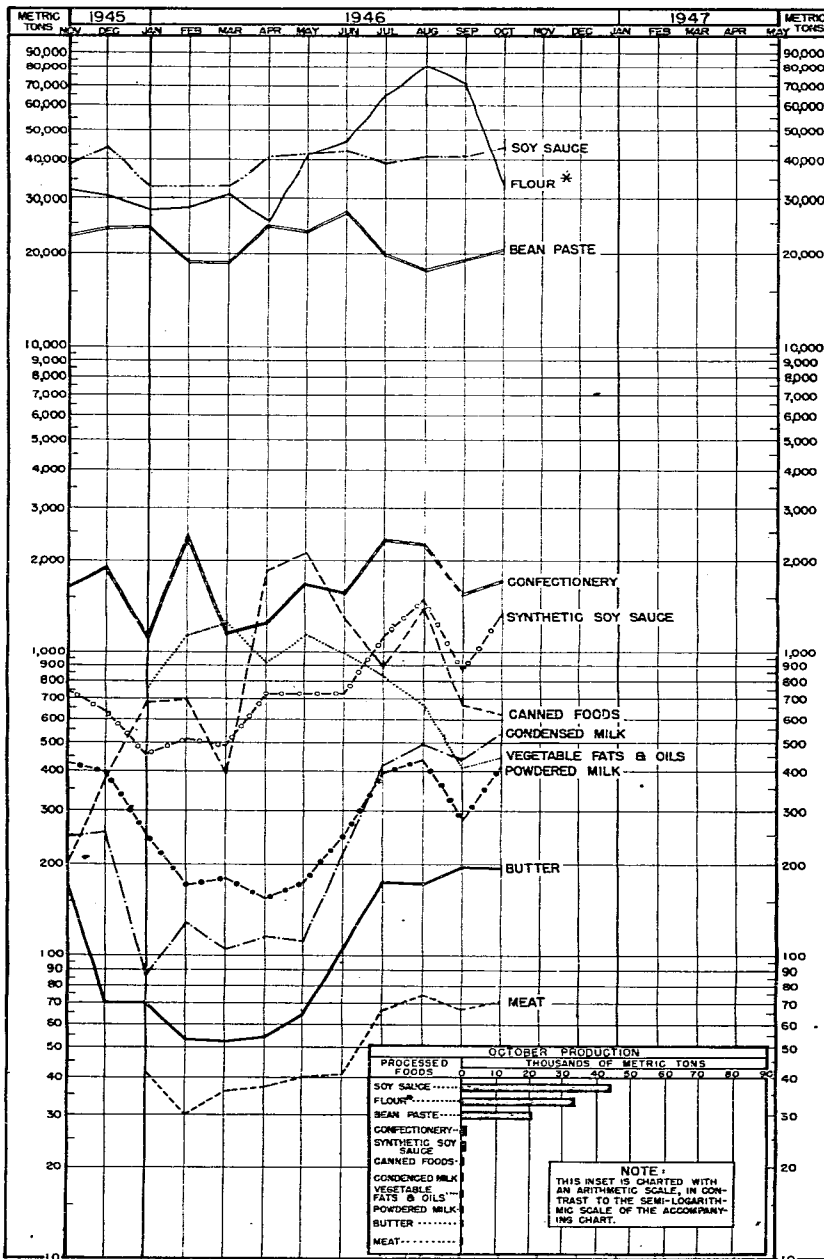
The production of substitute soy sauce increased 50 percent to account for 1,321 tons of the total soy sauce production. The continued increase in the production of substitute soy sauce is due to the lack of soy beans. Increased demand for casein was responsible for the continued high output of butter. Special allocations of tin cans and coal made possible a production increase in powdered and condensed milk. See the chart, page 146.

Brewing and Distilling Industry

2. Preparation of plants for the coming brewing season caused sharp drops in all alcoholic beverage production except beer. See chart at the top of page 147.

FOOD PROCESSING—JAPAN

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS MONTHLY SINCE NOVEMBER 1945

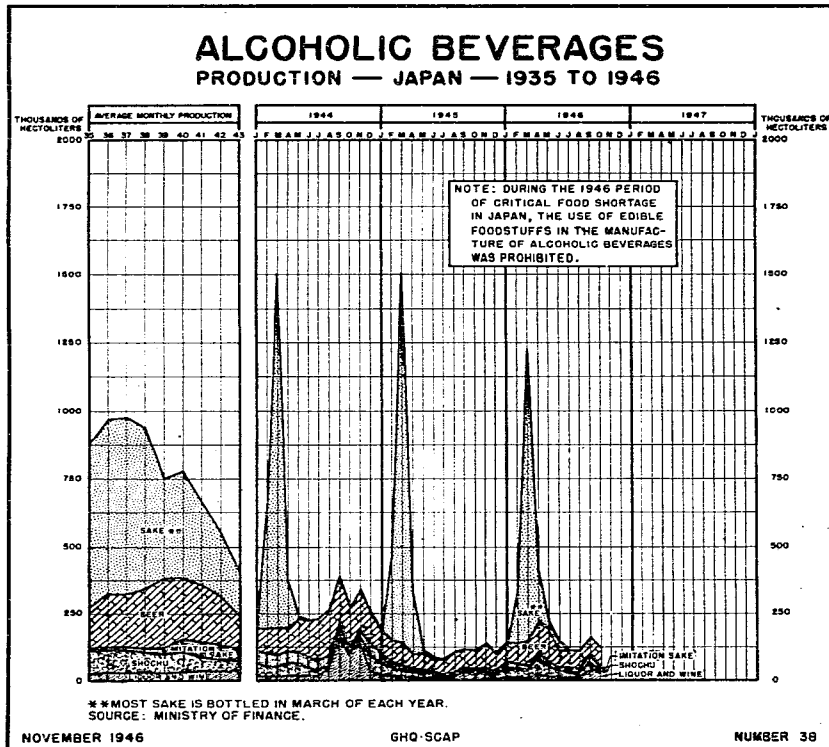


* PRELIMINARY FIGURE
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

NOVEMBER 1946

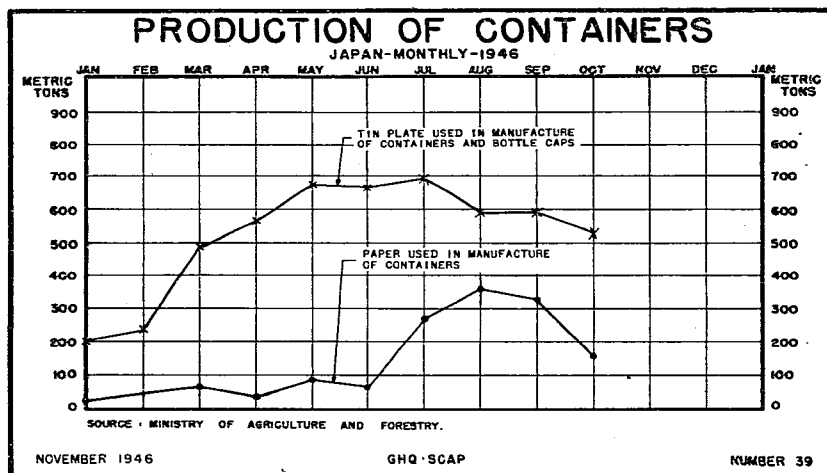
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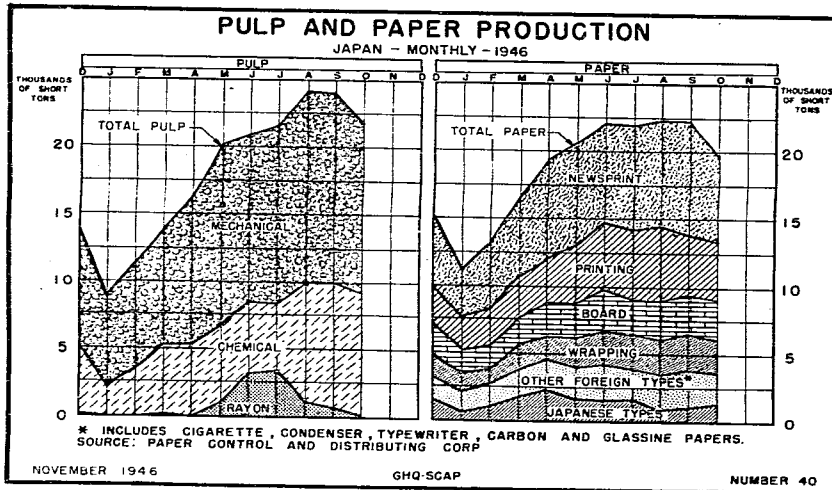
Containers

3. Low production of tin plate continued to retard the manufacture of cans.

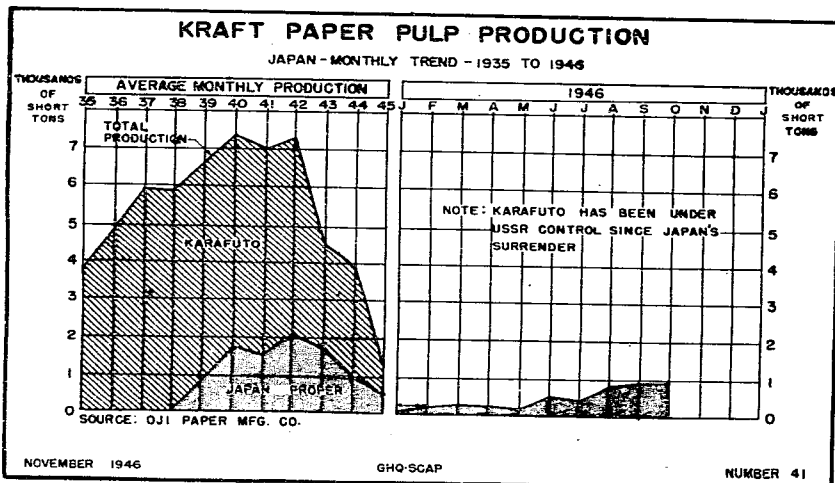


4. Due to the shortage of coal, pulp manufacture in October fell 8 percent and paper manufacture 10.5 percent from September

output. Production of rayon pulp was reduced because of shortages of chlorine and bleaching chemicals.



Production of kraft pulp increased to 937 tons. The Dai-showa Paper Manufacturing Company mill at Suzukawa, Shizuoka Prefecture, one of Japan's largest kraft mills, produced 361 tons.



5. The Oji Paper Company manufactured 51.6 percent of all pulp and 63.4 percent of all paper made in October, compared with 58.6 percent for pulp and 68.7 percent for paper in September.

GLASS INDUSTRY

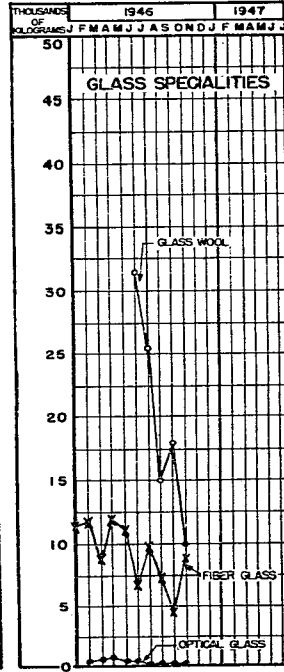
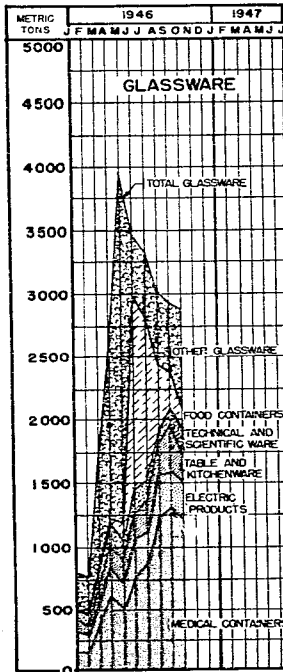
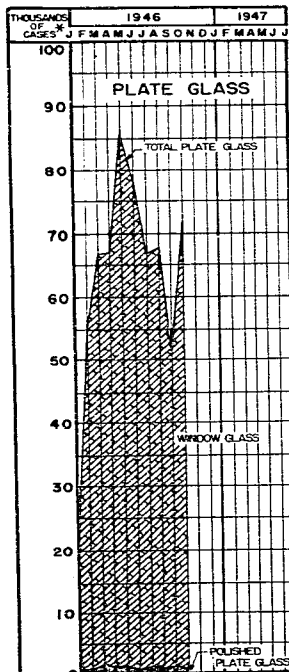
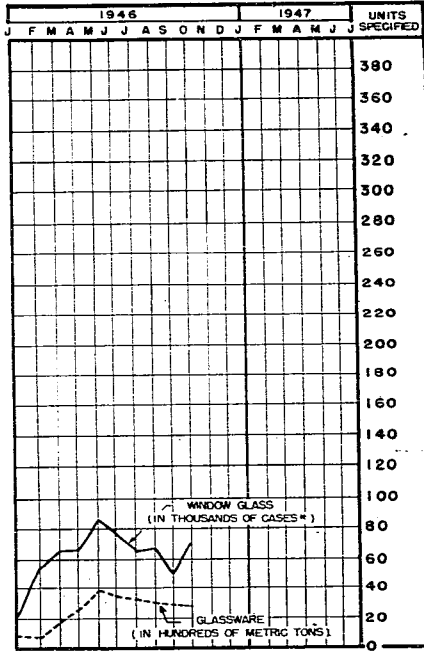
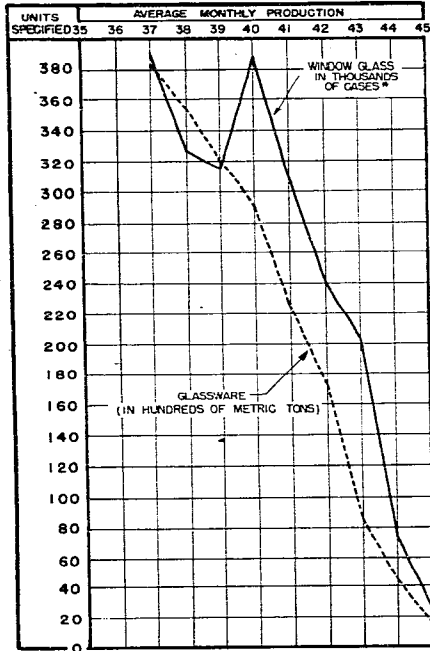
6. Sheet glass production in October increased 40.4 percent while polished plate glass output dropped 25.3 percent.

Glassware production of all types totaled 2,866 tons for October, a decrease of 1.5 percent from the previous month. The limiting production factor is the shortage of coal.

Production of glass fiber increased 93 percent during October. Output of glass wool decreased 44.4 percent, reaching a new low.

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.
NOVEMBER 1946

GHO-SCAP

NUMBER 42

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

7. Production of cameras decreased 45.3 percent during October. Binocular and opera glass production fell 26.5 percent due to accumulated stockpiles approaching export requirements.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cameras	2,875	1,572
Projectors	82	249
Binoculars and opera glasses	5,906	4,337
Microscopes	350	269
Transits	109	190
Engineers' levels	193	288
Hand levels	230	-
Sextants	90	62
Alidades	66	100
Gas indicators	296	150
Toolmakers' microscopes	12	9
Interferometer gas indicators	250	250

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

8. Value of medical supply production increased from ¥ 3,658,702 in September to ¥ 4,807,719 in October.

MEDICAL SUPPLY PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	0	19
Basins, wash	11	110
Basins, sterilizing	556	3,320
Cotton wool carriers	7,713	22,000
Dressing drums	250	737
Distilling apparatus	33	79
Electric drying ovens	0	3
Electric incubators	12	70
Forceps	13,221	11,509
Gauze containers	5	810
Illuminating lamps	50	123
Injection needle mounts	120,000	150,000
Ice pillow buckles	33,366	5,000
Ligature carriers	0	35
Needles, suture	27,000	31,000
Operating tables	48	121
Percussion hammers	612	354
Spatulas	200	0
Sphygmomanometers	900	300
Speculums	3,218	2,337
Steam inhalers	270	100
Sterilizers	1,725	746
Stethoscopes	1,514	1,000
Sun lamps	10	10

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Surgical knives	4,814	6,284
Surgical needles	578,621	794,592
Surgical scissors	8,051	6,970
Tongue depressors	10,500	350
Ultra shortwave therapeutic apparatus	-	81
Vaccinating lancets	1,300	0
Vaporizers	25	47
X-ray apparatus	-	48

SOURCE: Japan Medical Instrument Control Association.

Hypodermic Syringes

9. Output of hypodermic syringes increased from 214,810 in September to 231,729, a new high for 1946, in October.

REFRACTORY INDUSTRY

10. October production of fire clay and silica brick remained at approximately the September level. Chrome brick output fell 45.7 percent while production of high alumina brick increased 114.6 percent.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Fire clay	13,022	12,812
Silica	2,826	2,915
Chrome	254	138
Magnesia	0	9
Corhart	17	88
High alumina	<u>89</u>	<u>191</u>
Total	16,208	16,153

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

11. Graphite crucible production decreased 27 percent during October due to shortages of coal and electricity.

GRAPHITE CRUCIBLE PRODUCTION

	<u>Ban a/</u>
August	854,247
September	1,212,304
October	884,790

a/ One ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

12. October production of vitreous bonded grinding wheels remained practically constant while output of elastic bonded wheels dropped 92 percent.

Production of ordinary abrasive paper and abrasive cloth showed little change. Output of waterproof paper decreased 87.5 percent. Production of abrasive grains remained low.

ABRASIVES
(metric tons)

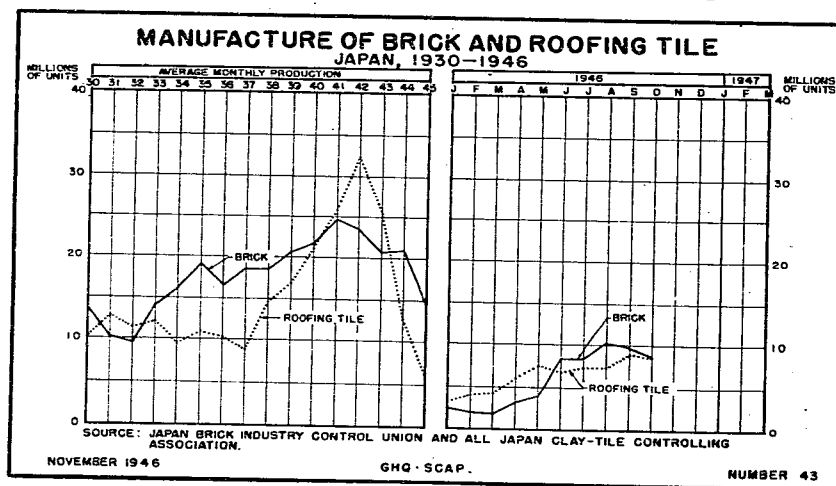
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	314	311
Elastic bond	88	7
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) ^{a/}		
Cloth	3,504	3,405
Ordinary paper	6,826	6,804
Waterproof	953	119
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide, regular	96	135
Silicon carbide, regular	32	4

^{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

13. In October there were 287 plants in operation with a monthly production capacity of 27,044,000 building bricks. Roofing tile was manufactured in 5,518 plants employing 20,933 persons.



ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

14. Production of high pressure pipe continued to increase in

October. Output of concrete pipe also increased while production of other asbestos cement products decreased.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
October

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Asbestos cement high pressure pipe	metric ton	828
Concrete pipe	metric ton	8,673
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <u>a/</u>	75,025
Slates	tsubo	13,085
Wall board	tsubo	51,315

a/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Products Association.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE

15. October production of vitreous enamel ware amounted to 57,855 pieces weighing 336 tons, compared with 92,191 pieces weighing 384 tons produced in September. Shortages of coal and raw materials caused the decline.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

16. October reports covered 74 factories representing approximately 90 percent of present production. Production of mosaic tile in October accounts for the large number of items under industrial ware.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION
October

	<u>Number of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (kilograms)</u>
Electrical porcelain insulators	5,206,401	924,191
Industrial ware	48,205,448	5,616,334
Laboratory ware	5,590	62,873
Domestic potteries	5,170,067	1,624,201
Sanitary ware	24,245	271,207

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

17. Of 96 general categories of electrical manufactured items in which comparative figures are available production increased in October in 45 categories, decreased in 49 and remained constant in 2.

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

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Product	Production a/	
	September	October
Motors		
Fractional HP	457	756
Standard stock		
1-15 HP	1,473	2,724
16-100 HP	307	300
Over 100 HP	39	41
Portable tools	1,196	1,118
Other	328	355
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	309	340
AC generators	31	25
Other	953	853
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	91	107
Power, over 100 KVA	99	101
Instrument	205	456
Other	338	318
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	2	2
Mercury vapor	27	25
Selenium and other	438	371
Power condensers	377	1,470
Furnaces		
Arc	1	0
Resistance	105	93
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	75	65
Resistance	1	0
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	37	95
Controllers	123	115
Other	275	302
Remote control		
Contactors	395	339
Contactor panels	31	28
Resistors	61	89
Lifting devices	9	5
Other	1,196	1,004
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	2,545	2,351
3300 volts and under	2,532	2,564
Over 3300 volts	1,892	1,596
Meters		
Watt-hour	21,461	17,326
Pyrometers	2,549	-
Other	23,146	10,847
Household appliances		
Flatirons	10,471	10,923
Toasters	551	528
Cooking ranges	1,061	1,025

Product	Production a/	
	September	October
Other cooking equipment	22,586	21,980
Heating devices	12,599	13,213
Fans	4,863	4,580
Refrigerators	22	24
Other	0	4,980
Fuses (kilograms)		
Wire	20,882	28,870
Tape	11,458	14,029
Link	139,100	-
Hard	698,700	829,900
Enclosed	20,550	21,702
Knife switches	35,170	32,170
Cutouts	78,795	70,915
Receptacles	92,581	93,581
Plugs	474,944	475,350
Cable hangers	650,000	569,200
Railway equipment		
Main motors	106	124
M-G sets	47	50
Blower motors	8	2
Locomotives		
Railway	2	2
Mining and industrial	0	5
Control apparatus	27	38
Battery locomotives	6	5
Other vehicles	21	7
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	224	90
Electric levers	90	115
Interlocking relays	256	-
Switch machines	81	29
Electric locks	100	125
Circuit controllers	105	98
Line transformers	40	28
Signal transformers	823	941
Rectifiers	114	495
Impedance bonds	10	22
Block instruments	250	26
Approach indicators	6	39
Signal relays	983	957
Other	8,707	-
Other electrical machines	427	-
Insulation materials		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	7,771	5,974
Commutator segment	3,075	2,552
Heat-resisting plate	410	-
Flexible plate	411	901
Paper	6,100	6,439
Paper (rolls)	4,772	3,336
Varnished cloth (square meters)	72,575	44,030
Varnished tubes (meters)	619,261	273,222
Friction tape (rolls)	116,082	194,806
Rubber tape (rolls)	18,659	20,908
Varnished tape (rolls)	18,166	20,788

Product	Production a/	
	September	October
Illuminating equipment		
Fixtures		
Light bulbs	279,181	261,871
General use b/		
Special c/	4,033,774	3,395,663
Flashlight d/	293,317	146,876
	528,374	608,868
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,537	1,711
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	16,286	18,798
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	5,127	6,208
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	429	482
Enameled (metric tons)	128	117
Power cable (kilometers)	65	93
Others (metric tons)	180	90
Batteries		
Dry cell		
Flashlight		
Other	266,308	3,186,096
Storage	264,168	209,214
Motor vehicle	23,955	11,998
Other	34,508	26,334

- 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.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

18. Production of transportation equipment increased except for truck chassis and spare parts. See chart at the top of the following page.

Truck Chassis

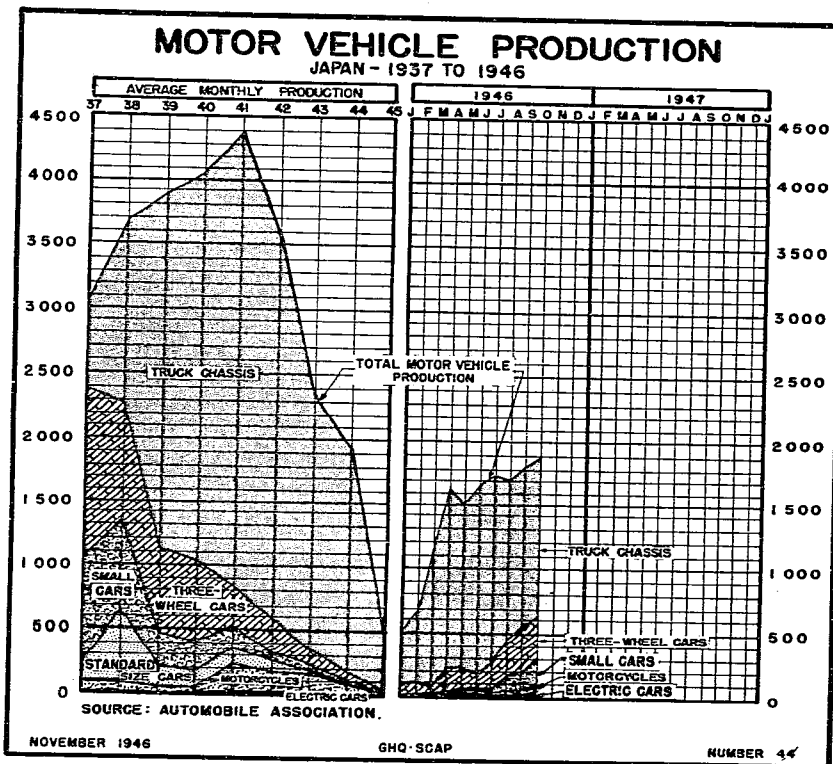
19. The four operating companies employed 24,609 persons and produced 1,280 truck chassis, about 43 percent of estimated maximum capacity.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRUCK CHASSIS

	Stock 30 September	October Production	Total Available	Distrib- uted	Stock on Hand 31 October
Toyota	312	531	843	524	319
Nissan	530	554	1,084	629	455
Diesel	308	170	478	191	287
Mitsubishi					
Juko	23 a/	25	48	0	48
Total	1,173	1,280	2,453	1,344	1,109

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Automobile Association.



Tractors

20. Eight plants produced 89 tractors during October and two tractor plants produced 14 trailers. Tractor production was 92.7 percent of the September output and 17.2 percent of the estimated maximum capacity.

Automobiles and Tractor Parts

21. During October production of automotive and tractor repair parts decreased 23.4 percent.

AUTOMOTIVE AND TRACTOR SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION ^{a/}

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Truck	608	397
Tractor	13	16
Electric car	16	11
Small and three-wheeled car	108	147

^{a/} Parts equivalent to a vehicle in labor and material value.

SOURCE: Automobile Association.

Bicycles

22. October production of bicycles was 10,921 as compared with 10,854 for the previous month. Output of rear cars fell to 1,553, a decrease of 48.2 percent.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

23. Production of manufactured rubber goods in 338 plants decreased 34.3 percent from September output. Reduction of crude rubber allocations due to dwindling stockpiles was responsible for the decline.

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

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Auto tires and tubes	430,747	208,775
Bicycle tires and tubes	261,292	175,272
Rubber soled socks	197,345	131,500
Rubber shoes and boots	161,452	138,891
Rubber soled canvas shoes	96,681	69,116
Rubber soles and heels	75,275	29,039
Belting	128,854	65,451
Hose	76,970	60,294
Rubber cloth	86,660 ^{b/}	54,395
Tire repair sheet	43,146	11,660
Medical goods	35,603	29,054
Rice thresher rolls	46,336	39,164
Mechanical goods	<u>199,400</u>	<u>195,601</u>
Total	1,839,761	1,208,212

^{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

24. Shipments of raw hides to tanneries dropped approximately 20,000 pounds in October after a moderate increase in September. The volume of tanned leather produced increased considerably as tanneries used their stockpiles of raw hides.

October production of finished leather goods decreased because tanneries held back large stocks of tanned leather in anticipation of a rise in the ceiling price.

25. During October 455,129 pounds of tanned leather were produced from former Japanese Army stocks released by SCAP. The principal manufactured article made from this leather was 696,945 inch feet of belting.

A committee representing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Hide and Leather Control Union is considering methods for the disposal of Japanese Army and Navy leather and leather goods now held by the union.

HIDES RECEIVED BY TANNERIES
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cattle	316,240	290,270
Horse	79,300	135,930
Pig	95,570 ^{a/}	44,605
Sheep and goat	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	491,110	470,805

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

TANNED LEATHER PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cattle		
Sole	98,306	191,940
Harness	18,570	32,733
Case	43,225	90,627
Upper	27,330	31,249
Belting	80,364	132,884
Packing	6,885	0
Roller skin	52	0
White	3,686	926
Horse		
Case	9,555	4,906
Upper	15,453	5,280
White	572	507
Fig		
Sole	2,473	19,244
Case	609	345
Upper	3,320	0
Kid		
Upper	868	780
Buffalo		
Sole	116,541	80,452
Belting	5,425	6,505
Sheep and goat	<u>868 a/</u>	<u>750</u>
Total	<u>434,102 a/</u>	<u>599,128</u>

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Belting	92,202	113,132
Packing	53,694	22,783
Textile	491	98
Artificial limbs	19,148	16,855
Harness	544,695	214,740
Footwear (handmade)	36,762	78,288
Footwear (semimachine-made)	62,742	87,844
Footwear (machine-made)		
Men's	310,284	258,243
Women's	7,200	15,660
Children's	46,350	-
Gloves (industrial)	1,587	142
Bags		
Handbags	490	0
Purses	1,156	0
Dustkeepers	<u>7,010</u>	<u>5,154</u>
Total	<u>1,183,811</u>	<u>812,939</u>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING

26. Production decreased due to a drastic curtailment of electric power and a lack of steel plate. Two hundred fifteen plants employing 20,751 persons operated only three days per week compared with 20,848 employees working six days per week in September.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>On Hand 31 October</u>
Flow	19,867	17,093	29,942
Hoe	112,305	86,969	140,309
Horse stump cutter	128	410	8
Harrow	5,024	3,685	4,655
Ridge scoop	2,505	2,003	3,360
Sowing machine	400	400	880
Scattering scoop	12,503	4,280	25,965
Simple weeder	7,580	0	3,700
Weeder	10,605	4,250	18,820
Fork	19,139	20,558	9,116
Sprayer	17,180	16,230	12,050
Cultivating hoe	3,504	27	3,200
Vertical pump	100	150	775
Sickle	615,410	580,788	328,450
Threshing machine	18,635	28,149	6,047
Rice huller	1,055	701	500
Winnower	2,561	2,325	1,002
Grain screen	250	280	270
Grain dryer	122	350	573
Straw softener	200	319	850
Straw rope maker	5,855	5,468	3,736
Straw rope finisher	14	24	4
Straw mat machine	826	1,378	1,247
Pruning shears	700	650	600
Tea-leaf shears	1,600	700	2,790
Tea-leaf finisher	93	110	109
Potato cutter	300	320	80,657
Radish grater	800	800	4,600
Tobacco dryer	30	15	93
Straw cutter	1,278	2,500	6,570
Straw cutter with feeder	5,445	3,592	5,946
Rice cleaner	885	1,294	105
Barley cleaner	347	397	16
Barley press roller	790	263	159
Flour milling machine	420	386	58
Vermicelli maker	650	870	50
Fertilizer breaker	-	10	0
Fertilizer grinder	35	166	70
Farm cart	474	367	202

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Control Union.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

27. During October business machines were produced in 18 of

a total of 25 plants. While overall production was encouraging, continued labor and financial troubles resulted in sharp declines for some items.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Japanese typewriter	51	145
Teletypewriter	55	6
Calculating machine	116	175
Mimeograph	1,759	731
File for mimeograph	3,000	2,100
Blueprinting machine	8	11
Cash register	12	13
Rotary duplicator	100	50
Time recorder	41	50
Time stamp	8	6

SOURCE: Business Management Machine Association.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

28. October production of cosmetics was 86.4 percent of September output. The 294 factories engaged in cosmetic manufacture employed 6,021 persons. Manufacture of tooth powder decreased 16.7 percent in October.

Watches and Clocks

29. Watch and clock production decreased 10.6 percent in October. Of a total of 45 factories 23, employing 11,043 persons, were operating.

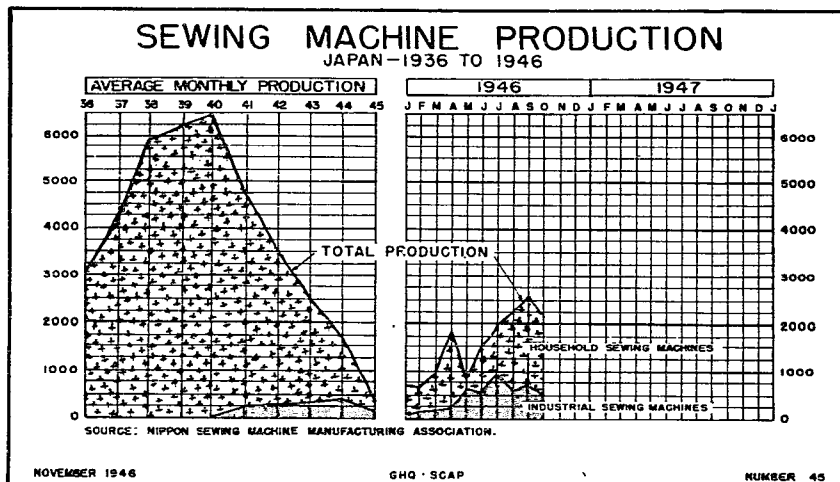
WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Wrist watches	15,062	14,179
Pocket watches	3,200	3,500
Alarm clocks	32,678	29,265
Table clocks	29,666	24,823
Wall clocks	<u>17,536</u>	<u>15,936</u>
Total	98,142	87,703

SOURCE: Nippon Watch and Clock Industry Association.

Sewing Machines

30. In October home-type sewing machines were produced in 29 plants employing 6,550 persons. Production of completed machines decreased 17.6 percent because of the slow production of cabinets.



Sewing-machine parts and accessories production is shown below.

PARTS AND NEEDLES PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>Stock on Hand</u> <u>31 October</u>
Shuttle	6,512	5,318	1,064
Bobbin case	20,370	21,200	4,240
Other	163,061	108,581	21,716

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

Light Metal Casting and Forging Industry

31. Aluminum sheet production dropped 14 percent as two more forging plants ceased operations and essential raw materials and fuel stocks became depleted. The total number of persons employed in the 55 remaining plants was 9,563.

The 353 plants of the 241 companies in the Light Metal Casting Association employed 12,986 people as five plants commenced operations and four plants closed down. Production declined from the peak reached in September because of the fuel shortage.

PRODUCTION OF CAST AND FORGED PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cast household utensils	1,017	893
Other cast products	<u>497</u>	<u>408</u>
Total	1,514	1,301
Forged utensils	297	269
Other forged products	<u>173</u>	<u>136</u>
Total	470	405

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Musical Instruments

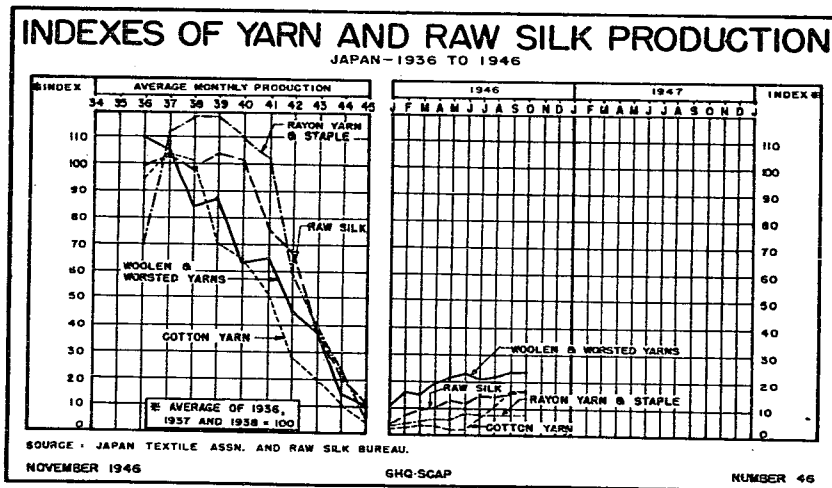
32. Output of individual instruments continued to show fluctuations due primarily to small-scale methods of production. Overall output declined as the industry faced a shortage of skilled workmen.

SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton.	2
Silk.	10
Rayon	20
Wool.	30
Hard and Bast Fibers.	37
Miscellaneous	42
Knit Goods.	45
Sewing Goods.	47
Sundry Goods.	49
Dyeing and Finishing.	53

1. Although there was a moderate increase in textile yarn and raw silk production in October, seasonal loss of labor, curtailment of electric power and lack of essential processing materials prevented production from reaching anticipated levels.

