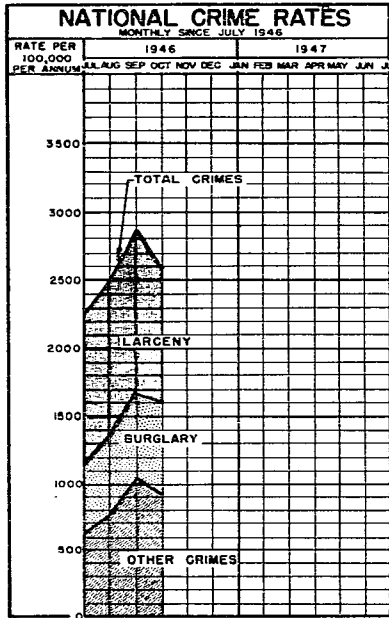
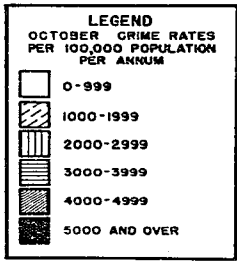
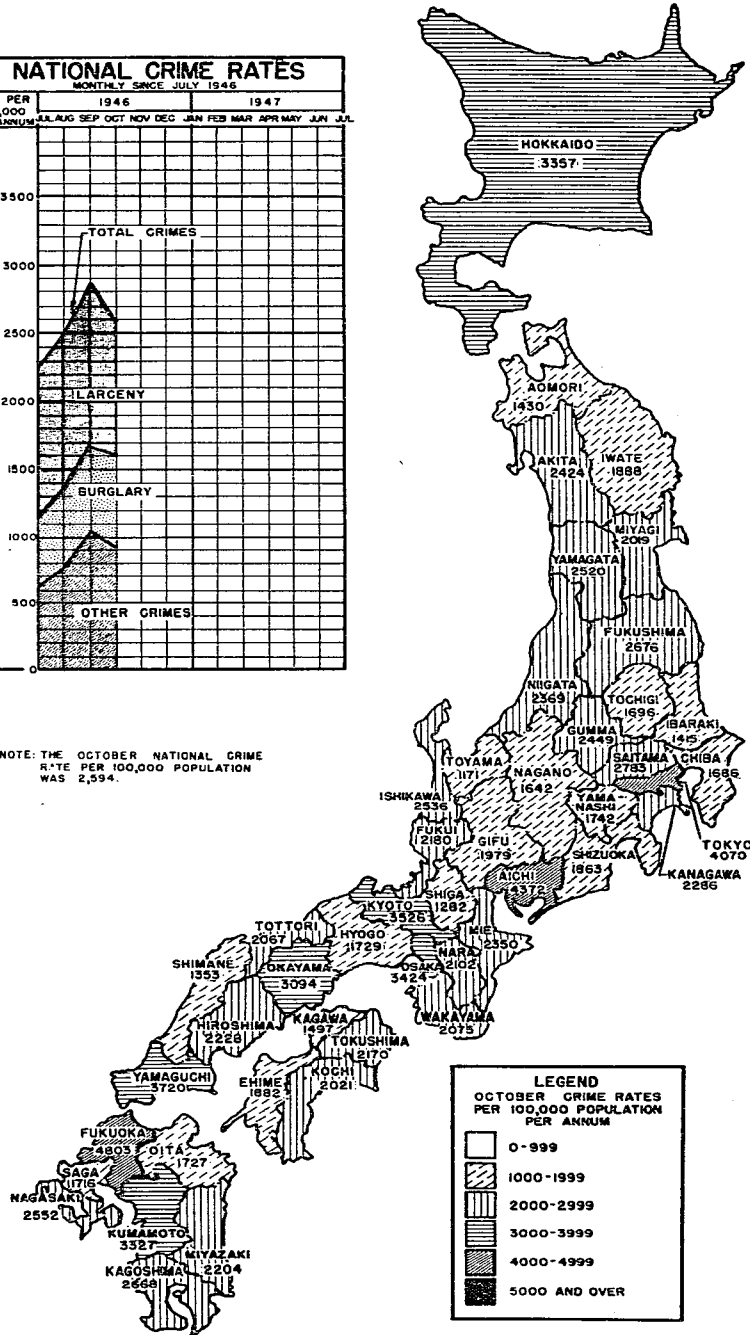


# PREFECTURAL CRIME RATES

OCTOBER 1946 RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM\*



NOTE: THE OCTOBER NATIONAL CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION WAS 2,994.



\* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946. SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

prison personnel who are interested in making a career of penology. Entrance examinations were recently given in all prisons throughout the country and 40 applicants were selected for the first quota of students. The training course is to last three months.

#### Prison Clothing and Bedding

22. Ministry of Justice officials have had difficulty in procuring adequate clothing and bedding for prisoners. The campaign for these materials was launched in an effort to hold down prisoner deaths which usually soar in the winter. November prisoner deaths totaled only 144 compared to 635 a year ago. November was favored with mild weather, a factor in the low prison death rate.

#### Prison Population

23. The prison population in Japan reached a new high of 70,753 in November. Of these 81 percent or 57,511 were sentenced prisoners, including 3,557 juvenile prisoners. The remainder are awaiting trial.

#### Houses of Juvenile Correction

24. On 31 October there were 3,449 juveniles under the jurisdiction of 47 houses of juvenile correction and three similar private institutions.

Each prefecture has one juvenile correction house and Tokyo has two. The three private institutions are located in Hokkaido, Tokyo and Kanagawa.

Of the total, 2,483 juveniles were actually within the houses and under their direct care while 966 were placed out with people for whom they work and with whom they live. During the month 121 juveniles were admitted and 104 were released from custody.

#### FIRE

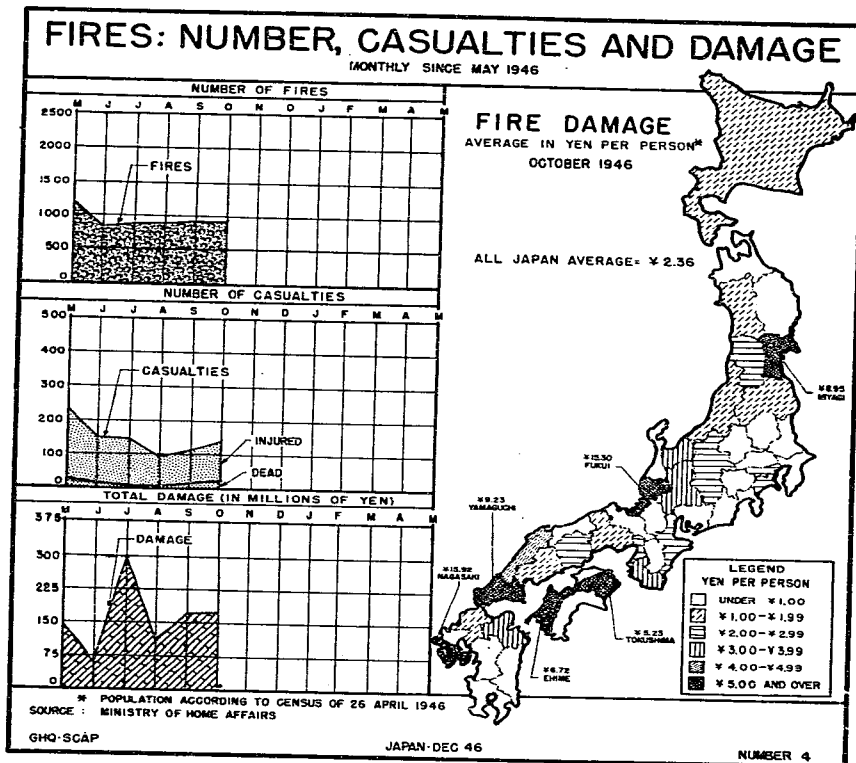
25. Considerable fire damage was caused as an aftermath of the 21 December earthquake and tidal wave. Shingu City in Wakayama Prefecture was almost destroyed by fire.

26. On 4 December a fire caused by negligence in tending a cook stove ignited a house at Kako, Hyogo Prefecture, and before the fire was brought under control 38 buildings had been destroyed. Damage totaled more than ¥ 10,000,000. One fireman was injured.

27. Three buildings of a repatriation center at Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture, were razed by fire on 16 December. Two persons were killed, six injured and 497 repatriates from Okinawa were left without shelter.

28. Fire damage during the first 10 months of 1946 totaled ¥ 1,530,940,494 in 11,802 fires.

29. Fire losses in October amounted to ¥ 172,472,034, of which almost 50 percent was due to fires started by sparks. There were 928 fires in October, resulting in the death of 23 persons and injury to 119.



### PUBLIC CASUALTIES

#### Traffic Accidents

30. Heavy congestion in railway traffic, made worse by train schedules curtailed due to the coal shortage, resulted in an increasing number of casualties from suffocation, falls, falling against objects, being crushed and being pushed out of cars. Deteriorated rail facilities and heavy snows in the mountains further increased train accidents and mishaps.

Traffic casualties within the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Railway Bureau numbered 114 in October and 100 in November. Almost half of these casualties were victims of falling from trains.

31. On 9 December a 20-year old boy was trampled to death at Omiya, Saitama Prefecture, by commuters pushing their way out of a congested car.

Sixteen persons were injured when an electric train failed to stop coming into Ueno Station in Tokyo, and 11 persons were killed and 26 injured when an express train overturned between Taguchi and Sekiyama in Niigata Prefecture due to heavy snow.

#### Traffic Safety

32. The Ministry of Transportation completed installation of 57,646 warning and 76,688 approach signs for the government railways and 23,109 warning and 26,455 approach signs for private railways at a cost of ¥ 165,000,000.

33. Confusion caused by the recent adoption of right-side pedestrian traffic and left-side vehicle traffic in Osaka, Kyoto and 20 prefectures will be eliminated by a decision of the Ministry of Home Affairs to enforce a left-side traffic system throughout Japan.

34. An intensive traffic safety program was carried out in the metropolitan area during the last of the month. Special traffic police and patrols directed pedestrians and traffic in congested areas, enforced traffic regulations and in general made the public traffic-safety-conscious.

#### Earthquake

35. On 21 December southern Japan was shaken by an earthquake of major proportions which destroyed buildings and homes, caused fires, disrupted communications and left thousands of dead and injured in its wake. Simultaneously a large tidal wave struck the Wakayama and Shikoku coast, wiping out towns, flooding large areas and causing many deaths and untold damage.

36. The earthquake, which meteorological officials said was more severe than that which destroyed Tokyo in 1923, had its center in the ocean south of Wakayama Prefecture. The heaviest damage was in a belt 150 miles wide extending about 400 miles from central Honshu to northern Kyushu.

37. Principal damage was reported from Kochi, Mie, Gifu, Shizuoka, Oita, Hyogo, Tottori, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Nagano, Miyazaki, Tokushima, Wakayama and Ehime Prefectures. Reports on 29 December gave the toll of the disaster as follows:

Deaths	1,289
Injured	2,364
Missing	30
Estimated homeless	94,669
Homes destroyed	9,045
Homes damaged	23,374
Factories destroyed	33
Factories damaged	19
Other buildings destroyed	1,141
Other buildings damaged	1,058
Houses washed away	1,541
Houses lost in fire	2,497
Homes flooded	26,431
Fishing vessels lost	2,602
Bridges lost	48
River bank breaks	91
Roads damaged	191

SECTION 3  
LEGAL AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL

Illegal Entry

1. SCAP issued an order to the Japanese Government to take positive action to prevent unauthorized ships from landing Koreans in Japan illegally. This action was especially taken because Koreans entering Japan without proper authority are potential carriers of cholera which is prevalent in Korea.

MILITARY OCCUPATION COURTS

Military Occupation Courts

2. Occupation Forces provost courts handled 1,315 cases from 21 October to 20 November. Unauthorized possession of Occupation Forces goods continued to be the most prevalent offense. Larceny increased from 290 cases in October to 428 in November. See chart at the top of the next page.

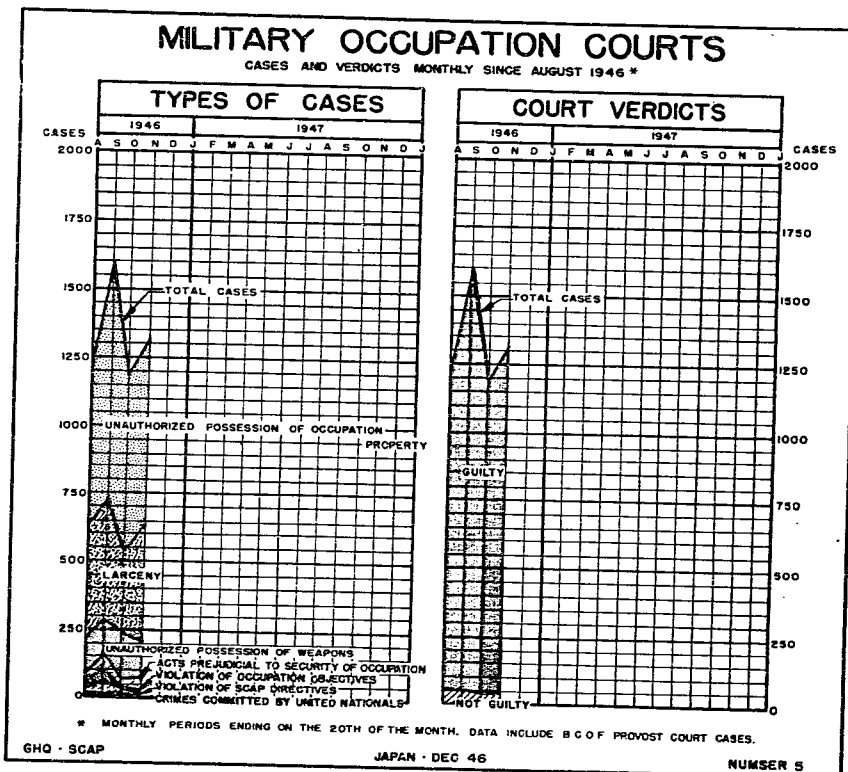
INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

3. Investigation was begun on 275 new cases, the majority of which were predicated upon crew manifests of planes lost over Japan.

4. Final reports on the S. S. Arisan Maru and the S. S. Nitta Maru, prisoner transports aboard which atrocities were allegedly committed, were completed. Considerable progress has been made on the investigation of 14 of the 39 remaining "ship" cases.

5. Prisoner-of-war camp surveys were completed during the month. Investigation and interrogation of camp personnel are continuing, the emphasis being on "B-29" cases throughout Kyushu.



6. Cases now in files are classified as follows:

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS Japan

	Cases on Hand <u>25 Nov</u>	Cases Received <u>25 Nov-24 Dec</u>	Cases Completed <u>25 Nov-24 Dec</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Dec</u>
POW camp conditions	11	1	1	11
POW camp atrocities	96	8	0	104
B-29 flyers	254	142	3	393
POW ship	52	4	2	54
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	22	3	1	24
Miscellaneous	<u>322</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>519</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,105</b>

#### Australian Division

7. Investigations by this division resulted in a number of sworn statements. One was by a former naval officer who finally confessed to having participated in the murder of five Australian civilians on Nauru Island in 1943.

8. Interrogation of three former crew members of the destroyer "Akikaze" confirmed the execution of approximately 70 Europeans and two or three Chinese children aboard this destroyer.

9. Evidence was obtained directly implicating former high-ranking naval officers in the execution by beheading of one Australian soldier and two natives at Aitape, New Guinea.

#### British Division

10. Interrogation by the British Division resulted in obtaining 27 sworn statements during the month. Seventy-three affidavits were received from London and 79 new requests for affidavits were initiated in connection with the development of prisoner of war camp cases in Japan.

#### Chinese Division

11. Investigations concerning American aviators shot down near Hankow in Central China in September 1943 are being carried out by the Chinese Division.

#### Deletion of Names

12. Nine memorandums were issued to the Japanese Government in December to delete the names of 12 persons from previous orders for apprehension. The majority of these persons have been reported incarcerated in areas outside Japan.

#### Release of Suspects

13. During the month 28 persons were released from Sugamo Prison, removed from suspicion as suspected war criminals and returned to their former status.

#### Philippines

14. From 21 November to 20 December 29 cases were reopened in the Philippines for further investigation. Six minor cases were completed and one case was reinvestigated and is now ready for trial.

### APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

#### Japan

15. Four memorandums were issued to the Japanese Government ordering the apprehension of 63 persons and their delivery to Sugamo Prison at the earliest possible date.

16. Sixty-six persons were interned in Sugamo Prison between 25 November and 24 December, bringing the total interned to 834.

#### Philippines

17. There were 693 Japanese prisoners of war detained in the Philippines on 21 December of whom 566 were identified war criminals, 108 suspected war criminals and 19 were held as witnesses.

Of the 566 identified war criminals 132 have been tried and convicted and 434 remain to be tried.

PROSECUTION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Japan

18. Seventeen new cases were referred to the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, for reference to a military commission for trial, 144 cases are in various stages of preparation and 12 are being tried.

19. Two trials involving three defendants were completed in Japan during the month. All were found guilty and sentenced to 15 years, 25 years and life imprisonment respectively.

Trial of Tsuda

20. Koju Tsuda, a Japanese civilian guard in charge of supplies and gardening at the Sendai prison camp, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor for causing the death of one prisoner and the brutal mistreatment of numerous others.

Trial of Tagusari and Sato

21. Sukeo Tagusari and Shinnosuke Sato were civilian guards employed by the Northwestern Electric Manufacturing Iron Company to supervise prisoner-of-war workers from the Sendai camp. Before the summation of the evidence by counsel, both accused addressed the commission, admitting that they had beaten prisoners of war. Found guilty, Tagusari was sentenced to 22 years at hard labor and Sato to 15.

Philippines

22. No trials were completed in the Philippines during the month. Three cases were being tried, six new cases were referred to the Commanding General, Army Forces, Western Pacific for trial and 13 cases were assigned to prosecutors to be prepared for trial. There are now approximately 250 prospective cases on file.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Synopsis of Tribunal Proceedings. . . . .	23
First "B and C" Offenses Phase. . . . .	27
Japan-Netherlands Phase . . . . .	33
Philippines "B and C" Offenses Phase. . . . .	48

SYNOPSIS OF TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

23. On 27 November the prosecution completed major phases of its case against the 27 accused and then introduced two witnesses out of order who testified on "B and C" offenses.

24. The Japan-Netherlands phase began on 3 December and ended on 10 December.

25. The Philippines "B and C" phase was introduced on 10 December and continued until 16 December.

26. The Tribunal conducted regular court sessions on 2-6, 9-13, 16-20, 23-24, 26-27, and 30-31 December.



FIRST "B AND C" OFFENSES PHASE

27. The prosecution introduced testimony from two witnesses which augmented similar evidence on treatment of prisoners of war in the Sumatra-Burma-Siam areas given by the late Colonel Hew Dalrymple Wild of the British Army.

Prisoners of war in the camps named in this phase were mostly from Britain, Australia and the Netherlands. There were also several Americans from Java.

Witnesses for first "B and C" Offenses Phase

28. The following witnesses testified concerning their experiences and observations as prisoners of war.

Albert Ernest Coates: Lieutenant Colonel, Australian Army Medical Corps. Captured 17 March 1942.

Arthur Seaforth Blackburn: Brigadier, Australian Imperial Forces. Captured 12 March 1942.

Testimony of Coates

29. After a short confinement at Mergui, Burma, the witness worked as a prisoner-medical officer in Tavoy, Thanbuzyayat, the 30-Kilo, 55-Kilo and 75-Kilo and Changi camps.

There were 1,800 patients in the 55-Kilo Camp, 500 of whom had large and medium ulcers on the leg. Everyone had malaria but quinine was supplied for only 300. When the witness protested, the Japanese pointed out that a man could only have one disease. There were many men who had three and four diseases, and quinine was the only drug supplied in any quantity.

The general lack of food resulted in malnutrition, avitaminosis and nutritional edema.

The witness reported that the leg ulcers were quite different from the regular tropical ulcer with which he was familiar. There was no inflammation, only local death of the limb. He had to amputate in many of these cases.

He was "quite sure" that the deaths in 55-Kilo Camp could have been avoided by adequate feeding and drugs, particularly quinine if used as a preventive, if the Japanese had recognized the special diseases the prisoners had, and had provided simple specifics. This, together with adequate feeding, which was possible because of cattle in the neighborhood, could have saved most of the lives.

The witness was later appointed senior medical officer at the Nakom Paton, Siam, camp, where he found a few bamboo huts and no medical equipment.

"The first group of patients (at Nakom Paton Camp) was about 1,000, and in the next three months there were 8,000 in the camp. These were the remains from the whole of the Burma-Siam railway, excepting the men sent to Singapore. These men were very ill, a great number being stretcher cases that could not move at all. Many had ulcers, and very many suffered from avitaminosis. Fifteen hundred had amebic dysentery, and the remainder had all kinds of diseases. There were also permanently disabled men with amputated legs and badly damaged ones which were slowly healing. Medical orderlies were allotted at the rate of 10 per 1,000, and three POW doctors per 1,000.

"During the early days, when food and drugs were bad, the doctors were at their wits' end on how to treat a large number of sick without drugs and on reduced rations. The very sick were nourished at the expense of the others, and blood transfusions became routine. . . Patients who recovered became more like milking cows for the benefit of those who hadn't. The Red Cross drugs saved the lives of a great number. The mortality rate had risen until their arrival, and from then on dropped."

#### Cross-Examination of Coates

30. In cross-examination Coates declared he was beaten four times in Burma and said that he saw at least 30 to 40 other beatings in Nakon Paton, Siam. The total number of assaults he had seen in all camps would approximate 100, he said.

This witness explained that the primary cause of the leg ulcers he treated at 55-Kilo Camp was an infection developing from bare skin scratched in the jungle by bamboo and by bits of flying stones.

In all the witness amputated 114 legs and his colleagues a few others. He used cocaine he had received from his own dental office in Singapore for a spinal anesthetic.

"At Tavoy the Japanese doctor, while admitting he could not do anything to get drugs, was not unsympathetic," Coates declared. The witness stated that in the 55-Kilo Camp in Burma, when supplies were short and he had made representations to D. Aonuma, Aonuma stated that he was not permitted to allow the POWs to buy any food in the local village or establish any canteen, but when he caught some of the men who carried on business to obtain food he did not punish them in the manner expected. The witness and Aonuma "mutually respected each other."

"While the Nakon Paton hospital had many faults. . . the facilities allowed indicated that the Japanese medical staff wanted to see as many recover as possible. Two men were extremely helpful, Doctor Matsuhita and Lieutenant Wakamatsu. . .

"At the 55-Kilo Camp in Burma, as some of the patients recovered they made little trips outside the camp at night, making contact with the Burmese and purchased food with money supplied by POW officers. Without this food a great number more would have died." Coates believed that "the Japanese doctor was aware of this and did not act, for the sake of humanity."

#### Testimony of Blackburn

31. Blackburn assumed command of the 2,600 Allied prisoners of war at Cycle Camp in Batavia when he arrived there 13 April 1942. The number of prisoners varied but reached 4,900.

Shortly after his arrival about 500 men, survivors of two ships, were brought to the camp in a "pitiful" state of neglect and ill health. Most were semi-naked and a large number were unable to walk without aid. They had received no medical attention since captured on 1 March and all were suffering from malaria or dysentery or both. Everyone had to be put into a camp hospital. He applied to the Japanese for blankets, clothing, towels and soap but was refused them. The food was always inadequate and the prisoners began to lose weight. There was practically no medicine issued. The witness made frequent protests about food and drugs but never received any satisfaction. Sickness was frequent, including at least

two severe epidemics of dysentery. The health of the men steadily deteriorated, and a large number died.

In June 1942 the witness was ordered to get the signature of every prisoner to a form promising instant obedience to every Japanese order. Each man refused to sign unless the words "subject to the oath of allegiance we have already taken" were added. On 3 July the witness, with Colonel Searles, the senior American officer in the camp, informed the camp commander that they would get the signatures if these words were added. The Japanese refused to change the form and repeatedly demanded that the forms be signed. An order was issued that day imposing severe punishments on the whole camp and a large number of officers and men were beaten. The witness was summoned by an officer from the Imperial Japanese Headquarters in Java and informed that unless everyone signed, food and medicine would be progressively decreased until they did. The next day notices were posted that POWs' lives would no longer be guaranteed. Machine guns were posted and a large number of guards brought in. Colonel Searles and the witness and all hut commanders were locked in the guard house and every other officer was marched out of the camp.

On his way to the guard house the witness ordered the men to sign. The men were forced to sign and were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks. Later that day Colonel Searles and the witness signed. The following month there was an "orgy of beatings" of all officers and men.

The witness left Java 28 December 1942.

About six months later certain officers who had been in Cycle Camp saw the witness again in Formosa and told him how they had been forced to help make a propaganda film. This film was later captured by the Allies.

At the Karenko Camp in Formosa the witness was forced to sign a form indicating blanket obedience to all Japanese orders. The witness did not sign until after he had undergone the following ordeal:

The witness was taken to the guardhouse and directed to take off his clothes. The Japanese officer then came into the room and two guards placed themselves one on each side of the witness. The officer struck the witness and he fell to the ground. Then the officer kicked him. The guard then ripped off his clothes and took him to a small 12 x 6 cell absolutely bare except for a concrete slab which served as a latrine. The witness had a bad cold at the time and the cold in Karenko in February is very intense. He coughed constantly and was shivering violently. About an hour later they gave him his trousers with all the buttons hacked off. For about six hours he had to stand or sit at attention alternately for an hour. He was refused a drink of water. After six hours he slept. When he awoke he was again refused water and food. He was then asked whether he would sign the form, which he said he would do only under protest and again asked for food and water. At 11 o'clock an officer came back and again asked him to sign. When he repeated he would sign under protest he was told that he must stay there without food, sleep or water. About an hour later he was given a small mug of cold water and thereafter a handful of cooked rice. He remained in the cell all day, being made to stand and sit at attention. By evening he was feverish and by 9 o'clock he was allowed to go to sleep. Next morning his clothes were given to him and he was told he was going to sign the form. None of the clothes had buttons. Later he was taken to the guardhouse and the form put in front of him. He said he was

signing it under protest and duress and his signature was then accepted. He was then taken to his quarters in a long room with 28 other POWs.

"In the camp were the Governors of Hongkong, the Malay States, Guam, some chief justices, General Percival, General Wainwright and all Allied officers of the rank of colonel and upwards. There were also some Red Cross representatives. The discipline was extremely harsh and all officers and sentries showed the greatest hostility. Beatings were daily occurrences. . .

"All officers were made to work clearing scrub land for farms and digging in heavy clay soil. The oldest officers, who were made to herd goats, included General Wainwright, General Percival, General Heath, the governor of Hongkong, the governor of Singapore, the governor of Malaya and three American colonels and two British colonels who were over 60. This goatherd business was not funny, since if any goat escaped and got into the forbidden portion of the camp the goatherds were immediately beaten up."

General officers and civil governors were briefly at Tamasata Camp, then were returned to Karenko, and later moved to Shirakawa.

One morning in May 1944 Brigadier General McBride was found dead in bed. He had worked alongside the witness on the day previous and complained to the officer-in-charge that he was not feeling well, but was not allowed to stop.

Conditions at Shirakawa were as at Karenko, including the beatings. General Key was severely beaten and kicked because he filed a written complaint about the breach of customs of war. The progressive lack of food and vitamins at Shirakawa caused the prisoners to become alarmingly thin and in poor health. This condition did not apply to the Japanese guards and officers.

