

22. Output of 18,923 metric tons of calcium cyanamide (equivalent to 15,138 metric tons 20 percent nitrogen content) in April was 43 percent above March production as a result of a large increase in coke deliveries and electric power supply. Delivery of coke was still only 60 percent of the allocation and production of calcium cyanamide amounted to approximately 75 percent of present capacity. Full deliveries of coke during the present season of increased electric power is planned so that sufficient quantities of calcium carbide can be stocked to maintain fertilizer production at a near-capacity level throughout the rest of the year.

23. Calcium superphosphate production continued to rise in April, reaching a postwar high of 47,517 metric tons. Slow deliveries of pyrite continued to hamper production. To minimize drying problems high-moisture-content Angaur rock was mixed with low-moisture-content Florida rock now being imported in ample quantities.

#### Sulfuric Acid

24. April output of sulfuric acid was 124,560 metric tons, just sufficient to meet the present requirements of the fertilizer industry and to a limited extent other industries. Although acid capacity to meet all needs is available, maldistribution of pyrites is restricting further production.

#### Sodium Products

25. Due to an increased allocation of coal in April production of caustic soda, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate was greater than in March. Production of caustic soda by the electrolytic process increased 23 percent as the supply of electricity became more abundant. This process produces caustic soda with lower coal requirements than the Solvay process and will be favored during the coming period of high electric power output.

#### Coal-tar Products

26. The production of crude benzene increased from 450 metric tons in March to 490 in April. Several plants started scrubbing coke gas during April to increase the amount of crude benzene produced per ton of coal coked.

#### Dyestuffs and Organic Intermediates

27. Output of dyestuffs rose from 149 metric tons in March to 198 in April, the increase being largely accounted for by the rise in production of sulfur dyes from 91 to 126 metric tons.

Chrome, base and acid dye production rose while production of direct dyes decreased. Producers' stocks of direct, base, and acid dyes continued to increase as chrome dye stocks remained practically constant.

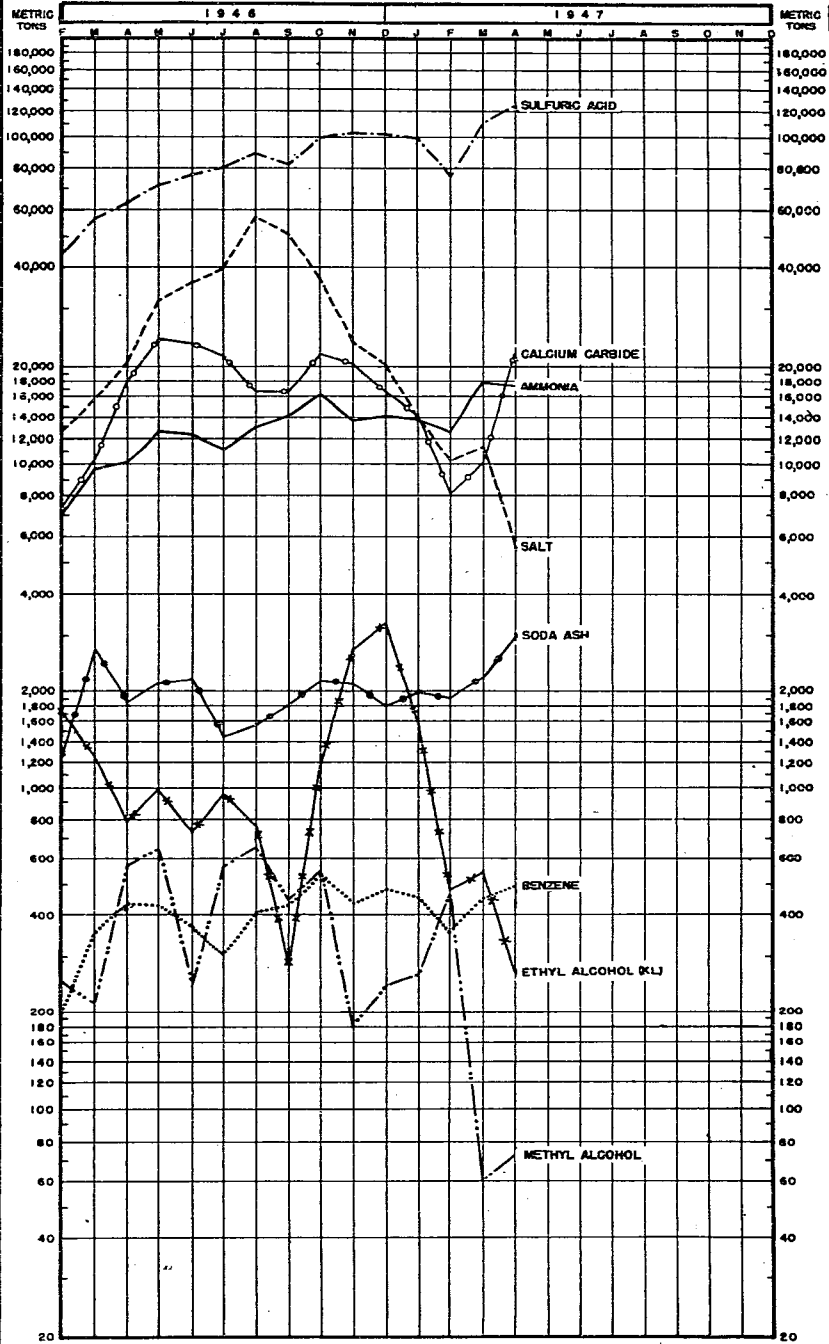
28. Production of phenol, aniline, chlorbenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and B-naphthol, six important organic intermediates, rose sharply from 73 metric tons in March to 228 in April.