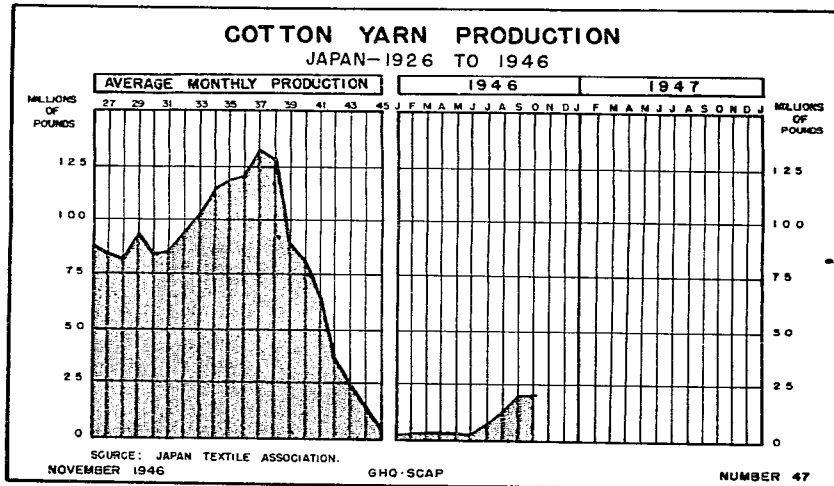


COTTON

2. Seasonal shortage of labor, caused by the return of workers to agricultural areas to participate in the rice harvest, and restrictions on electric power were the principal factors limiting the output of the cotton industry in October.

Spinning

3. While October cotton yarn production was 20,830,000 pounds, an increase of four percent over September, the industry was 3,000,000 pounds short of its monthly goal. Production of mixed yarn totaled 21,000 pounds.



RAW COTTON IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Receipts	30,597	73,401
Consumption	24,511	24,950
Month-end stocks	119,734	168,185

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners	20,411	23,041
Independent cotton weavers	4,900	7,765
Knit goods manufacturers	109	499
Thread manufacturers	1,161	1,029
Sundry goods manufacturers	137	501
Fish net manufacturers	1,643	1,365
Net and rope manufacturers	56	131
In dealers' hands	<u>1,177</u>	<u>140</u>
Total	29,594	34,471

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Mixed 1/3 staple fiber		
Spinners	267	261
Independent cotton weavers	415	281
Knit goods manufacturers	115	184
Thread manufacturers	208	97
Sundry goods manufacturers	7	112
Net and rope manufacturers	2	3
In dealers' hands	<u>704</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	1,718	978
Mixed 1/2 staple fiber		
Spinners	166	161
Independent weavers	23	23
In dealers' hands	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	190	185
Other mixtures (cotton and other fibers)		
Spinners	658	617
Independent weavers	40	78
In dealers' hands	<u>46</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	744	695
Grand total	32,246	36,329

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

4. There was an increase of 114,000 operating spindles in October but production efficiency dropped from 13.2 pounds per spindle in September to 12.8 pounds in October. The mills were unable to man the additional machinery adequately because of their failure to continue the rate of labor recruitment which they had achieved in September.

COTTON SPINDLES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	2,419,076	2,505,367
Operable	2,359,260	2,377,452
Operating ^{a/}	1,510,367	1,624,280

^{a/} Actual number of spindles operating converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

5. Cotton fabric production was 39,435,000 square yards in October. Although this figure indicates an increase of 12 percent over September, production by the Big Ten mills did not meet the levels expected from the yarn stocks and loom capacity available because of a lack of loom operators.

There was also a restriction in the independent weavers' October production due to transportation difficulties which prevented distribution of the proper proportions of warp and filling yarns.

LOOMS

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	129,822	130,137
Operable	118,797	119,139
Operating <u>a/</u>	49,981	53,996

a/ Big Ten companies, two-shift basis. Independent weavers, one shift, approximately 10 hours.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Cotton and mixtures with rayon staple		
Weavers <u>a/</u>	55,386	60,557
Independent weavers	29,389	38,467
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	5,781	6,989
Disposition	14,597	5,430
Month-end stocks	39,277 <u>b/</u>	40,836

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Imported Cotton

6. Thirty of the 35 shiploads of cotton shipped from the United States had arrived in Japanese ports by 31 October with cargoes totaling 573,611 bales. On that date 5,661 bales were not yet discharged, 44,448 bales were in transit to mills, 429,108 bales of unreleased cotton were in storage in the mills, and a total of 94,235 bales had been released for manufacture into goods for domestic and export purposes. In addition 159 bales were tentatively listed as short-loaded.

7. The first 35 cargoes are broken down as follows:

	<u>Bales</u>
Rain-grown white	362,603
Rain-grown spotted	207,713
Rain-grown gray	34
Rain-grown tinged	8
Irrigated white	49,706
Irrigated spotted	5,245
Egyptian	14,393
SXP	10,117
Unidentified	<u>11</u>
Total	649,830

8. Approximately 61 percent of the American type cotton included in the first 35 shipments consists of grades below middling and staples shorter than one inch.

	<u>Bales</u>
Rain-grown white	300,748
Rain-grown spotted	69,925
Rain-grown gray and tinged	1
Irrigated white	8,878
Irrigated spotted	<u>4,460</u>
Total	384,012

9. Following is a detailed breakdown of the American type cotton in the first 35 cargoes:

RAIN-GROWN WHITE
(bales)

Staple	Grade						GO	Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	SGO		
13/16	4	1,140	11,057	10,837	11,691	22,643	4,481	61,853
7/8	0	50	1,854	24,150	38,099	31,668	11,447	107,268
29/32	0	0	4	4,795	27,189	9,712	535	42,235
15/16	0	51	56	843	34,070	42,627	14,987	92,634
31/32	0	69	7	1,087	50	4,044	5,793	11,050
1	0	0	148	1	1,037	9,935	20,908	32,029
1 1/32	0	1	543	5	30	942	3,396	4,917
1 1/16	0	0	11	19	307	939	1,524	2,800
1 3/32	0	430	3,020	324	111	188	105	4,178
1 1/8	0	581	1,694	1,049	60	75	113	3,572
1 1/4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
1 9/32	0	27	0	9	0	0	0	36
1 19/32	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Total	4	2,349	18,394	43,122	112,644	122,801	63,289	362,603

RAIN-GROWN SPOTTED
(bales)

Staple	Grade					Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	
13/16	0	16,022	58,471	17,355	21,334	113,182
7/8	0	305	60,999	12,639	17,797	91,740
29/32	0	7	246	0	735	988
15/16	0	3	814	0	0	817
31/32	0	29	13	0	65	107
1 1/32	0	0	0	0	364	364
1 1/16	0	2	0	58	98	158
1 3/32	10	64	55	7	3	139
1 1/8	1	49	25	11	0	86
1 11/32	0	100	0	0	0	100
1 13/32	0	31	0	0	0	31
1 7/16	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	11	16,612	120,624	30,070	40,396	207,713

RAIN-GROWN GRAY AND TINGED
(bales)

Staple	Gray		Tinged		Total
	M	SM	GO	GO	
13/16	0	7	1		8
7/8	5	0	0		0
29/32	5	0	0		0
15/16	7	0	0		0
1	15	0	0		0
1 1/32	2	0	0		0
Total	34	7	1		8

IRRIGATED WHITE
(bales)

Staple	Grade							Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	SGO	GO	
13/16	0	0	1	7	5	200	174	387
7/8	0	0	32	8	235	1,536	2,059	3,870
29/32	0	0	0	0	23	89	0	112
15/16	0	86	2	0	518	1,366	283	2,255
31/32	0	0	3	22	262	1,711	380	2,378
1	0	0	0	0	0	2,620	1,446	4,066
1 1/32	0	0	0	0	0	143	43	186
1 1/16	0	0	5,383	153	0	72	18	5,626
1 3/32	0	8,821	6,375	6,820	166	28	1	22,211
1 1/8	4	4,309	2,869	1,414	16	2	1	8,615
Total	4	13,216	14,665	8,424	1,225	7,767	4,405	49,706

IRRIGATED SPOTTED
(bales)

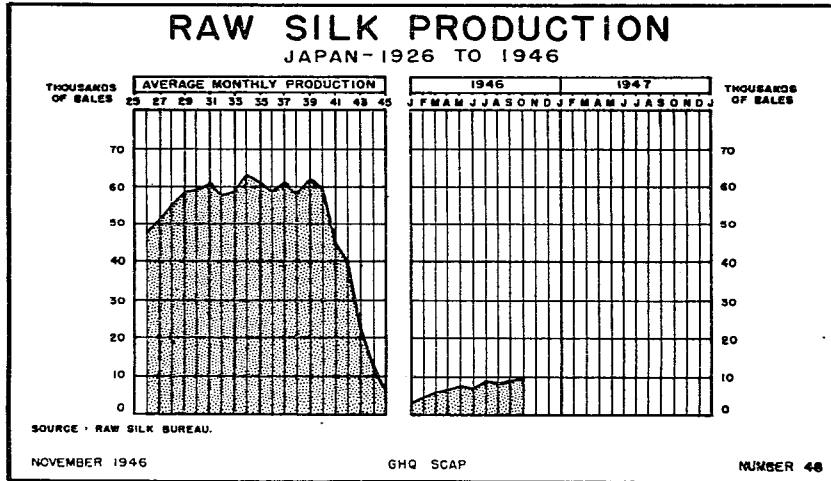
Staple	Grade					Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	
13/16	0	30	100	193	183	506
7/8	0	0	66	265	3,817	4,149
29/32	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 1/32	0	0	0	0	22	22
1 1/16	0	0	0	0	13	13
1 3/32	62	297	83	37	1	480
1 1/8	8	41	13	6	3	71
1 9/32	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	70	368	265	502	4,040	5,245

SILK

Reeling

10. The 9,581 bales of raw silk reeled in October reflected an increase of 6.5 percent over September. Since operating basins

increased only five percent and filature workers 3.5 percent the increased production indicates a slightly higher rate of efficiency in the operations of the industry.



11. A total of 28,254 basins were operating in 235 plants in October compared with 26,945 (revised) in September.

12. Thirty-four percent of the silk reeled in October was 13/15 denier average Grade A. The 20/22 silk also averaged Grade A, an improvement of four grades over September.

Testing for Export

13. The conditioning houses reported that 19,188 bales were tested and classified for export in October compared with 12,699 the previous month. Stocks on hand at the Yokohama and Kobe silk conditioning houses amounted to 75,238 bales at the end of October compared with 70,518 on 30 September.

Spinning

14. During and immediately after the war cotton spindles were utilized for spinning silk because of a lack of cotton. The shift of these spindles back to cotton resulted in decreased production of spun silk yarns in October.

15. Silk spinners increased their operating spindles from 70,125 in September to 85,593 in October but the increase in yarn production by silk spinners was not as great as the additional capacity should have warranted, partially due to a shift to higher count yarns.

16. Silk noil spindles operating increased from 16,035 in September to 22,103 in October.

RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Waste silk	204	374
Short-cut lap	747	490
Short-cut cocoon		

a/ Computed at boiling stage, before spinning.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

FIBER STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Waste silk	1,295	1,253
Short-cut lap	12,908	12,083
Short-cut cocoon		

a/ Weight "in gum."

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPUN SILK YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Spun waste silk	50	29
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	27	16
Silk noils	55	87
Short-cut lap	326	251
Short-cut cocoon		

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
In mills		
Raw silk	3,816	3,769
Spun silk	682	704
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	185	164
Silk noils	442	446
Short-cut cocoon	1,765	1,549
In dealers' hands		
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	3	3
Short-cut cocoon	0	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

17. There was a continued slackening in production of woven silk fabrics in October as the mills used up raw silk released to them on 8 April for weaving fabrics for export.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Silk	2,507	2,459
Fuji silk	193	152
All others	1,288	628

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

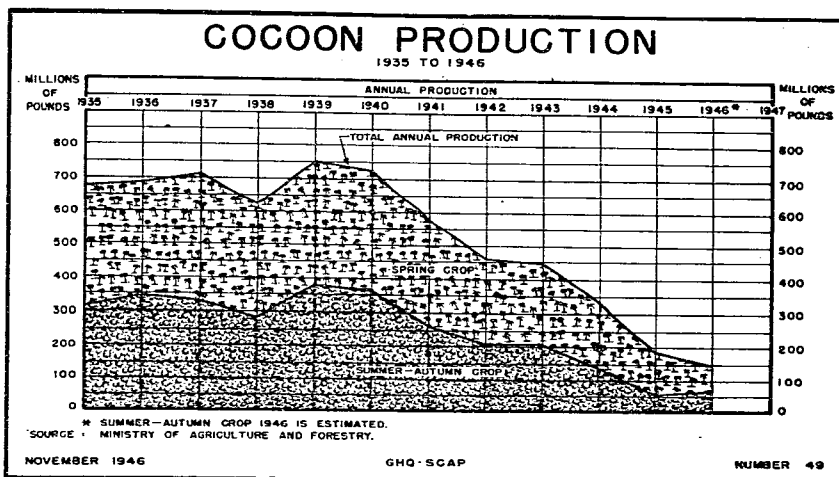
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Silk	24,935	25,532
Silk staple and fuji silk	3,851	3,870
Silk (Cloth Control Company)		
Receipts	1,912	1,422
Disposition	1,994	1,519
Month-end stock	19,350 <u>a/</u>	19,253

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Cocoon Crops

18. The Raw Silk Bureau's first estimate of the summer and autumn cocoon crops was 68,345,352 pounds compared with 58,314,154 pounds in 1945. The final estimate for the 1946 spring crop was 79,840,064 pounds, compared with 128,313,472 pounds in 1945.



Coal Supply

19. Filatures reported a further reduction in coal stocks as 14,107 metric tons were consumed by the filatures and for cocoon drying in October, peak of the season for drying summer crop cocoons, and only 9,275 metric tons were delivered.

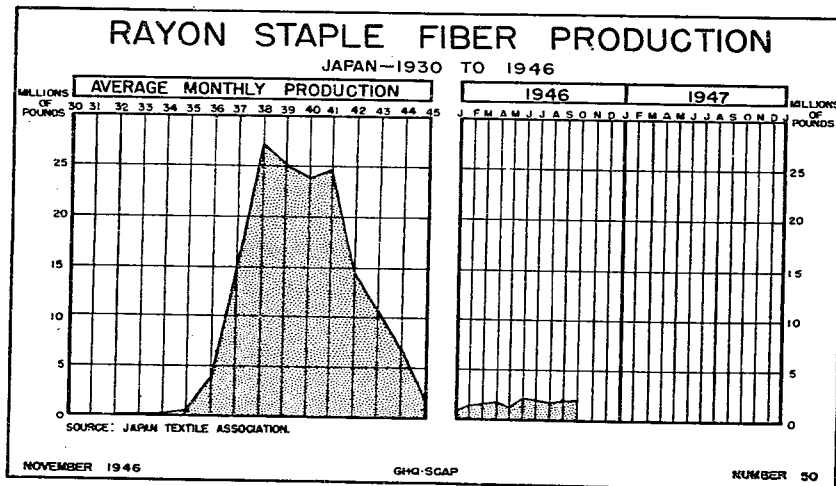
RAYON

Pulp

20. Production of rayon pulp dropped from 700 short tons in September to 118 tons in October due to a shortage of chlorine and caustic soda and to inadequate deliveries of coal to the pulp manufacturers.

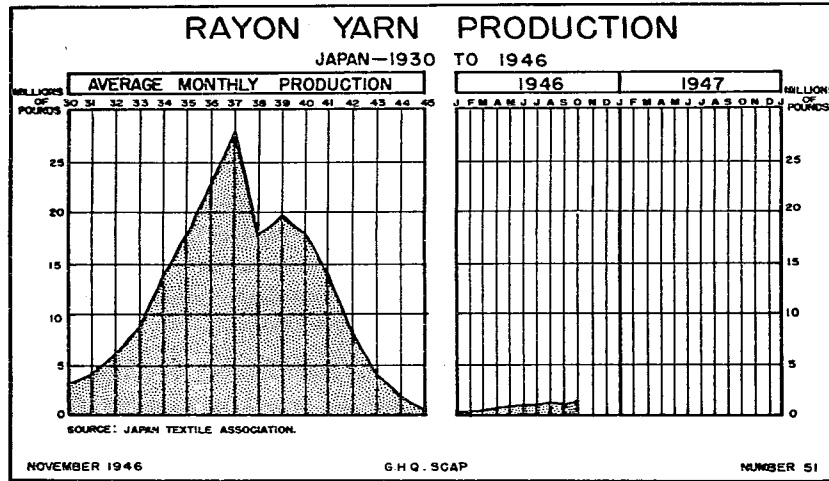
Staple

21. October rayon staple production was 1,860,000 pounds, the larger part of which was intended for use in various mixtures with other fibers for domestic clothing uses.



Yarn

22. October filament yarn production was 1,156,000 pounds, exceeding September production by only 91,000 pounds. Failure of the mills to meet previously anticipated levels was ascribed to a lack of raw materials and curtailments in electric power.



23. While the over-all supply picture showed a small improvement it was necessary for the industry to adjust production insofar as possible to day-to-day receipts of raw materials.

At the end of October rayon mills had only a 10-day supply of caustic soda on hand and a 15-day supply of coal.

Coal receipts for October were 14,139 metric tons, including substitutes, compared with 8,562 metric tons in September. Month-end stocks increased from 4,130 metric tons on 30 September to 7,003 metric tons on 31 October.

Caustic soda receipts during October were 1,332 tons compared with 1,200 tons in September and month-end stocks were increased from 613 to 685 tons.

24. The stocks of rayon yarn on hand in mills increased 52,000 pounds during October.

RAYON YARN STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Rayon mills	7,892	6,942
Weavers	2,927	3,390
Knit goods manufacturers	521	752
Sewing thread manufacturers	233	223
Sundry goods manufacturers	<u>256</u>	<u>574</u>
Total	11,829	11,881

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Spun Yarns

25. Production of spun rayon yarns decreased from 905,000 pounds in September to 850,000 pounds in October because of labor shortages in the mills.

26. Although rayon spinners have not received firm export orders a demand for spun rayon yarns has developed among foreign buyers. The industry has applied to the Japanese Government for official recognition as an export industry so that it may receive food and coal allocations comparable to those of the filament rayon branch of the industry.

27. Stocks of spun rayon on hand on 31 October reflected an increase of 504,000 pounds over figures for 30 September.

SPUN RAYON STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Spinners	4,499	4,681
Independent cotton weavers	1,156	1,413
Knit goods manufacturers	100	369
Sundry goods manufacturers	60	102
Net and rope manufacturers	0	0
In dealers' hands	<u>306</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	6,121	6,625

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Cloth Production

28. The weaving of filament rayon fabrics increased from 4,332,000 square yards in September to 6,146,000 square yards in October and spun rayon fabrics increased from 1,531,000 square yards to 2,592,000 square yards. A large proportion of the increase represents fabrics being prepared for export.

29. Filament rayon cloth stocks in mills and in the hands of the Cloth Control Company increased in October while spun rayon stocks declined.

CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Mills		
Rayon	15,568	20,564
Spun rayon	6,308	6,167
Cloth Control Company		
Rayon		
Receipts	1,248	514
Distribution	3	407
Month-end stock	12,498 ^{a/}	12,605
Spun rayon		
Receipts	5,446	3,244
Distribution	5,165	4,920
Month-end stock	24,652 ^{a/}	22,976

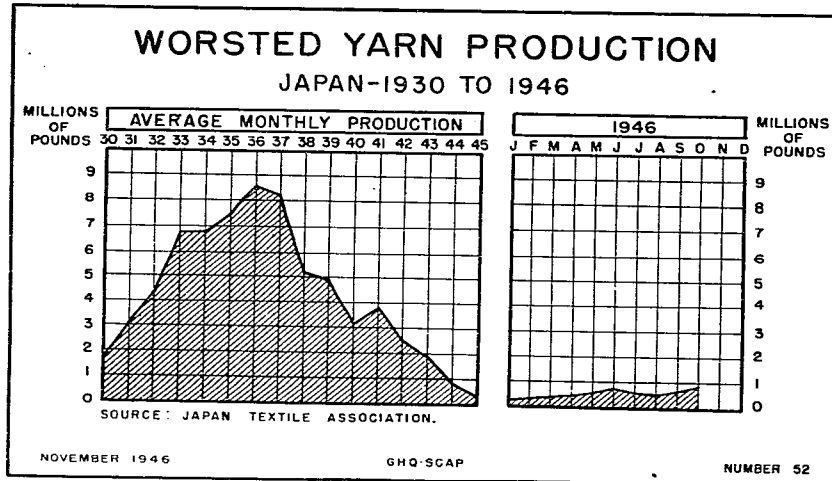
^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

WOOL

Worsted Yarn

30. In spite of a preponderance of clothing wools and other coarser materials in the mills' stock of raw wool, October worsted yarn production was 804,000 pounds, an increase of 156,000 pounds over September.



SPINDLES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	429,218	367,149
Operable	266,395	316,925
Operating <u>a/</u>	98,660	125,024

a/ Operating spindles converted to two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

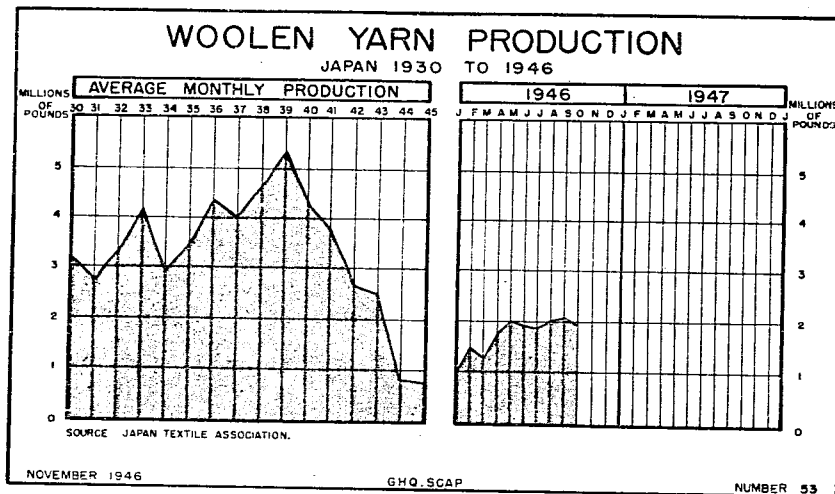
Woolen Yarns

31. Woolen yarn production dropped from 2,089,000 pounds in September to 1,963,000 pounds in October and 13 fewer cards were operated. It is planned to maintain woolen yarn production at a figure close to 2,000,000 pounds per month. See chart at top of next page.

CARDS

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	460	417
Operable	380	388
Operating	283	270

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



Woolen and Worsted Cloth

32. The decrease in worsted cloth production from 617,000 square yards in September to 576,000 square yards in October was accounted for almost entirely by a temporary shift of labor to the spinning sections in the integrated spinner-weaver mills to build up yarn stocks for future weaving.

As a result of this labor shift there was a reduction of 91 operating looms in October.

33. Mills began work on an export order for 2,000,000 square yards of worsted fabrics. The industry plans to concentrate on the production of worsted fabrics for export.

34. Weaving of woolen cloth dropped from 1,432,000 square yards in September to 1,410,000 square yards in October.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED LOOMS

	September	October
Installed	11,137	11,222
Operable	9,967	9,982
Operating	3,288	3,197

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Independent Weavers

35. Independent weavers shifted from worsted to woolen fabrics because transportation difficulties prevented worsted yarn movement during October and they had a relatively larger stock of woolen yarns on hand.

36. The following tables show raw material, yarn and cloth stocks on hand on 30 September and 31 October:

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Consumption		
Woolen	1,300	1,222
Worsted	942	588
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	8,818	8,144
Worsted	4,709	4,643
Wool waste	12,146	12,613
Camel and goat hair	2,999	3,133
Miscellaneous	4,896	4,506

a/ Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Woolen		
Spinners	2,725	2,813
Weavers	1,494	1,177
Worsted		
Spinners	1,880	2,396
Weavers	218	263
Knitters	734	1,466

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Woolen	3,243	2,737
Worsted	1,479	1,423
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	1,382	724
Distribution	839	360
Month-end stocks	2,289	2,653

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Spinning

37. Although spinning mills reported increased receipts of domestic jute, hemp, ramie and flax in October, 12,582 spindles were taken out of production on account of seasonal loss of labor and reduction in electric power.

SPINDLES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Flax	33,370	29,430
Ramie and hemp	21,867	13,374
Jute	4,169	4,020

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Receipts by mills		
Sisal	84	38
Jute	163	283
China grass and ramie	217	231
Flax	1,473	2,360
Hemp		
Domestic	848	1,152
Manchurian	94	217
Manila	454	270
Moalan a/	645	628
Bamboo	0	0
Kanpon b/	0	0
Consumed		
Sisal	116	277
Jute	146	366
China grass and ramie	292	174
Flax	1,378	1,369
Hemp		
Domestic	892	657
Manchurian	669	587
Manila	533	529
Moalan a/	595	445
Bamboo	3	30
Kanpon b/	0	0
Month-end mill stocks		
Sisal	983	744
Jute	2,080	1,997
China grass and ramie	414	471
Flax	7,485	8,476
Hemp		
Domestic	6,620	7,115
Manchurian	2,060	1,690
Manila	1,402	1,143

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Month-end mill stocks		
Hemp		
Maolan <u>a/</u>	537	720
Bamboo	287	257
Kanpon <u>b/</u>	180	180

a/ New Zealand fiber.

b/ A species of Manchurian hemp.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

38. As a result of the labor and power shortage there was a reduction in yarn production in all hard and bast fiber mills except jute where the labor loss was less acute.

SPINNING PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Flax	906	865
China grass and ramie	275	212
Jute	193	259
Rope	2,182	1,910
Cord	10	13
Fish net twine	417	300

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

39. With the exception of flax, mill stocks of hard and bast fibers showed a decrease as of 31 October.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Flax	2,013	2,097
China grass and ramie	1,191	1,174
Jute	543	532
Rope	2,412	2,053
Cord	4	5
Fish net twine	218	80

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

40. Production of linen, ramie and hemp fabrics declined during October as electric power restrictions forced the mills to take 87 looms out of production.

LOOMS

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Flax, hemp and ramie	3,426	3,338
Jute	38	- 39

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Flax	1,118	1,056
Ramie and hemp	692	549
Jute	58	59

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Flax	2,917	3,182
Ramie and hemp	1,626	1,431
Jute	74	67

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

41. Two thousand pounds of oakum were produced in October and month-end stocks were reduced from 33,000 pounds in September to 24,000 pounds in October.

MISCELLANEOUS

42. The seasonal loss of labor and the return of cotton spindles to the spinning of cotton resulted in a loss of 3,700 spindles to throstle spinners in October and a consequent reduction in yarn production from 551,000 pounds in September to 434,000 pounds in October in throstle spun and from 20,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds in reprocessed yarns.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	1,007,542	1,007,542
Operable	905,834	927,782
Operating	772,075	768,375

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

43. Yarn stocks in the hands of the various consumers also showed a decline in October:

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	752	727
Sundry goods manufacturers	34	35

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	259	184
Cotton spinners	218	197
Spun rayon spinners	32	32
Sundry goods manufacturers	23	23
In dealers' hands	15	8
Others (mixed yarns)		
Spinners	1,040	761
Independent weavers	1,187	1,054
Sundry goods manufacturers and others	43	43
In dealers' hands	23	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

44. Cloth production and stocks on hand in September and October were:

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Throstle	252	281
Reprocessed	294	256
Others (mixed fabrics)	754	724

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Throstle	739	602
Reprocessed	379	532
Others (mixed fabrics)	5,374	5,660

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS

45. The knitters delivered 10,500 singlets to the Board of Trade for export. This is the first delivery of manufactured garments under the War Department-Commodity Credit Corporation-United States Commercial Company agreement.

46. Production of underwear for domestic use declined during October due to decreasing receipts of yarn allocated for this purpose. Output of stockings increased by approximately 45,000 dozen pair. Production of industrial knitted gloves increased sharply.

KNIT GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Underwear (dozen)	186,516	160,539
Stockings (dozen pair)	251,529	297,327
Gloves (dozen pair)	40,082	73,627

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>On Hand 30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>On Hand 31 October</u>
Pure cotton	109	615	225	499
Mixed cotton	115	176	107	184
Rayon	522	473	242	752
Spun rayon	100	391	122	369
Raw silk	610	30	110	530
Woolen	734	1,523	791	1,466
Others	49	14	9	54

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
October

	<u>Delivered to Distributors</u>	<u>In Mills 31 October</u>
Underwear (dozen)	132,169	321,575
Stockings (dozen pair)	112,802	867,836
Gloves (dozen pair)	23,147	157,913

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNITTING MACHINES IN OPERATION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Warp	98	68
Circular	3,506	3,386
Flat	3,011	3,742
Flat for gloves	2,207	4,242
Hosiery	4,695	5,178

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING GOODS

47. Although there was an increase of 364 operating plants in October the seasonal loss of labor caused a reduction of 2,259 in operating machines.

48. The output of clothing and household goods was further restricted by a tendency on the part of manufacturers to conserve stocks.

PRODUCTION
(pieces)

	September	October
Ready-made clothing		
Work	1,258,854	822,594
Street and house garments	746,611	792,311
Kimonos	287,436	289,585
Underwear, shirts, etc.	2,448,303	1,804,389
Elementary school uniforms	315,894	686,946
Secondary school uniforms	266,448	90,389
Tabi (pair)	5,009,114	3,385,099
Mattress ticking (sets of 3)	68,046	61,817
Mosquito nets	99,919	47,804
Hats	86,186	76,855

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

The marked decrease in tabi production was caused by an unbalanced distribution of the four types of materials used in their manufacture.

CLOTH CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	In Mills 30 September	Receipts	Consumption	In Mills 31 October
Cotton	25,972	6,003	8,638	23,337
Rayon	4,627	548	727	4,448
Spun rayon	8,419	4,794	2,946	10,267
Silk	3,753	0	16	3,737
Reprocessed	589	274	140	723
Woolen and worsted	8,705	1,251	3,526	6,430
Others	3,439	1,213	678	3,974

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	In Mills 30 September	Receipts	Consumption	In Mills 31 October
Cotton				
Pure	2,997	1,071	1,043	3,025
Mixed	217	135	139	213
Raw silk	745	1	42	704
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	489	411	106	794
Spun rayon	60	57	15	102
Reprocessed	23	0	0	23
Throstle	34	2	0	36
Manila hemp	17	5	7	15
Others	42	0	0	42

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING GOODS DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
(pieces)

	<u>Delivered in October to Distributing Associations</u>	<u>In Mills 31 October</u>
Ready-made clothing		
Work	1,976,512	3,125,020
Street and house garments	784,929	2,302,217
Kimonos	151,141	1,134,584
Underwear, shirts, etc.	2,124,862	5,669,584
Elementary school uniforms	473,146	1,241,196
Secondary school uniforms	32,291	98,008
Tabi (pair)	3,093,440	2,866,020
 Mattress ticking (sets of 3)	 64,247	 154,817
Mosquito nets	34,762	196,184
Hats	118,429	495,705

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SUNDRY GOODS

Sewing Thread

49. Stocks of mixed yarns released from domestic supply permitted a large expansion in production of mixed cotton threads.

Rayon and silk thread output decreased more than half because there were no new allocations of raw materials.

SEWING THREAD PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Silk	47,186	24,137
Cotton		
Pure	511,304	549,157
Mixed	7,088	114,670
Rayon	<u>58,672</u>	<u>24,488</u>
 Total	 624,250	 712,452

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Fish Netting

50. Production of cotton fish netting and twine decreased approximately 83,000 pounds below the year's peak level achieved in September, due to bottlenecks in yarn distribution.

Output of manila netting increased 2,100 pounds and silk netting 7,100 pounds. The silk netting manufacturers drew more heavily on the small remaining stocks in anticipation of additional releases in the near future.

FISH NET PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cotton (including twine)	646,452	562,868
Manila	4,509	6,622
Silk	1,634	8,737

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

51. Netting materials were moved rapidly into consuming channels during October.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
(pounds)

	<u>In Mills 30 September</u>	<u>Delivered to Distrib- uting Associations</u>	<u>In Mills 31 October</u>
Fish netting			
Cotton	7,700	564,968	5,600
Manila	0	6,622	0
Silk	1,880	8,737	1,880

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Other Products

52. Production of other manufactured items, with the exception of fringes, increased during October.

OTHER PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Braid	41,162	52,548
Fringe	1,077	600
Tape	79,807	94,244
Twine and net	37,128	49,732
Lace	11,113	69,795

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
(pounds)

	<u>In Mills 30 September</u>	<u>Delivered to Distrib- uting Association</u>	<u>In Mills 31 October</u>
Sewing thread			
Cotton			
Pure	1,532,330	627,048	1,454,439
Mixed	25,088	125,505	14,253
Silk	444,245	395	467,987
Rayon	106,723	55,527	75,684

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Delivered to Distrib-</u> <u>uting Association</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 October</u>
Other products			
Braid	1,407,789	641,150	819,187
Fringe	145,713	2,600	143,713
Tape	336,863 ^{a/}	27,319	403,788
Twine and net	25,076	33,360	41,448
Lace	114,327	0	184,122

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DYEING AND FINISHING

53. Dyeing and finishing of cotton, rayon, linen and ramie fabrics increased moderately over September but a decline in processing spun rayon and silk fabrics offset these increases, leaving a slight net reduction for the month.

The cotton fabrics being finished were for domestic use and the rayon was for export.

The silk fabrics being processed in recent months for export were released from stocks frozen by SCAP shortly after the beginning of the Occupation.

CLOTH DYEING AND FINISHING (square yards)

	<u>Dyed or</u> <u>Finished</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Client</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 October</u>
Cotton	9,945,911	9,922,955	10,201,460
Spun rayon	4,819,336	2,728,070	7,510,322
Silk	6,930,108	5,978,334	8,656,534
Rayon	3,306,146	2,544,879	5,772,938
Linen and China grass	<u>1,762,196</u>	<u>1,712,076</u>	<u>1,064,464</u>
Total	26,763,697	22,886,314	33,205,718

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Mills reporting	165	188
Mills operating	124	141
Machines operating		
Boilers	221	234
Tenters	220	231
Driers	311	321
Printers	22	20
Napping machines	136	121

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

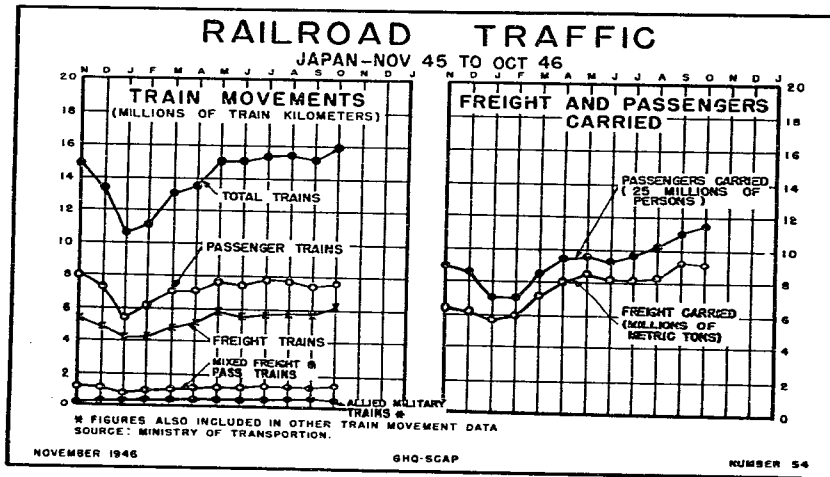
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of motor vehicles increased from 105,806 in September to 107,845 at the end of October; 63 percent were in actual use.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

2. Cancellation of scheduled train operations remained constant at 129,626 kilometers. Total train kilometers operated increased from 15,152,610 to 15,948,849 in October.