In October 1944 the prisoners were moved to Manchuria and in May 1945 were brought into the main prisoner-of-war camp in Mukden.

#### Cross-Examination of Blackburn

32. During a period of marked improvement in treatment of prisoners of war in Manchuria, Blackburn was informed by a Japanese captain that they would receive better treatment because there had been a change in the policy from the Government in Tokyo.

#### JAPAN-NETHERLANDS PHASE

33. Depending chiefly on documentary evidence the prosecution in this phase outlined the developments leading up to the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and then showed how Japan began to organize these islands as a member of its Asiatic sphere.

#### Documentary Evidence

34. Secretary of State Hull's memorandum of 16 May 1940 interpreted a visit by the Ambassador from Japan as one under instructions to develop a pretext to support Japan in its plans and purposes toward the Netherlands East Indies.

35. Kingoro Hashimoto, in addressing young men in Chapter 7 of his book, "Inevitability of Reformation," published in 1940, points to islands in the Pacific as an outlet from the pressure of surplus population: "There are large islands such as Borneo,

Celebes and New Guinea scattered throughout the seas. The Netherlands holds title to most of them but has actually developed only the small island of Java. The Netherlands have their hands full with this island and have no reserve power to develop the others. Japan demands islands in the north, south, east and west of Japan where the Japanese may freely develop their powers."

36. Dr. H. J. van Mook, former director of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Netherlands East Indies, observed the changing relations between Japan and NEI in his book, "The Netherlands Indies and Japan, Battle on Paper 1940-1941":

"Disturbing developments began in 1929. Japan's share in NEI imports rose from 11 percent in 1929 to 30 percent in 1935, whereas for the same period the percentages for the Netherlands, Europe and the United States dropped from 20 to 13 percent, from 28 to 23 percent, and from 13 to 8 percent. Japan's share in NEI exports was only 5 percent in 1935 as against 22, 18 and 15 percent for Netherlands, Europe and the United States."

37. Japan formally made the following demands on the Netherlands East Indies in August 1940:

NEI should cut off relations with Europe and become a member of the Co-prosperity sphere. . . Japanese should be given the same treatment as subjects of Holland entering the NEI with respect to living there; protection of their persons and properties, travel, acquisition of property, management of business, and all other matters connected with navigation and trade. The NEI should not restrict or prohibit. . .the exportation of goods, especially those needed by Japan, but should give facilities and use its good offices.

38. The Japanese Cabinet added emphasis to the demands made in August by declaring in its Decision of 25 October 1940 that "the inevitability of occurrence in economic affairs. . .requires making NEI a link in the East Asia economic sphere." The Decision named objectives with which NEI would be compelled to comply.

Then, to implement the furtherance of its designs on the Netherlands East Indies, Japan sent the Kobayashi Delegation there in mid-December 1940.

The Netherlands replied to Japan's demands by restating the bases for her economic policy, but made no concessions.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka notified special envoy Kenkichi Yoshizawa in NEI on 14 June 1941 that this reply was beyond acceptance. Japan therefore decided to break the conference and withdrew the delegation.

39. Meanwhile the following four organizations of the Japanese intelligence services were at work in the Netherlands East Indies, according to an official report of the NEI Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs: the Foreign Office organization, with consulates serving as central points; the Palao Naval Organization, based at Palao; the Formosa Army Organization, with its collection point located in Central Formosa; and the Overseas Chinese Organization, mainly concerned with Fifth Column activities.

40. Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi was designated as Commander of the Southern Army, which was to be stationed at Saigon.

41. The Netherlands Government on 8 December 1941 declared war to exist between the Netherlands and Japan.

42. The sworn statement of J. T. van Amstel, submitted on 5 December, declared: "The Japanese invaded Balikpapan on 24 January 1942. The witness at that time was a patient in the Balikpapan hospital. A rumor circulated in the hospital that on 24 February all Europeans were to be slaughtered. On 23 February all white people, in all eight, were taken from the hospital. The witness, having a dark skin, was not molested. During the night the witness escaped and mingled with the population, dressed as a native. On 24 February the inhabitants of Dankampong, where he was, were called together and taken to a place on the beach, where they saw the Europeans standing together. The witness stood about 50 meters away. He recognized Dr. Arps. . . and others. . . A Japanese officer started a conversation with a district officer which the witness could not understand. The district officer was then beaten. There was a lot of shouting. The Japanese officer drew his sword and cut off both of the district officer's arms and legs. The body was then taken to a coconut tree and stabbed with a bayonet. The same thing happened to a policeman in uniform. . . The rest were formed into groups of 10 to 15, their hands tied to their backs, and then driven into the sea until they were in water up to their chests, when they were shot one after the other by the Japanese. . . The entire group of Europeans killed must have numbered from 80 to 100. The natives were forced to look on, and those who wanted to go away were brought back with beatings and violence."

43. The Japanese Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was created on 1 November 1942 by the Privy Council to assume charge of affairs in establishing the new sphere in East Asia.

Member nations of the Japan sphere convened on 5 November 1943 in the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Present were representatives of Japan, China, Thailand, Manchukuo, the Philippines and Burma. Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Nationalist leader, also attended.

Soekarno of Java visited Japan soon after the conference and requested Tojo to grant the East Indies independence. Tojo was in favor of independence, as was the Foreign Minister, but the Supreme Command maintained strong opposition. Territorial incorporation was finally decided on.

Hayashi, Chief of the Justice Administration, then Supreme Councilor for the Military Administration in Java, came to Tokyo with approval of the Army Supreme Commander in Java to support the independence movement and try to get it accepted. Shigemitsu also supported it. On 8 September 1944, Koiso told the Diet that "Japan is ready to recognize the independence of the Indies."

By 17 July 1945, independence had not yet been granted but on that date the Supreme War Plans Council stated that "Japan will recognize as soon as possible the independence of the Indies."

#### Witness for Japan-Netherlands Phase

44. Witness introduced by the prosecution in the Japan-Netherlands phase:

Klass A. De Weerd: Major in the Netherlands Indies Army reserve; attorney; former prisoner of war.

#### Testimony of De Weerd

45. After the capitulation of the Netherlands East Indies

Army the witness became a prisoner of war and was confined in several camps in west Java until the middle of September 1945.

46. While acting as camp translator of Java newspapers in the Malay language which were allowed to come into camp, the witness began making a study of the Japanese occupation, translating his material into Dutch, indexing it, and then keeping it secretly out of the hands of his captors. After his release at the end of hostilities, he collected additional extensive information and prepared a report, "The Japanese Occupation of the Netherlands Indies." The following testimony is from this report.

Japanese figures reported a total of 62,532 persons interned in Java. Occidental military personnel, some 45,000 men, were made prisoners of war. Virtually all Occidentals were interned.

Prohibited activities included: use of western languages, listening to radio outside NEI, ownership of certain books and use of Dutch street and town names. Existing law courts and legislative organs were abolished. In practice, only those activities were permitted which accepted Japanese leadership.

A propaganda unit accompanied the first troops to land on Java, agents of which immediately tried to establish contact with disaffected Chinese and Indonesian politicians.

All public utterances and expressions, the theater, radio, press, sermons and book publication were subjected to censorship. The Japanese introduced the Japanese system of dating years.

There was considerable expropriation of western-owned properties by the Japanese. The big sugar plantations were parceled out in several blocks to Japanese sugar companies. Other agricultural enterprises were taken over by the Japanese and transferred to the military or to civilians.

47. Under direct examination De Weerd said that in 1942 the Japanese initiated the "AAA" movement, standing for Japan, protector of Asia; Japan, leader of Asia and Japan, light of Asia. This movement elaborated the theme of Asia for the Asiatics and expressed hate against the white race and western exploiters.

While this movement was being promoted the Japanese sought Indonesians who were dissatisfied with the former rule and progress for independence. In July 1942 the Kempei brought Soekarno to Java. With three other nationalists he had formed the "Four-leaf Clover." These men saw in Japanese promises the means of attaining early independence. They believed in them and therefore advocated co-operation.

The first request of the four men was to be allowed to form a party. On 8 December 1942, the Commander told them authority would have to come from Tokyo.

On 9 March 1943 the "Putera" movement was started. Leaders of this movement were appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and were assisted by an advisory council.

"Its functions were to impress the Indonesians with the duties and responsibilities in establishing a new Java; to eliminate Occidental influences; to participate in defense; to foster self-discipline; to deepen mutual understanding with the

Japanese; . . . to raise Indonesian standards; to encourage care of health and sport, thrift, and savings and higher production in every village.

"The organization was only for Indonesians. The Japanese had five grades in the social hierarchy: Japanese, Indonesians, other Asiatics, mixtures and Europeans. Indonesians were treated as privileged characters, while the last three groups were treated as foreigners, with Europeans and Eurasians receiving the worst treatment."

Meanwhile, Japan was being forced from the offensive to the defensive.

A Central Advisory Council was created, ostensibly to permit participation by Indonesian representatives in administrative affairs. Local advisory groups sent elected representatives to the Central Council.

The secretary of the local council was always a Japanese, and from the very beginning these organizations were used for Japanese propaganda to recruit labor and volunteers and to encourage increase of agriculture and delivery of crops to the military.

The Council representatives could only offer advice in response to questions of the Commander-in-Chief, and make suggestions.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Central Advisory Council, the military and administration encouraged the creation by the Indonesians of a volunteer corps to support the military administration. In August 1943 a friend of Soekarno asked for permission to set up such a corps. By the beginning of October the army of volunteers for the defense of the homeland was set up. The Fourth Article of the establishing ordinance stated that the Corps should be convinced of the ideals and importance of the task of defense, and that it was their duty to participate in defending the home country under the leadership of Japan against the Allies. The plan was to form one or more battalions of 1,000 men each in each district. This objective was achieved by the time of Japan's capitulation. The task of the volunteers was mainly one of guarding road junctions, bridges and strategically important points. Prior to this the Japanese had used Indonesians as auxiliaries.

One could not speak of the coolie in Java as a coolie. He was a soldier and his contribution was to be appreciated. At first the Japanese encouraged voluntary enlistment of the coolies and were successful until the inhabitants learned how they were treated. Then their desire to work for the Japanese disappeared. This became worse when the coolies sent out did not return and there was no news. The Japanese thereafter conscripted these laborers, both for work in Java and outside. The official estimates indicate that 270,000 men were sent out, of whom not more than 70,000 have returned.

The Japanese ruled the Islamic intellectuals through an organization known as the Mashumi. Religious affairs sections were established in every district, under local leaders, who made the military policy understood in the villages. The Religious Affairs Department of the Military Administration issued a publication called "Asehu Lay," edited in Malay, Javanese and Sudanese and printed in Arabic script, which it distributed free to Mohammedan leaders.



Since the Putera had failed to reach the simple villager, comprising about 80 percent of Java's population and an important source of manpower for the Japanese, it was dissolved at the beginning of 1944.

In January 1944 all of Java was divided into small communities of 20 houses each, called Tonari-gumi, which absorbed all existing associations. The duties of Gumi members were extensive such as distribution of wheat, training for air raid defense and guerrilla warfare. The Gumi leader had to lecture at least once a week on Japanese ideology and its practical application.

On 9 March 1944 the Putera was officially dissolved and the Corporation for Communal Services in Java, comprising all Asiatics, was officially installed. This Corporation remained the instrument of Japanese control until 31 August 1945 when it was dissolved. This organization worked closely with the Tonari-gumi on a local level.

The break-through at Saipan occurred and the Tojo Cabinet gave way to the Koiso Cabinet. New promises of independence were made by the new Cabinet as the war began to turn more and more against Japan.

In August 1945 Marshal Terauchi received orders to hasten preparations for the new state and to create it in September 1945. On 9 August 1945 three leading nationalists, including Soekarno, were flown to Terauchi's headquarters where they received an Imperial Decree to organize a committee for the preparation of independence.

Soekarno was appointed chairman of a committee made up of 13 members from Java, three from Sumatra, and five from naval occupied territories. When Soekarno returned on 14 August 1945 he was selected as the new leader of Indonesia by the Commander-in-Chief and many of the military and Indonesian authorities.

The first meeting of the Committee was fixed for 19 August. On 15 August they were informed secretly of Japan's capitulation.

#### PHILIPPINES "B AND C" OFFENSES PHASE

48. This phase, which began 10 December, covers evidence of atrocities in the Philippines. The prosecution drew upon testimony of prisoners of war and documentary evidence gathered by the office of the Army Judge Advocate General.

The offenses in many instances were not attributed to identifiable individuals but to the Japanese armed forces in general.

The testimony recites offenses ranging from rape to cannibalism, including miscellaneous cruelties, tortures, decapitations and mutilations.

49. A summary of the noncombat offenses presented on 10 December in a War Department radiogram listed the number of United States Army personnel murdered, including Filipinos, as 2,253; recipients of cruelty and torture, 1,646; starved and neglected, 35,092; other assaults and mistreatment, 267.

Offenses against American civilians named were: murders, 317; cruelty and torture, 25; starvation and neglect, 244; against Filipino civilians, murdered 69,818; cruelty 1,258; starvation 7 and other assaults and mistreatments, 101.

Deaths from military combat causes reported in the above War Department radiogram were: total U. S. armed forces killed, 23,039; Filipino armed forces victims, 27,258; U. S. civilian victims, 595; Filipino civilian victims, 91,184—a grand total of 142,076.

Witnesses for Philippines Phase

50. The following witnesses were presented in this phase of the prosecution:

Wanda O. Werff: Prisoner of war in the Philippines.

Nena Alban: Nurse and social worker in the Philippines in 1941; witness at trial of General Homma.

Roselinda Andoy: Witness at trial of General Yamashita.

Donald F. Ingle: Enlisted man with U. S. Army at time of surrender at Bataan.

Guy H. Stubbs: Colonel in U. S. Army, on staff of General King commanding the Bataan force.

S. B. Moody: Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army, at the time of surrender on Bataan.

Tadokatsu Suzuki: Chief of the Foreign National Section of the Foreign Office from 1 December 1942 until July 1945.

James E. Strawhorn: Prisoner of war at Nichols Field, Philippines.

Testimony of Miss Werff

51. The witness was a War Department secretary at Fort Santiago in the Philippines in January 1942. She was arrested on 3 January 1942 by the Japanese and interned in Santo Tomas Camp until 10 December 1944 and in Los Banos until liberated.

The witness and 149 other prisoners were loaded on 10 December 1944 into a windowless steel box car. There were 120 persons over 50 years of age. When the train arrived at Los Banos at 11 a. m., some of the older people had "passed out" from suffocation. The prisoners, exhausted and weakened, were lined up and stood at attention under the hot sun. At 4 o'clock they were marched to a place two miles away, arriving at 8 o'clock. Only half of the group arrived, the rest having fallen out.

The prisoners complained about the lack of food but were told that there was not enough food to feed them. About 20 feet from camp one could see thousands of banana trees loaded with bananas, and in a different direction, coconut groves. The prisoners asked permission to pick some of this fruit but the request was never granted.

At one time the Japanese allocated an area of land to the prisoners. The men plowed, using one man as a draft animal, and the women planted corn, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, garlic, onions, sinkamas and pichay. But when the harvesting season came, the area was put off limits and any internee caught near the area was threatened with shooting on sight. At that time the food consisted of one meal a day of rice and water. The prisoners ate cats, dogs, rodents, insects and weeds.

The witness weighed 152 pounds when interned and 88 when liberated.

Testimony of Miss Alban

52. During July 1942 when the Japanese were occupying the grounds of San Beda College, the witness on one afternoon saw four Filipinos beheaded by Japanese soldiers. She later saw two more and thereafter saw seven more who were made to kneel across a hole in the ground and were beheaded. She later saw 10 more beheaded and four killed by judo by being thrown head first on the pavement. She saw Filipinos tortured, boxed, kicked, beaten with heavy wooden sticks. She saw 20 Filipinos tied up and tortured in many ways. When they screamed, they were placed in the hot sun. Another group of Filipinos were placed in the hot sun and hit in the stomach and beaten in many ways and when they were sleeping, water was thrown on them. Four Filipinos were bayoneted near the college.

53. Filipinos were hung on a chain to a tree and were beaten by Japanese soldiers who passed. She saw at least eight other Filipinos receiving barbarous treatment. She saw other groups held in the stock by the hands and legs. They were pushed back against the barbed wire fence and were burned with burning cigarettes, and some were burned by pieces of flaming wood put under their armpits. Two more Filipinos were beaten to death. She saw nine or more Filipinos bayoneted through the eyes by Japanese soldiers. She saw at least seven Filipinos have their tongues pulled out by pliers.

Testimony of Miss Andoy

54. The witness saw her mother killed in the church at Santo Domingo. Her father had already been killed by the Japanese at Fort Santiago.

With others the witness and her family, excepting her father, had been taken first by the Japanese to the Manila Cathedral, then to the Santa Rosa church and later to the Santo Domingo church.

The witness was wounded time after time with bayonets. She received 10 on the left arm, four on the right arm, an unknown number on the chest, and others on the abdomen, one on her back and five on her legs. After being wounded 38 times she slept in the church that night beside her dead mother.

When she left in the morning she saw a boy about three months old tossed in the air and caught with a bayonet.

Testimony of Ingle

55. The witness was with the United States Army at its surrender in Bataan in April 1942. Thirty minutes after he had arrived at Field Hospital No. 1 for malaria treatment the Hospital was bombed by Japanese planes. He was wounded in the right shoulder, but since it was not serious he was ordered out of the hospital area.

A Japanese soldier found him lying on a stretcher under a tree in the bivouac area and arrested him. He had bronchial pneumonia and malaria and a temperature of 105.6 degrees.

Though he was obviously ill, the Japanese soldier prodded him with bayonet, made him stand, took his watch, ring and everything in his billfold except a couple of pictures. Then he was forced to join the death march and march for nine days.

For the first five days the marchers did not receive food or water from the Japanese, nor rest. Many did not get water at all. The only available water was from an occasional artesian well or a carabao wallow.

Filipino civilians tried on many occasions to give food to the marching men. They did so at the risk of their lives, and many of the civilians did lose their lives trying.

The continued marching and sitting for hours in the hot sun and continuous searching and harassing, the shooting of friends and buddies out of the column, all for no reason, was a continual strain.

The witness could not accurately say how many shootings he saw; it became so commonplace that they lost track.

On the sixth day they were told that if they turned in their watches, rings and valuables they would be given food. They received a cupful of boiled rice only.

On the ninth day they were loaded into small Filipino railroad cars, 100 men to a car, and taken to Camp O'Donnell.

#### Testimony of Stubbs

56. The witness was with the Army forces that surrendered at Bataan in April 1942. He was on the staff of General King, Commander of the Bataan forces, as the Coast Guard and Anti-Aircraft Officer.

The witness took part in the death march and witnessed the many incidents of men being shot and bayoneted when they were unable to continue. About 16 percent of the men died while the witness was Commander at Camp O'Donnell. When he left Camp O'Donnell they had buried over 1,500. When he left Cabanatuan about 22 percent of the 2,000 had died.

While at Cabanatuan No. 1 the witness learned through the underground from the Filipinos that they would be glad to sell food in exchange for an order on the United States for payment later. The camp was located in central Luzon, the granary of the Philippines, and there were large herds of cattle in the north. The owner of these contacted the witness in regard to selling them in exchange for an order on the United States. The witness approached the camp commander with this information but was refused permission to contact the Filipinos making the offer.

At the same time the Japanese had all the fresh meat, chickens and eggs they could use.

#### Testimony of Moody

57. The witness stated that the Bataan death march began at kilometer post 181 and ended at San Fernando, Pampanga.

The marchers received no food or water from the Japanese but got water out of carabao wallows and ditches on the highway. What food they did receive came from Filipinos who threw it to them.

Men would break out of ranks and run into the fields to get sugar cane and sinkamas. They were treated badly throughout the march, being beaten, bayoneted, stabbed and kicked with hob-nail boots. If a man lagged to the rear he was immediately bayoneted and beaten. His best friend had severe dysentery from drinking muddy water. This friend died after he fell to the rear and was

bayoneted several times and beaten. The witness saw many dead bodies on the highways. He also saw dead women and some dead priests.

The witness arrived at Gapan on 1 May 1942 to supervise a bridge construction detail. The work was so heavy and strenuous that many men ruptured themselves. The food was a small amount of rice, the skins of pigs, the rotten onions and squash that was left over from the Japanese. The Japanese were eating meats, eggs, lots of rice, sweet cakes and peanuts and had "quite a bit" of tobacco and beer. Thirty-seven men died in Gapan, the witness personally burying each of the men. The caskets had been prepared in advance, three or four at a time. They were moved out of the camp on 30 June 1942 because there were no more men left to work. "Of the 203 men that went on the bridge detail only seven are alive today," the witness declared.

#### Testimony of Strawhorn

58. The witness, testifying by affidavit, declared he was at Nichols Field between 8 September 1942 and 14 July 1944. One of the tortures at Nichols Field was to tie a man on his back to a board and pour salt water into him. This would cause his stomach to swell. The Japanese would then jump on his stomach. The Japanese often forced a water hose down a prisoner's throat to fill his stomach and then jumped on him. Another punishment was to tie a man's hands behind his back, draw them up between his shoulders with the rope hung over the limb of a tree and let him hang with his feet off the ground. This pulled both arms out of socket.

The witness had hung as long as 24 hours in that position, receiving no food or water and exposed to the sun and rain. He was beaten with plaited rope and hit about the face and head with a pistol butt. Once his hands were tied behind him and he was forced to kneel. A piece of timber was placed behind his knees and he had to squat. This dislocated the knee joints and cut off all circulation. He was in this position for about three hours.

Beatings occurred for all minor offenses. These torture methods were committed and witnessed by higher authority, including the admiral in charge of Passay camps, without any interference.

#### Testimony of Suzuki

59. The witness stated that during his incumbency as Chief of the Foreign National Section of the Foreign Office he was familiar with the United States notes protesting treatment of prisoners of war and civilians which came through the Swiss Legation. The witness determined disposition of these notes based on their contents and depending upon practices used before that time. Important documents were sent to the Chief of Prisoner-of-War Information, Military Affairs Bureau.

#### Documentary Evidence

60. On 9 February 1945 when American troops were closing in on Manila and bombing was continuous, the Japanese rounded up some 2,000 people, all civilians, and brought them to the Plaza Ferguson.

Judge Advocate General's report No. 61 tells how the men were taken to the Manila Hotel and the women and children to the Bay View Hotel, except 120 girls who were taken to a restaurant.

This latter group was later taken to the Bay View Hotel. Between 6 o'clock and 4:30 the following morning the Japanese in twos or threes came to the rooms in which the women had been quartered, selected the girls they wished, took them to other rooms and raped them. Similar scenes were enacted at the Boulevard, Alhambra and Miramar Apartments. Young girls in all three places were forced to go with the Japanese. The treatment continued for varying periods.

One night one 24-year old girl was raped 12 to 15 times, and the Japanese, despite her weakness continued to rape her until 4 A. M. Kicking girls as they lay prostrate was a common occurrence, and there were instances where girls were dragged away by their legs. A few escaped because they claimed they were menstruating, although proof was usually required. Some of the girls acquiesced without resistance because of fear and promises of freedom. White girls were favored because of their white complexions. Some people managed to escape.

Dirty water was given to them to drink. For food there were a few biscuits, a small can of fish and some vitamin pills. They were given some tennis shoes. In one room, except for the molestations, the women felt that they had been comparatively well treated.

Over 9,000 American and about 47,000 Filipino POW's were imprisoned at Camp O'Donnell, all having surrendered on 9 April 1942, the Judge Advocate General's report No. 75, submitted on 11 December, declared. Many had made the so-called death march. Because of their trip and privation, all left the camp in a state of exhaustion.

61. Upon arrival they were searched and some were killed. Other groups of POW's were executed. Most deaths in O'Donnell were due to dysentery and malaria, coupled with malnutrition and many could have been saved by adequate food, shelter, clothing, water, sanitation and medication.

62. Quarters were overcrowded and inadequate. Straddle trench latrines only were available and many POW's were too weak to use them. No screens were provided for the kitchen and food was contaminated and inadequate. It consisted only of a bowl of rice sprinkled with salt, camotes and an occasional watery soup. This was later increased. The death rate mounted to 60 per day during the first two months.

63. At first the POW's were not allowed to use water for bathing and hospital conditions were most unsanitary. There were no beds or bedding and patients were crowded with no protection from insects and heat. Requests for medicine and equipment were refused. More than 1,500 Americans and about 2,600 Filipinos died between 18 April 1942 and December 1942.

The POW's were forced to bury their own dead in mass graves without proper means of identification. Sixty-five dead were listed as unknown. On some occasions they were forced to bury live men and on some occasions they were not given permission to bury the dead for several days.

64. The Judge Advocate General's office submitted a brief report on the massacre of 200 civilians at St. Paul's College, Manila.

This group, which had been placed in one of the college buildings, its doors and windows shut and barred, rushed into a monstrous booby trap. Grenades wired to plates of food killed the first lot. Then the Japanese began machine gunning and throwing

grenades into the rooms and corridors. Many were also killed by machine gun and rifle fire while trying to escape.

65. On 10 December the prosecution submitted a Judge Advocate General's report on the massacre of more than 1,000 civilians at Lippa, Luxon.

During the latter part of February 1945 the Japanese indulged in a program of murder, looting and destruction in Lippa. One civilian woman was bayoneted to death, two groups of civilians of 200-300 persons were pushed into wells where they died by drowning, crushing, or by gunfire. Another group of over 500 civilians were bayoneted. Another group of 600 were assembled at the Cathedral and were also bayoneted. In March 1945 the Japanese burned Lippa and destroyed its utilities.

During March 1945 additional massacres of about 1,000 Filipinos occurred at Lippa. The slaughter lasted for five hours. This occurred in the Barrial Bulihan.

66. The United States was concerned about the treatment of American civilians in the Philippines and appealed to the Japanese Government to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention. The Japanese replied through Switzerland that the provisions of the Geneva Red Cross Convention were being observed.

67. As the United States received additional information regarding the ill-treatment and abuse of civilians and prisoners of war, numerous notes were exchanged with Japan. In a note of the United States to the Japanese Foreign Office, transmitted 5 February 1944, specific mistreatments were listed and it was stated that the great prevalence of deficiency diseases was due to the failure of the Japanese to utilize local commodities. The note pointed out that the conditions of health of the prisoners of war in the Philippines were deplorable and the bad conditions were described.

68. In another note dated 31 July 1945 the United States informed Japan that Japanese civilian internees in the United States received daily 4.83 pounds of food, representing 4,100 calories. Japanese prisoners of war held in the United States as of 3 May 1945 received similar balanced diets.





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 15

December 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1  
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

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1. Six principal food crops have been harvested, with rice production substantially greater than expected and the sweet potato crop reaching a record high.

2. Rural land commissions were elected, the Central Agricultural Land Commission was created and publicity continued for nationwide familiarity with the agrarian reform program.

3. November fish landings exceeded the October catch. Two Japanese whaling fleets began operations in the Antarctic whaling grounds. SCAP authorized construction of additional fishing craft.

AGRICULTURE

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CROP PRODUCTION

Rice

4. The estimate of the 1946 rice crop was revised upward to 9,150,000 metric tons, 555,000 tons higher than the previous estimate.

Sweet Potatoes

5. Sweet potato harvests are estimated at 5,515,000 metric tons, slightly below earlier figures but still high enough to establish a record crop for Japan. Summer white potatoes total 1,725,000 tons.

Wheat and Barley

6. Summer harvests of wheat are 615,000 metric tons, barley 417,000 tons and naked barley 451,000 tons.

Seed Potato Shipments

7. By 10 December 116,136 metric tons of white seed potatoes had been shipped from Hokkaido to other parts of Japan, an increase of 18,636 tons over the 97,500 originally scheduled for shipment this year. A second, higher export goal of 128,750 was set.

## LIVESTOCK

### Milk Production

8. Milk production from January to September was 99,846,000 liters, or about 30 percent of the 1940-45 average of 330,644,333 liters.

### Feed Problems

9. Annual livestock feed imports have dwindled from the 1930-40 average of 936,000 metric tons to 12,586 tons in 1946. Livestock feed produced in Japan has been diverted in recent months for human consumption.

10. Wartime and postwar changes in the livestock population are shown in the following table.

	LIVESTOCK CENSUS		
	<u>1930-40</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Cattle			
Draft	2,000,000	2,072,000	1,826,598
Dairy	200,000	246,000	163,258
Horses	1,100,000	1,254,044	1,049,393
Hogs	900,000	250,000	88,000
Goats	150,000	252,700	221,725
Sheep	90,000	181,769	196,425
Rabbits	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,847,000
Poultry	50,000,000	17,209,000	17,000,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## LAND REFORM

11. The Cabinet on 24 December passed the imperial ordinance implementing the Land Reform Law, calling for completion of the land transfer program within two years. The same day the Cabinet created the Central Agricultural Land Commission consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry as chairman and 23 commissioners.

The commissioners include eight tenant farmers, eight landlords, two representatives of nationwide farm organizations and five agricultural experts, all cabinet appointees to be recommended by the Minister.

### Local Land Commissions

12. Early returns showed 9,851 local or village land commissions were elected throughout Japan in the 20-31 December voting. These commissions, to total more than 10,000, are composed of five tenant farmers, two owner-cultivators and three landlords each, and are directly responsible for administering agrarian reform within their communities.

Prefectural land commissioners will be chosen by and from local land commissions within each prefecture.

### Publicity Campaign

13. Newspaper and radio publicity explaining provisions of the Land Reform Bill continued in December. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry broadcast a 15-minute address, and 12 three-minute radio features were reprinted in the press. A film strip

produced by the Japanese Government was shown throughout Japan supplemented by explanatory addresses in all farming communities.

On 12 December the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry telegraphed each prefectural governor concerning the latter's responsibility to provide adequate publicity of election of commissions within his prefecture.

Arable Land Use

14. The density of Japan's population in relation to arable land, including irrigated rice land, and arable land by prefecture is shown on charts, pages 64 and 65.

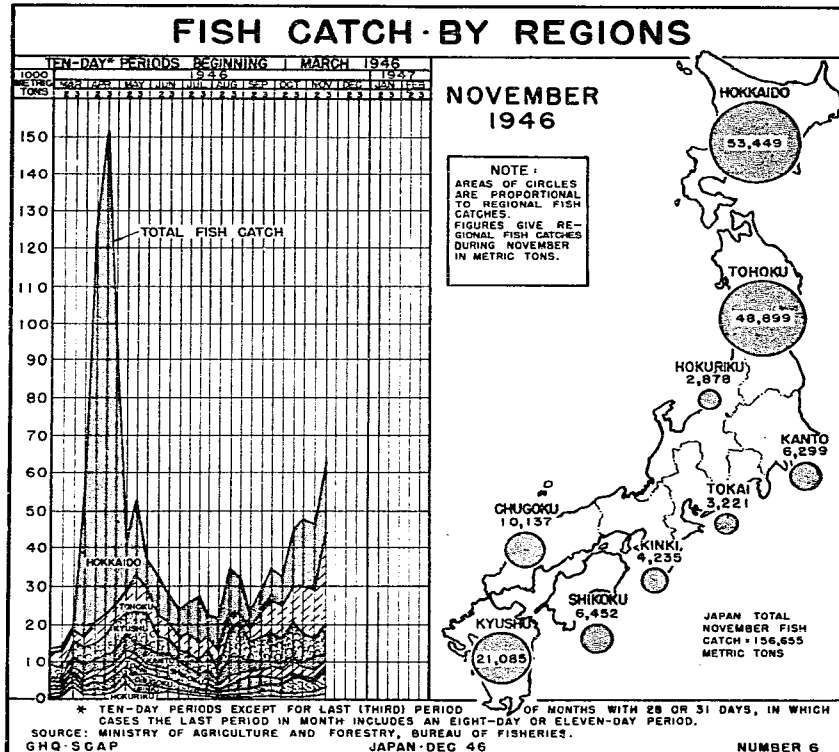
FISHERIES

Paragraph

Fisheries Production. . . . . 15  
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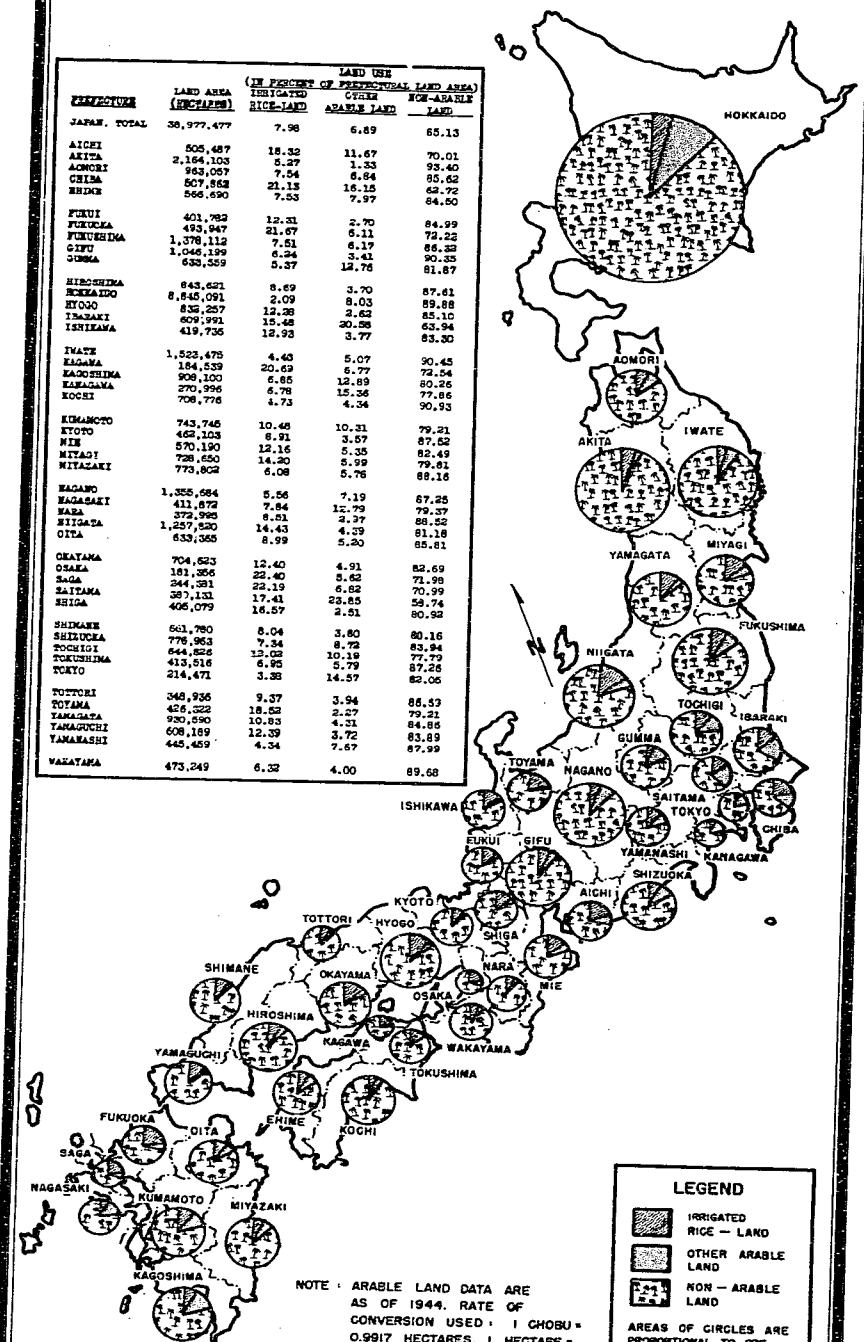
FISHERIES PRODUCTION

15. Preliminary figures set November fish landings at 156,655 metric tons, exceeding the revised October catch by 43,455 tons. Five prefectures did not report.



# ARABLE LAND BY PREFECTURES

PREFECTURE	LAND AREA (HECTARES)	LAND USE (% OF TOTAL LAND AREA)		
		IRRIGATED RICE-LAND	OTHER ARABLE LAND	NON-ARABLE LAND
JAPAN, TOTAL	38,977,477	7.98	6.89	65.13
AICHI	505,487	18.32	11.67	70.01
AKITA	2,164,103	8.27	1.33	93.40
AGOMORI	983,057	7.54	6.84	85.62
CHIBA	507,862	21.15	16.15	62.72
EBIJE	566,690	7.53	7.97	84.50
FUKUI	401,782	12.31	2.70	84.99
FUKUOKA	493,947	21.67	6.11	72.22
FUKUSHIMA	1,378,112	7.51	6.17	86.32
GIFU	1,046,159	6.34	3.41	90.25
GUMMA	633,559	5.37	12.78	81.87
HIROSHIMA	843,621	8.69	3.70	87.61
HOKKAIDO	8,845,091	2.09	8.03	89.88
IYOGO	832,257	12.28	2.62	85.10
ISABARI	609,921	15.48	20.28	64.24
ISHIKAWA	419,735	15.93	3.77	80.30
IWATE	1,522,475	4.40	5.07	90.45
KAGAWA	184,533	20.69	6.79	72.54
KAGOSHIMA	908,100	6.85	12.89	80.26
KANAGAWA	270,996	6.78	15.36	77.86
KOCHI	708,776	4.73	4.34	90.93
KUMAMOTO	743,745	10.48	10.31	79.21
KYOTO	465,103	8.91	3.57	87.52
MIE	570,190	12.16	5.35	82.49
MIYAGI	728,650	14.20	8.99	76.81
MIYAZAKI	773,802	6.08	5.76	88.16
NAGANO	1,355,684	5.56	7.13	87.25
NAGASAKI	411,872	7.84	12.72	79.37
NARA	372,998	8.51	2.37	89.12
NIIGATA	1,257,830	14.43	4.59	81.18
OITA	633,365	8.99	5.20	85.81
OKAYAMA	704,623	12.40	4.91	82.69
OSAKA	181,356	22.40	5.62	71.98
SAGA	244,391	22.19	6.62	70.99
SAITAMA	387,131	17.41	23.85	58.74
SHIGA	406,079	16.57	2.51	80.92
SHIMANE	601,780	8.04	3.80	88.16
SHIZUOKA	778,983	7.34	8.72	83.94
TOCHIGI	644,824	12.22	10.19	77.59
TOKUSHIMA	413,516	6.95	5.79	87.26
TOKYO	214,471	3.28	14.57	82.06
TOTTORI	349,936	9.37	3.94	86.43
TOYAMA	426,322	18.22	2.27	79.21
YAMAGATA	930,690	10.83	4.21	84.86
YAMAGUCHI	608,189	12.39	3.72	83.89
YAMENASHI	445,459	4.34	7.67	87.99
YAMAZAKI	473,249	6.32	4.00	89.68



NOTE: ARABLE LAND DATA ARE AS OF 1944. RATE OF CONVERSION USED: 1 CHOSU = 0.9917 HECTARES. 1 HECTARE = 2.471 ACRES.

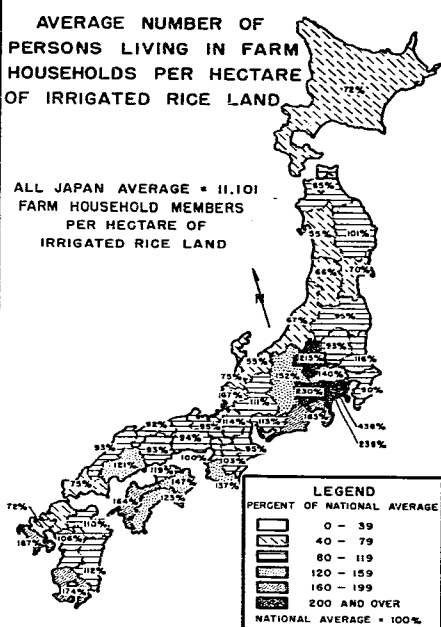
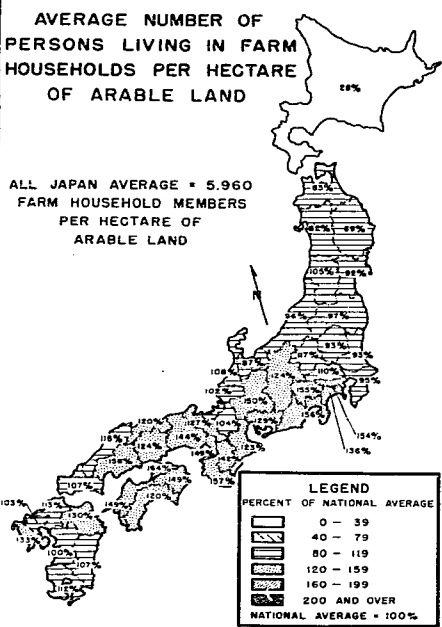
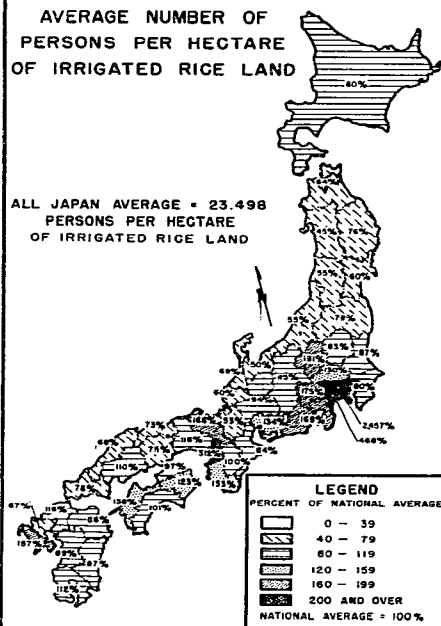
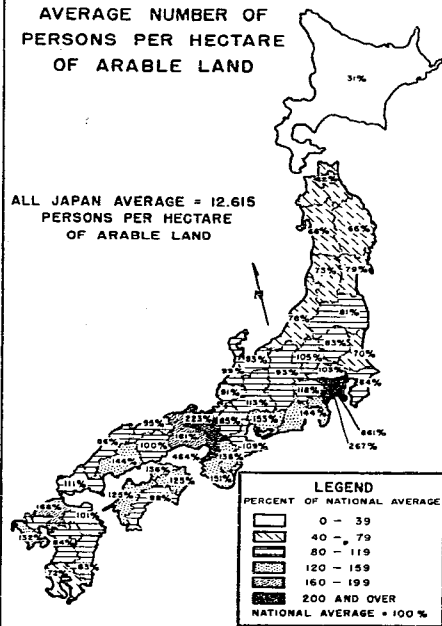
**LEGEND**

- IRRIGATED RICE - LAND
- OTHER ARABLE LAND
- NON - ARABLE LAND

AREAS OF CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO PREFECTURAL LAND AREAS.

# RELATION OF POPULATION TO ARABLE LAND

PREFECTURAL DENSITIES EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF NATIONAL DENSITY



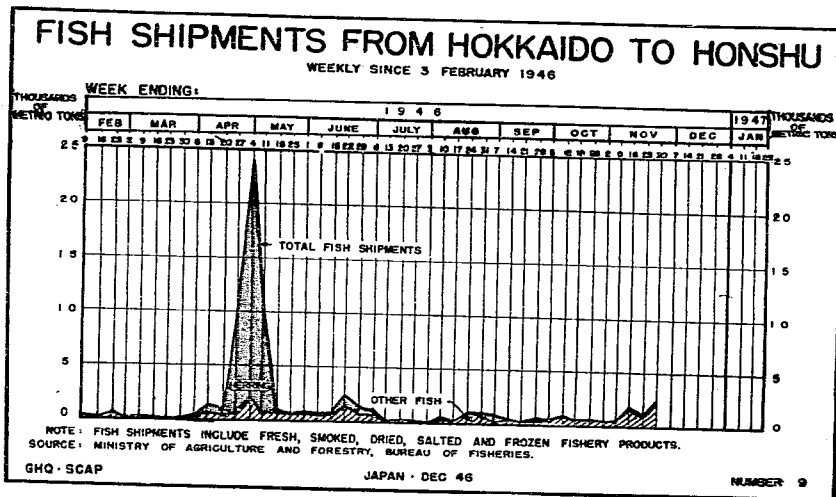
NOTE: ARABLE LAND DATA ARE AS OF 1944. POPULATION DATA ARE FROM THE JAPAN NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.  
 RATE OF CONVERSION USED: 1 CHOBU = 0.9917 HECTARE; 1 HECTARE = 2.471 ACRES.  
 SOURCE: LAND DATA - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; POPULATION DATA - MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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16. The sardine catch fell 2,824 metric tons below October landings to 39,789 tons. November cold storage holdings of salted, frozen and dried fish rose to 91,543 metric tons, 5,153 more than in October.



Coastal Whaling

17. In the six-week period ending 28 December, Japanese coastal whalers caught 121 whales yielding 62 metric tons of oil, 890 metric tons of meat and blubber for food and 224 metric tons of other products

Antarctic Whaling

18. Two Japanese fleets arrived in the Antarctic whaling grounds on 15 and 24 December and landed 167 whales by 31 December.

Agar-agar

19. Production of agar-agar from December to February should reach an estimated 500 metric tons, one third the yield of the previous season. Four hundred tons should be available for export.

Fish Liver Oils

20. Fish liver oil production for 1947 will total an estimated 4,537 tons of which 2,000 tons should be exportable.



ESTIMATED MARINE LIVER OILS PRODUCTION <sup>a/</sup>  
(metric tons)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Estimated Catch</u>	<u>Oil Yield</u>
Shark	50,000	2,000
Cod	100,000	1,400
Miscellaneous fish	400,000	680
Flatfish	70,000	280
Mackerel	75,000	45
Whale (home fisheries)	25,000	25
Bream	15,000	25
Tuna	25,000	25
Bonito	40,000	20
Hokke and horse mackerel	50,000	15
Whale (antarctic)	15,000	12
Yellowtail	<u>15,000</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	880,000	4,537

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes herring and sardines, from which oil is made by processing the entire fish.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SHIPBUILDING AND SUPPLIES

21. On 22 November authority was granted for the construction of 151 steel fishing vessels totaling 19,711 gross tons, bringing total authorized tonnage to 125,073 gross tons. Of this 43,000 tons were completed by 20 December, while the bulk of projected shipbuilding will be completed during the first half of 1947.

Trawling Fleet

22. Thirty-three otter trawlers of about 350 gross tons are operating in authorized fishing areas and 27 additional trawlers have been licensed for construction. Current restrictions on fishing and the danger of overfishing limit construction to 60 of the authorized trawler strength of 70.

Petroleum Allocation

23. December fuel oil allocations were increased by 3,535 barrels and other fisheries allocations showed slight increases.

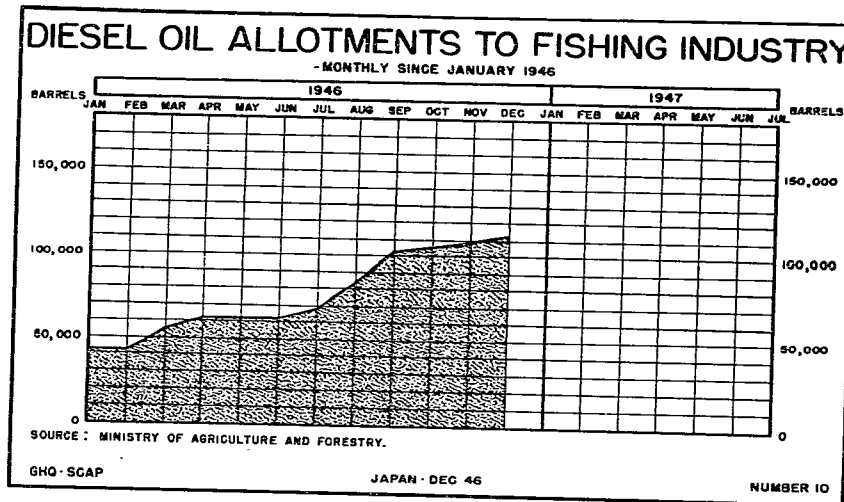
DECEMBER ALLOCATIONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
(barrels)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Fuel oil	113,220
Gasoline	566
Kerosene	2,830
Gas oil	18,241
Lubricants	8,429
Grease (pounds)	26,400

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The December fuel oil allocation is 71,184 barrels greater than for the same month last year. Quarterly increases in fuel

oil have averaged about 21,353 barrels.



Additional Rations

24. To encourage a greater flow of fish into official channels 25 go of rice (one go equals one third of a pint, dry measure) will be delivered to boat crews for every 827 pounds of fish landed. A flat rate of 1.5 go per man per day will be allowed tuna vessels of 20 tons and over and whalers and seiners in specified zones; an extra 10 go will be rationed to these for every 827 pounds of fish delivered.

In no case will the total ration be allowed to exceed five go per individual.

Fishing Rights

25. Japanese fishing rights are of four types. Exclusive rights are granted to associations to exploit certain areas. Individuals and co-operatives are permitted fixed-place rights for net, trap and weir fishing. Individuals and village co-operatives are permitted limited sphere rights, while special rights are given for such activities as whaling, beach seining, porpoise and dolphin fishing.

SECTION 2

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry. . . . .	6
Mining. . . . .	10

1. November production of pulpwood increased considerably over October.

2. Additional rice rations were authorized for charcoal workers as an incentive to production.

3. Improved working conditions stimulated December coal production but deliveries were short of allocations.

A financial program to rehabilitate and expand the coal mining industry was approved.

4. More settled labor conditions resulted in oil production's recovery to levels of previous months.

5. Mining commodities gained over September but rising prices and lack of transportation are stalling refining and smelting and resulting in accumulation of stockpiles at mines.

FORESTRY

	Paragraph
Log and Lumber Production. . . . .	6
Charcoal and Firewood. . . . .	7

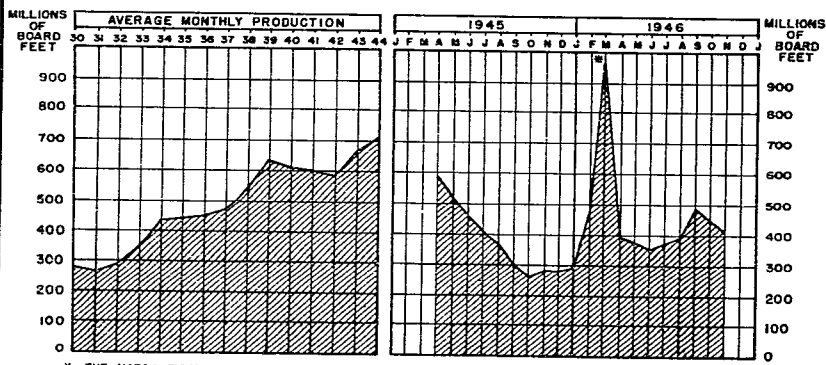
LOG AND LUMBER PRODUCTION

6. November production of logs was 415,336,080 board feet, a decrease of 32,751,920 board feet from October production. Stockpiles rose 29,496,000 board feet to 1,718,304,000 board feet.

Of eight principal forest products, pulpwood total production of 2,262,000 cubic feet was a 22 percent gain over October.

# LOG PRODUCTION

1930 - 1946

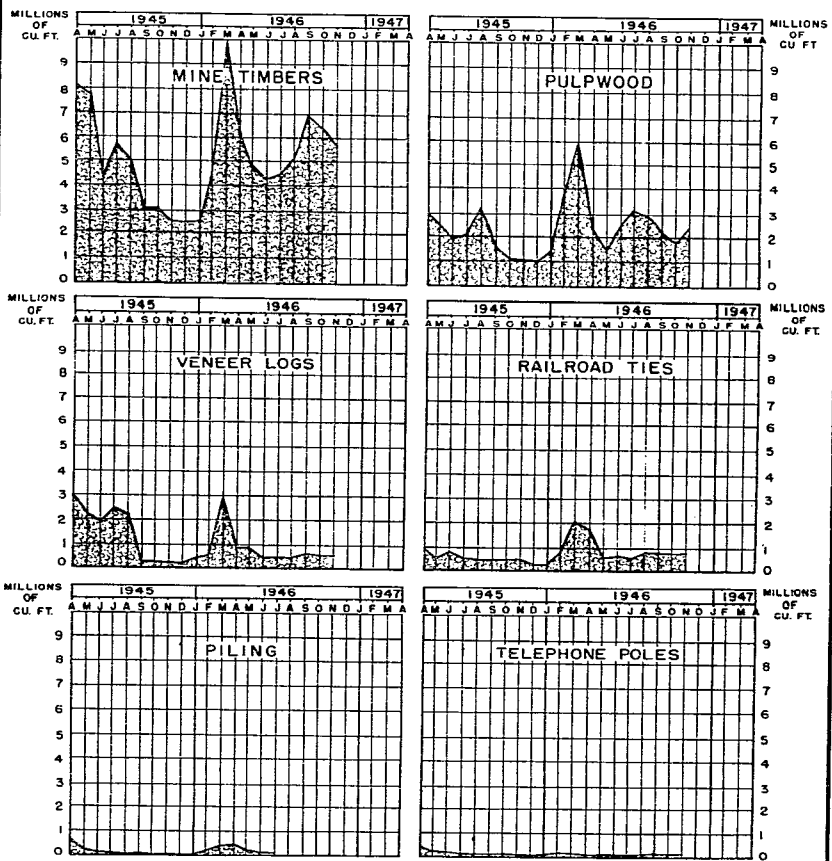


\* THE MARCH FIGURE MAY INCLUDE PRODUCTION WHICH OCCURRED EARLIER AND WAS NOT REPORTED UNTIL MARCH, THE LAST MONTH OF THE 1945-6 FISCAL YEAR.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN DEC 46

NUMBER 11

# TIMBER PRODUCTS

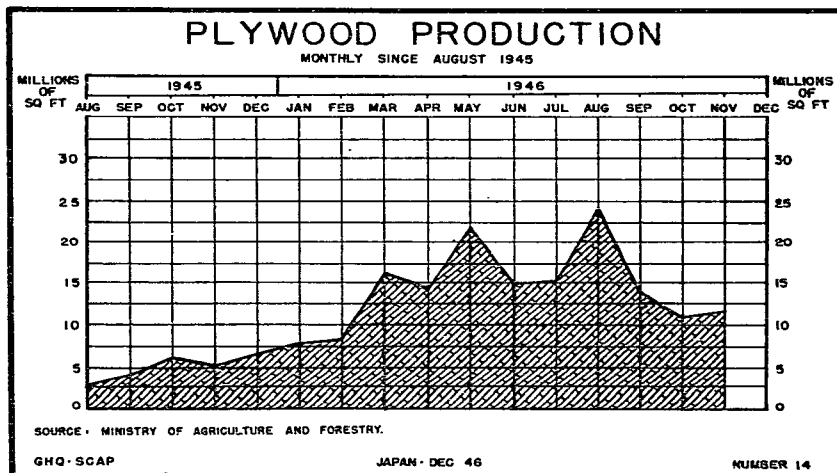
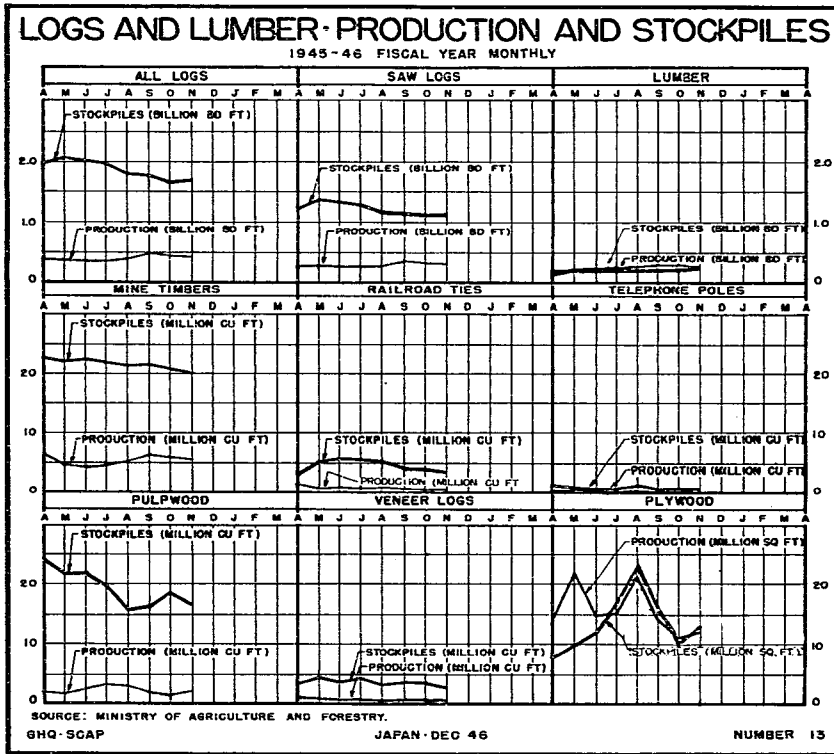
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE APRIL 1945



NOTE: MARCH 1946 FIGURES MAY INCLUDE PRODUCTION WHICH OCCURRED EARLIER AND WAS NOT REPORTED UNTIL MARCH, THE LAST MONTH OF THE 1945 - 46 FISCAL YEAR. PILING DATA FOR FEB - JUL 46 ARE ESTIMATES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FORESTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN DEC 46

NUMBER 12

0075

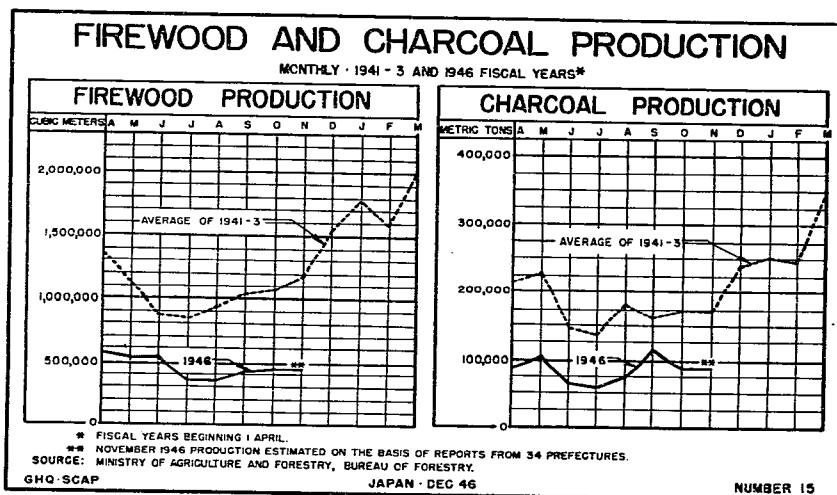


#### CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD

7. Charcoal produced in October reached 89,320 metric tons. Although 24,026 tons less than September, October production surpassed the average monthly output by nearly 4,000 tons. The first eight months of 1946 showed actual charcoal production at only 55 percent of planned production.