3. Total freight tonnage handled decreased slightly while passenger traffic showed a marked increase.



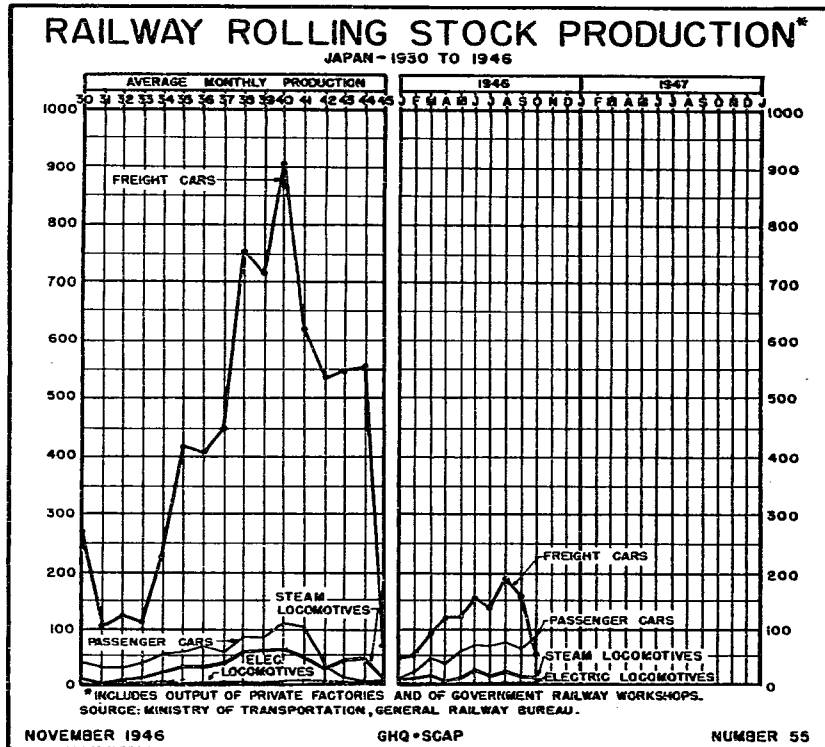
The breakdown by classification of freight tonnage follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE HANDLED
(metric tons)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Coal	1,721,100	1,779,900
Iron and steel	178,000	168,500
Scrap metal	90,200	72,500
Petroleum and alcohol	85,600	125,000
Rice	48,900	208,900
Wheat and barley	130,700	96,500
Salt	51,000	57,900
Fertilizer	120,500	142,600
Industrial chemicals	62,200	60,500
Limestone	112,100	111,100
Lime	85,100	78,400
Machinery (including vehicles)	259,300	243,600
Cement	104,300	92,400
Coke	93,700	90,400
Lumber	1,418,200	1,345,100
Charcoal	70,500	72,700
Flour (wheat)	77,100	50,500
Soy beans	7,000	4,700
Potatoes	293,500	491,300
Fresh vegetables	42,300	67,300
Sea food	44,300	64,000
Grease (including cooking oils)	13,500	12,400
Soy products	24,900	23,600
Sugar	1,600	2,300
Straw manufactures	72,700	78,900
Cattle	101,800	95,800
Livestock feed	25,400	25,200
Minerals	230,700	201,200
Paper and pulp	64,000	59,200
Wine and liquor	18,000	21,000
Tobacco	30,000	37,500
Fresh fruits	18,500	26,800
Gravel	654,400	528,900
Stone (building)	103,500	103,000
Firewood	204,300	192,700
Fiber manufactures	157,000	134,000
Brown coal (lignite)	122,500	92,000
Others	<u>2,234,900</u>	<u>2,081,500</u>
Total	9,173,300	9,139,900

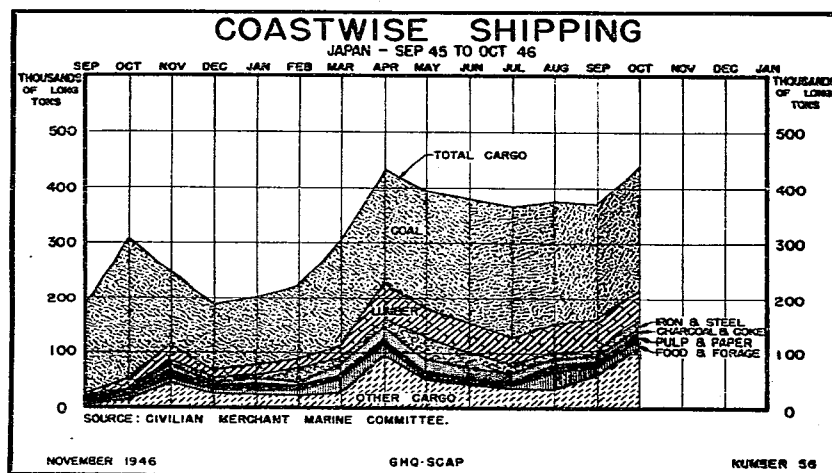
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

4. New rolling stock placed in operation in October consisted of two electric and 15 steam locomotives, 66 electric cars, 44 passenger cars and 53 freight cars.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

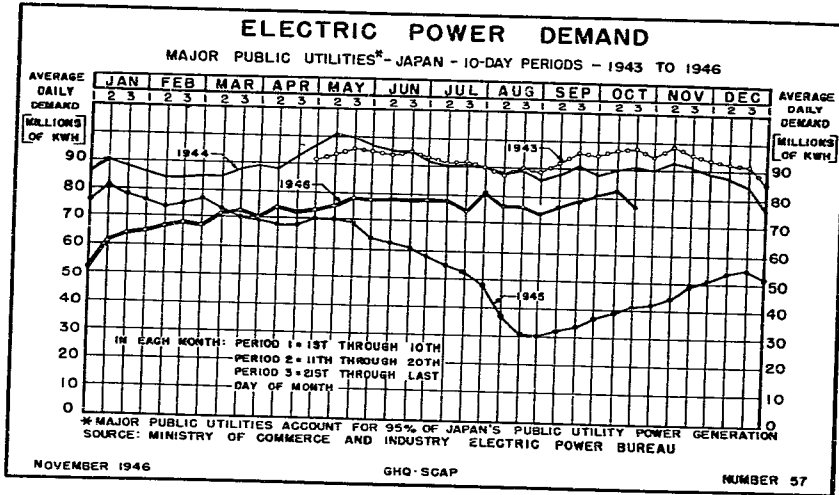
5. Coastwise merchant shipping showed a large increase in October.



6. October cargo shipments to China rose sharply to 18,772 metric tons, a 65 percent increase. Shipments to Korea decreased slightly to 81,615 tons.

ELECTRIC POWER

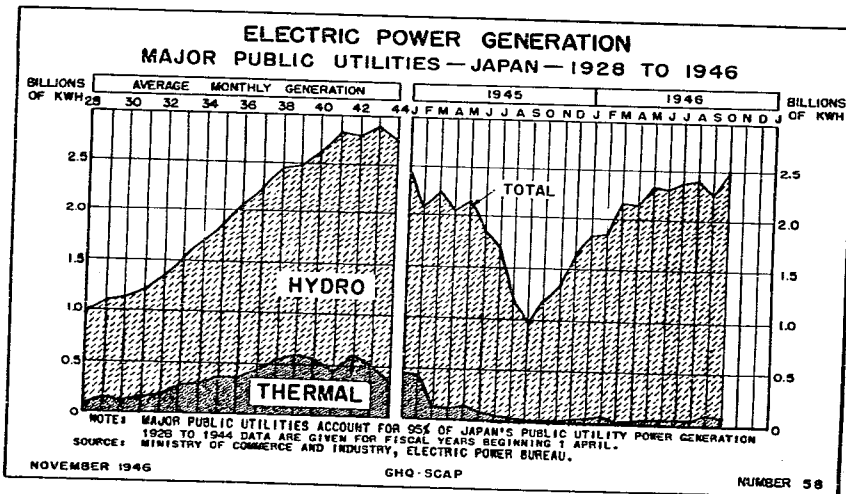
7. Power generated in October totaled 2,493,417,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 222,076,000 kilowatt hours over September.

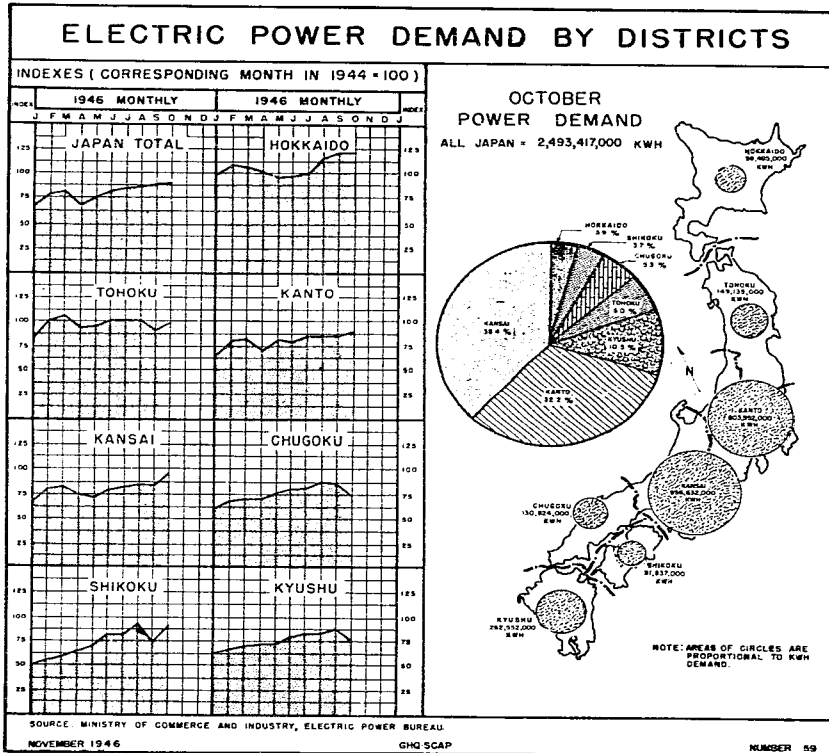


8. Severe drought conditions continued in October and reduced the amount of power normally generated by hydro plants. Restrictions on consumption were imposed to a varying degree in all districts, the most drastic being imposed in Chugoku.

9. The chart at the top of the opposite page compares October electric power demand by districts and shows indexes from 1 January to 31 October.

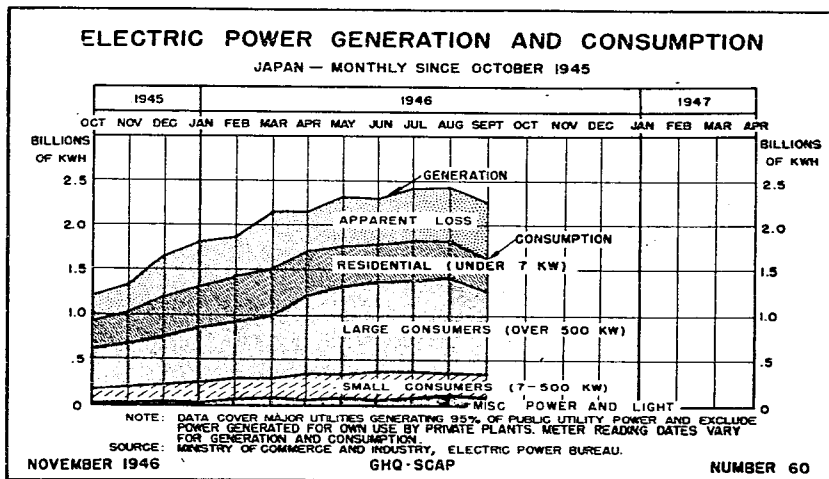
10. Thermal electric power generated in October, as shown in the accompanying chart, was 82,000,000 kilowatt hours, a 13,000,000 kilowatt hour decrease from September output.



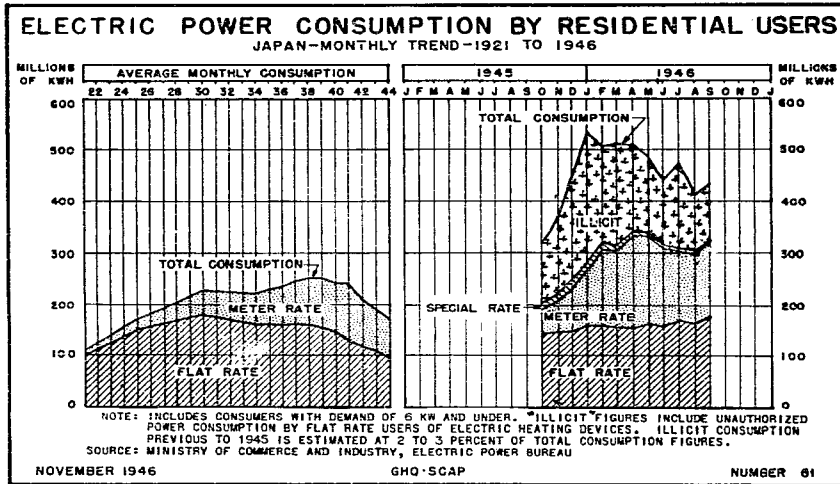


Kyushu generated 62,000,000 kilowatt hours, Chugoku 13,000,000 and Kansai 5,000,000 with smaller amounts generated in other districts. In Kansai the coal shortage permitted the operation of only a few thermal plants while in Kyushu the limiting factor in thermal generation was the poor physical condition of the boilers.

11. Electric power generation and consumption by major classes of consumers dropped sharply as drastic limitations were imposed on industrial consumers.



12. The following chart shows the monthly trend of electric power consumption for residential service.



Plant Construction

13. Construction of the Shinosomi hydroelectric power plant in Kyushu was completed and the plant went into service on 16 October. It has a maximum capacity of 4,300 kilowatts.

Repairs were completed on five additional hydro plants with a total capacity of 17,850 kilowatts.

GAS INDUSTRY

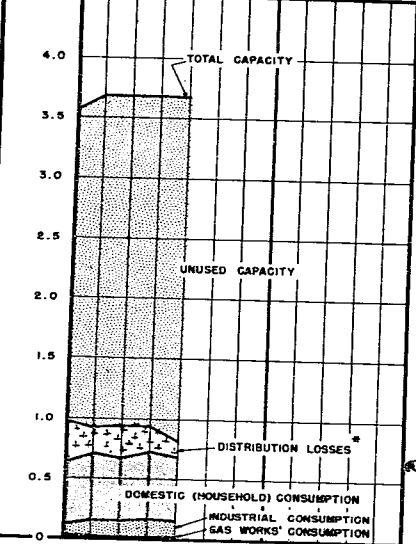
14. October daily gas production averaged 825,924 cubic meters. This decrease of 127,820 cubic meters from September output was caused by the acute coal shortage which rendered 77.6 percent of gas production capacity idle.

Apparent losses in distribution and leakage declined considerably with the daily average supply of gas 702,548 cubic meters.

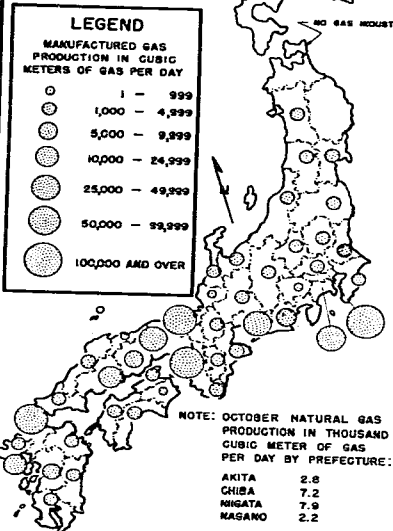
GAS INDUSTRY - JAPAN

AVERAGE DAILY CAPACITY, PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION

MILLIONS OF CUBIC METERS 1946 1947
 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN



GAS PRODUCTION BY PREFECTURES OCTOBER 1946



* FIGURES FOR DISTRIBUTION LOSSES ARE APPROXIMATIONS, CALCULATED BY SUBTRACTING CONSUMPTION FROM PRODUCTION FIGURES
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL BOARD.
 NOVEMBER 1946 GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 62

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration.	1
Wire.	3
Radio	8
Postal Services	14
Construction and Rehabilitation	18
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply.	22
Personnel	27
Financial Operations.	31
Research.	32

ADMINISTRATION

1. The Telecommunications Co-ordinating Committee, established by the Diet, met for the first time on 1 November. The Committee consists of government officials and communications experts and executives and will advise the Ministry of Communications about procurement, construction, maintenance and operation of telecommunications.

2. The Ministry of Communications' temporary Law Committee held its first meeting on 20 November. It consists of Ministry officials and legal advisers and will recommend such revisions of communication laws as are made necessary by the new Constitution.

WIRE

Telephone

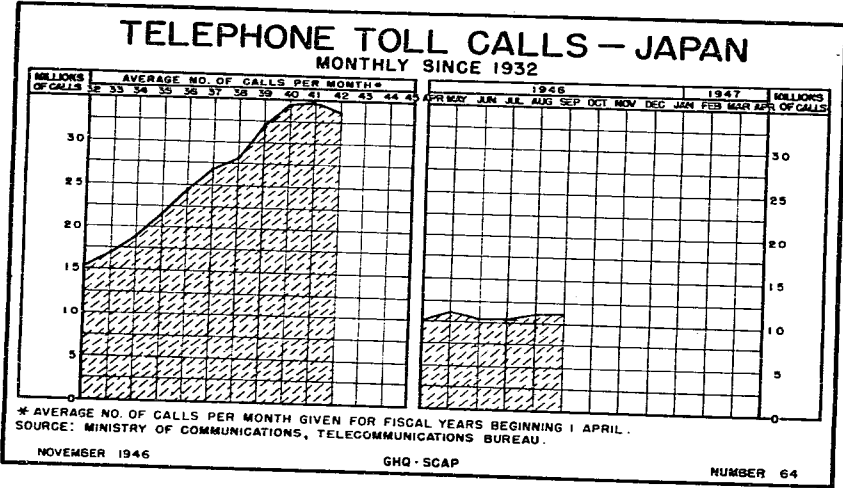
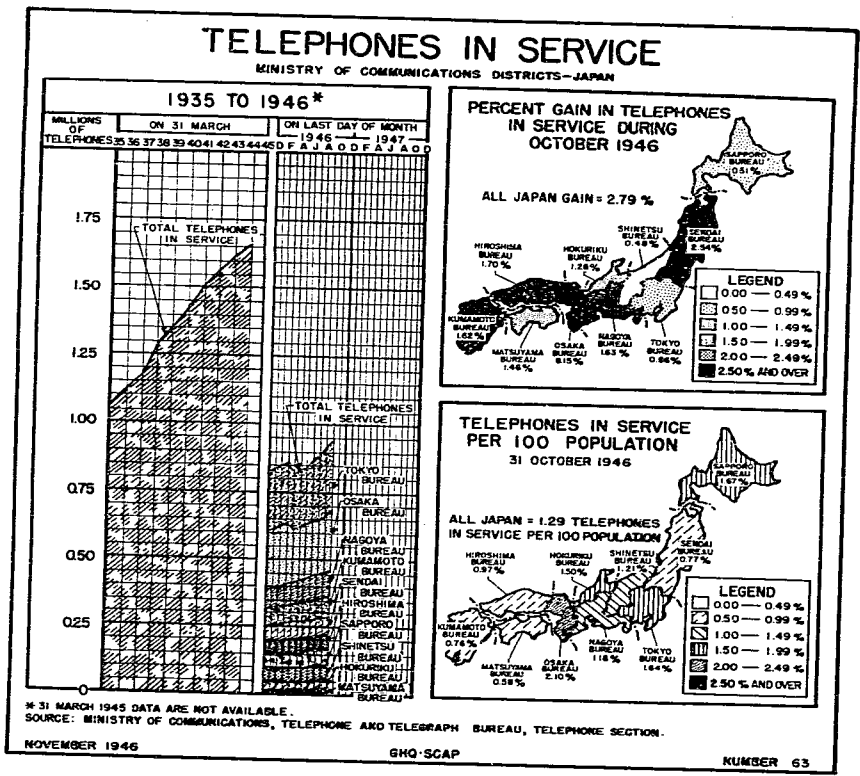
3. The number of telephones in service in Japan increased three percent during October. Thirteen percent of the present 946,283 phones have come into service since January 1946. See chart at top of next page.