Firewood

8. October firewood output totaled 2,479,451 koku (one koku equals 10 cubic feet), 153,811 koku over September output. Actual firewood production for the first eight months of 1946 was 49 percent of planned production.



Additional Ration

9. On 1 November full-time charcoal workers received an additional rice ration of 1.7 go (.556 pint) and part-time workers one go (.337 pint) for each hyo (33.3 pounds) of charcoal produced.

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	10
Petroleum . . . . .	19
Mining Industry . . . . .	23

COAL

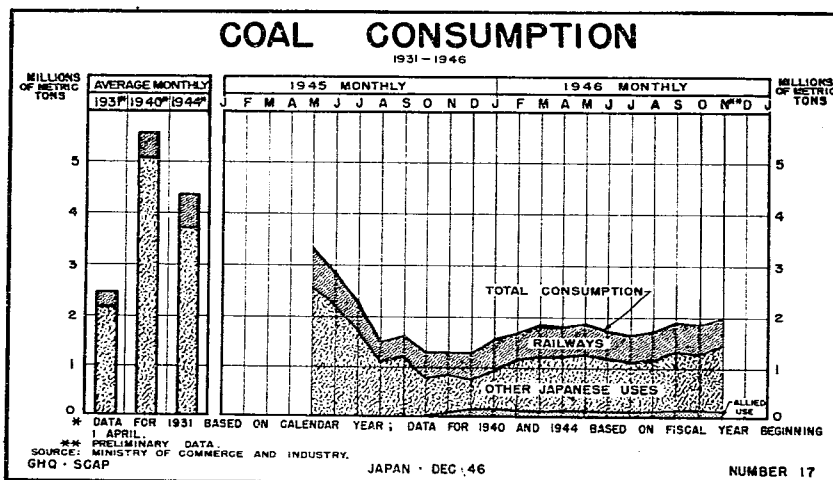
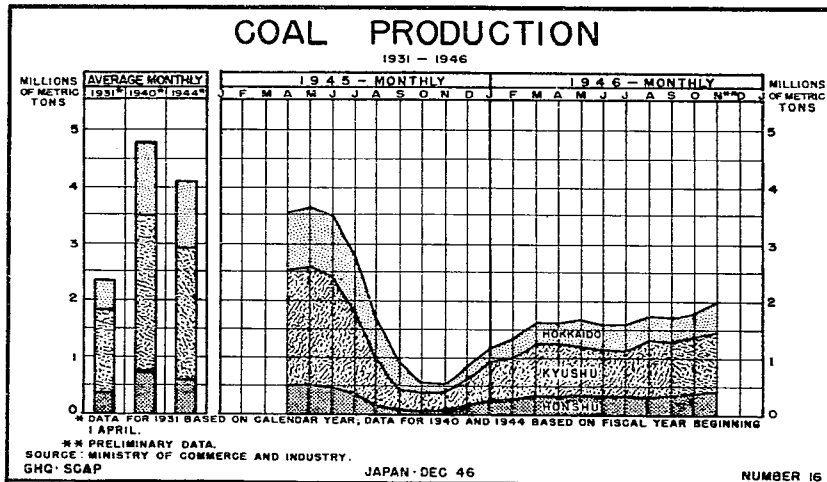
Production

10. Preliminary figures on December coal production placed output for the first 20 days at 1,393,200 metric tons, 144,500 tons higher than the same period in November. December daily production climbed to 82,000 tons, 8,500 tons more than November.

11. November coal production was 2,022,400 tons, an increase of 231,000 tons over October, attributed to improved working and living conditions at the mines. The November total was 265 percent greater than the same month last year, as shown in chart at top of following page.

Consumption

12. Preliminary figures showed coal consumed in November was 1,995,000 metric tons, 147,000 tons more than during October but 14,000 tons under the November allocation. See the second chart on next page, and charts, pages 74 and 75.



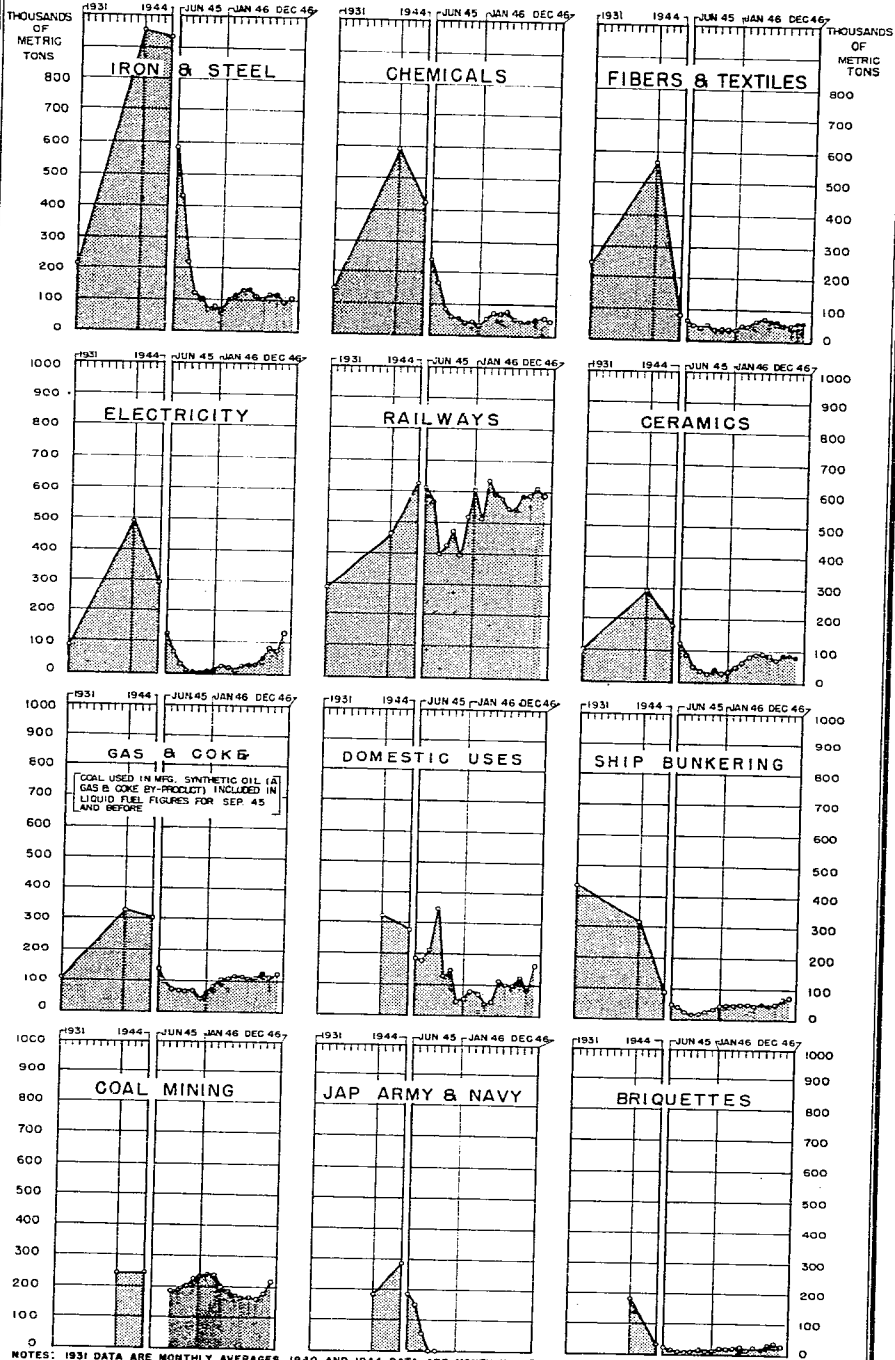
Substantial variations between allocations and deliveries continue to exceed the 20 percent adjustment permitted. November deliveries in some cases exceeded allocations by as much as 85 percent, or fell short as much as 63 percent.

#### Stockpiles

13. Coal stockpiles on 10 December increased to 887,000 metric tons, nearly 20,000 tons over the 30 November figure. During November stockpiles had dropped 15,499 tons below October to 867,501 tons, and the percentage of availability was 85 percent.

# COAL CONSUMPTION · BY INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1946



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

GHQ-SCAP

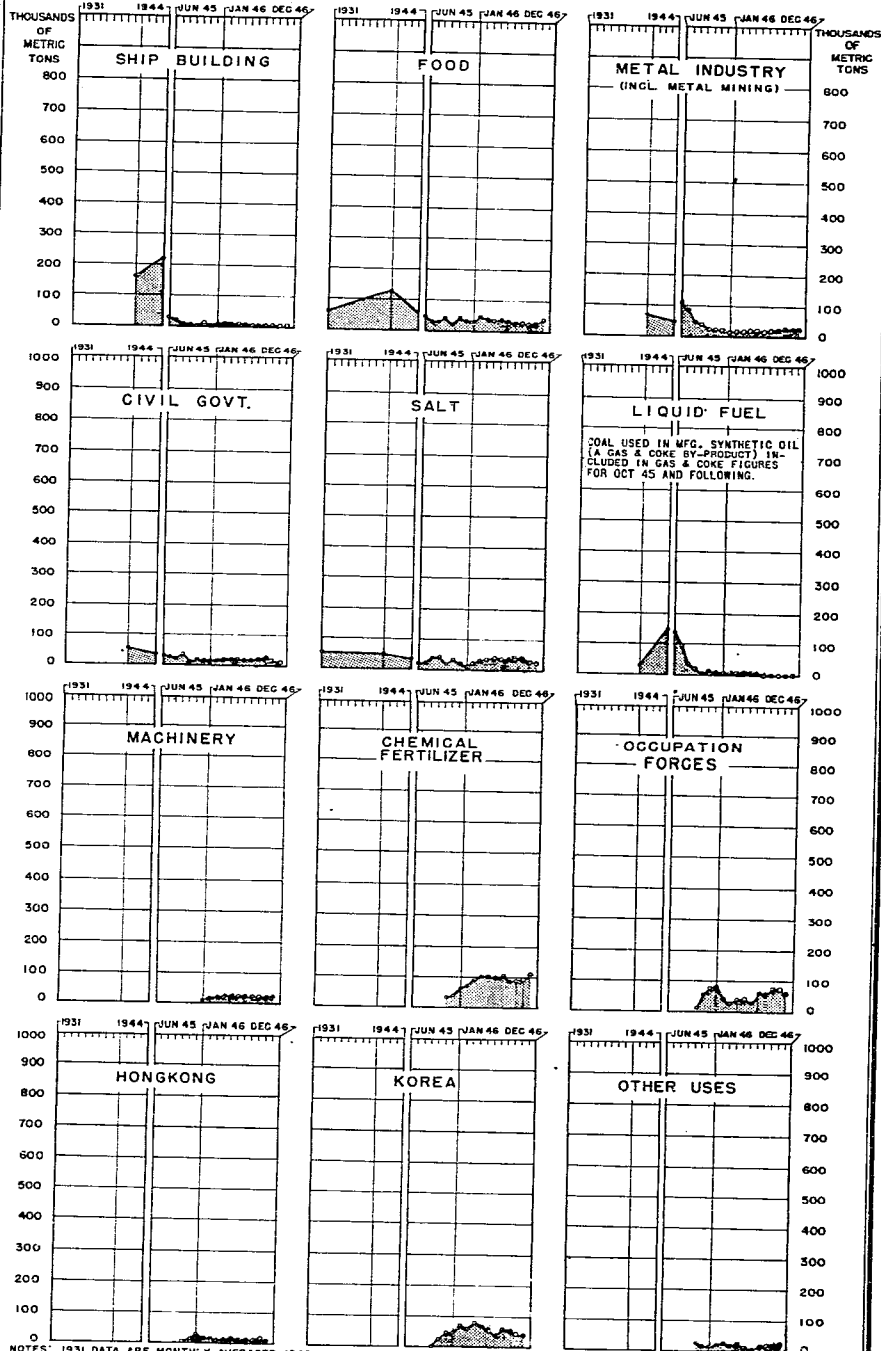
JAPAN - DEC 46

NUMBER 18A



# COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1946



NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS, NOVEMBER 1946 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN-DEC 46

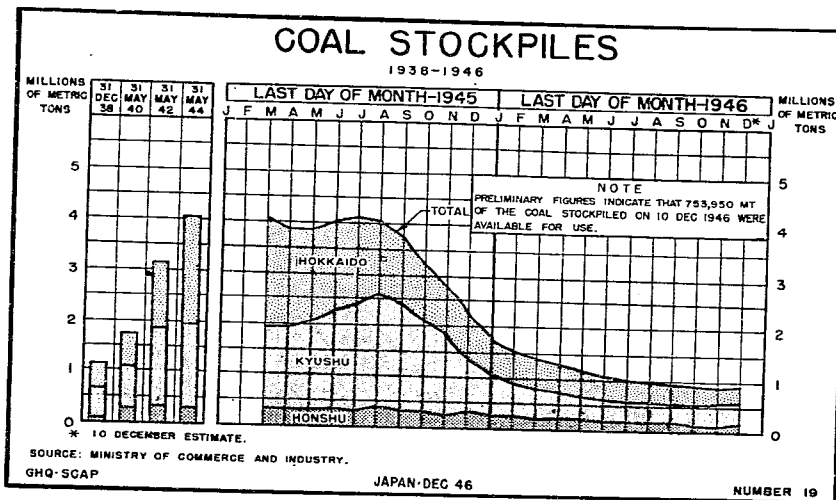
NUMBER 128

NEW BASIS FOR ESTIMATING COAL AVAILABILITY

<u>Available</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Stockpile</u>
One day's supply <u>a/</u>	145,798	17
Available	486,866	56
Awaiting transportation <u>b/</u>	105,996	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>738,660</b>	<b>85</b>
<u>Unavailable</u>		
Very low calorific value <u>c/</u>	8,500	1
Contaminated	3,928	0.5
Inaccessible	94,518	11
Existing on record only	<u>21,895</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,841</b>	<b>15</b>

- a/ Stockpiles required on hand at all times for coal mining and rail and water shipping operations.
- b/ Additional facilities are required such as more trucks and the construction of roads, railroads and bridges.
- c/ Due to prolonged exposure.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



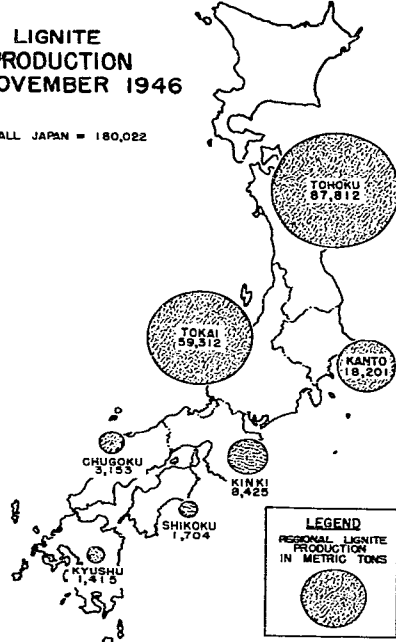
Lignite

14. November lignite production is estimated at 180,022 metric tons, 15,197 tons under October production. Consumption declined 22,429 tons to 165,375, and stockpiles dropped 13,678 tons to 368,097.

# LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES BY REGIONS

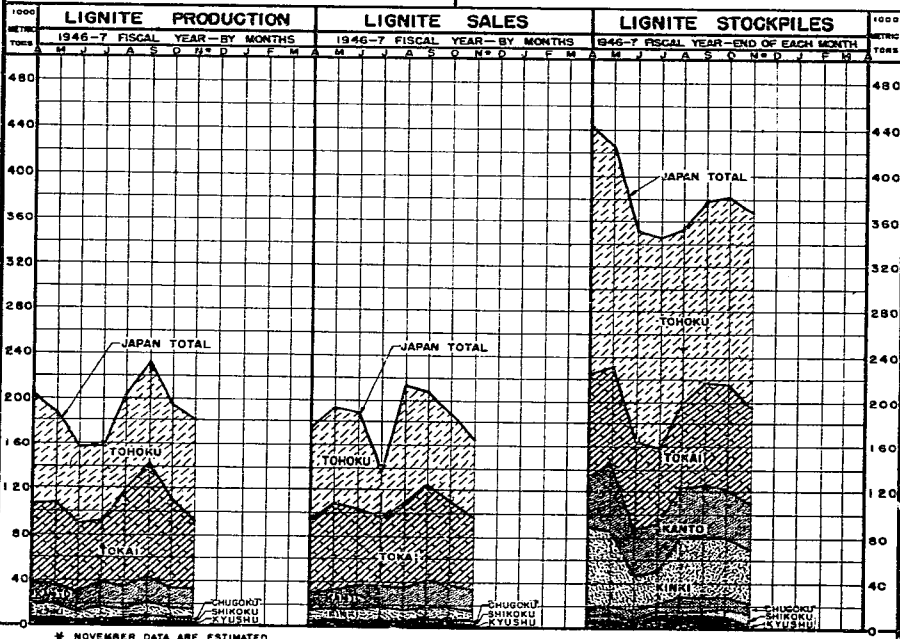
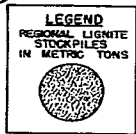
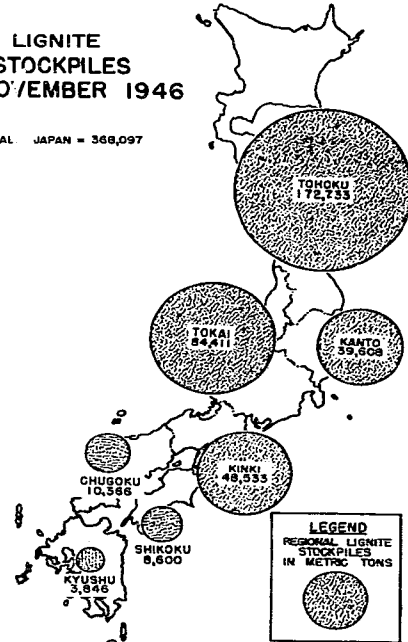
## LIGNITE PRODUCTION NOVEMBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 180,022



## LIGNITE STOCKPILES NOVEMBER 1946

AL JAPAN = 368,097



\* NOVEMBER DATA ARE ESTIMATED.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

#### Full Power Restored

15. The 10 percent electric power restriction was lifted from the coal mines. Mining machinery and equipment repair plants are still operating on a two-day week as a result of rationed power supply.

#### Mining Materials

16. Delivery of essential mining materials dropped in critically needed steel, wire cement and carbide in the second quarter of the fiscal year. Lumber for miners' houses comprised only 50 and 30 percent of allocations, respectively, for the first two quarters.

#### Rehabilitation

17. Approval was given by the Japanese Government to the Coal Board's plans for rehabilitation and development of the coal industry under which loans totaling ¥ 1,916,200,000 will be made available. Of this sum ¥ 376,300,000 is allocated for reconstruction, ¥ 809,300,000 for development and ¥ 730,600,000 for current operations. From the latter fund ¥ 130,000,000 will be pooled in mine equipment and timber for co-operative use by small mines.

#### Lignite Investments

18. The capital investment and production of lignite mines in Japan were studied by the Japan Lignite Mining Association.

#### LIGNITE CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION

Number of Mines	Capitalization (thousands of yen)	Invested (thousands of yen)	September Production (metric tons)
48	Over 1,000	108,232	44,622
770	100 to 1,000	207,039	174,632
<u>474 a/</u>	Under 100	<u>17,208</u>	<u>17,978</u>
1,292		332,479	237,232

a/ Two hundred shut down due to materials, capital and food shortages.

SOURCE: Japan Lignite Mining Association.

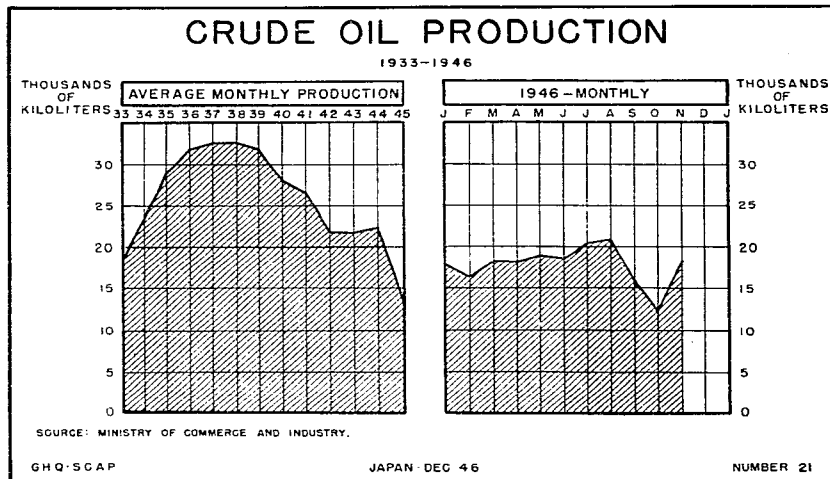
#### PETROLEUM

##### Production

19. November oil production climbed to 18,326 kiloliters, gaining 5,830 kiloliters over October. Average daily production in November was about 611 kiloliters, exceeding October's by 108 kiloliters. Weekly production averaged 4,225 kiloliters, or about 445 kiloliters below the planned weekly production. See chart, top of following page.

##### Oil Quota

20. Petroleum production through November in the current fiscal year was 143,589 kiloliters. To reach the latest Government estimate of 226,320 kiloliters for the current fiscal year a monthly



production of 20,683 kiloliters must be maintained until April, or 2,735 kiloliters above the average monthly production to date.

#### Petroleum Exploration

21. A subcommittee was formed to encourage, co-ordinate and control petroleum exploration, including the assessment of exploration potential and compilation of geological and geophysical data. The subcommittee is composed of representatives of the Imperial Geological Survey, academic institutions and oil companies.

#### Drilling Operations

22. Drilling operations by the Imperial Oil Company from April to September are shown below:

#### DRILLING OPERATIONS FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Feeling-out</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total Wells</u>
Completed oil producers	8	2	0	10 a/
Completed gas producers	1	0	0	1
Suspended or abandoned	6	4	5	15
Drilling continued	11	2	13	26
Total	26	8	18	52

a/ The 10 wells completed as oil producers had an aggregate daily initial production of 31 kiloliters.

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

### MINING INDUSTRY

23. Thirteen of twenty-five mineral commodities reported in October increased over September but the mining industry continued to be troubled by a shortage of fuel for processing. Inability of smelters and refineries to buy the mine output is creating an additional problem for mines already being affected by rising prices.

#### Copper

24. October production of copper concentrate rose 79 metric tons to 1,878.

#### Lead and Zinc

25. Lead content of concentrates produced was 483 metric tons in October while zinc metal in concentrate climbed from 2,240 metric tons in September to 2,297.

#### Iron Ore, Sulfur and Pyrite

26. Iron ore, sulfur and pyrite gained over September production with October iron ore totaling 55,011 metric tons, sulfur 2,617 metric tons and pyrite 56,925 tons.

#### Gold and Silver Concentrates

27. Gold production dropped slightly in October to 128 kilograms. Silver output increased to 3,935 kilograms.

SECTION 3  
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke. . . . .	1
Metal Industries. . . . .	2
Rubber. . . . .	12
Petroleum . . . . .	13
Cement. . . . .	14
Construction. . . . .	15
Shipbuilding. . . . .	20
Chemical Industries . . . . .	24
Machinery . . . . .	35

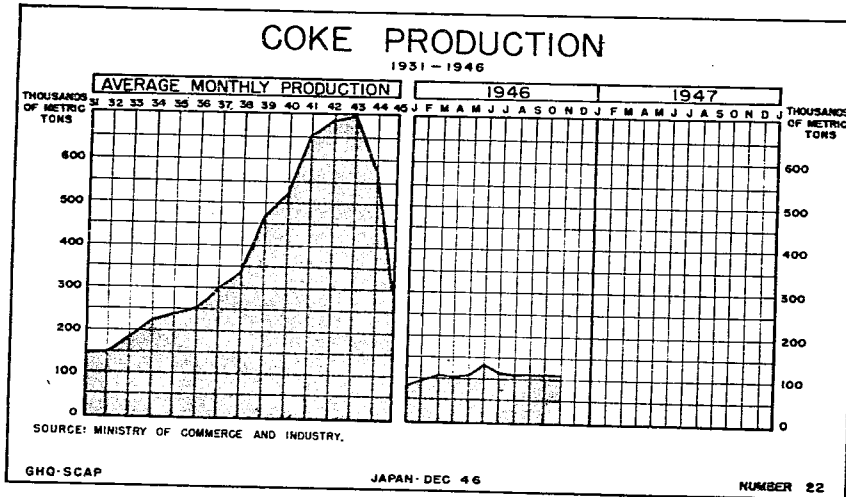
COKE

1. November production of coke was 110,000 metric tons, 3,000 tons less than October output, as lack of coal continued to hinder production. Coal stocks have been reduced to 24,000 metric tons and coke stockpiles to 41,000 metric tons. Estimated output for December is 107,000 metric tons.

NOVEMBER COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	48,200	51,800
Metal mining and refining	2,900	3,018
Metal industry	3,247	3,480
Shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing	18,567	20,810
Ceramics industry (including cement)	1,839	1,398
Chemical fertilizer industry	33,250	24,103
Chemical industry	4,300	3,638
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	850	367
Others	3,898	4,117
Reserve	<u>5,390</u>	<u>          </u>
Total	122,450	112,731

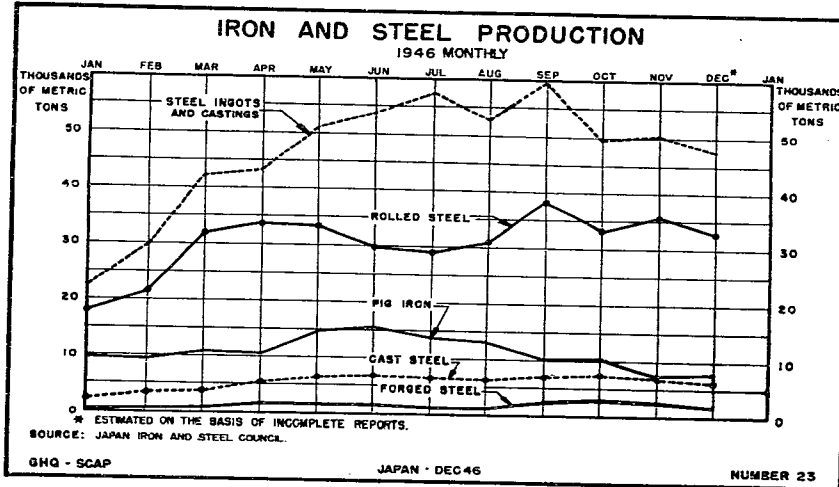
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



### METAL INDUSTRIES

#### Iron and Steel

2. Low production of coal and difficulties in its distribution continued to limit production in the iron and steel industry, as reflected in the following chart and the two charts on the opposite page.



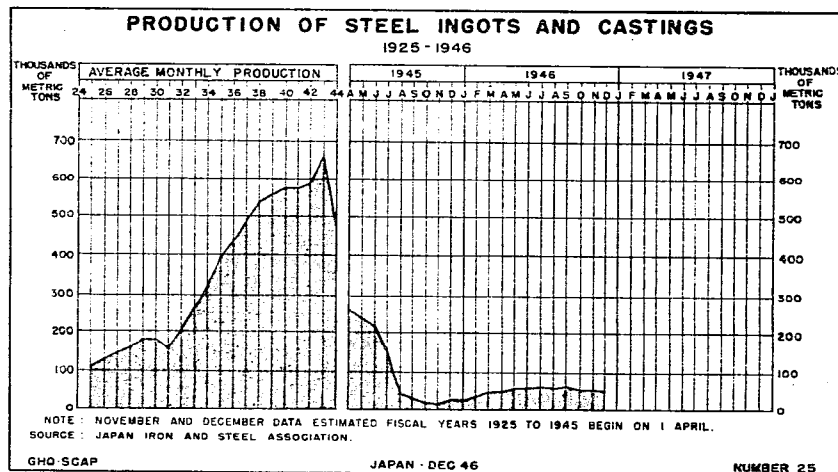
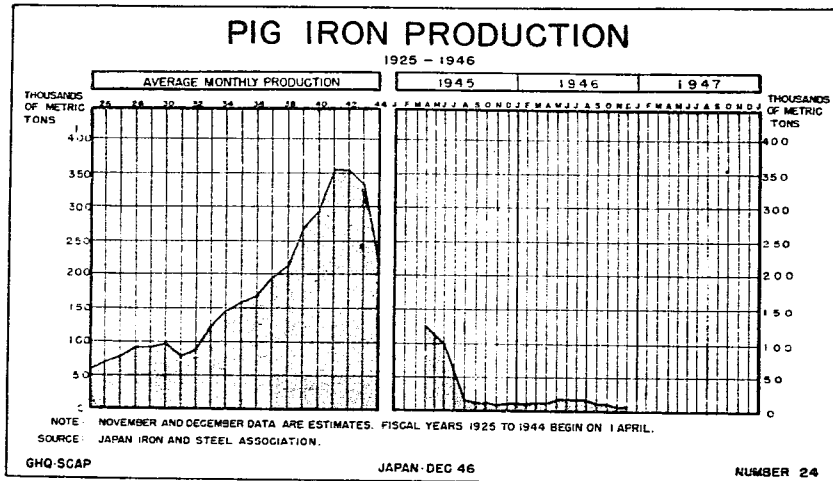
#### Light Metals

3. November aluminum production decreased from 913 to 834 metric tons. Of this 359 tons were reduced from alumina in six plants and 475 tons from direct remelting of scrap.

Two plants produced 430 metric tons of alumina by caustic digestion of scrap aluminum.

4. Magnesium has not been produced since the surrender. The





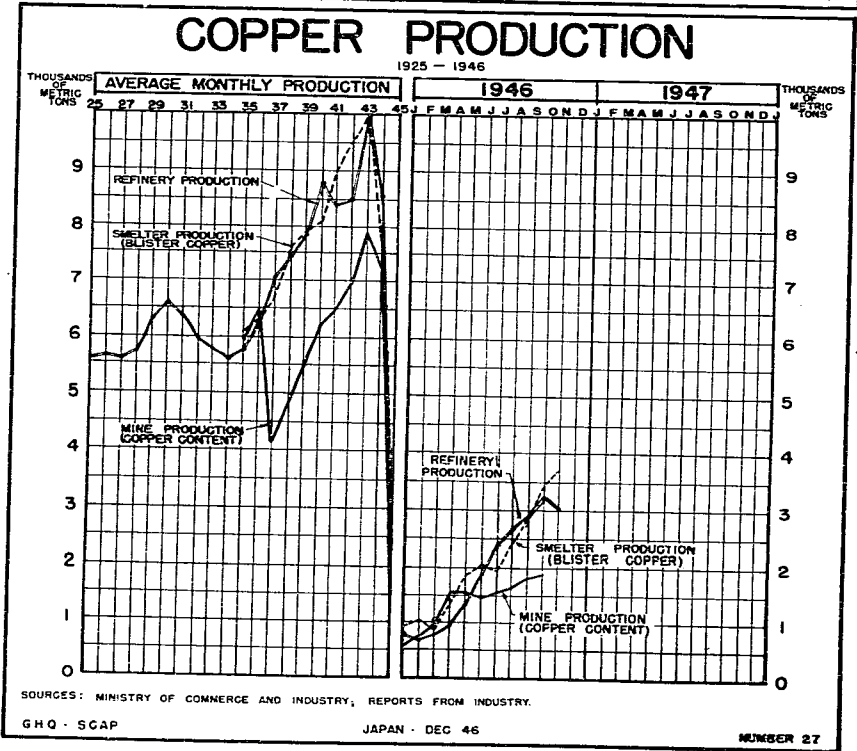
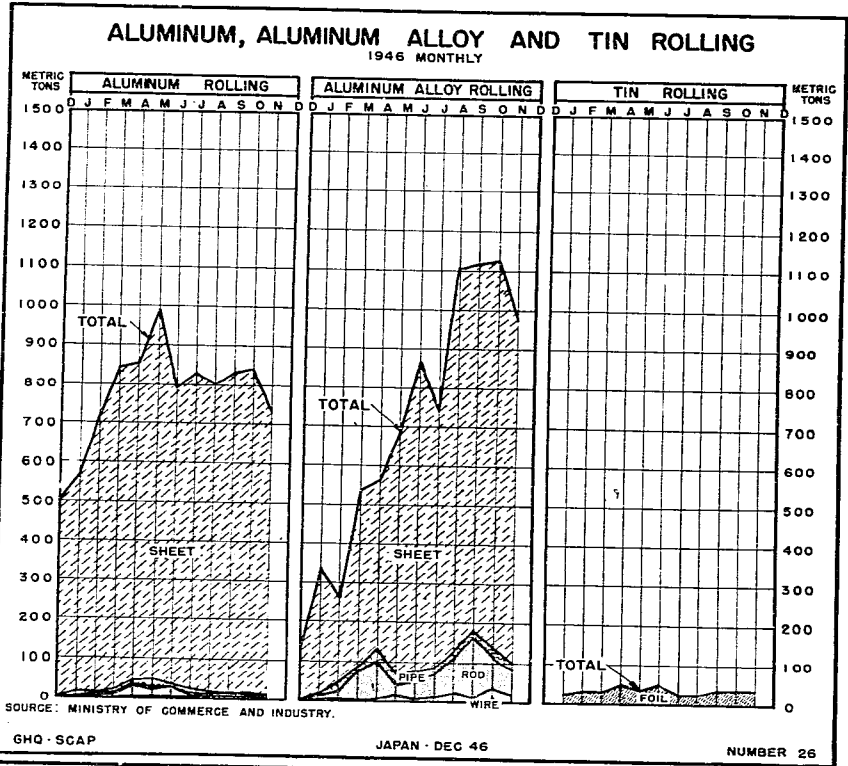
metal department of Mitsui and Company, Ltd. reported the total stocks of magnesium in Japan as approximately 1,500 tons.

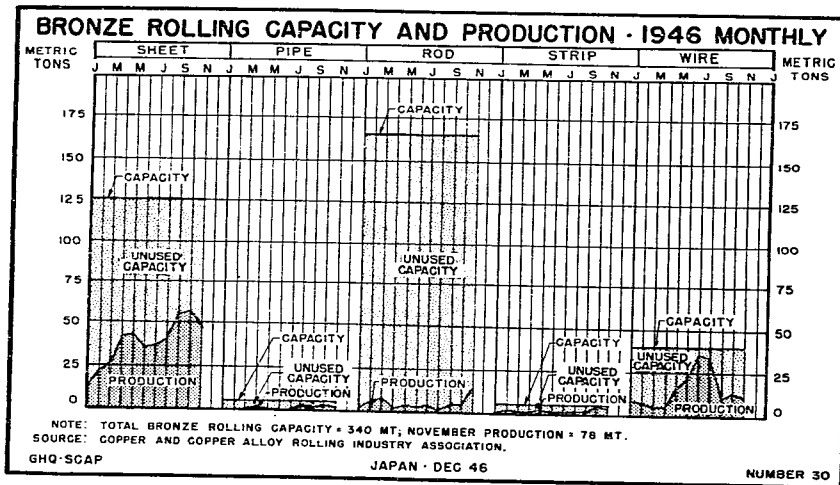
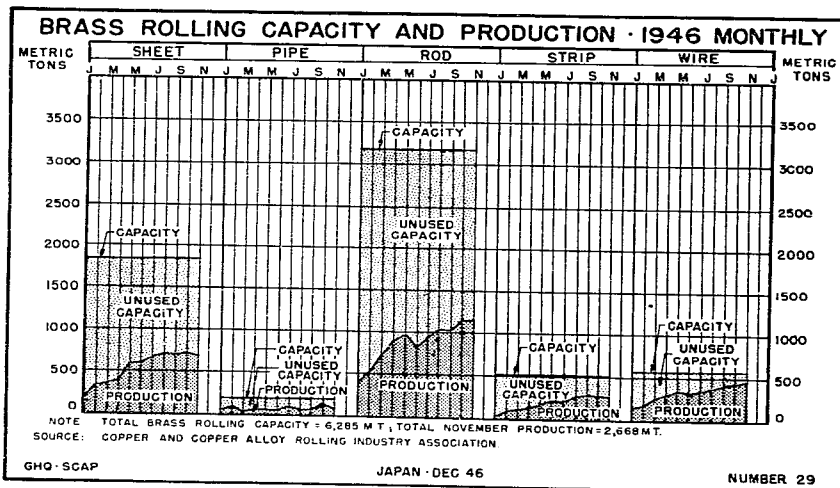
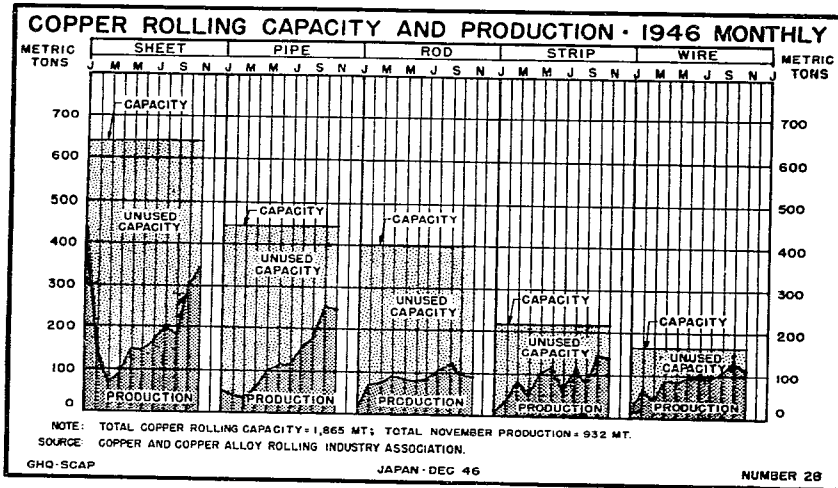
5. Production figures for 57 operating plants are shown in the top chart on the next page.

#### Copper

6. November production of blister copper was 3,725 metric tons; refined copper production was 3,042 tons. Fabricating plant production amounted to 8,851 tons of copper as plants drew upon wartime stocks of refined copper. Note the second chart on next page.

7. Rolled copper and copper alloy production, shown in the three charts on page 85, was 3,678 metric tons in November, a decrease of 37 tons from October.

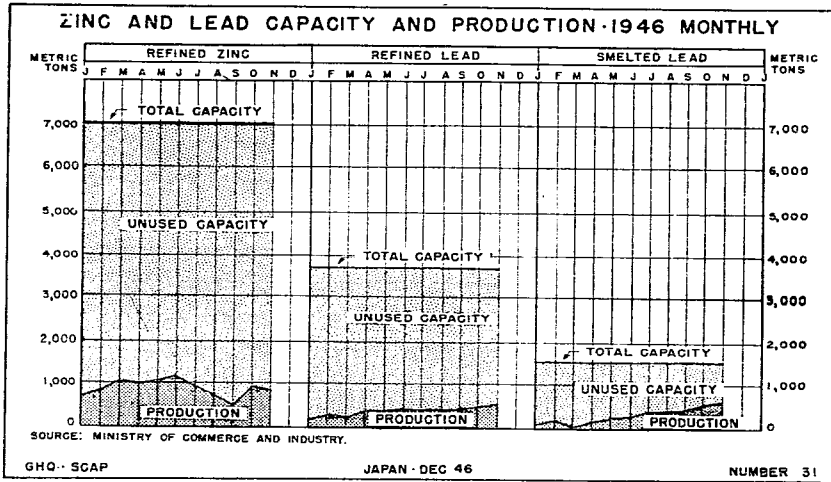




Zinc and Lead

8. November distilled zinc production was 443 metric tons, electrolytic zinc production 410 tons. Zinc plate production was 342 metric tons, an increase of 70 tons over October.

9. Lead smelting production was 668 metric tons and lead refining production 587 tons, an increase of 61 and 126 tons respectively over October.

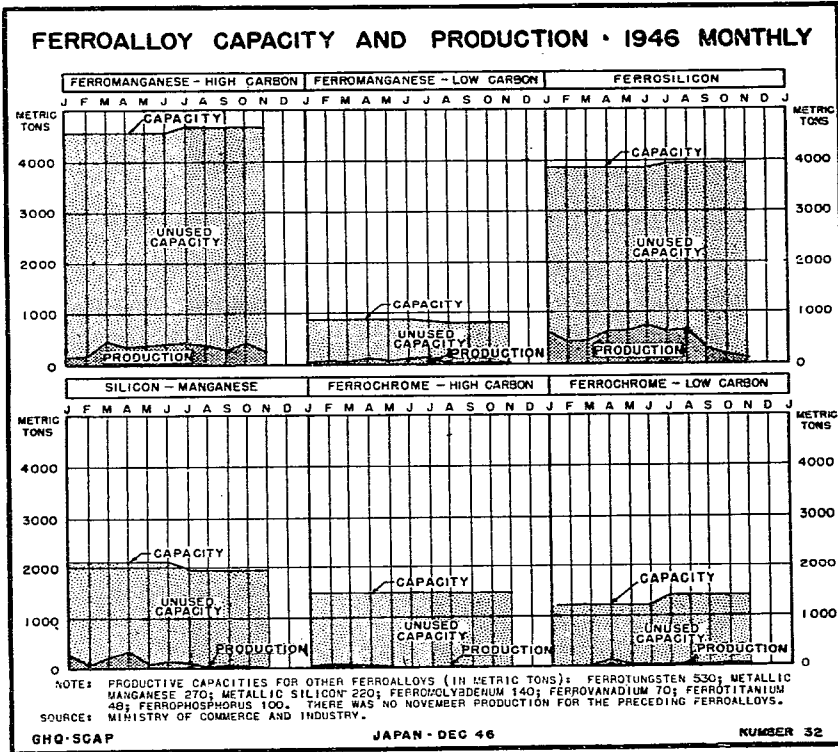


Other Nonferrous Metals

10. All nickel and antimony plants remained inactive. Twenty-eight tons of tin were refined in November, an increase of six tons over October. Mercury production was five tons, one ton less than October.

Ferrous Alloys

11. Limited demand for ferrous alloys accounts for the low production levels in the industry. November production of 425 metric tons represents a decrease of 270 tons from October output. This sharp drop was due to the seasonal shortage of electric power.



**RUBBER**

12. Crude rubber stocks decreased 24 percent during November.

**RUBBER INVENTORY  
(metric tons)**

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory 1 November	5,342	179	267
Collections in November <u>a/</u>	126	0	270
Consumption in November	1,427	13	267
Inventory 1 December	4,041	166	270

a/ Recovery of hoarded and other stocks.

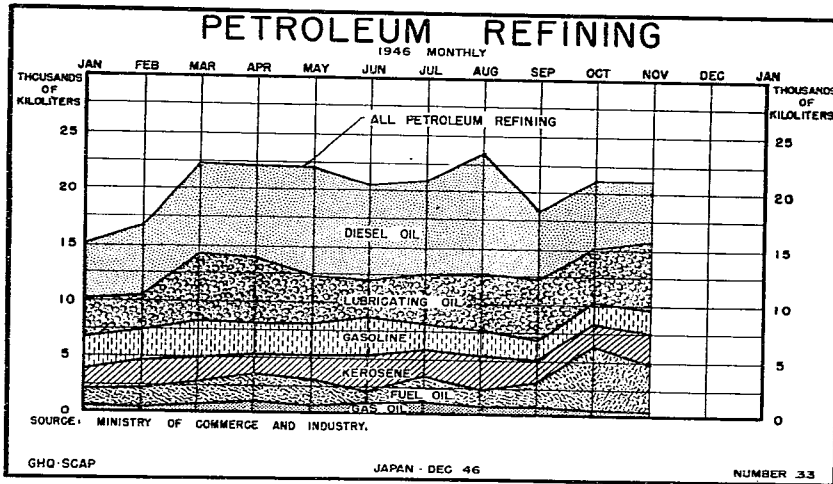
**SOURCE:** Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Rubber Control Union.

Nine metric tons of tires and one metric ton of tubes were released to the Japanese Government from scrap stocks of the United States Occupation Forces.

**PETROLEUM**

13. Crude runs to stills averaged 828 kiloliters daily from 3 to 30 November 1946, 71 kiloliters more than the previous four-week daily average.

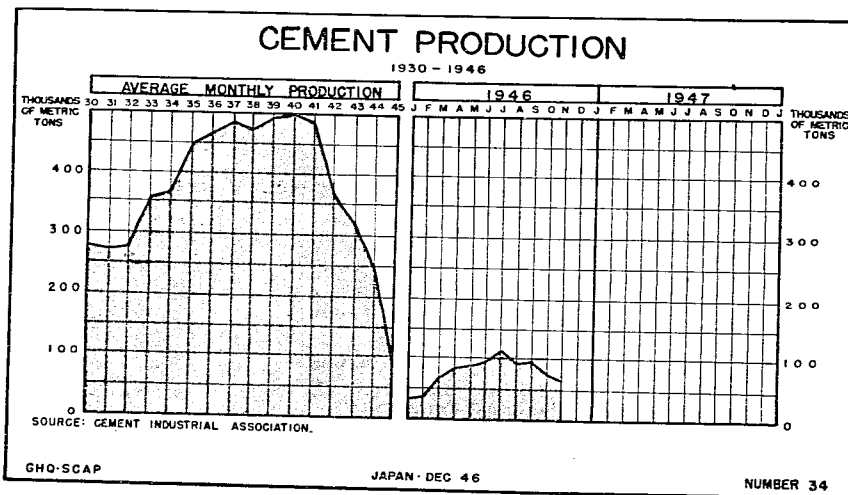
Seven refineries on the Pacific Coast treated about 7,000 kiloliters of stored crude, and seven refineries in the indigenous crude areas were in operation.



#### CEMENT

14. Thirty-four operating plants produced 63,885 metric tons of cement and 62,734 tons of clinker.

The low quality of coal and shortage of electric power continued to hinder production. Lack of transportation for bags and cement prevented delivery of allocations. Estimated production for December is 53,770 metric tons.



#### CONSTRUCTION

##### Japanese Housing

15. In November a total of 20,995 buildings containing 23,445 family units were constructed. Of these, 11,056 were dwelling houses, 4,679 combined homes and shops and 5,260 nonresidential buildings.

16. Authority to grant permission to construct buildings of more than 50 square meters has been taken from the prefectural governors and given to the Board of Reconstruction. Allocation of building materials is to be co-ordinated with the issuance of building permits by placing both functions in the hands of the Board of Reconstruction. Nonessential construction is prohibited.

Roads and River Improvement

17. The total budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the present fiscal year for road improvement is ¥ 834,702,934. Of this, ¥ 95,533,000 will be spent on national roads under direct supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs and ¥ 739,169,934 will be spent on secondary roads under direct supervision of the prefectural governments aided by Home Ministry engineers. Work completed during the second quarter of the fiscal year (July, August and September) amounted to ¥ 217,439,391.

18. A total of ¥ 615,427,079 is expected to be spent by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the present fiscal year on improvement of drainage, flood control and irrigation projects. During the second quarter ¥ 191,269,501 was spent on such work. River projects are highly developed in Japan and most of the work is maintenance of existing projects.

Railways

19. Additional railway construction in November for the Occupation Forces is shown below.

ADDITIONS TO RAILWAY FACILITIES  
(yen)

	<u>Labor Cost</u>	<u>Materials Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Track construction	2,985,821	4,169,798	7,155,619
Buildings, platform extensions	1,516,622	3,370,417	4,887,039
Crossings	27,831,451	38,188,185	66,019,636
Electrification	<u>261,246</u>	<u>1,300,067</u>	<u>1,561,313</u>
Total	32,595,140	47,028,467	79,623,607

SHIPBUILDING

20. From 10 November to 10 December civilian shipyards completed repairs on 293 merchant vessels totaling 797,479 gross tons.

21. From 20 November to 20 December two steel cargo ships totaling 5,150 gross tons were launched and two steel cargo ships totaling 1,020 gross tons were completed. In the same period 49 steel fishing vessels totaling 7,371 gross tons were launched and 50 steel fishing vessels totaling 7,095 gross tons were completed. In addition eight wooden ships totaling 1,600 gross tons were launched and 11 wooden ships totaling 2,050 gross tons were completed.

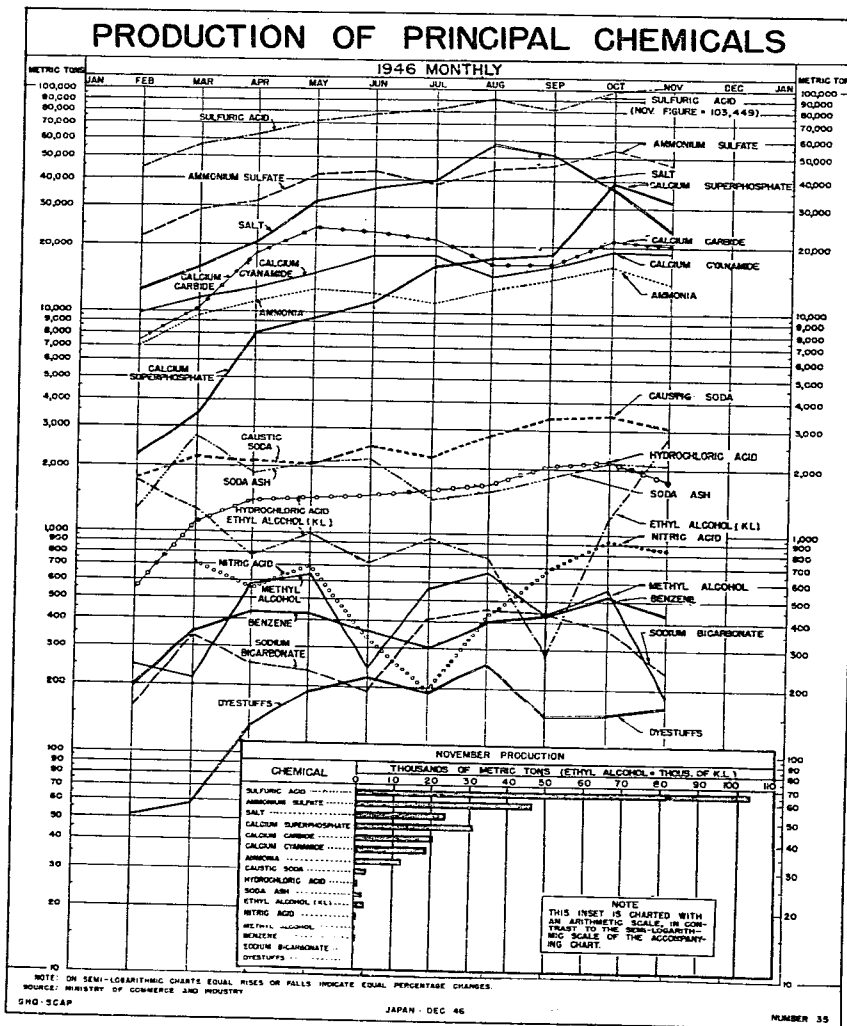
22. Former Japanese Navy small craft, except torpedo boats and airplane rescue craft, have been released to the Ministry of Home Affairs for disposition.

23. On 22 November the Japanese Government was authorized to

construct 151 steel fishing vessels totaling 19,711 gross tons. This brings the total gross tonnage of fishing vessels approved for construction to 125,073.