4. The number of long distance telephone calls during October continued the increase begun in July, as shown in chart, page 198.

5. The percentage of long distance calls completed, shown in chart, page 199, remained about the same in October as in September.

Telegraph

6. On 14 November SCAP authorized the Japanese to operate facsimile telegraph service between Tokyo and Osaka, with service to be expanded later to include the major cities of Japan. The new service will improve foreign language telegrams since the addressee will receive a facsimile of the message written by the sender.

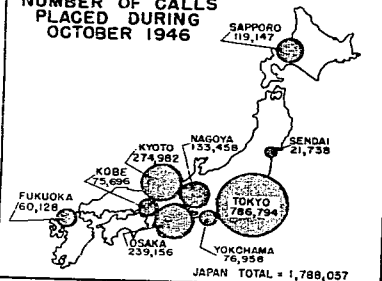


7. The number of domestic telegrams sent increased slightly during September, as shown in the accompanying chart.

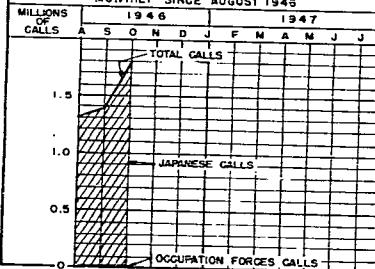
TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS

NINE MAJOR CITIES - JAPAN

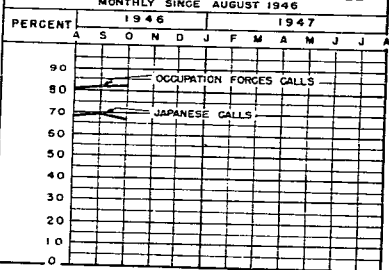
NUMBER OF CALLS PLACED DURING OCTOBER 1946



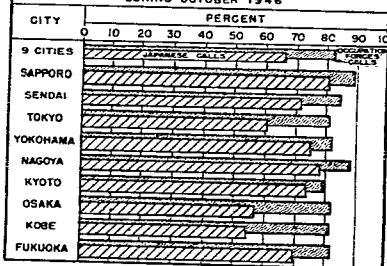
NUMBER OF CALLS PLACED MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946



PERCENT OF CALLS COMPLETED MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946



PERCENT OF CALLS COMPLETED DURING OCTOBER 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUREAU, TELEPHONE SECTION.

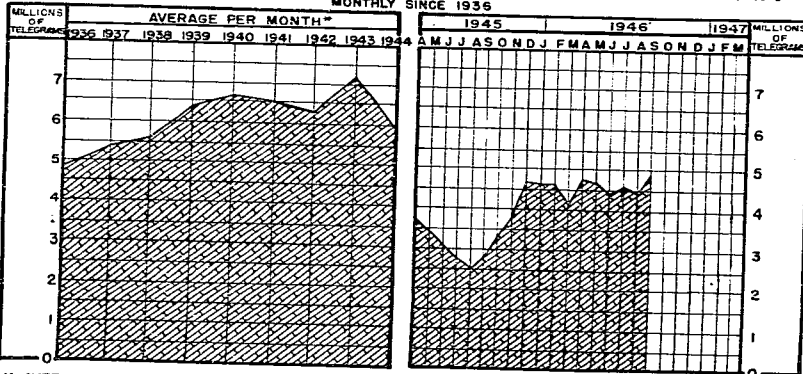
NOVEMBER 1946

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 65

DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS HANDLED - JAPAN

MONTHLY SINCE 1936



* AVERAGE PER MONTH FOR FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU.

NOVEMBER 1946

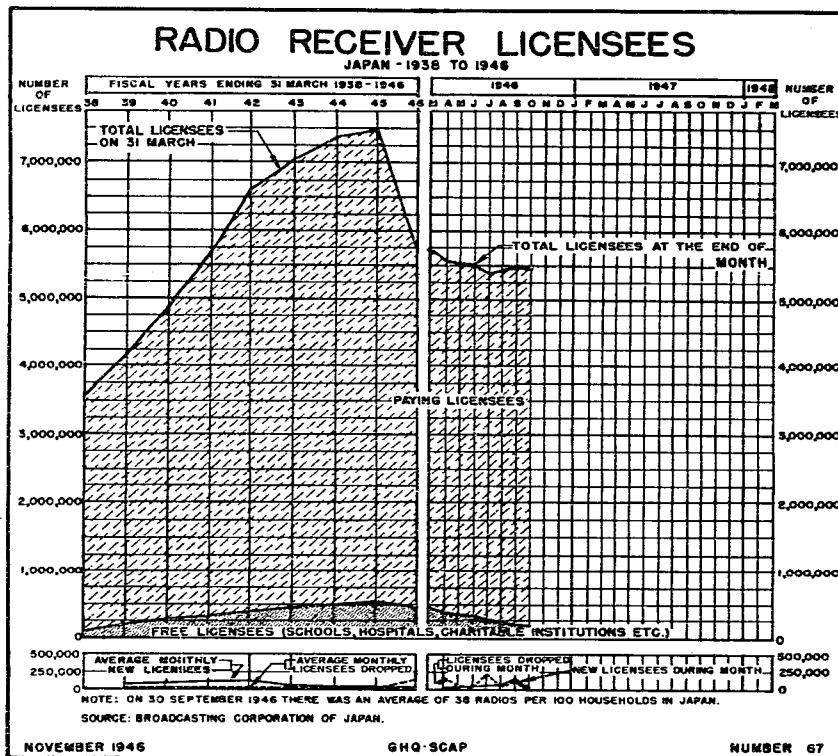
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 66

RADIO

Domestic

8. The number of radio receiver licensees increased slightly during October although the rate of increase dropped because licensing stopped during the 20-day strike of radio workers. See the chart on next page.



From an all-time peak in March 1945, radio licenses dropped abruptly with the stepped-up bombing and started to recover only in August 1946.

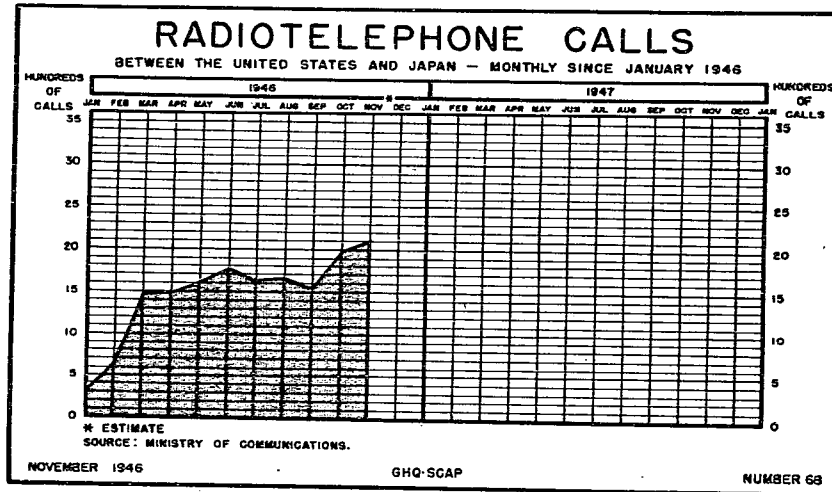
9. The Ministry of Communications set up a communications system for the antarctic whaling expedition. The two factory ships will report daily to Japan and will exchange weather information with Allied Powers' whalers.

10. Low power trouble-shooting radio communication was authorized for two railroads from Shimonoseki to Osaka and to Kyoto.

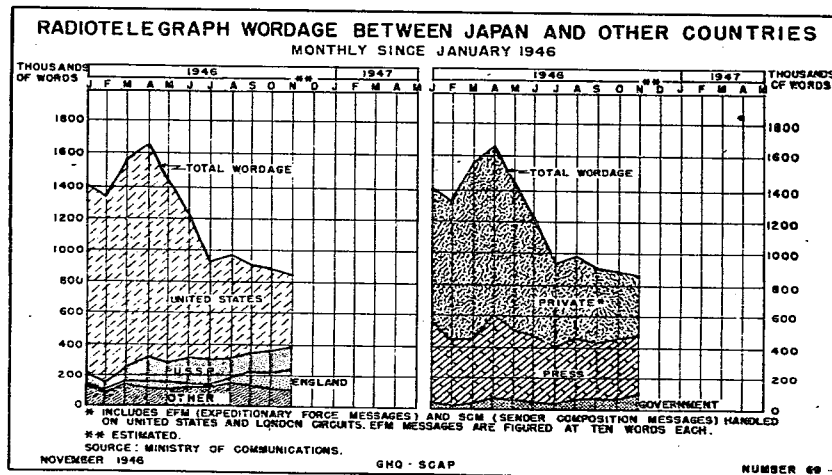
International

11. On 2 November SCAP directed the Japanese Government to set up a branch overseas telephone office at Yokohama for the Occupation Forces to call the United States.

12. Radiotelephone calls between Japan and the United States are expected to increase about five percent in November, according to estimates based on calls placed 1 to 16 November.



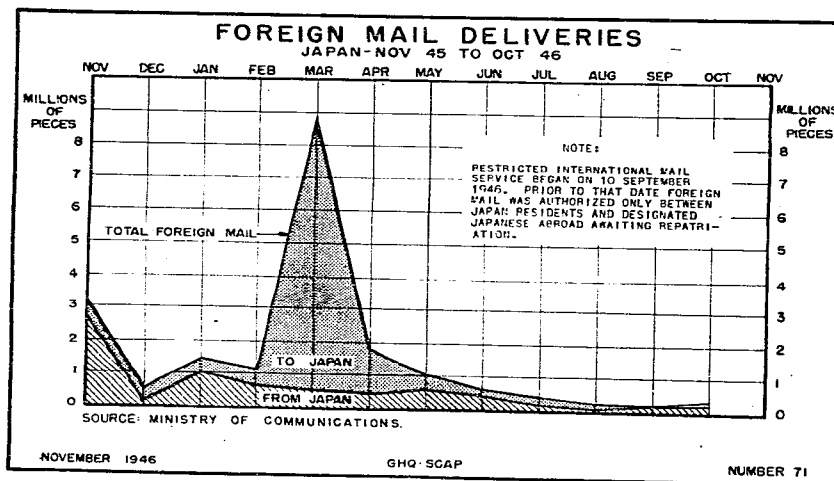
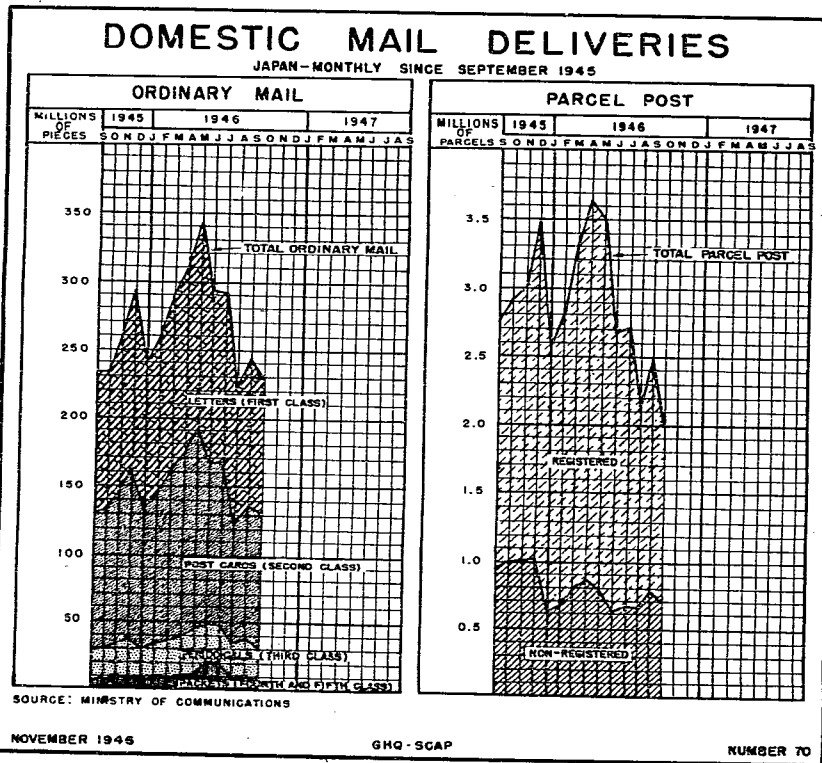
13. Radiotelegraph wordage is expected to decrease about three percent during November, based on 1-15 November figures.



POSTAL SERVICES

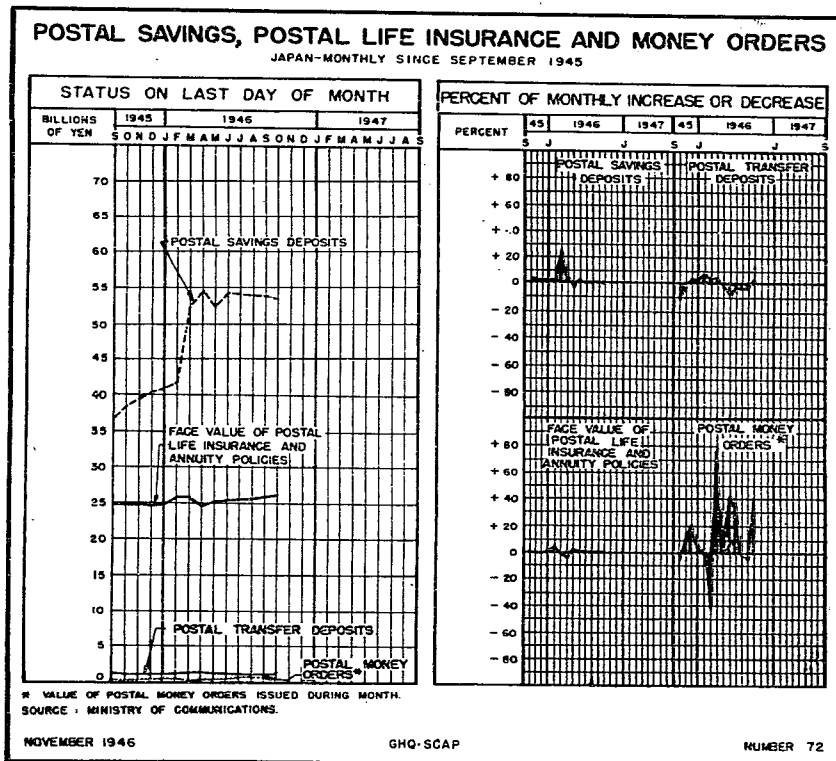
14. Ordinary mail deliveries decreased about six percent during October, while parcel deliveries decreased nearly one fifth. See chart on next page.

15. Mail between Japan and foreign countries, shown on second chart on following page, increased about one third during October.



The increased volume of mail made necessary a three-day instruction course in November for employees who handle the mail.

16. The value of postal money orders issued increased over 25 percent during October. Postal savings, postal life insurance and transfer deposits remained about the same.



17. During October there was a net increase of 49 special post offices in operation.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

18. During the first half of this fiscal year (ending 30 September) the Ministry of Communications spent ¥ 155,066,000 for construction; ¥ 40,478,000 of this was new construction. The International Telecommunications Company spent ¥ 32,247,000 and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan spent ¥ 8,531,000 for construction.

About 80 percent of the above Ministry of Communications construction took place during the second quarter. Most first quarter expenditures were made from previous appropriations.

Telephone and Telegraph

19. A new cable between Tokyo and Sendai was completed on 14 November. Eight new repeater stations will boost power on the two 14-pair cables. A six-channel carrier system will provide 98 simultaneous circuits.

Postal

20. Although 58 railway mail cars were restored to service during October it is still necessary to use 16 additional improvised cars. Heating, lighting and sanitary facilities are generally inadequate.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 Aug</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Aug</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Aug</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>
Carried on record	700	700	839	836 <u>a/</u>	30,759	30,759
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	294	236	273	239	10,873	10,556
In actual use	406	464	566	597	19,886	20,203 <u>b/</u>
Additional needed	<u>72</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>8,645</u>	<u>8,328</u>
Total required	478	480 <u>c/</u>	735	761 <u>c/</u>	28,531	28,531

a/ Fully depreciated trucks written off.

b/ In addition to these Government-owned bicycles, 3,161 are rented.

c/ Additional vehicles needed for new service.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

21. In the postal construction program work has started on eight new buildings and negotiations on 45. Two post-office buildings and 10 post-office dormitories were dropped from the plans due to insufficient appropriations.

POSTAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
1 April 1946 - 31 March 1947

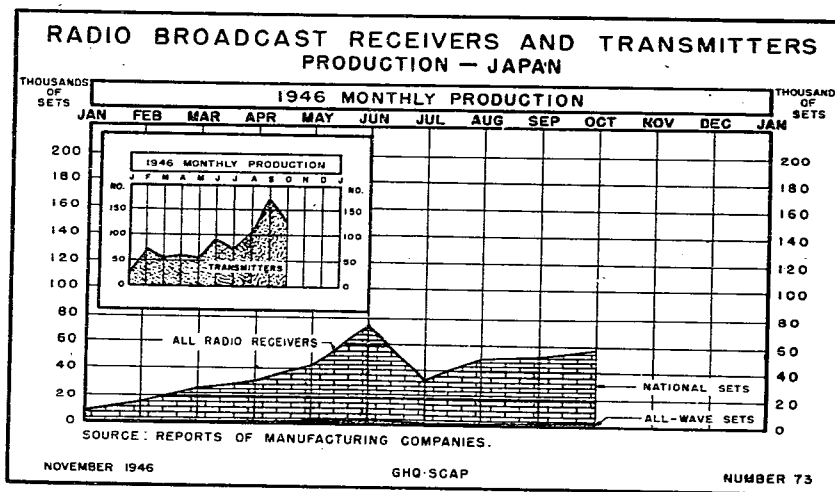
<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Over 50% Completed</u>	<u>Under 50% Completed</u>	<u>Under Negotiation</u>	<u>Planned</u>
Post-office buildings	32	14	7	10	1
Post-office dormitories	18	4	0	7	7
Hospital enlargement	1	0	0	1	0
Secondary schools	2	0	0	2	0
Railway mail service work-rooms and dormitories	10	1	1	6	2
Printing plants	1	1	0	0	0
Stamps and cards depository	1	0	0	1	0
Warehouses for equipment	2	0	1	1	0
Mail bag depositories	31	1	0	15	11
Clinics	11	1	0	4	6
Postal Savings Branch	8	0	0	7	1
Postal Life Insurance Branch	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	118	26	9	55	28

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

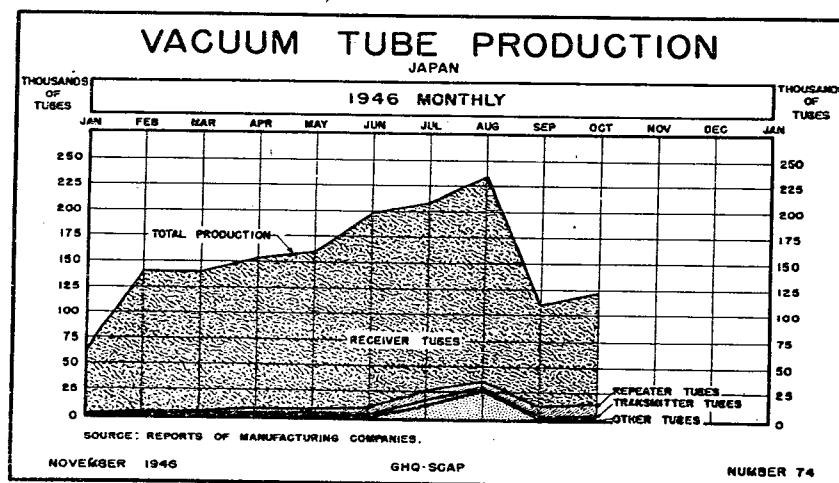
EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

22. Production of communication equipment generally decreased during October because of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company strike and the shortage of coal. As in September only 70 percent of the allocation of 4,500 metric tons of coal was delivered. Six thousand tons are allocated for November.