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**

24. Production of chemicals declined in November. Low deliveries of coal were promptly reflected in reduced production because plant stockpiles of coal had been reduced to a minimum in previous months. Production of basic heavy chemicals in November was 34 per cent of the calculated minimum requirements of the economy, compared with 39 percent in October.



**Fertiliser**

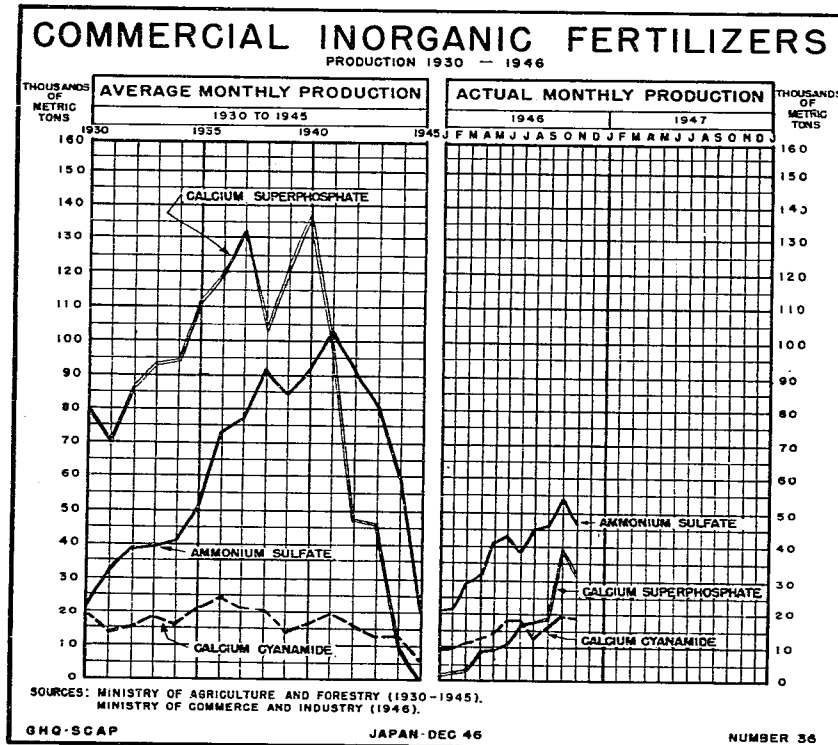
25. November production of ammonium sulfate dropped nearly 15 percent below October output. Until November production was maintained at a near capacity level but the November production of 46,700 metric tons was about three fourths of capacity, now estimated at 65,000 tons per month. Plant repairs and conversions



continued to progress satisfactorily and capacity is rising steadily.

26. An expected increase in calcium cyanamide production was not realized as November production dropped slightly. One large producer fell short of estimated production because of a shortage of calcium carbide. All except one of the plants authorized to convert to cyanamide manufacture will be producing in December, but only a small increase is expected in total production because of the severe restrictions on electric power use.

27. Calcium superphosphate fertilizer production decreased approximately 18 percent during November because of a decrease in imports of phosphate rock during October and the long time required to dry Angaur rock, which has an unusually high moisture content. A large increase in production is expected in December as a result of large current imports of phosphate rock.



#### Sulfuric Acid

28. Output of sulfuric acid increased in November with a postwar peak of 103,499 metric tons being produced. Further increases are predicted for December if necessary coal deliveries can be maintained.

#### Salt

29. Salt production in November was about half of the October output because of the shortage of coal and electric power.

#### Soda and Soda Products

30. The production of caustic soda in November decreased slightly. Liquid chlorine production increased approximately 10 percent over October output to meet the needs of the water purification program. The cylinder shortage was relieved by the release of 16,000 chlorine cylinders from plants designated for reparations.

#### Coal Tar Products

31. Production of coal tar products dropped slightly because of a 10 percent reduction in the amount of coal allotted to coke ovens.

#### Alcohol

32. Ethyl alcohol production doubled in November after large amounts of sweet potatoes, the principal raw material, were allotted to the industry.

#### Dyes and Drugs

33. Total production of dyestuffs increased eight percent in November, but production of the more desirable direct colors remained at the October level. No increase in production is anticipated until either intermediates are received under the import program or until there is a marked increase in the production of benzene.

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

#### Oil and Paint

34. The production of hardening oil in November decreased considerably while fatty acid production increased eight percent. The production of paint and other protective coatings increased 14 percent but it is expected to decline again in December because of the shortage of drying oils. Production of fatty acids, glycerin, paint and soap to meet minimum requirements is retarded by unavailability of vegetable oils.

#### MACHINERY

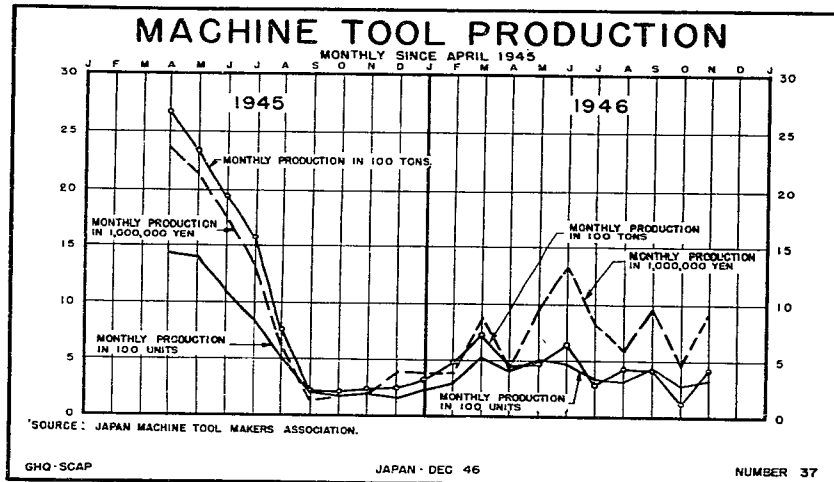
35. Demand for machinery has fallen short of expectations. Industrial and mining companies in need of machinery have failed to place orders because of the lack of raw materials and the prevailing high costs.

Machinery manufacturers have turned to the production of cheap, quickly made consumer items. Valuable stocks of raw materials have been consumed this way in the past year. The Economic Stabilization Board with final jurisdiction over raw material allocations is expected to correct the maldistribution of critical materials and assure adequate production of essential machinery.

#### Machine Tools

36. November reports show a 16 percent increase in machine tool manufacture. There was an increase in the number of machines delivered and the number of orders received.

Eighty-five plants were operating in November, an increase of 11 over October.

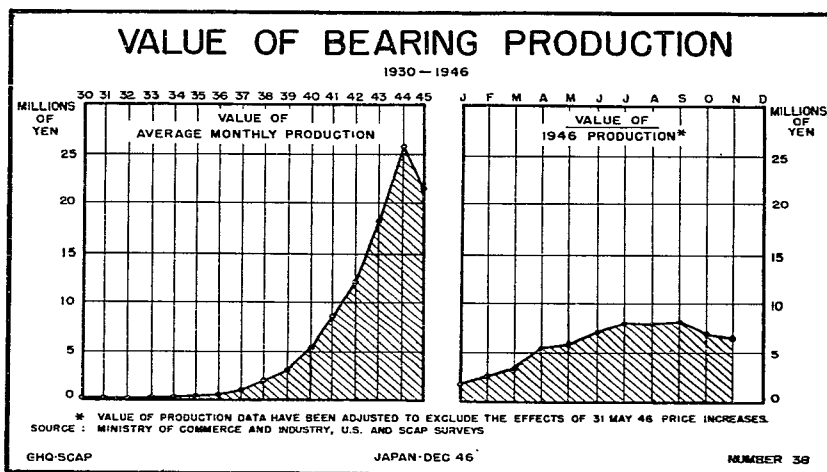


November employment was 54,544 persons; of these 8,242 were engaged in machine tool manufacturing.

37. Ninety machine tool companies are on the reparations list at the present time. Twenty-one of these are operating at over 66 percent of estimated capacity and 40 at between 33 and 66 percent of capacity; the rest are operating at less than one-third capacity or idle. Only 12 are producing machine tools, the rest industrial machinery.

#### Precision Bearings

38. The total value of bearing production dropped to ¥ 25,179,032 in November. Shortages of raw materials and power were responsible for the decrease.



#### Industrial Machinery

39. Production value in November of all categories of heavy industrial machinery totaled ¥ 278,309,000. Of this total 76 per-

cent was for new units, 20 percent for parts and accessories and four percent for repair work. Output by weight decreased 11 percent with 11,773 metric tons of new units being produced. Production decreased because of the depletion of raw materials.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION a/  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Group Description</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Mining machinery	11,787	13,968
Chemical manufacturing machinery	89,027	60,683
Printing and bookbinding machinery	15,288	13,600
Rubber manufacturing machinery	5,961	5,590
Pulp and paper making machinery	1,833	1,113
Food products machinery	14,050	9,883
Pumps	24,573	21,153
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	10,820	6,774
Power transmission equipment	5,917	5,933
Foundry equipment	2,519	4,083
Conveyors	5,290	3,886
Iron and steel equipment	6,813	5,606
Prime movers	23,007	27,934
Fans, blowers, compressors	16,716	15,281
Metal forming equipment	25,384	24,214
Cranes and derricks	18,744	19,902
Woodworking machinery	33,077	31,635
Miscellaneous	<u>8,065</u>	<u>10,722</u>
Total	318,871	281,960

a/ Includes value of parts and repair production.

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

40. Raw materials, fuels and electric power used by the 1,433 reporting factories are shown below:

RAW MATERIAL AND POWER CONSUMPTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Steel	12,370	11,874
Iron	9,300	9,622
Coal	7,250	5,846
Coke	6,250	8,903
Power <u>a/</u>	11,472,000	11,310,000

a/ Kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Textile Machinery

41. Production of textile machinery, parts and accessories decreased 13 percent in November. Emphasis was on rehabilitation

of existing equipment as 49.4 percent of the total production value was for repair work.

**TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION**  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	18,486	9,656
Repairs	19,383	26,105
Parts	7,318	8,055
Accessories	<u>15,881</u>	<u>7,718</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,068</b>	<b>51,534</b>

SOURCE: Textile Machinery Association.

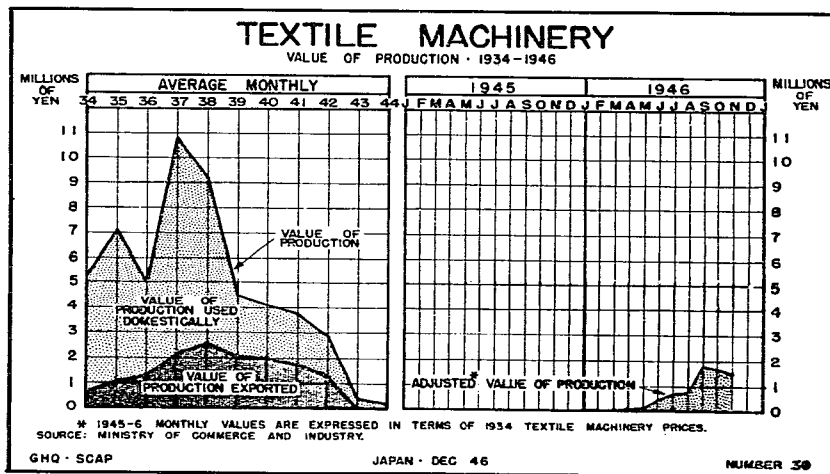
Detailed production figures are shown below:

**TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION <sup>a/</sup>**  
(thousands of yen)

<u>Machinery Description</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cleaning and opening	679	1,013
Carding	3,951	5,263
Combing	82	542
Drawing and roving	1,154	3,235
Spinning frames	7,035	5,969
Twisting frames	2,478	3,360
Yarn preparing	1,809	1,579
Looms	14,937	15,310
Knitting	4,347	3,529
Braiding	444	481
Dyeing	248	2,861
Dry finishing	557	352
Wet finishing	288	112
Cordage and rope	783	135
Miscellaneous	6,395	75
Accessories	<u>15,881</u>	<u>7,718</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,068</b>	<b>51,534</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Includes value of parts and repairs.

SOURCE: Textile Machinery Association.



42. Cotton machinery totaled ¥ 29,512,000, about 67 percent of the month's output (excluding accessories). Wool machinery amounted to 16 percent, silk 15 percent and flax two percent of the ¥ 43,816,000 value of production and repair of textile units.

Silk machinery factories concentrated on the production of 695 reeling machines urgently needed for the silk export program.

SECTION 4  
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Rural Industry. . . . .	1
Food Processing . . . . .	2
Pulp and Paper. . . . .	5
Glass Industry. . . . .	7
Optical Instruments . . . . .	8
Medical Supplies. . . . .	9
Refractory Industry . . . . .	11
Abrasive Industry . . . . .	13
Structural Clay Products. . . . .	14
Asbestos Cement Products. . . . .	15
Vitreous Enamel Ware. . . . .	16
Pottèry and Porcelain . . . . .	17
Electrical Manufacturing. . . . .	18
Transportation Equipment. . . . .	19
Rubber Manufacturing. . . . .	24
Leather . . . . .	25
Agricultural Equipment. . . . .	28
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	29

RURAL INDUSTRY

1. To stabilize the social and economic status of farm vil-  
lages the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has drafted a long-  
range program for development of rural industries.

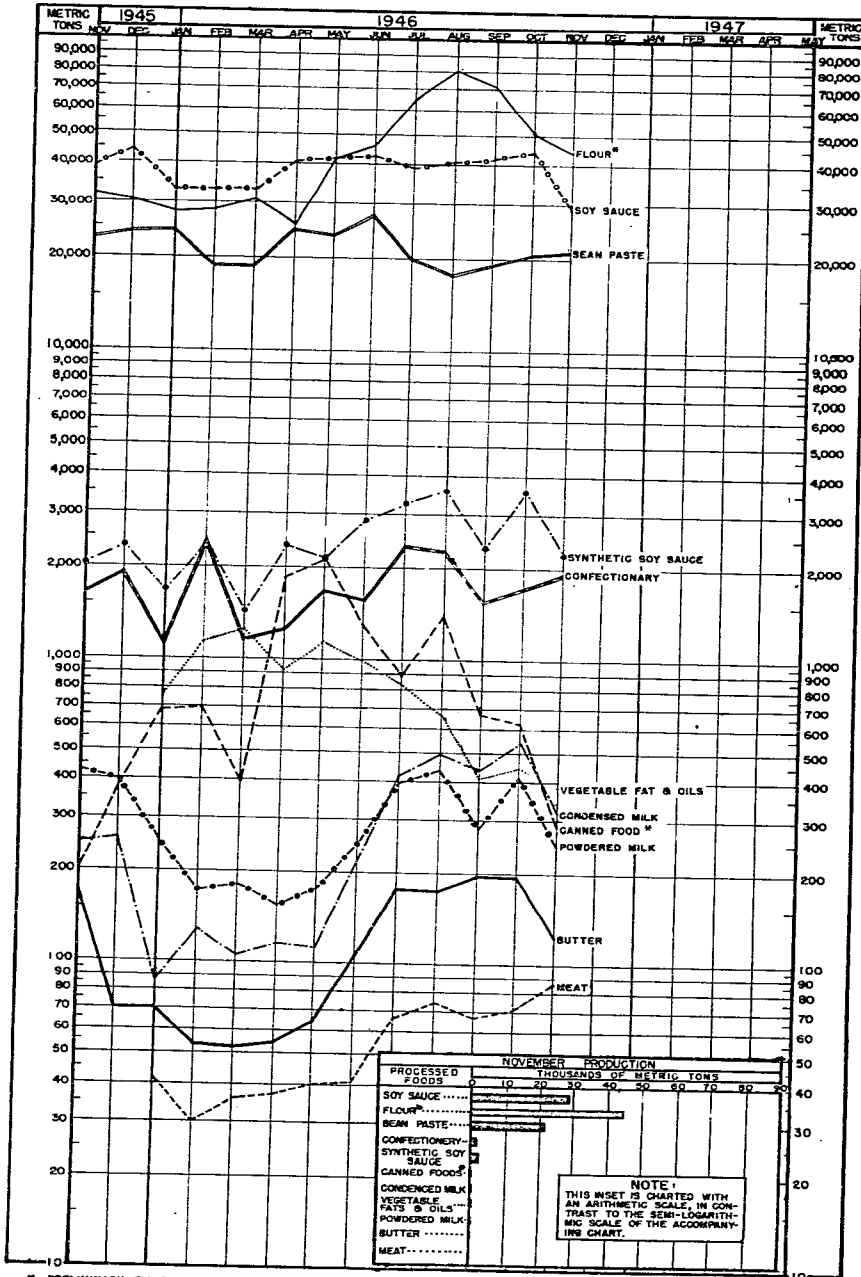
It is planned to establish 50 model factories throughout  
Japan to train technical personnel and to furnish guidance to simi-  
lar factories. These model factories will form the nucleus for the  
development of 10,000 rural factories engaged in processing agri-  
cultural products, light manufacturing and handicraft production.

FOOD PROCESSING

2. Shortages continued to limit production, with stocks of  
raw materials decreasing sharply. Raw materials for fats and oils  
have decreased from 19,116 tons at the end of January to 2,949 tons  
at the end of November.

# FOOD PROCESSING

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.

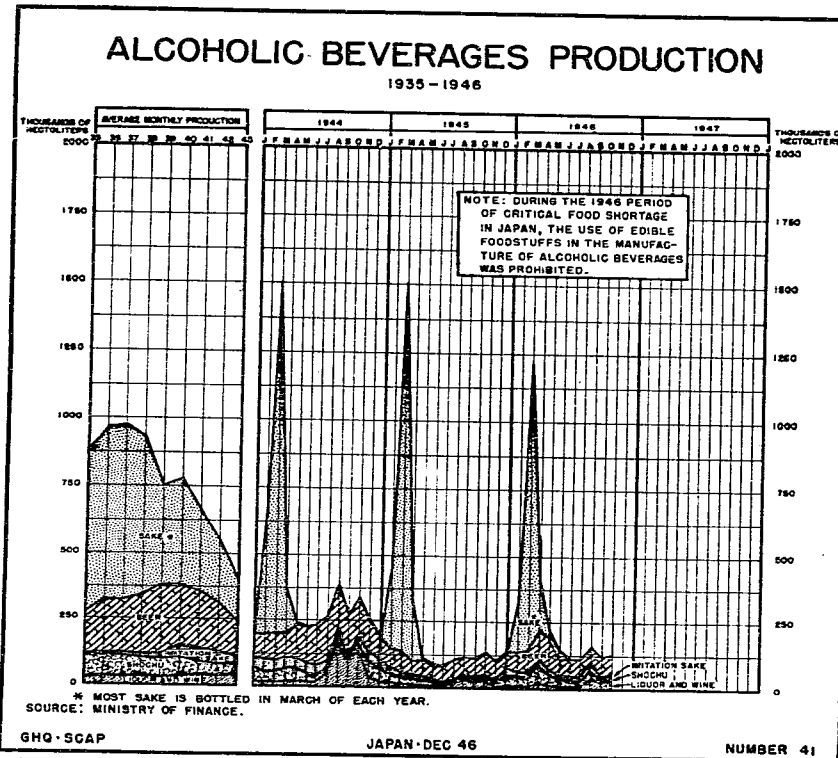
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Bean paste, which provides 25 percent of the protein requirement in the official Japanese ration, decreased its stock from 57,527 tons in January to 35,104 tons at the end of November; 100,000 tons is required for a minimum ration.

#### Brewing and Distilling

3. The harvest of late season grapes accounted for an increase in liquor and wine production.



#### Containers

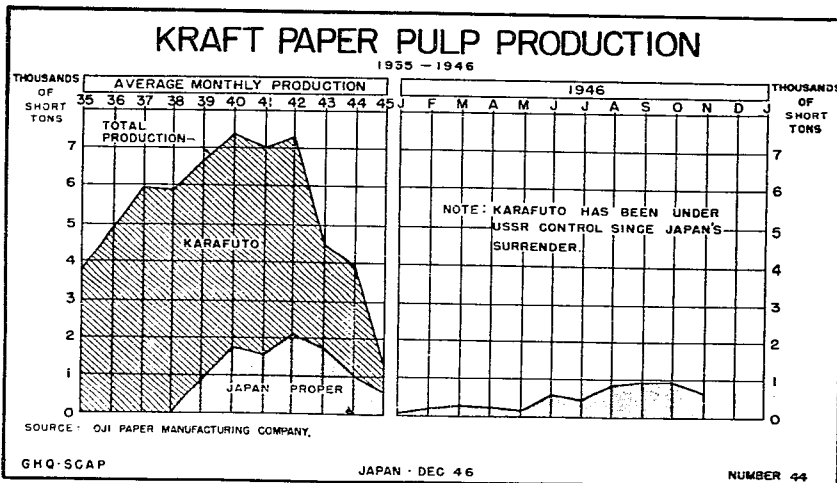
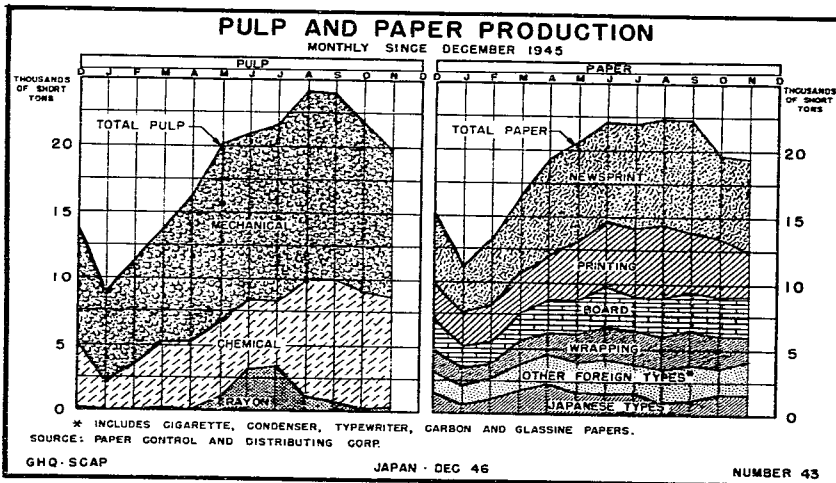
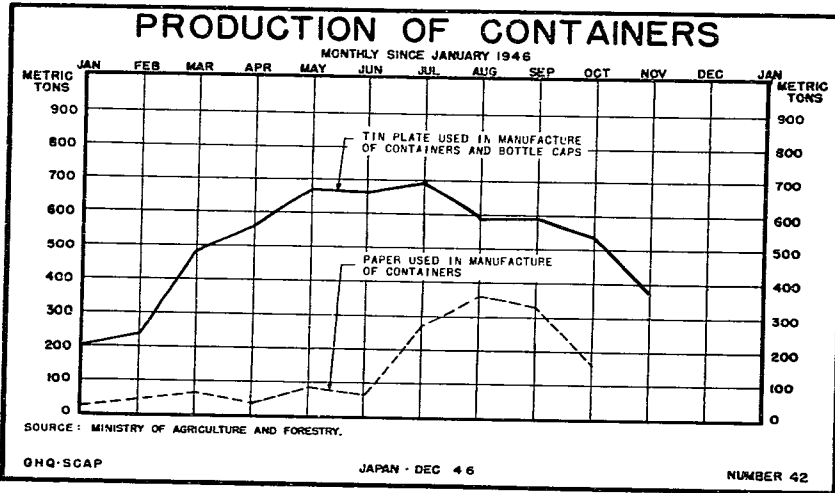
4. General strikes in the plants of the Oriental Can Company halted deliveries of common-sized food containers to the canning industry, as shown in chart, top of following page.

#### PULP AND PAPER

5. Pulp production in November was 90.5 percent and paper manufacture was 97.5 percent of the October output. See last two charts on page 100.

6. Production of rayon pulp in November amounted to 355 metric tons compared with 118 tons in October because of improved deliveries of coal and caustic soda to the pulp mills.

One major mill turned out a large quantity of special pulp for the manufacture of cupra-ammonium yarn. One pulp mill resumed production during the month.



### GLASS INDUSTRY

7. Window glass production in November dropped one percent and polished plate glass decreased 25 percent.

Fiber glass production decreased 4 percent while output of glass wool increased 100 percent.

Production of all types of glassware totaled 3,726 tons, an increase of 30 percent over October, as shown in chart on following page

### OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

8. Production of optical instruments is still dependent on wartime stocks of optical glass. Production of cameras increased 86 percent during November. Binocular and opera glass production decreased 11 percent.

### INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cameras	1,572	2,930
Projectors	249	277
Binoculars and opera glasses	4,337	3,847
Microscopes	269	400
Transits	190	169
Engineers' levels	288	250
Sextants	62	68
Alidades	100	108
Gas indicators	150	26
Toolmakers' microscopes	9	4
Interferometer gas indicators	250	200

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### MEDICAL SUPPLIES

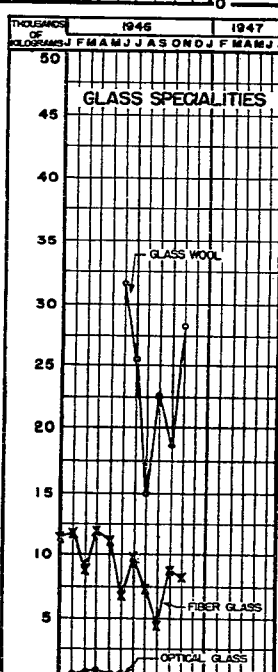
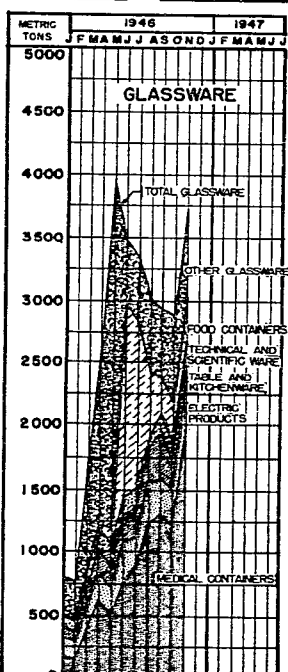
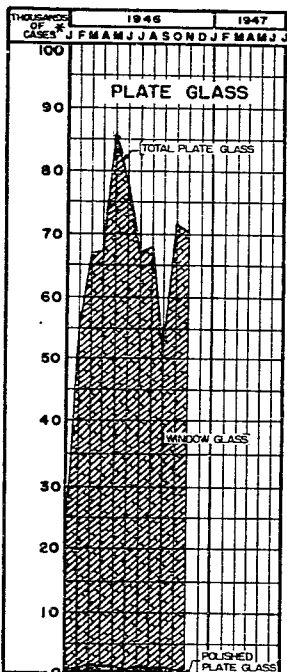
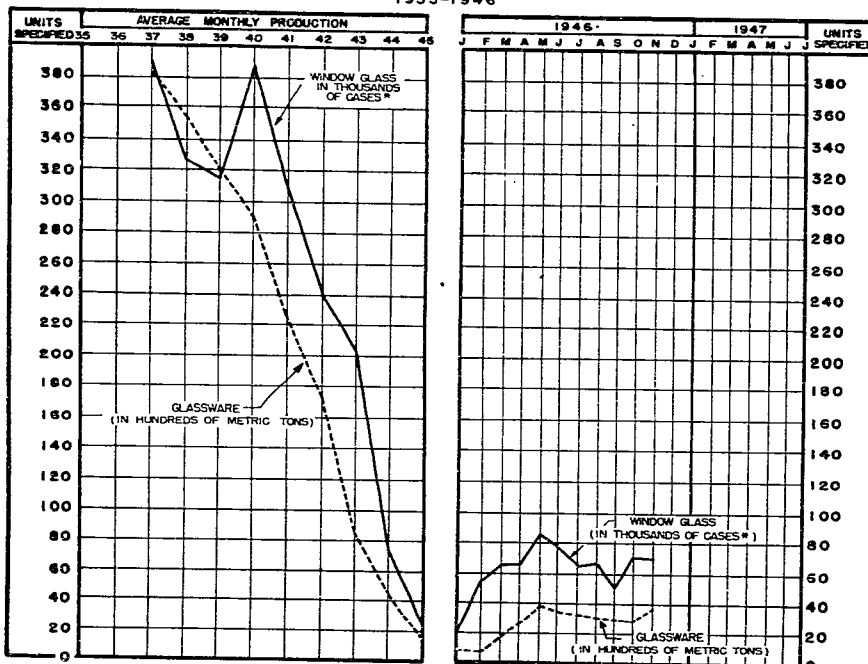
9. Total value of medical supply production decreased from ¥ 4,807,719 in October to ¥ 4,027,800 in November, a drop of 16.2 percent.

### MEDICAL SUPPLY PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	19	14
Basins, wash	110	308
Basins, sterilizing	3,320	5,250
Cotton wool carriers	22,000	23,085
Dressing drums	737	350
Distilling apparatus	79	64
Electric drying ovens	3	24
Electric incubators	70	34
Forceps	11,509	16,784
Gauze containers	810	713
Ice pillow buckles	5,000	0
Illuminating lamps	123	150

# GLASS PRODUCTION

1935-1946



\* ONE CASE EQUALS 100 SQ FT OF 2 MM GLASS  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GMD-SCAP

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	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Injection needle mounts	150,000	700,000
Ligature carriers	35	0
Needles, suture	31,000	12,000
Operating tables	121	162
Percussion hammers	354	200
Spatulas	0	200
Speculums	2,337	594
Sphygomanometers	300	410
Steam inhalers	100	100
Sterilizers	746	226
Stethoscopes	1,000	2,516
Sun lamps	10	0
Surgical knives	6,284	6,189
Surgical needles	794,592	313,866
Surgical scissors	6,970	9,480
Tongue depressors	350	1,300
Ultra short-wave therapeutic apparatus	81	-
Vaporizers	47	546
X-ray apparatus	48	-

SOURCE: Japan Medical Instrument Control Association.

#### Hypodermic Syringes

10. Output of hypodermic syringes showed little change in November with 229,140 syringes being produced.

#### REFRACTORY INDUSTRY

11. November production of fire clay brick decreased 4.4 percent and output of silica brick fell 10.8 percent from the October level.

#### REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Fire clay	12,812	12,249
Silica	2,915	2,601
Chrome	138	62
Magnesia	9	17
Corhart	88	96
High alumina	<u>191</u>	<u>227</u>
Total	16,153	15,252

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Graphite Crucible Production

12. Graphite crucible production increased slightly to 897,240 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal). Shortages of coal and electricity continued to limit production.

#### ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

13. November production of vitreous bonded grinding wheels decreased six percent as output of wheels with elastic bond

remained low. Twenty-nine vitreous bond plants and six elastic bond plants were operating in November.

Production of abrasive paper decreased 22 percent, abrasive cloth 35 percent and waterproof abrasive paper 50 percent as the shortage of coal restricted production.

Production of abrasive grains further decreased from the low level reached in October. Output of regular aluminum oxide grain dropped 40 percent.

**ABRASIVES PRODUCTION**  
(metric tons)

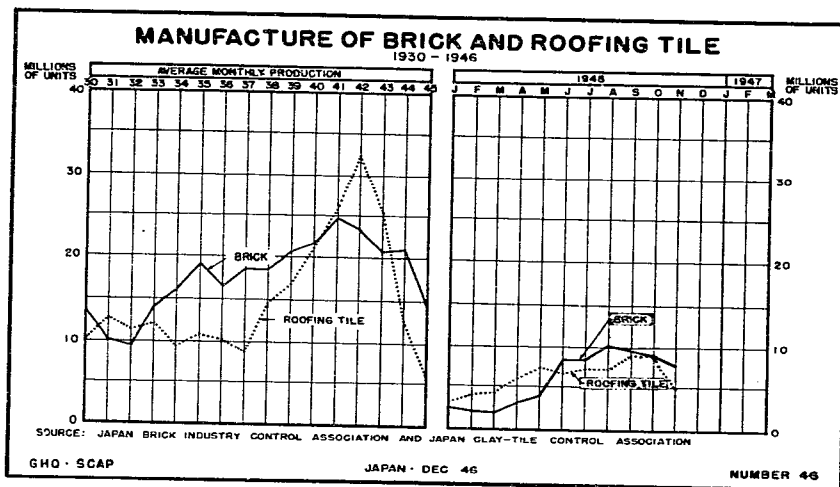
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	311	292
Elastic bond	7	8
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) <sup>a/</sup>		
Cloth	3,405	2,206
Ordinary paper	6,804	5,330
Waterproof paper	119	60
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide, regular	135	80
Silicon carbide, regular	4	1.8

<sup>a/</sup> One ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent.

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

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

14. In November building bricks were produced in 271 plants with a monthly production capacity of 29,771,000 bricks. Output decreased 12.3 percent from the October level. November output of roofing tile decreased 45 percent based on production reports received from 3,971 plants, compared with the 5,518 plants reporting in October.



ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

15. Production of high pressure pipe in November decreased 35 percent. Other asbestos cement items showed slight decreases.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS  
November

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Asbestos cement high pressure pipe	metric ton	540
Concrete pipe	metric ton	8,650
Corrugated sheets	tsubo g/	60,473
Slates	tsubo	11,359
Wall board	tsubo	49,535

g/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Products Association.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE

16. November production of vitreous enamel ware amounted to 88,082 pieces weighing 117 metric tons compared with 57,855 pieces weighing 336 tons produced in August. The large decrease in tonnage was due mainly to increased output of small articles for household use.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

17. November reports were received from 88 pottery and porcelain plants representing more than 90 percent of present production. Mosaic tile production again accounted for the large number of items reported for industrial ware.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION  
November

	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (kilograms)</u>
Electrical insulators	4,669,638	1,263,451
Industrial ware	33,837,903	6,829,771
Laboratory ware	4,580	7,114
Domestic potteries	5,857,869	3,755,227
Sanitary ware	22,014	266,547

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

18. Production in the electrical equipment manufacturing industry during November remained at approximately the October level. Certain critical items, especially motors of all sizes, rectifiers and the smaller transformers showed a decided increase. Sharp declines in the production of heavy transformer equipment, industrial generators and furnaces, all items essential to basic industries, were due to shortages of silicon steel, fuel and insulation material which have hindered production for several months.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION a/

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	2,222	2,175
Standard stock		
1-15 HP	2,724	7,456
16-100 HP	300	378
Over 100 HP	41	47
Portable tools	1,118	1,442
Other	355	638
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	340	271
AC generators	25	19
Other	853	3,207
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,211	3,030
Power, over 100 KVA	101	43
Instrument	456	479
Other	318	85
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	2	5
Mercury vapor	25	122
Selenium and other	371	0
Power condensers	1,470	1,351
Furnaces		
Arc	0	2
Resistance	93	75
Welding apparatus, AC arc	65	57
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	95	174
Controllers	115	802
Other	302	785
Remote control		
Contactors	339	125
Contactor panels	28	17
Resistors	89	200
Lifting devices	5	12
Other	1,004	784



	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	2,351	1,936
3,300 volts and under	2,564	1,251
Over 3,300 volts	1,596	1,364
Meters		
Watt-hour	17,326	17,922
Pyrometers	-	2,593
Other	10,847	48,744
Household appliances		
Flatirons	10,923	7,653
Toasters	528	1,313
Cooking ranges	1,025	874
Other cooking equipment	21,980	33,909
Heating devices	13,213	9,670
Fans	4,580	5,082
Refrigerators	24	80
Other	4,980	8,967
Fuses (kilograms)		
Wire	28,870	30,726
Tape	14,029	14,636
Link	-	245,110
Hard	829,900	567,400
Enclosed	21,702	15,584
Knife switches	32,170	26,740
Cutouts	70,915	54,820
Receptacles	93,581	74,800
Shade holders	61,350	-
Sockets, weatherproof	18,200	15,460
Sockets, key	432,800	352,150
Sockets, keyless	64,100	25,700
Plugs	475,350	380,150
Cable hangers	569,200	571,500
Railway equipment		
Main motors	124	129
M-G sets	50	36
Blower motors	2	6
Locomotives		
Railway	2	2
Mining and industrial	5	5
Control apparatus	38	20
Battery locomotives	5	10
Other battery vehicles	7	10
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	90	96
Electric levers	115	36
Switch machines	29	90
Electric locks	125	41
Circuit controllers	98	60
Line transformers	28	111
Signal transformers	941	1,289
Rectifiers	495	147
Impedance bonds	22	17
Block instruments	25	0
Approach indicators	39	35
Signal relays	957	742

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
<b>Insulation materials</b>		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	5,974	4,997
Commutator segment	2,552	3,957
Flexible plate	901	1,533
Paper	6,439	6,996
Paper (rolls)	3,336	2,894
Varnished cloth (square meters)	44,030	97,215
Varnished tubes (meters)	273,222	168,594
Black tape (rolls)	194,806	189,003
Rubber tape (rolls)	20,908	36,154
Varnished tape (rolls)	20,788	18,907
<b>Illuminating equipment</b>		
Fixtures	261,871	320,424
Light bulbs		
General use <u>b/</u>	3,395,663	2,795,466
Special <u>c/</u>	146,876	139,610
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	608,868	468,913
<b>Wire and cable</b>		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,711	1,233
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	18,798	25,204
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	6,208	5,492
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	482	326
Enameled (metric tons)	117	181
Power cable (kilometers)	93	550
Other (metric tons)	90	970
<b>Batteries</b>		
Dry cell		
Flashlight	3,186,096	4,564,191
Other	209,214	216,709
Storage		
Motor vehicle	11,998	24,936
Other	26,334	51,604

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

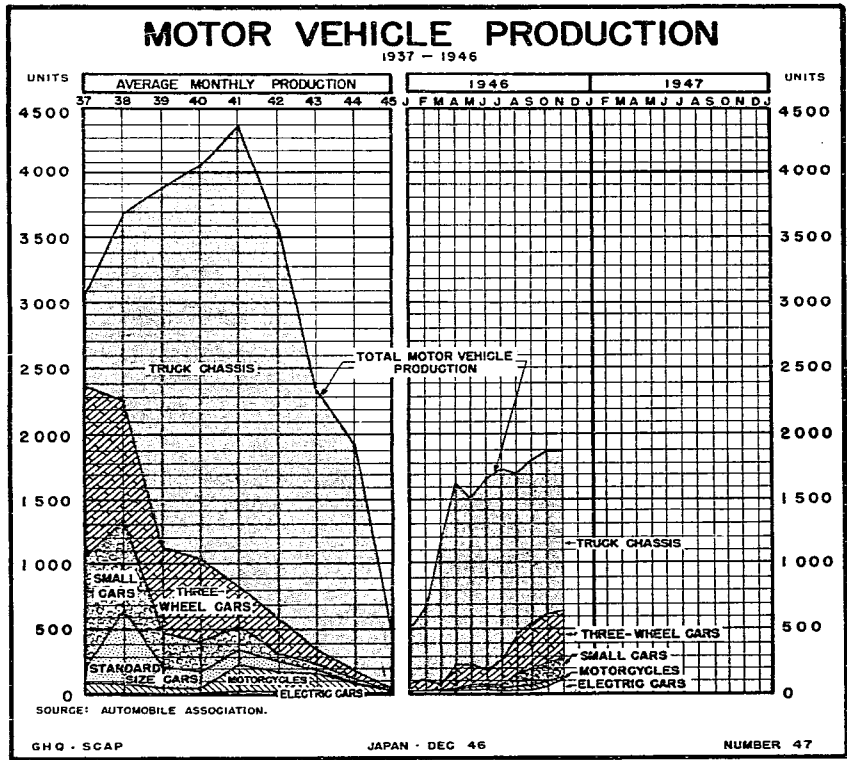
#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

##### Automotive Equipment

19. With the coal and electric power shortages retarding most production, only tractor and electric car output increased during November, as shown in chart on facing page.

##### Truck Chassis

20. November production of truck chassis was 97.7 percent of the October output. The four producing concerns, employing 27,977 persons, operated at 42.6 percent of estimated maximum capacity. The Kawasaki plant of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, with capacity to produce 30 buses per month, commenced operation in November.



#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRUCK CHASSIS

	Stock 31 October	November Production	Total Available	Distributed	Stock on Hand 30 November
Toyota	319	521	840	445	395
Nissan	455	607	1,062	286	776
Diesel	287	100	387	110	277
Mitsubishi					
Juko	48	22	70	0	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,518</b>

SOURCE: Automobile Association.

#### Automobile and Tractor Parts

21. During November production of automobile and tractor spare parts declined to 84.9 percent of the October output.

AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION <sup>a/</sup>

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Truck	397	344
Tractor	16	13
Electric car	11	16
Small and three-wheeled car	<u>147</u>	<u>112</u>
Total	571	485

<sup>a/</sup> Parts equivalent to a vehicle in labor and material value.

SOURCE: Automobile Association.

Tractors

22. Tractors and trailers were produced by 11 of a total of 13 companies during November. One hundred twenty tractors and 23 trailers were produced compared with 89 tractors and 14 trailers in October.

Bicycles

23. During November 159 factories employing 15,779 persons produced 10,181 bicycles compared with 10,921 produced in October. The output of rear cars fell to 500, a decline of 1,053 from October's total.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

24. The 344 plants producing rubber goods in November reported an increase of 1.6 percent in kilograms of crude rubber used. Output was 29 percent of total plant capacity.

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

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Automobile tires and tubes	208,775	197,616
Bicycle tires and tubes	175,272	148,151
Rubber-soled socks	131,500	129,641
Rubber shoes and boots	138,891	146,567
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	69,116	60,657
Rubber soles and heels	29,039	31,627
Belting	65,451	74,515
Hose	60,294	50,557
Rubber cloth	54,395	85,546
Tire repair sheet	11,660	12,862
Medical goods	29,054	43,188
Rice thresher rolls	39,164	33,898
Mechanical goods	<u>195,601</u>	<u>212,862</u>
Total	1,208,212	1,227,697

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

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

LEATHER

25. Unsettled conditions in the market resulted in a 251,000-pound drop in November shipments of hides to tanneries.

**HIDES RECEIVED BY TANNERIES**  
(pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cattle	290,270	161,170
Horse	135,930	54,960
Pig	<u>44,605</u>	<u>3,550</u>
Total	470,805	219,680

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

26. With raw hide receipts down the output of tanned leather decreased 16,000 pounds. The production of leather goods decreased as tanneries continued to build up stocks of finished leather in anticipation of an increase in the ceiling price.

27. From hides released by SCAP from former Japanese military stocks 286,773 pounds of tanned leather were produced in November. Of this production 14,443 pounds went into the manufacture of 18,054 square feet of packing leather.

**TANNED LEATHER PRODUCTION**  
(pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cattle		
Sole	191,940	157,499
Harness	32,733	54,492
Case	90,627	46,166
Upper	31,249	39,199
Belting	132,884	95,264
Packing	0	7,524
Roller skin	0	75
White	926	879
Other	5,037 <sup>a/</sup>	2,250
Horse		
Case	4,906	32,504
Upper	5,280	20,143
White	507	546
Other	300 <sup>a/</sup>	93
Pig		
Sole	19,244	7,701
Case	345	394
Upper	0	3,600
Other	116 <sup>a/</sup>	574
Kid, upper	750 <sup>a/</sup>	2,779
Buffalo		
Sole	80,452	95,637
Harness	0	2,402
Belting	6,505	26,586
Other	4,238 <sup>a/</sup>	806
Sheep and goat	<u>6,075 <sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	614,114	598,113

<sup>a/</sup> Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION  
(pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Belting	113,132	998
Packing	22,783	24,734
Textile	98	0
Artificial limbs	16,855	27,050
Harness	63,600 <sup>a/</sup>	145,583
Footwear (handmade)	78,288	112,869
Footwear (semimachine-made)	87,844	109,863
Footwear (machine-made)		
Men's	258,243	191,807
Women's	15,660	15,840
Children's	37,292 <sup>a/</sup>	52,811
Gloves (industrial)	142	216
Dustkeepers	<u>5,154</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>699,091</b>	<b>681,771</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

28. Reports received from 210 factories producing agricultural implements in November showed little change from October figures. Output of vital harvest machinery was still hampered by the lack of thin steel sheets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 30 November</u>
Plow	17,093	16,326	29,832
Hoe	86,969	96,461	144,690
Horse stump cutter	410	* 580	-
Power cultivator	0	-	42
Barrow	3,685	3,957	3,309
Ridge scoop	2,003	2,284	1,366
Sowing machine	400	400	1,030
Scattering scoop	4,280	19,497	24,842
Simple weeder	0	1,500	8,200
Weeder	4,250	4,441	20,830
Fork	20,558	31,831	22,570
Sprayer	16,230	14,700	9,520
Cultivating hoe	27	600	1,961
Vertical pump	150	105	785
Sickle	580,788	575,539	367,287

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 30 November</u>
Thresher	28,149	15,395	4,516
Rice huller	701	1,169	594
Farm fan	150	278	567
Winnower	2,325	2,429	1,246
Straw softener	319	362	731
Straw rope maker	5,468	4,990	3,048
Straw rope finisher	24	25	20
Straw mat machine	1,378	602	1,017
Pruning shears	650	600	900
Tea-leaf shears	700	750	3,200
Tea-leaf finisher	110	119	105
Potato cutter	320	560	83,000
Radish grater	800	800	5,400
Tobacco dryer	15	10	103
Straw cutter	2,500	2,300	6,320
Straw cutter with feeder	3,592	3,274	3,724
Rice cleaner	1,294	1,058	480
Barley cleaner	397	300	24
Barley press roller	263	175	186
Flour milling machine	386	298	56
Vermicelli maker	870	-	-
Fodder breaker	10	-	12
Fertilizer grinder	166	12	27
Fertilizer mixer	-	152	489
Farm cart	367	583	434

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Control Union.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

29. Business machine production in the 23 operating plants improved in some items but labor and financial difficulties continued to restrict output.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Japanese typewriters	145	261
Teletypewriters	6	50
Calculating machines	175	206
Mimeographs	731	2
Files for mimeographs	2,100	3,100
Blusprinting machines	11	8
Cash registers	13	15
Time recorders	50	30
Time stamps	6	0

SOURCE: Business Management Machine Association.

Cosmetics and Dentrifrices

30. Cosmetics were produced in 275 factories employing 5,808

persons during November. The output of 336,924 kilograms, valued at ¥ 45,462,274, was 92.2 percent of October production.

Tooth paste was produced in November for the first time since the end of hostilities. The 2,517 employees in 18 dentifrice plants produced 960,000 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 8,832,000 and 19,080 kilograms of tooth paste valued at ¥ 1,478,700.

Watches and Clocks

31. Due to labor difficulties and the shortage of raw materials production of watches and clocks declined during November. Twenty-two plants employing 10,318 persons were operating.

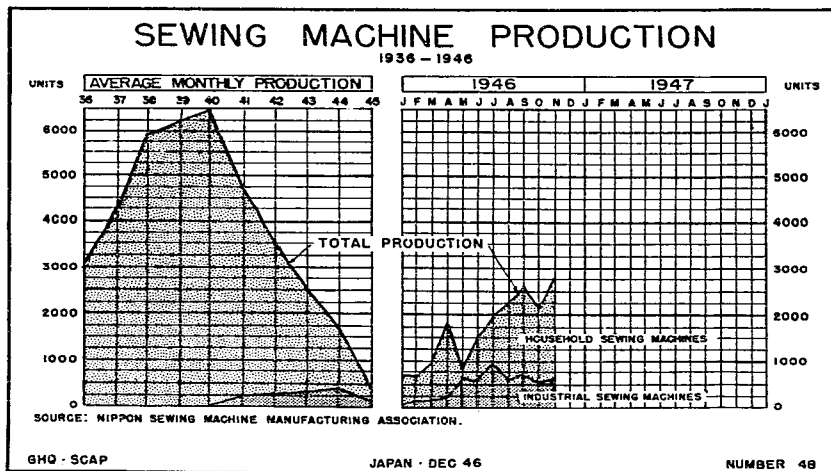
WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Wrist watches	14,179	14,055
Pocket watches	3,500	2,918
Alarm clocks	29,265	24,313
Table clocks	24,823	12,696
Wall clocks	15,936	14,702
Total	87,703	68,684

SOURCE: Nippon Watch and Clock Industry Association.

Sewing Machines

32. Household sewing machines were manufactured in 29 factories employing 6,950 persons. November production was 137.8 percent of the October output.





Sewing machine parts and accessory production is shown below:

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Bobbin cases	21,200	21,030
Shuttles	5,318	7,048
Others	108,581	121,839

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

#### Light Metal Casting and Forging Industry

33. Thirty-four casting plants commenced operations in November while eight plants ceased operations. The consequent increase in capacity and receipt of orders from the Occupation Forces were responsible for a 23 percent increase in total output. There were 15,464 employees in the 381 operating plants.

During November the production of aluminum sheet products declined 19.7 percent. The 55 operating plants employing 9,313 persons were again handicapped by shortages of aluminum sheet and fuel and restriction of electric power.

#### PRODUCTION OF CAST AND FORGED PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cast household utensils	893	1,015
Other cast products	<u>408</u>	<u>587</u>
Total	1,301	1,602
Forged utensils	269	221
Other forged products	<u>136</u>	<u>104</u>
Total	405	325

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Musical Instruments

34. The Musical Instrument Makers' and Dealers' Association reported 30 operating factories in the industry during November. Of the 26 different classes of instruments on which reports were received only harmonicas and Japanese type bamboo instruments were made in quantities greater than in October.



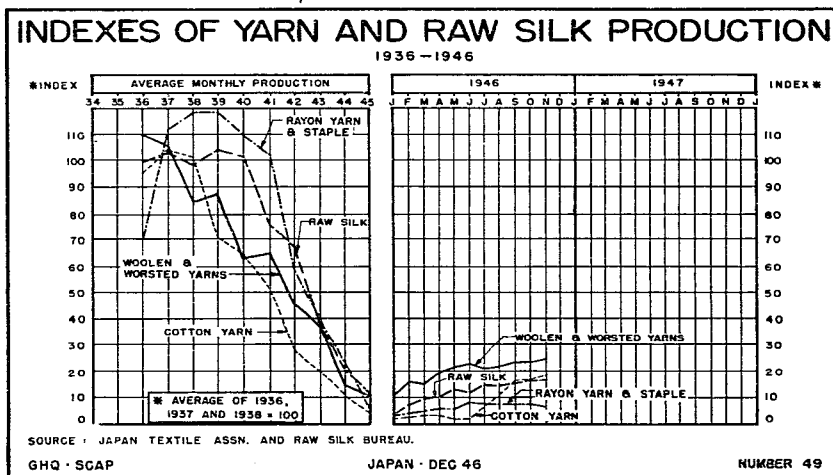
SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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Rayon. . . . .	16
Wool. . . . .	21
Hard and Bast Fibers. . . . .	23
Miscellaneous. . . . .	29
Knit Goods. . . . .	30
Sewing Goods. . . . .	33
Sundry Goods. . . . .	36
Dyeing and Finishing. . . . .	40

1. With the principal exception of rayon yarns, production of textile yarns and raw silk showed significant increases in November. Curtailment in the use of electric power was the chief factor limiting production.



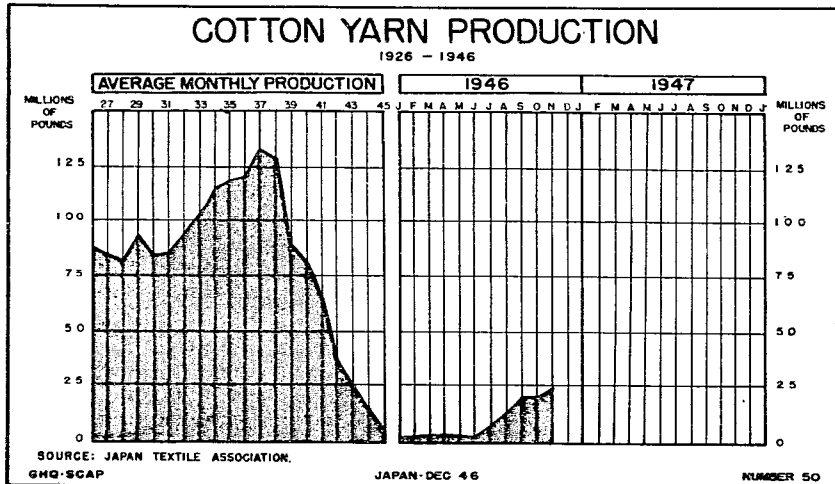
COTTON

Spinning

2. Production of cotton yarns continued to increase in November, amounting to 23,664,000 pounds compared with 20,830,000 in October. Output of mixed yarn was 61,000 pounds in November against 21,000 the previous month. Total production was 88 per cent of the 27,004,780 pounds scheduled for all mills.

3. Yarn production declined sharply in the middle of November when electric power curtailment was greatest. In some cases the power supply to mills was cut as much as 50 percent. Spinners report the power shortage cost the industry about 1,000,000 pounds of planned production.

4. Two of the Big Ten cotton mills reported a net loss of labor in November, contrary to the normal seasonal trend after the passing of the peak rice harvest season. In a third case the November labor gain was negligible.



**RAW COTTON IN MILLS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Receipts	73,401	49,592
Consumption	24,950	27,424
Month-end stocks	168,185	190,353

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

**YARN STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
<b>Pure cotton</b>		
Spinners	23,041	26,118
Independent cotton weavers	7,765	10,928
Knit goods manufacturers	499	408
Thread manufacturers	1,029	1,058
Sundry goods manufacturers	501	421
Fish net manufacturers	1,365	1,098
Net and rope manufacturers	131	103
In dealers' hands	<u>140</u>	<u>133</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,471</b>	<b>40,267</b>

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Mixed 1/3 staple fiber		
Spinners	261	138
Independent cotton weavers	281	365
Knit goods manufacturers	184	141
Thread manufacturers	97	40
Sundry goods manufacturers	112	97
Net and rope manufacturers	3	0
In dealers' hands	<u>40</u>	<u>38</u>
Total	978	819
Mixed 1/2 staple fiber		
Spinners	161	29
Independent weavers	23	33
In dealers' hands	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	185	69
Other mixtures (cotton and other fibers)		
Spinners	617	258
Independent weavers	78	186
In dealers' hands	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>695</u>	<u>444</u>
Grand Total	36,329	41,599

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPINDLES

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Installed	2,505,376 <sup>a/</sup>	2,572,724
Operable	2,377,452	2,476,097
Operating <sup>b/</sup>	1,624,280	1,849,631

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Actual number of spindles operating converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

5. Production of cotton cloth was 44,038,000 square yards in November compared with 39,435,000 in October. The increase was accounted for almost equally by the independent weavers and by the Big Ten mills.

Yarn stocks in the weaving plants increased since only half the available looms were in operation during the month and consumption for weaving was being held up. The bulk of the yarns delivered to weavers arrived in the latter part of November.

Another factor which temporarily delayed weaving was the working out of an allocation program for individual independent weavers to participate in the export program.