23. Although production of radio receivers increased about 12 percent during October, about two thirds of them must be stored until tubes are available.



24. The continued strike at the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company caused receiving tube production to remain at about half of recent production. Figures are still not available for either September or October production for that company, the largest in its field.



25. For the second straight month manufacturers' demand for radio parts fell because of the vacuum tube bottleneck. This was reflected in lower production.

RADIO PARTS
(thousands)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Condensers	1,780	1,015	999
Resistors	1,350	1,440	1,271
Transformers	66	43	60
Speakers	77	91	80
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	10,040	7,170	5,240

SOURCE: Reports of manufacturing companies.

26. Production of wire communications equipment generally declined in October. Automatic switch production should recover with one manufacturing plant removed from the reparations list.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Telephone sets	20,690	19,200	17,200
Manual switchboards	852	1,010	646
Automatic switch units	6,110	4,575	2,369
Carrier systems	133	139	178
Repeater systems	626	88	234
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	7,770	8,860	8,090
Wire and cable (kilometers)	591	573	669

SOURCE: Reports of manufacturing companies.

The October wire and cable increase came from the completion of unfinished stock. One additional wire plant started manufacturing in October, bringing the total to seven.

PERSONNEL

Ministry of Communications

27. From 6 October to 9 November absenteeism in 92 postal, telephone and telegraph offices decreased slightly to 8.2 percent.

28. The Postal Bureau and the Postal Savings and Life Insurance Bureau reported 190,448 employees on 31 October, an increase of 1,727 over 31 July.

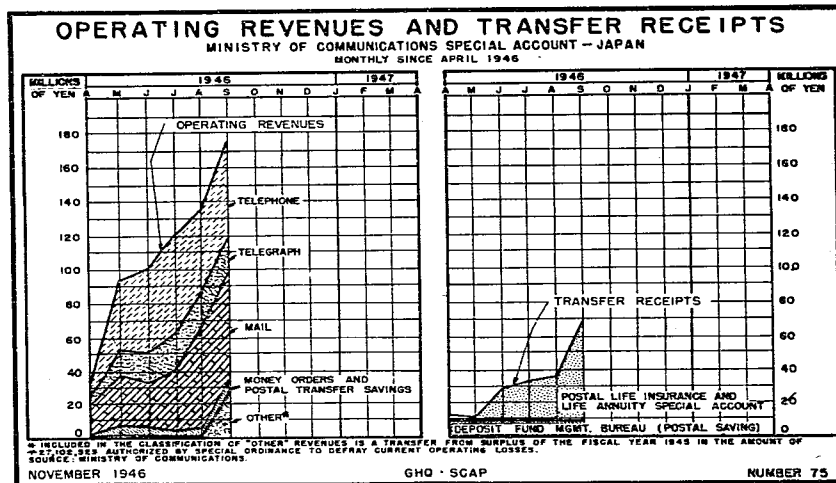
29. During 26-29 October the Government Communication Workers' Union met and formally demanded minimum pay standards, a collective labor agreement, abolition of special post offices, "fair employment practices" and greater health, welfare and educational facilities.

Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

30. Repatriation and the return of veterans to jobs increased the number of employees of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to an all-time peak of 6,829 on 31 October. This is an increase of 1,399 over October 1945.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

31. Ministry of Communications operating revenues continued at about the same rate of actual increase. The apparent gain charted is great because "Other Revenues" includes ¥ 27,102,523 of the 1945 surplus to defray current operating losses.



RESEARCH

32. The Ministry of Communications experimentally installed automatic gain regulators on some long-distance circuits. The Ministry is also experimenting with new level indicators, voltage regulators, measuring equipment and modified ringer circuits.

33. Engineers are field testing high-speed teletypewriter equipment.

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SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

Labor Standards Bill

1. During November the Labor Standards Bill was revised by the Labor Legislation Committee in preparation for submission to the special extraordinary session of the Diet.

Unemployment Insurance Bill

2. At public hearings on the Unemployment Insurance Bill from 11 to 15 November many employer representatives favored the Bill in general but recommended postponement, while unions advocated effecting the system at once.

Seamen's Bill

3. Public hearings were held on the Seamen's Bill which was then referred back to the Labor Legislation Committee.

Government's "Fundamental Policy" Statement

4. Policy on "solution of the labor problem" constituted a major portion of the Government's six-point "fundamental policy" statement issued on 4 November immediately after promulgation of the Constitution.

5. The general reaction of trade unions to the statement of labor policy was that it contained nothing new and therefore represented no change in government policy.

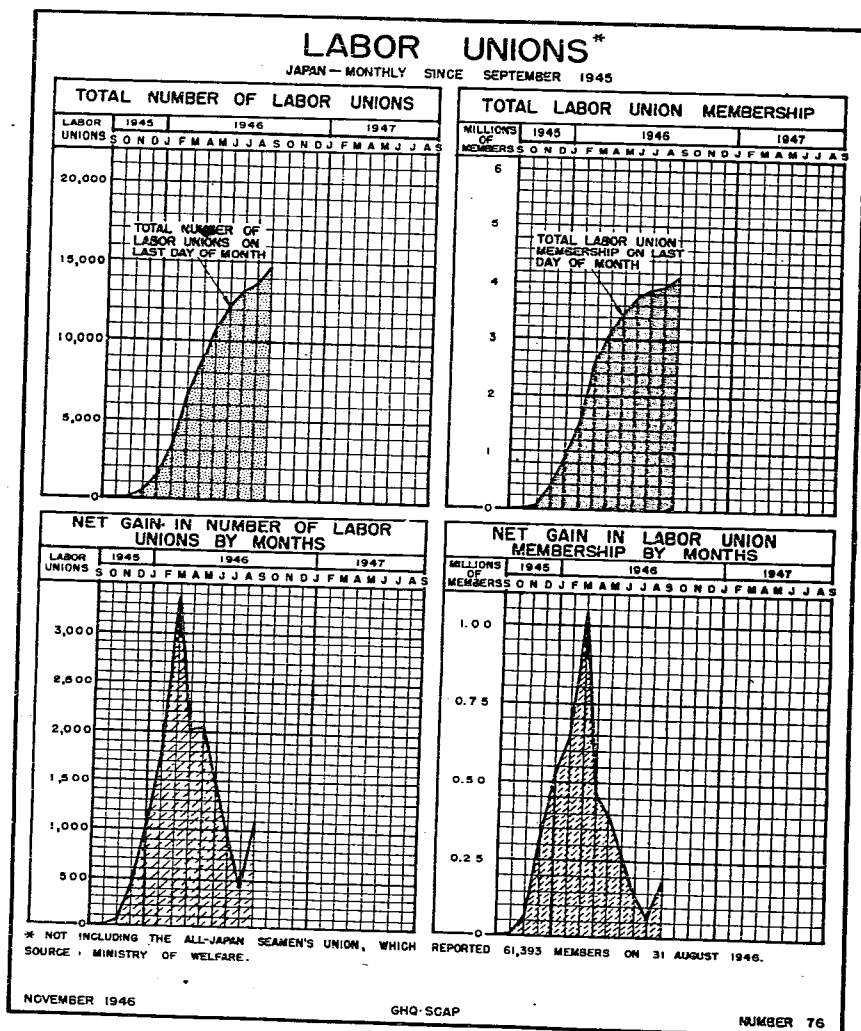
LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Union Statistics

6. Total union membership on 30 September, exclusive of the All-Japan Seamen's Union which had 61,393 members on 31 August, was 4,122,209 persons in 14,697 unions.

A total of 1,195 new unions with 214,086 members were registered in September. This was a sharp increase over the 412 new unions with 76,324 members registered in August and was occasioned by the requirement that only registered unions could participate in selection of the labor members of the Labor Relations Committees. Nevertheless, the rate of new union organization remained low compared with the early months of 1946.

By 30 September 475 unions with 175,455 members had been discontinued. Approximately 80 percent of these represented re-organization of small unions into larger groups.



7. Further analysis of 31 August labor union statistics as reported by the Ministry of Welfare indicated a continued high concentration of union membership. Approximately half of the 3,936,815 workers organized in 13,622 unions at that time were located in eight prefectures as follows: Tokyo, 376,382; Fukuoka,

342,070; Osaka, 334,243; Hokkaido, 266,135; Hyogo, 181,068; Aichi, 173,340; Kanagawa, 167,031; and Nagasaki, 126,798.

8. Degree of union organization was highest in large and medium-sized establishments. Plants employing fewer than 50 persons, which traditionally employed most of the Japanese labor force, accounted for only two percent of workers organized, and plants employing 50 to 99 persons for only five percent, while establishments of 1,000 workers and over covered 41 percent of total union membership. Establishments of 100 to 499 employees and 500 to 999 employees accounted for 34 and 18 percent of organized labor, respectively.

9. According to Ministry of Welfare reports the National Congress of Industrial Unions had a membership of 21 unions with 1,607,699 workers and the National Federation of Labor Unions registered 37 unions with 1,061,899 members on 30 September. This compared with a claimed membership of 1,631,583 and 855,000 respectively at the time of the federations' inaugural conventions early in August.

Other federations registered with the Ministry of Welfare included the National Council of Government and Public Employees' Unions with 15 unions and 432,252 members; 37 prefectural federations covering 2,427 unions and 870,439 workers; and 103 district federations accounting for 1,509 unions and 404,214 workers.

Considerable overlapping occurs in the statistics since a number of unions belonged to more than one federation.

Federation Activity

10. Early in November the National Federation of Labor Unions announced as its major objectives aims closely paralleling those of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, including wage increases, establishment of a new wage system, conclusion of collective bargaining agreements and replacement of the current Cabinet with a Government more representative of labor.

11. Although the Federation continued to reject Congress invitations for joint action, alleging that the Congress had employed precipitate strike tactics during the "October offensive" instead of exhausting the possibilities of negotiation, there was some co-operation between the two major federations and renewed efforts to amalgamate.

12. Following individual efforts on the part of both federations to promote reconstruction a conference to discuss labor's program for industrial rehabilitation was held on 18 November by representatives of both federations, the new All-Japan Council of Labor Unions and independent unions.

13. This was followed on 20 November by a meeting of the leaders of the three national federations to exchange views on a merger of the three organizations. At this meeting the National Congress of Industrial Unions offered to dissolve immediately and its leading officers offered to resign in order to further such a merger. Further discussions were scheduled.

14. At the 25 October inaugural meeting of its preparatory committee the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions adopted a program calling for unification of the labor movement, democratization of industry, autonomy in union administration and elimination of interference by political parties in the trade-union movement.

• In November a campaign for conclusion of collective agreements by all its member unions was announced as a step toward the achievement of these aims.

Labor Union Activity

15. As a consequence of the unsuccessful newspaper strike, leaders of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union resigned at a special convention on 22 October and new officials were elected. In the most significant change the union president, K. Kikunami, concurrently president of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, was replaced by T. Kawazoe.

The new officials announced plans to reorganize the Central Strike Committee and strengthen the union's organization, and to continue support to radio workers until all of their demands should be met.

16. The Special Seamen's Labor Relations Committee succeeded in temporarily reconciling the disputing factions in the All-Japan Seamen's Union for the purpose of negotiating a contract implementing the September strike settlement.

17. The trend toward consolidation of regional unions continued with the inauguration of three national unions, the All-Japan Electric Appliance Workers' Union, the All-Japan Council of Gas Company Workers' Unions and the Japan Municipal Employees' Union.

Employer Organizations

18. On 18 November the Kansai Employers' Federation, formerly the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was inaugurated.

19. Coal mine operators completed preparations for consolidation of the five existing regional federations into a national association to be inaugurated in December.

20. The Economic Fraternalists' Association (Keizai Koyukai) was especially active in October and November. This organization, which was established in May, included among its active members the chief officers of both the Federation of Economic Organizations and the Kanto Employers' Association.

21. Divergent trends on policy towards labor unions were expressed by employer organizations. At a meeting on 2 November of members of the Kanto Employers' Association and Government representatives, employers requested stronger action by Government to curb labor disputes. Almost simultaneously the Federation of Economic Organizations announced plans to establish a committee to lay down management's fundamental policy for compromising the respective demands of labor and industry.

Labor-Management Talks

22. On 10 November, following earlier individual discussions between members of the major organizations and the two chief labor federations, leaders of industry and labor met at the invitation of the Economic Fraternalists' Association to discuss industrial reconstruction. This was the first postwar public joint meeting of leading labor and industrial representatives outside of collective bargaining negotiations. Provision was made for future meetings.

LABOR RELATIONS

Labor Relations Committees

23. Labor Relations Committee authority received substantial support from instructions sent on 20 November by the Minister of Justice to the Procurator General and Chief Procurators requiring immediate action, without attempts at mediation, on Labor Relations Committee requests for prosecution of violations of the Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Laws.

24. The Ministry of Finance on 14 November approved transfer from the reserve fund of appropriations for the addition of 80 new employees to the current Central Labor Relations Committee staff of 19 persons. Prefectural labor relations committees were authorized full time staffs for the first time, totaling 598 persons or approximately 13 employers for each prefectural committee. A further sum of ¥ 970,000 was allocated to cover administrative expenditures for traveling, housing, study, conference and other expenses.

25. The first mediation attempt made in the electric power industry dispute by the Central Labor Relations Committee was unsuccessful when on 5 November the Cabinet refused to recognize the settlement proposal issued earlier that day by the Mediation Committee. The Cabinet's opposition to the plan was based chiefly on grounds that the wage increases proposed would aggravate inflation.

Although neither management nor labor accepted the proposal, partly in view of the Government's opposition, public opinion generally supported the mediation plan and there was criticism of the Government's action.

On 9 November the Government disclaimed any intention to withdraw support from Labor Relations Committees and on 13 November it requested that the Central Committee renew its efforts to settle the dispute.

26. On 12 November the Tokyo Metropolitan Government announced that selection of new members for the Tokyo Prefectural Labor Relations Committee would begin immediately, to be completed by February 1947. Procedures were in accordance with the Central Committee's regulations for reorganization.

Negotiations and Agreements

27. The first labor contract signed by the Japanese Government was concluded on 6 November with the two-and-a-half-month-old All-Japan Federation of Occupation Forces Workers' Unions.

The contract, covering about 50,000 workers, calls for establishment in Tokyo and in each local area where the members of the Federation were organized of a Labor Affairs Council with equal representation by the Federation local concerned and the central or local Government. The councils are to discuss "guarantee of livelihood," maintenance and improvement of working conditions, dismissal of personnel and other matters, with decisions having the same effect as written agreements.

28. Extensive efforts at negotiations were carried on by teachers in late October and November. Demands were presented to the Minister of Education by both the All-Japan Teachers' Labor Union (Zen Nippon Kyoiku Rodo Kumiai), an active affiliate of the

National Congress of Industrial Unions with a membership of 103,000 primary school teachers, and the National Federation of Teachers' Unions (Kyo Shokuin Kumiai Rengo Kai), a less active group not affiliated with either major federation which claims a membership of 30,000 middle school teachers.

Demands of both groups included a ¥ 600 minimum wage, guarantee of employment and elimination of differentials in wages due to sex and place of work.

The negotiations were complicated by the charge of the All-Japan Teachers' Labor Union that the Minister of Education was dealing only with the smaller union group, and by the difficulty of granting increases for teachers in advance of special budgetary provision by the Diet and without similar increases for other Government workers.

Labor Disputes

29. With the passing of the "October offensive" strikes declined in both number and importance. No new important strikes occurred but strikes in the theater and motion picture industry and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machinery Company continued throughout part of November, and the electric power industry dispute simmered throughout the month.

30. On 5 November the tripartite Mediation Committee appointed by the Central Labor Relations Committee to deal with the electric power dispute proposed a settlement which granted the workers' demands for a ¥ 500 minimum wage but allowed an average monthly net wage, after deducting income taxes, of ¥ 1,250, or about ¥ 1,800 before taxes. This figure compared with a ¥ 950 net average wage being paid and ¥ 2,300 net average demanded by the union.

Following the failure of this proposal, partly because of nonrecognition by the Government, the Central Labor Relations Committee on 18 November deputized its chairman to carry on conciliation between the two parties, but no agreement was reached by late November. No strike had been called at that time although under the Labor Relations Adjustment Law the union was free to strike on 19 November, 30 days after application for mediation had been made.

31. Two of the three big theater and motion picture companies signed collective agreements early in November ending the strikes started in October. Both agreements provided for substantial wage increases and one guaranteed the closed shop. Negotiations between workers and management of the third company were resumed but remained unsuccessful.

32. As a sequel to the settlement of the radio strike on 25 October nine non-union section chiefs were discharged by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for activities sympathetic to the strikers. The All-Japan Radio and Newspaper Workers' Union submitted a complaint to the Tokyo Prefectural Labor Relations Committee on 26 November.

33. First court action on "production control" was taken on 13 November when the Tokyo District Civil Court issued a provisional court order designating three lawyers representing labor, employers and neutral groups as legal custodians of the Oriental Photograph Industry Company. The plant had been under "production control" by a local of the All-Japan Chemical Workers' Union since 27 September in protest against the July discharge of three union

leaders. The union expressed vigorous opposition to the court order.

LABOR EDUCATION

34. The first postwar schools for union organizers were established by both the National Federation of Labor Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

Two institutes on trade-unionism and its relation to democratic education, the first of their kind in Japan, were held in Kyoto and Fukuoka 17-20 October and 10-11 November. A large number of members of teachers' and other unions attended.

35. Two books on labor affairs, "An Analysis of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law" by the Director of the Labor Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare and "American Labor Laws and Industrial Relations" by an official of the Kanto Employers' Association, appeared in November.