LOOMS

	October	November
Installed	130,137	132,989
Operable	119,139	122,656
Operating <u>a/</u>	53,996	59,498

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

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	31 October	30 November
Cotton and mixtures with rayon staple		
Weavers <u>a/</u>	60,557	60,355
Independent weavers	38,467	34,135
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	6,989	2,980
Disposition	5,430	11,337
Month-end stocks	40,836	32,479

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Cotton Imports

6. Forty-one ships carrying a total of 746,877 bales of cotton had left the United States for Japanese ports through the end of November, while 35 had arrived in Japan with reported cargoes totaling 649,858 bales (counting round bales as half bales). Of this total, 430,873 bales were in storage, 180,120 bales had been released for manufacturing, 38,692 were in transit to the mills and 173 bales were tentatively listed as "short landed."

SILK

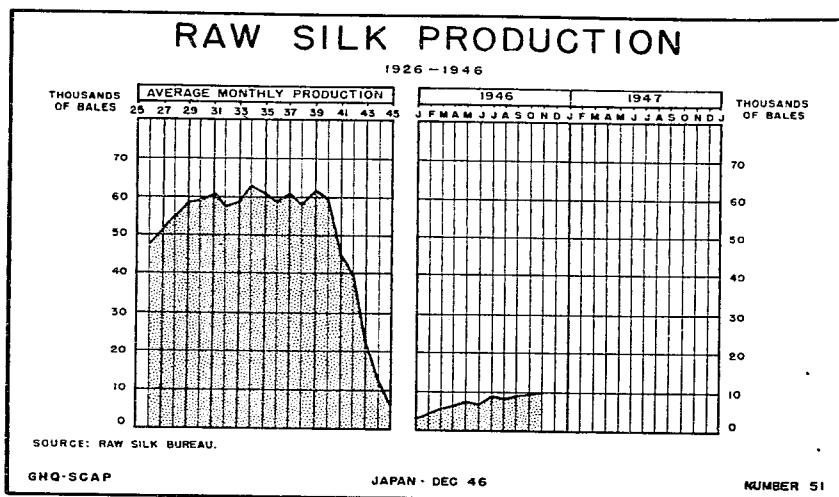
Reeling

7. Despite the short coal supply and curtailment of electric power raw silk reeling mills increased their production in November to 10,081 bales compared with 9,581 bales the previous month. The average grade of silk tested was A for both 13/15 and 20/22 denier.

8. The Raw Silk Bureau reported 239 filatures operating out of a total of 284 licensed at the end of November. Four new plants were put in operation during the month. The filatures reported that of 44,450 reeling basins licensed, 29,928 were operating at the end of November compared with 28,254 at the end of October.

Fuel and Power

9. Although silk reeling mills have been given priorities on electric power, local shortages resulted in suspension of power deliveries in some areas and caused an over-all reduction of 54 percent in power consumption by the industry during November.



10. The coal supplies held by the filatures continued to decline. November deliveries were 7,706 metric tons compared with 9,296 in October; consumption amounted to 9,929 tons, and the month-end stock was 14,804 metric tons compared with 17,026 on 31 October. The completion of cocoon drying reduced the drain on dwindling coal stocks.

#### Cocoon Stocks

11. The Raw Silk Bureau reported that uncertainty among farmers and cocoon dealers over the pending revision of cocoon ceiling prices for the summer and autumn crops had disturbed the smooth flow of new cocoons.

#### COCOON STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
In filatures	137,659	133,282
In other hands <sup>a/</sup>	<u>15,184</u>	<u>14,809</u>
Total	151,843	148,091

<sup>a/</sup> Largely waste and dupion cocoons; excludes stocks for farmers' home use.

SOURCE: Raw Silk Bureau.

Reporting on cocoon stocks includes carry-over from previous silk years. On 30 November 25,904,000 of 148,091,000 pounds was stock from previous years.

#### Testing for Export

12. The Yokohama and Kobe Raw Silk Conditioning Houses reported that they had tested for export 15,060 bales of raw silk during November. This compared with 19,188 tested in October. Stocks on hand in the conditioning houses at the end of the month amounted to 83,331 bales compared with 75,238 bales at the end of October.

Spinning

13. Despite a decrease in the number of operating spindles resulting from electric power curtailments, production of spun silk yarns increased considerably in November after several months of dwindling output.

14. There were 80,959 silk spindles operating in November compared with 85,593 in October. Silk noil spindles in operation numbered 19,243 compared with 22,103 in October.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks		Consumption	
	31 October	30 November	October	November
Waste silk	1,253	1,311	374	225
Short-cut lap	12,083	11,174	490	563
Short-cut cocoon				

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPUN SILK YARN PRODUCTION  
(thousands of pounds)

	October	November
Spun waste silk	29	42
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	16	33
Silk noils	87	103
Short-cut lap	251	273
Short-cut cocoon		

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	31 October	30 November
Raw silk	3,769	4,150
Spun silk	704	656
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	167	116
Silk noils	446	428
Short-cut cocoon	1,549	1,484

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

15. After a four-month decline from the June peak, weaving of silk fabrics increased from 2,459,000 square yards in October to 3,302,000 in November. Production in October had been retarded



by measures taken by the Textile Bureau to halt the weaving of certain fabrics in violation of the SCAP directive of 8 April 1946. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a memorandum clarifying the terms of the directive for the individual weavers and specifying more closely the types of fabrics desired for export.

November production of fuji silk was 128,000 square yards compared with 152,000 in October. Production of other silk fabrics totaled 922,000 square yards compared with 628,000 square yards in October.

CLOTH STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Silk	25,532	26,883
Silk staple and fuji silk	3,870	3,929
Silk (Cloth Control Company)		
Receipts	1,422	1,147
Disposition	1,519	411
Month-end stock	19,253	19,989

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

RAYON

Supplies

16. Rayon mills received 1,907 metric tons of pulp in November compared with 319 tons in October, while 1,360 tons were consumed. Stocks increased correspondingly to 2,230 tons at the end of November compared with 1,683 tons at the end of October.

Receipts of caustic soda by rayon mills were 1,255 tons as compared with 1,332 tons in October. Caustic soda stocks were increased to 933 tons, approximately one month's requirements. At the end of October the stock was 685 tons.

Filament Yarn Production

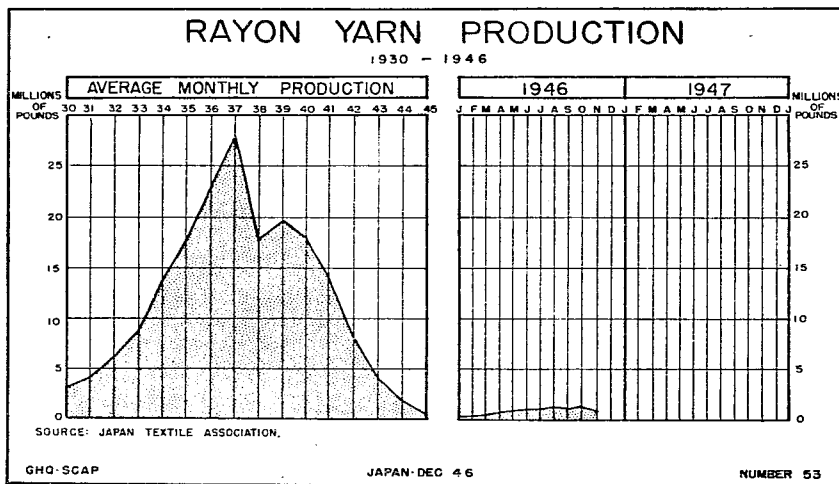
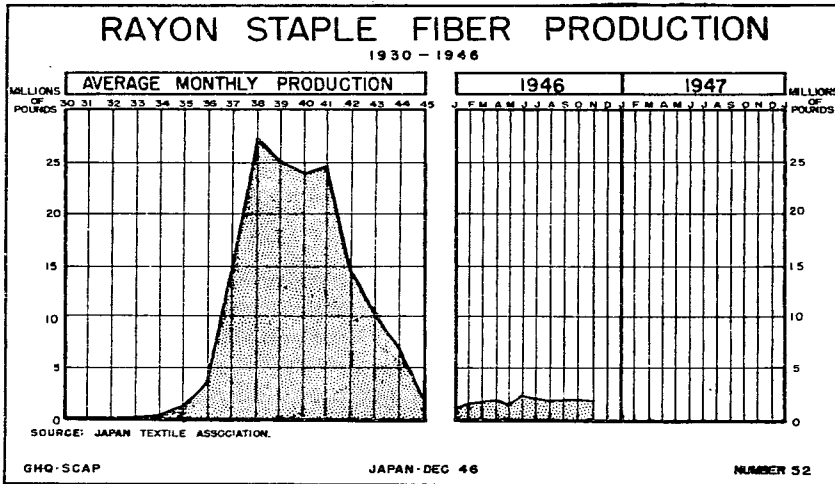
17. Production of filament rayon yarn dropped below the million pound mark for the first time in four months, amounting to 904,000 pounds in November, compared with 1,156,000 pounds, the peak for the year, in October.

RAYON STAPLE  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Staple</u>	
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Consumption	2,599	2,547
Month-end stocks	22,690	21,249

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Mills were unable to meet production quota of 1,500,000 pounds due to short supplies of raw materials. Output of rayon staple dropped at the same time from 1,860,000 pounds in October to 1,689,000 pounds compared with the year's peak of 2,421,000 pounds which was produced in June.



18. Restrictions reduced the consumption of electric power as much as 50 percent in some rayon mills. At the same time coal stocks continued to dwindle, particularly in Shikoku where several large rayon mills are located. The Shikoku mills were also in the poorest stock position with regard to rayon pulp, of which they had only a three days' supply at the end of November.

Coal receipts by rayon mills amounted to 10,700 metric tons in November, compared with 14,139 in October; month-end stocks declined from 7,003 to 5,989 metric tons. The Coal Board indicated to the industry that allocations in December and January would probably be even shorter than in recent months.

RAYON YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Rayon mills	6,942	5,632
Weavers	3,390	4,207
Knit goods manufacturers	752	746
Sewing thread manufacturers	223	153
Sundry goods manufacturers	<u>574</u>	<u>613</u>
Total	11,881	11,351

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Spun Yarns

19. Electric power restrictions caused a continued decrease in production of spun rayon yarns from 850,000 pounds in October to 735,000 pounds in November. The restrictions were relatively heavier for the rayon spinning plants than for cotton and filament rayon yarn mills, which were given priorities because they are producing against definite export orders.

SPUN RAYON YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Spinners	4,681	4,733
Independent cotton weavers	1,413	2,377
Knit goods manufacturers	369	285
Sundry goods manufacturers	102	99
In dealers' hands	<u>60</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	6,625	7,516

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Weaving

20. There was little change in the quantity of cloth woven in November. The output of filament rayon fabrics increased from 6,146,000 square yards in October to 6,198,000 in November, while output of spun rayon fabrics increased from 2,592,000 to 2,813,000 square yards. Both segments of the industry were weaving fabrics which are to be offered for export.

CLOTH STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Mills		
Rayon	20,564	22,744
Spun rayon	6,167	5,513
Cloth Control Company		
Rayon		
Receipts	514	192
Distribution	407	105
Month-end stock	12,605	12,692

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Cloth Control Company (continued)		
Spun Rayon		
Receipts	3,244	1,313
Distribution	4,920	4,511
Month-end stock	22,976	19,778

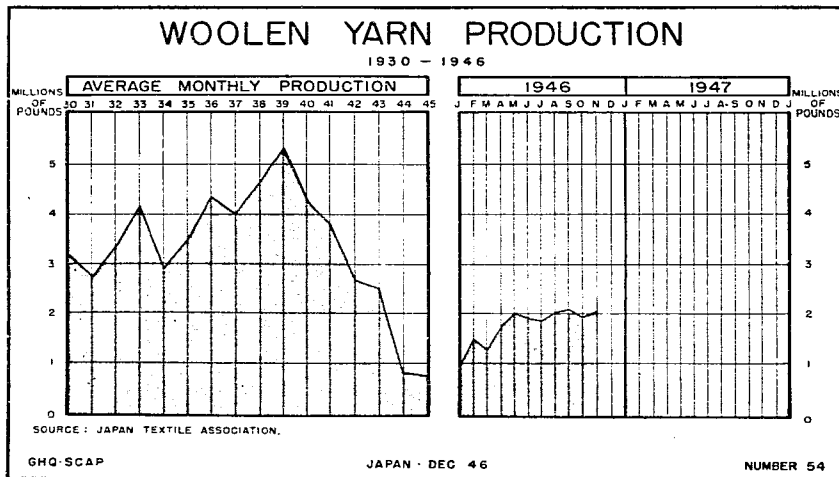
SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

WOOL

Spinning

21. Improvement in the labor supply allowed the woolen mills to place 10 additional wool cards and 2,803 additional worsted spindles in operation in November. As a result production of both woolen and worsted yarns showed small increases over October. Output of woolen yarns was 2,063,000 pounds compared with 1,963,000 in October, while production of worsted yarns totaled 842,000 against 804,000 pounds.

The increases in production were achieved in spite of electric power restrictions. While eight mills were given special exemptions since they are producing for export and because the local power situation made such exemptions possible, cuts in power supply to other mills ranged up to 50 percent.



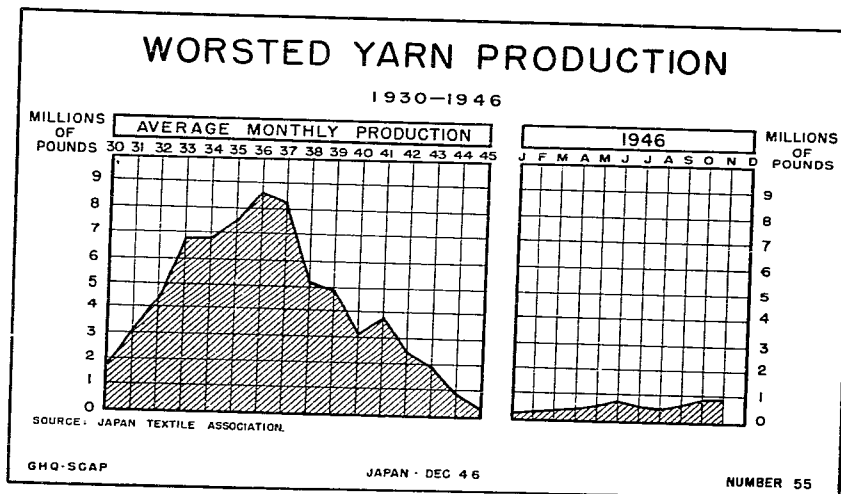
**RAW MATERIALS**  
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Consumption		
Woolen	1,222	750
Worsted	588	519
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	8,144	7,435
Worsted	4,643	4,086

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Month-end stocks in mills (continued)		
Wool waste	12,613	10,507
Camel and goat hair	3,133	2,912
Miscellaneous	4,506	4,723

a/ Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



**MACHINERY**

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Wool		
Cards installed	417	423
Cards operable	388	394
Cards operating	270	280
Worsted		
Spindles installed	367,149	388,422
Spindles operable	316,925	348,866
Spindles operating a/	125,024	127,827

a/ Operating spindles converted to two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

**YARN STOCKS IN MILLS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Woolen		
Spinners	2,813	3,134

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Woolen (continued)		
Weavers	1,177	1,457
Worsted		
Spinners	2,396	2,331
Weavers	263	180
Knitters	1,466	1,279

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### Weaving

22. Despite the emphasis being placed on the preparation of worsted fabrics for export output of these fabrics declined in November. The weavers were holding back while representatives of the industry and exporters worked out a plan for dyeing yarns.

Production of worsted fabrics amounted to 459,000 square yards in November compared with 576,000 in October; November output of woolen fabrics was 1,489,000 against 1,410,000 square yards the previous month.

#### LOOMS

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Installed	11,222	11,261
Operable	9,962	9,998
Operating	3,197	3,202

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Woolen	2,737	2,471
Worsted	1,423	1,464
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	724	387
Distribution	360	585
Month-end stocks	2,653	2,455

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### HARD AND BAST FIBERS

##### Yarn and Cordage

23. Local curtailments of electric power use, varying from 30 percent to as much as 50 percent in some areas, restricted the operations of the flax, jute and cordage industries. The number of operating spindles and yarn production declined. Ramie mills, not

affected to this extent, were able to increase output slightly.

SPINNING PRODUCTION  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Flax	865	820
China grass and ramie	212	221
Jute	259	237
Rope	1,910	1,686
Cord	13	15
Fish-net twine	300	290

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Flax	2,097	1,881
China grass and ramie	1,174	1,122
Jute	532	508
Rope	2,053	1,895
Cord	5	4
Fish net twine	80	137

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPINDLES OPERATING

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Flax	29,430	28,336
Ramie and hemp	13,374	14,961
Jute	4,020	3,578

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Raw Material Supplies

24. November mill receipts of fibers decreased except for ramie, Manchurian-type hemp and bamboo. Month-end mill stocks of all but domestically produced fibers continued to decrease.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Receipts by mills		
Sisal	38	32
Jute	283	86
China grass and ramie	231	391
Flax	2,360	1,601

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
<b>Receipts by mills</b>		
Hemp		
Domestic	1,152	684
Manchurian	217	378
Manila	270	144
Maolan <u>a/</u>	628	617
Bamboo	0	106
Kanpon <u>b/</u>	0	0
<b>Consumed</b>		
Sisal	277	106
Jute	366	326
China grass and ramie	174	362
Flax	1,369	1,473
Hemp		
Domestic	657	1,238
Manchurian	587	288
Manila	529	313
Maolan <u>a/</u>	445	715
Bamboo	30	38
Kanpon <u>b/</u>	0	0
<b>Month-end mill stocks</b>		
Sisal	744	670
Jute	1,997	1,757
China grass and ramie	471	500
Flax	8,476	8,604
Hemp		
Domestic	7,115	6,561
Manchurian	1,690	1,780
Manila	1,143	974
Maolan <u>a/</u>	720	622
Bamboo	257	325
Kanpon <u>b/</u>	180	180

a/ New Zealand fiber.  
b/ A species of Manchurian hemp.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Cloth Production

25. Electric power restrictions reduced output of fabrics, with the exception of jute cloth which is used for Hessian cloth and linoleum backing.

CLOTH PRODUCTION  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Flax	1,056	768
Ramie and hemp	549	472
Jute	59	109

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of square yards)

	31 October	30 November
Flax	3,182	2,660
Ramie and hemp	1,431	1,738
Jute	67	91

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

LOOMS OPERATING

	October	November
Flax, hemp and ramie	3,338	2,784
Jute	39	43

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Other Products

26. Oakum was not produced in November whereas 2,000 pounds had been produced the previous month. Manufacturers used up their allocation of materials for the last quarter of 1946 and were awaiting distribution of additional supplies. Month-end stocks were unchanged at 24,000 pounds.

27. Production of gunny sacks remained at a standstill while manufacturers were awaiting allocations for the first quarter of 1947.

28. The Japan Textile Association has instituted a series of experiments to determine whether certain industrial fibers may be mixed with rayon staple effectively.

MISCELLANEOUS

29. Production of throstle-spun yarns increased from 434,000 pounds in October to 534,000 in November. With the passing of the rice harvest the mills reported increased labor supplies and were able to put 2,063 additional spindles into operation. Production of reprocessed yarns continued to drop sharply, amounting to 2,000 pounds in November compared with 10,000 in October.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	31 October	30 November
<b>Throstle-spun</b>		
Independent weavers	727	571
Sundry goods manufacturers	35	34
<b>Reprocessed</b>		
Independent weavers	184	207
Cotton spinners	197	173
Spun rayon spinners	32	32
Sundry goods manufacturers	23	20
In dealers' hands	8	0

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
<b>Others</b>		
Spinners	761	548
Independent weavers	1,054	1,275
Sundry goods manufacturers and others	43	38
In dealers' hands	0	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Installed	1,007,542	1,007,542
Operable	927,782	913,828 <u>a/</u>
Operating	768,375	770,438
<u>a/</u> 18,132 spindles under repair.		

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### CLOTH PRODUCTION (thousands of square yards)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Throstle	281	255
Reprocessed	256	101
Others (mixed fabrics)	724	408

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Throstle	2,066 <u>a/</u>	1,022
Reprocessed	532	421
Others (mixed fabrics)	2,536 <u>a/</u>	3,485

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### KNIT GOODS

##### Garment Production

30. A slight decrease in production of hosiery was more than offset in November by considerable increases in output of knitted underwear and gloves.

The increase in underwear production was due principally to manufacture of 32,501 dozen cotton singlets for export compared to 10,989 in October.

Production of woolen gloves increased in accordance with the normal seasonal trend.

KNIT GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Underwear (dozen)	160,539	206,151
Stockings (dozen pair)	297,327	289,359
Gloves (dozen pair)	73,627	100,790

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNITTING MACHINES IN OPERATION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Warp	68	53
Circular	3,386	3,534
Flat	3,742	3,832
Flat for gloves	4,242	4,319
Hosiery	5,178	5,188

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Yarn Supplies

31. Knitters' receipts and mill stocks of various yarns dropped sharply during the month. The manufacturers reported that almost all of the yarns allocated for the October-December quarter had been received and that they were working on this backlog of material.

Deliveries

32. Knit goods manufacturers doubled their deliveries from 268,118 dozen in October to 538,617 in November. Higher ceiling prices for knit goods went into effect on 1 November providing an incentive for greater deliveries.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS

	<u>Delivered to Distributors</u>	<u>In Mills 30 November</u>
Underwear (dozen)	263,777	263,949
Stockings (dozen pair)	201,895	955,300
Gloves (dozen pair)	72,945	185,758

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>On Hand 31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>On Hand 30 November</u>
Cotton	499	344	436	407
Mixed cotton	184	71	115	140
Rayon	752	191	197	746

	<u>On Hand</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>30 November</u>
Spun rayon	369	74	158	285
Raw silk	530	16	101	445
Woolen	1,466	424	611	1,279
Others	54	15	16	53

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING GOODS

33. Production of work clothing, ready-made articles and elementary school uniforms dropped during November due to smaller fabric allocations. Production of middle school uniforms increased due to the receipt of lining fabrics for the completion of semi-manufactured suits.

Production of underwear increased but mostly in smaller items. An increase in production of tabi was described by the manufacturers as a seasonal development. The larger output was particularly noticeable due to the sharp decrease which had taken place in October.

PRODUCTION  
(pieces)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Ready-made clothing		
Work		
Street and house garments	822,594	566,220
Kimonos	792,311	766,792
Underwear, shirts, etc.	289,585	316,016
Elementary school uniforms	1,804,389	3,228,317
Secondary school uniforms	686,946	176,487
Tabi (pair)	90,389	168,384
	3,385,099	4,237,796
Mattress ticking (sets of 3)	61,617	41,263
Mosquito nets	47,804	55,076
Hats	76,855	111,251

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Distribution

34. Mills accumulated larger stocks due to transportation difficulties. Shipments of completed goods were delayed as clothing was placed behind food in distribution priorities.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS

	<u>Delivered in November</u> <u>to Distributing</u> <u>Associations</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 November</u>
Ready-made clothing		
Work		
Street and house garments	456,037	3,235,203
Kimonos	445,852	2,623,157
Underwear, shirts, etc.	117,916	1,332,744
Elementary school uniforms	1,204,851	7,693,150
Secondary school uniforms	199,235	1,218,448
Tabi (pair)	47,571	218,821
	2,836,933	4,264,883

	<u>Delivered in November to Distributing Associations</u>	<u>In Mills 30 November</u>
Mattress ticking (set of 3)	70,171	125,909
Mosquito nets	4,258	247,002
Hats	68,035	538,921

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### Cloth Stocks

35. Stocks of materials on hand in the clothing manufacturing mills dropped, in the aggregate, to a new low for the year. Deliveries against allocations were virtually completed. Further decreases are expected until a new allocation plan is put into effect.

#### CLOTH CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>In Mills 31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills 30 November</u>
Cotton	23,337	3,238	3,412	23,163
Rayon	4,448	785	611	4,622
Spun rayon	10,267	2,417	3,303	9,381
Silk	3,737	0	0	3,737
Reprocessed	723	80	146	657
Woolen and worsted	6,430	864	3,447	3,847
Others	3,974	720	1,103	3,591

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### SUNDRY GOODS

#### Sewing Thread

36. Manufacturers of cotton sewing thread reported that a shortage of coal for bleaching restricted their output in November. Production of mixed cotton thread declined, principally because no new raw yarn has been allocated for this purpose.

#### SEWING THREAD PRODUCTION (pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Silk	24,137	7,279
Cotton		
Pure	549,157	390,111
Mixed	114,670	58,927
Rayon	<u>24,488</u>	<u>64,440</u>
Total	712,452	520,757

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

#### Fish Netting

37. Output of cotton fish netting and twine decreased due to restrictions on electric power supply. In addition the manufacturers reported difficulty in obtaining twisted yarns.

FISH NET PRODUCTION  
(pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cotton (including twine)	562,868	545,670
Manila	6,622	10,676
Silk	8,737	8,101

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Other Products

38. There was a general increase in output of other manufactured items with the exception of lace and similar decorative materials. There was an increase in production of tape for insulating materials and other industrial purposes.

OTHER PRODUCTION  
(pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Braid	52,548	73,214
Fringe	600	4,683
Tape	94,244	147,771
Twine and net	49,732	57,872
Lace	69,795	7,684

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 November</u>
Cotton				
Pure	3,025	496	841	2,680
Mixed	213	29	104	138
Raw silk	704	3	17	690
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	797 <sup>a/</sup>	112	144	765
Spun rayon	102	5	9	98
Reprocessed	23	0	3	20
Throstle	36	0	2	34
Manila hemp	15	2	11	6
Other products	42	0	4	38

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

Deliveries

39. Manufacturers of fish netting delivered all their November production and remaining stocks to distributing channels.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS  
(pounds)

	Delivered to Distributing Associations	In Mills 30 November
Sewing thread		
Cotton		
Pure	497,481	1,347,069
Mixed	60,452	12,728
Silk	733	474,533
Rayon	49,495	90,629
Other products		
Braid	431,276	461,125
Fringe	35,000	113,396
Tape	46,306	505,253
Twine and net	47,928	51,392
Lace	14,700	177,106
Fish netting		
Cotton	551,270	0
Manila	10,676	0
Silk	9,981	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DYEING AND FINISHING

40. Dyeing and finishing of all fabrics but linen and ramie declined moderately in comparison with the volume processed during October. The result was a net decrease of approximately 3,000,000 square yards for the month.

The release of a stock of former military goods for movement into domestic channels brought about an increase in processing of linen and ramie. These fabrics had been held by the Japan Linen and Hemp Cloth Distribution Company pending orders for their disposition from the Textile Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

41. The finishers were working on a part of the silk fabric stock temporarily frozen by SCAP for export.

CLOTH DYEING AND FINISHING  
(square yards)

	Dyed or Finished	Returned to Client	In Mills 30 November
Cotton	9,382,459	9,647,582	9,936,337
Spun rayon	4,176,054	2,972,352	8,714,024
Silk	5,450,548	6,847,643	7,259,439
Rayon	2,410,322	4,289,184	3,894,076
Linen and ramie	<u>2,330,719</u>	<u>1,956,885</u>	<u>1,438,298</u>
Total	23,750,102	25,713,646	31,242,174

MACHINERY

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Mills reporting	188	199
Mills operating	141	155
Machines operating		
Boilers	234	241
Tenters	231	228
Driers	321	318
Printers	20	19
Napping machines	121	118

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.