36. The All-Communications Workers' Labor Union issued the first postwar trade union pamphlet, "How to Conduct a Union Meeting," a primer for parliamentary procedure.

WAGES

37. The gap between workers' earnings and cost of living continued to decrease slowly, partly as a result of the increase in the staple food ration.

38. Analysis of money wage statistics for September indicates a substantial rise compared with the previous month for all categories of workers in manufacturing, mining and transportation and communications.

MONEY WAGES 30 September (yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Daily Wage</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>Over August</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Monthly Wage</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>Over August</u>
Manufacturing				
Men	28.44	7.6	665.27	9.8
Women	12.72	6.7	283.63	9.9
Transportation and communications				
Men	26.10	15.1	571.75	10.4
Women	11.72	10.1	299.90	8.3
Mining, underground				
Men	31.42	8.3	672.11	10.3
Women	26.86	13.2	684.02	2.3
Mining, surface				
Men	21.54	3.0	507.29	2.8
Women	12.35	12.5	278.72	11.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

39. Union demands for increased wages resulted during November in formal statements of two major commitments by the Cabinet.

On 9 November it announced that a commission representing labor, management and Government would be formed to study wages with a view to guiding future government wage policy. The Commission's findings would also assist Labor Relations Committees in mediation activities.

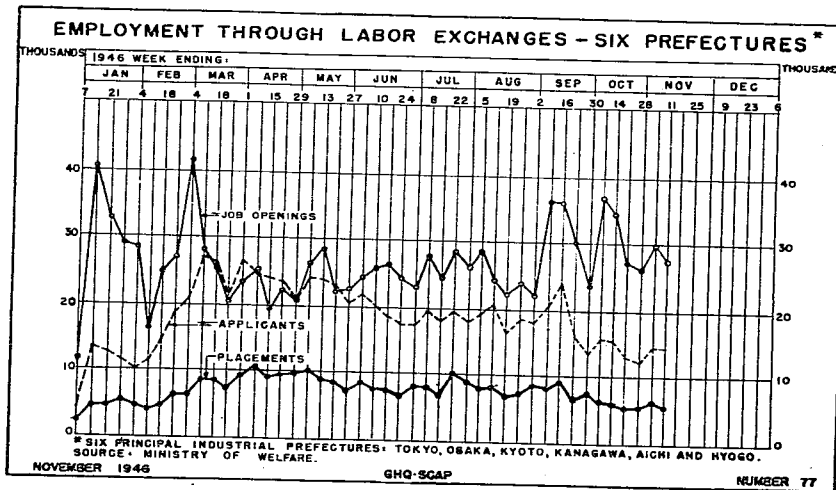
On 26 November the Minister of Finance announced that revision of the income tax system as it affects workers was under way.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

40. Although large-scale dismissals had not taken place by November to the extent anticipated, due in part to union demands for guarantees against mass discharge, the level of unemployment continued high.

Employment Exchanges and Public Works Program

41. Persons applying for jobs with the public employment exchanges tended to increase somewhat with the increase in food rations and with the coming of winter but activity was still low compared with the total of unemployed.



42. The first meeting of the committee to investigate and recommend amendments to the Employment Exchange Law of 1938 was held on 20 November. Representatives of labor, employers, scholars and the Government were included.

Emphasis was placed on a program to eliminate clauses giving legal sanction to the "labor boss" system and to the traditional method of rural recruitment for urban factory employment.

43. Regional meetings of prefectural employment-exchange officials were held from 6 to 9 November to receive instructions on selection of the additional employees authorized in October. New employees were not to be former police officials and preferably were to be people with some labor exchange experience who had been transferred to other work. New personnel were to receive one week's training on principles and regulations of the public works program, with the national office furnishing instructors.

44. On 5 November the Ministry of Welfare issued instructions to prefectural governors with a view toward implementing the fair labor code and other provisions of the 3 September regulations for public works projects. Employment exchanges were made responsible for inspection of the projects and detailed inspection methods were outlined.

45. The campaign to publicize job openings on public works projects got under way in November with radio and newspaper advertisements describing the projects.

46. Further conferences were held in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka to devise methods to recruit city unemployed for public works projects in rural areas.

To discourage the part-time use of farmers on rural projects especially during the winter the public works regulations of 3 September were revised on 12 November by Cabinet decision to give specific preference in public works employment to unemployed urban workers.

Vocational Training

47. After meetings on 11 and 18 November of a preparatory committee representing the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Welfare, employers, workers and educators a plan to organize a Vocational Education and Guidance Committee to advise government agencies on vocational education and vocational guidance programs was submitted to the Cabinet Legislative Bureau. The meetings represented the first co-ordination of vocational guidance activity by the two Ministries.

Textile Program

48. The number of workers leaving the textile industry in November not only offset the number recruited but in some instances resulted in a net decrease in total employed. The high turnover prevents development of skill among workers while the general shortage resulted in only some 65 percent of the country's spindle capacity being utilized in late October.

Extra food rations instituted in the industry by the Government on 1 November failed to attract the anticipated volume of additional workers since the workers' food level was still below that available in the farming areas where labor was currently recruited.

49. Recruitment goals announced for the three-month period October to December were: cotton spinning and weaving, 29,775; silk spinning and weaving, 5,485; woolen and worsted, 7,524; hard fiber, 7,235; rayon yarn and rayon staple, 3,381; rayon pulp, 100; and raw silk, 20,639.

LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

50. Labor supplied to the Occupation Forces continued satisfactory through November.

51. The Economic Stabilization Board on 6 November directed all ministries and boards concerned to insert clauses providing a fair-labor code similar to that of the 3 September regulations for public works into all construction contracts and subcontracts for the Occupation Forces. An additional proviso stipulated that contractors should not interfere with organization of labor unions

and should bargain collectively with freely chosen representatives of workers.

The code was to apply to contracts already under execution as well as future contracts. Contractors were given until 4 January 1947 to put provisions into effect.

52. The Central Liaison Office in mid-November issued instructions governing the inspection of working conditions and payment of salaries, wages and allowances for workers employed directly by the Japanese Government on labor requisition.

ADMINISTRATION

53. On 14 November funds were approved to provide 109 additional workers for the two Ministry of Welfare bureaus dealing with labor matters, raising the total staff permitted to 361. Prefectural labor administration offices were also to receive a total of 1,091 additional workers or an average of 24 each. Formerly employees of the local offices totaled 962. These personnel additions were exclusive of employment exchange expansion authorized in October.

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Exports	1
Imports	7

EXPORTS

1. The following items have been exported from Japan from 1 January to 31 October 1946.

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-August</u>	<u>September a/</u>	<u>October b/</u>	<u>January-October 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
Ties, railroad	piece	144,852	-	-	144,852
Timber, mining	cu ft	3,169,095	183,847	515,569	3,868,511
Detonators, electric	piece	906,000	-	-	906,000
Dynamite	MT	160	-	-	160
Locomotive, mining	set	22	-	-	22
Motor, electric (for mining locomotive)	each	10	-	-	10
Yarn, rayon	lb	830,000	-	-	830,000
<u>Hongkong</u>					
Coal	MT	123,916	9,745	18,332	151,993
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>					
Artists colors	set	-	-	100	100
Paint brushes	set	-	-	100	100
<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

Country and Commodity	Unit	January-August	September a/	October b/	January-October b/
<u>United States (continued)</u>					
Lead	MT	10,752	4,254	-	15,006
Rubber, crude	MT	7,423	2,577	-	10,000
Tin	MT	5,393	3,821	1,100	10,314
Agar-agar	lb	60,835	-	-	60,835
Camphor, refined	MT	-	15	-	15
Menthol, crystal	MT	-	12	-	12
Wax, vegetable	MT	-	-	-	46
Rabbit hair, angora	lb	5,600	1,760	-	7,360
Silk, raw	bale	57,462	9,541	11,472	78,475
Tea	lb	1,500,000	1,450,000	2,863,750	5,813,750
Electric light bulbs, Christmas	piece	-	1,252,600	-	1,252,600
Heaters, electric <u>e/</u>	each	2,000	-	-	2,000
Paper, tengujo	ream	-	5,700	-	5,700
Samples, various <u>d/</u>	case	55	32	14	101
Silk fabric	lin yd	-	-	250,365	250,365
<u>Korea</u>					
Alcohol, industrial	gal	528	-	-	528
Aluminum sulfate	MT	1,113	21	54	1,188
Arsenic acid	MT	-	1	-	1
Asphalt	MT	10	-	-	10
Bromine	MT	-	4	-	4
Butyl acetate	MT	1	-	-	1
Calcium carbonate	MT	429	20	70	519
Chlorine, liquid	MT	12	-	-	12
Cholera vaccine	cc	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Gypsum	MT	579	-	-	579
Hydrochloric acid	MT	12	4	-	16
Ink, printing	lb	800	-	-	800
Magnesium carbonate	MT	30	-	30	60
Manganese dioxide	MT	-	-	100	100
Mercury	MT	5	-	-	5
Methanol	MT	-	4	-	4
Oil, peppermint	gal	45	-	-	45
Phosphorous pentachloride	MT	1	-	-	1
Photographic chemicals	kg	9	-	-	9
Pyrethrum flowers	MT	85	-	-	85
Soda sulfate (glauber salt)	MT	3	-	-	3
Sodium amide	kg	100	-	-	100
Sodium bicarbonate	MT	5	-	-	5

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-August</u>	<u>September a/</u>	<u>October b/</u>	<u>January-October b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>					
Sodium carbonate	MT	75	-	-	75
Sulfur	MT	2,476	-	-	2,476
Urea	kg	-	120	-	120
Bamboo	MT	2,991	-	468	3,459
Coal	MT	461,411	50,093	41,718	553,222
Iron pyrites	MT	5,910	4,019	-	9,929
Paper, cigarette	lb	593,649	-	-	593,649
Pitch	MT	8,426	301	500	9,227
Poles, telephone	piece	3,000	-	-	3,000
Tape, paper, telegraphic	roll	-	-	125,000	125,000
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	-	2,397	3,335
Blanket, rubber	sheet	-	5	-	5
Communications equipment g/	meas tons	231	4	50	285
Cutter, cloth	each	3	-	-	3
Filaments, tungsten	piece	200,084	-	190,000	390,084
Film, X-ray	sheet	8,016	-	-	8,016
Fuse, blasting	km	2,000	-	-	2,000
Instruments, meteorological	kg	4,341	-	576	4,917
Knife blades, paper cutting	each	10	-	-	10
Needles, record cutting	piece	500	-	-	500
Phonograph recording discs	piece	-	300	-	300
Photographic supplies	pkg	12	-	-	12
Spare parts, automotive	pkg	6,499	1,408	-	7,907
Tools, hand and machine	lb	3,629	-	-	3,629
Clothing, navy uniform and accessories	set/pc	79,560	-	-	79,560
Cloth, cotton	sq yd	981,796	-	-	981,796
Cloth, silk	sq yd	148,716	-	-	148,716
Serge, wool	sq yd	250,823	-	-	250,823
Yarn, cotton	lb	20,000	39,000	-	59,000
Car, motor, railway	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotive, electric	set	2	1	-	3
Locomotive, gasoline	each	5	-	-	5
Locomotive, steam	each	3	3	2	8
Locomotive and tender	each	2	-	-	2

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-August</u>	<u>September a/</u>	<u>October b/</u>	<u>January-October b/</u>
<u>Korea</u> (continued)					
Tenders	each	-	-	4	4
Locomotive parts					
Accessories, supplementary	set	2	-	-	2
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
Tender frame	set	2	-	-	2
Tender truck	set	2	-	-	2
Tires, locomotive, steel	pair	292	-	-	292
Truck, leading	each	1	-	-	1
Truck, trailing	each	1	-	-	1
Tubes, boiler	MT	13	-	57	70
Valves	piece	15	-	-	15
Water tank	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels, driving	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels and axles	pair	80	-	-	80

a/ Revised.

b/ Based on preliminary reports.

c/ To United States Armed Forces in China.

d/ See paragraph 5 of this report.

e/ Includes batteries, headlights, electric lamps, line lamps and pilot lamps shown separately in previous reports.

2. Two hundred fifty thousand yards of habutae, the first postwar shipment of silk fabric to the United States, left Japan in October.

3. The Japanese Board of Trade was instructed to prepare rayon and woolen yarns and woolen and worsted fabrics for export to China and Korea. Other materials prepared for shipment to Korea in October included various types and colors of dyestuffs, 26-inch bicycles, bicycle tires and tubes and canteens.

4. The Japanese Board of Trade has arranged for the inspection and grading for export of furs now in stock in order that prewar quality standards may be maintained.

5. The following samples of materials available for export were shipped to prewar Japanese markets in October:

Sewing machines and various hand tools to China.

Chinaware, bamboo vaulting poles, willow fishing baskets, rock crystal necklaces and bracelets, straw braid, pedaline braid and hat bodies to the United States.

Mushrooms have also been offered for export.

6. An investigation of technical problems in connection with machine parts needed in the rehabilitation of the Korean textile industry was conducted in October and sample parts shipped to Japan to assist manufacturers in meeting specifications.

IMPORTS

7. The following items have been imported since 1 January:

IMPORTS

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-August</u>	<u>September a/</u>	<u>October b/</u>	<u>January-October b/</u>
<u>China</u>					
Bran, wheat	MT	9,370	946	2,661	12,977
Iron, pig	MT	1,950	-	-	1,950
Phosphate rock	MT	10,817	1,563	2,243	14,623
Salt	MT	146,108	26,364	23,310	195,782
<u>Hongkong</u>					
Biscuits	lb	221,268	-	-	221,268
Subsistence stocks	lb	1,417,092	-	6,207,272	7,624,364
Matrush	sheet	-	-	99,935	99,935
<u>Korea</u>					
Fish, fresh	lb	582,690	84,321	-	667,011
Fluorite	MT	392	-	-	392
Graphite	MT	985	1,850	2,157	4,992
Fyrophyllite	MT	-	-	799	799
Talc, rock	MT	-	593	-	593
<u>United Kingdom</u>					
Atta g/	MT	-	35	-	35
<u>United States</u>					
Foodstuffs					
Corn	lb	195,211,513	-	-	195,211,513
Flour	lb	162,689,600	35,493,508	-	198,183,168
Rice	lb	34,632,830	-	-	34,632,830
Salt	lb	6,568,468	-	5,061,155	11,629,623
Wheat	lb	630,533,512	36,471,785	54,576,955	721,582,252
Miscellaneous d/	lb	428,587,527	36,818,516	8,858,224	474,264,267
Petroleum products					
Oil, fuel g/	bb1	1,471,338	314,149	207,503	1,992,990
Oil, lubricating	gal	151,898	-	-	151,898
Wax, paraffin	MT	102	-	-	102
Waste f/	gal	12,725	15,284	675	28,684
Medical					
supplies g/	MT	21	5	3	29
Supplies for rodent control g/					
Cotton, raw	bale	1,627	4	75	1,906
Phosphate rock h/	MT	372,897	11,651	121,392	605,840
Seeds, vegetable	lb	34,368	21,190	22,397	77,955
	lb	65,590	-	-	65,590

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-August</u>	<u>September a/</u>	<u>October b/</u>	<u>January-October b/</u>
United States (continued)					
Antifoam liquid	MT	3	-	-	3
Calcium arsenate	MT	-	181	145	326
Chlorine, liquid	MT	300	-	-	300
Dynamite	MT	24	-	-	24
Glue	MT	141	93	-	234
Potash i/	MT	-	-	36,695	36,695
Sodium silicate	MT	-	-	71	71
Starch	MT	5,223	-	-	5,223
Talc	MT	-	407	-	407
Waterproofing liquid	MT	-	6	-	6
Zinc chloride	MT	-	50	-	50
Needles, hosiery knitting	piece	-	-	100,000	100,000
Paper, waterproof wrapping	lb	246,684	-	-	246,684
Shoes i/	bag	-	838	4,510	5,348
PX supplies k/	piece	60,575	-	-	60,575
Scrap and waste					
Bars, mosquito (netting)	each	6,150	-	-	6,150
Blankets	lb	-	-	370	370
Cans	piece	11,531	-	-	11,631
Canvas and tentage	MT	329	-	-	329
Cigars	piece	-	184,500	-	184,500
Clothing and bedding	piece	12,085	-	-	12,085
Drums, steel	each	4,000	-	-	4,000
Dunnage, lumber	MBF	20,960	-	-	20,960
Lumber	MBF	240,000	-	-	240,000
Metal, sheet	MT	49	-	84	133
Nets, cargo	piece	234	-	540	774
Paper	MT	20	211	-	231
Rope	bale	-	-	2	2
Rubber, camel-back	lb	8,000	-	-	8,000
Shoes	piece	269	-	-	269
Tobacco	pkg	-	97,632	-	97,632

a/ Revised.

b/ Based on preliminary reports.

c/ Weevil-infested Indian grain. Released by BCOF to the Japanese.

d/ Includes beans, cereal, crackers, eggs, fish, fruit, fruit juice, meat and other food items shown separately in earlier reports; also includes some quantities of wheat, flour, rice, salt and corn.

e/ Includes motor fuel, range fuel, kerosene, diesel oil, and gas oil as well as regular fuel oil.

f/ Includes waste gasolins, oil, and solvent.

g/ Quantities are rough estimates of weight of insect powder, soap, sprayers, drugs and a wide variety of other items, official receipts for which are in units of boxes, vials, bottles, etc. Petroleum for rodent control has been included with petroleum products except fuel oil mixed with DDT which is included here.

h/ Includes phosphate rock obtained by the United States from Kita Daito and North Africa as well as that shipped from continental United States.

- i/ Includes potash shipped from Germany under arrangement with CMGUS.
- i/ See paragraph 9 of this report.
- k/ Damaged supplies transferred to the Ministry of Welfare for distribution. Supplies included soap, candy, fruit juice and other items.

8. Of the 890,000 bales of raw cotton scheduled for importation from the United States in 1946 more than 600,000 bales had arrived up to 31 October. During October 26,133 bales were released for production of exportable yarns, fabric and knit goods. An additional 60,122 bales of cotton sweeps and damaged cotton were released for manufacture of absorbent cotton for domestic use.

9. Four shipments of surplus military shoes reached Japan from the United States during late September and October. It is estimated that these four shipments include approximately 103,000 pairs of men's shoes.

10. Pyrophyllite received from Korea in October will be used as a diluent in the manufacture of DDT dusting powder for use in the prevention and control of typhus fever.

11. Graphite from Korea will be manufactured into electrodes for use in manufacturing fertilizer, and also in the manufacture of other essential products such as graphite crucibles and refractory linings.

12. One shipment of phosphate rock from China was diverted to Korea to meet requirements there.