#### Acetylene Derivatives

29. Production of acetylene derivatives showed a marked rise in April as increased quantities of calcium carbide were available to the industry. Output of acetone, urgently needed for production of X-ray film, increased from 15 metric tons in March to 40 in April.

# PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

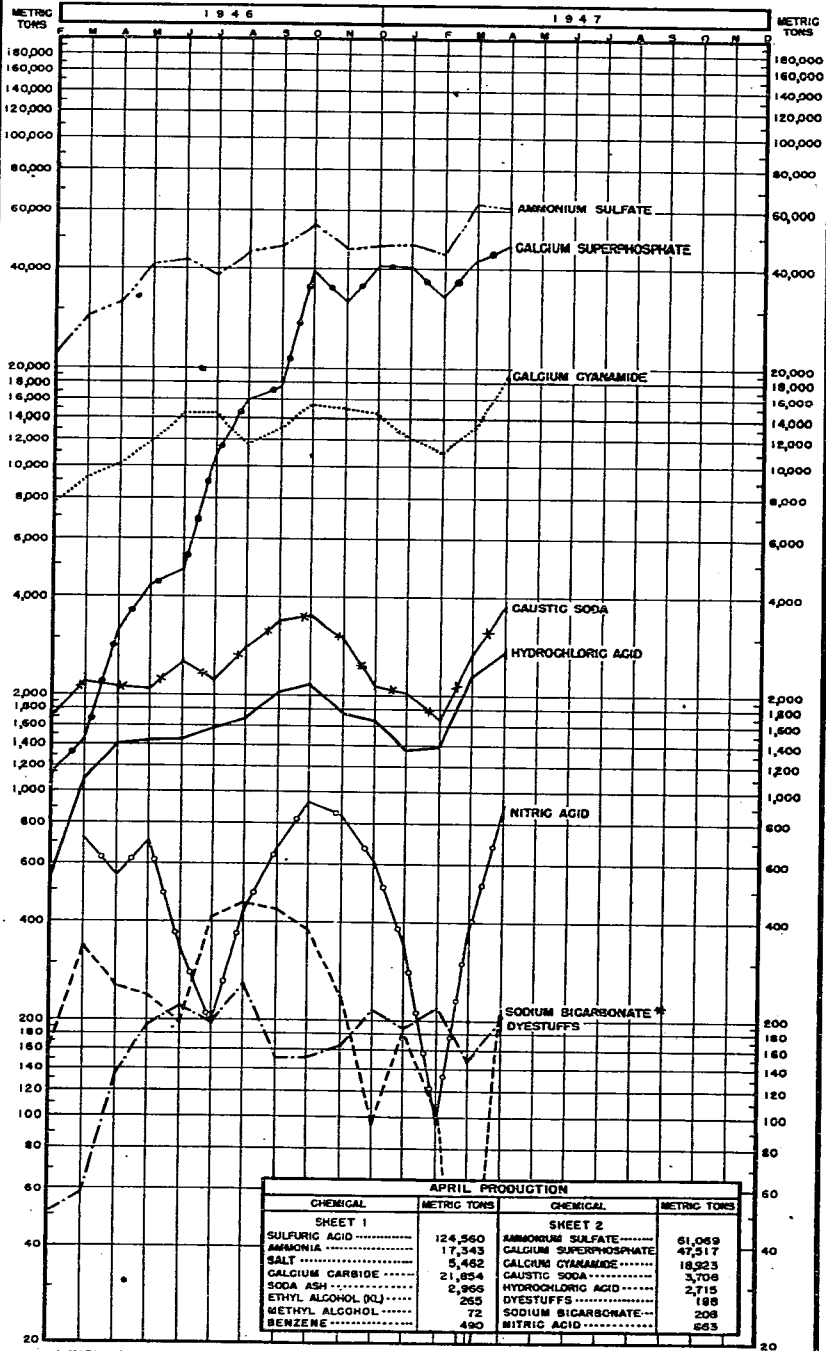
SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN MAY 47 NUMBER 25A

# PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



\* MARCH SODIUM BICARBONATE PRODUCTION = 0.  
 NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 25 B

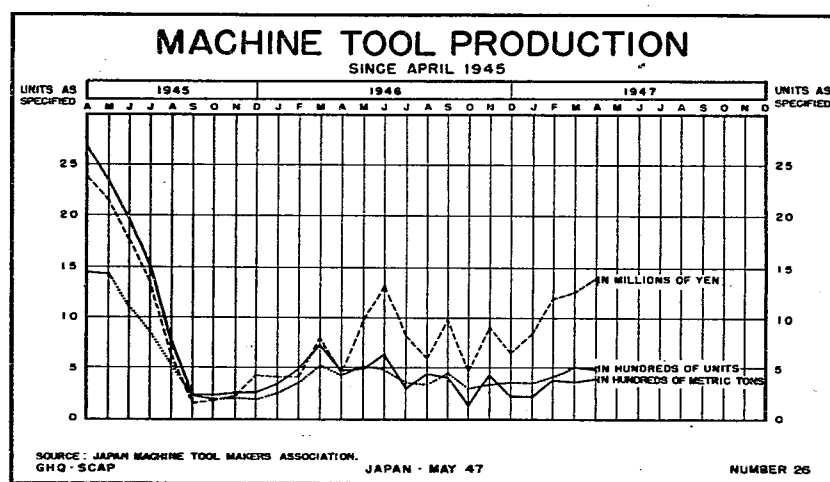
### Oil and Paint

30. Hardening-oil production declined from 281 metric tons in March to 186 in April, a result of rapidly diminishing stocks of oil. Output of paint dropped to its lowest level since December 1945 and is expected to drop still further because stockpiles of fats and oils are rapidly being exhausted.

### MACHINERY

#### Machine Tools

31. Fifty-eight plants operating in April produced 400 metric tons of machine tools. The average weight per unit remained low at 800 kilograms in April.



#### Small Tools

32. Output of small tools increased as the number of operating factories increased from 65 in March to 71 in April

#### SMALL TOOL PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Straight-shank drills	590,291	669,587
Taper-shank drills	38,456	38,480
Milling cutters	28,173	28,941
Engs and dies	328,315	247,090

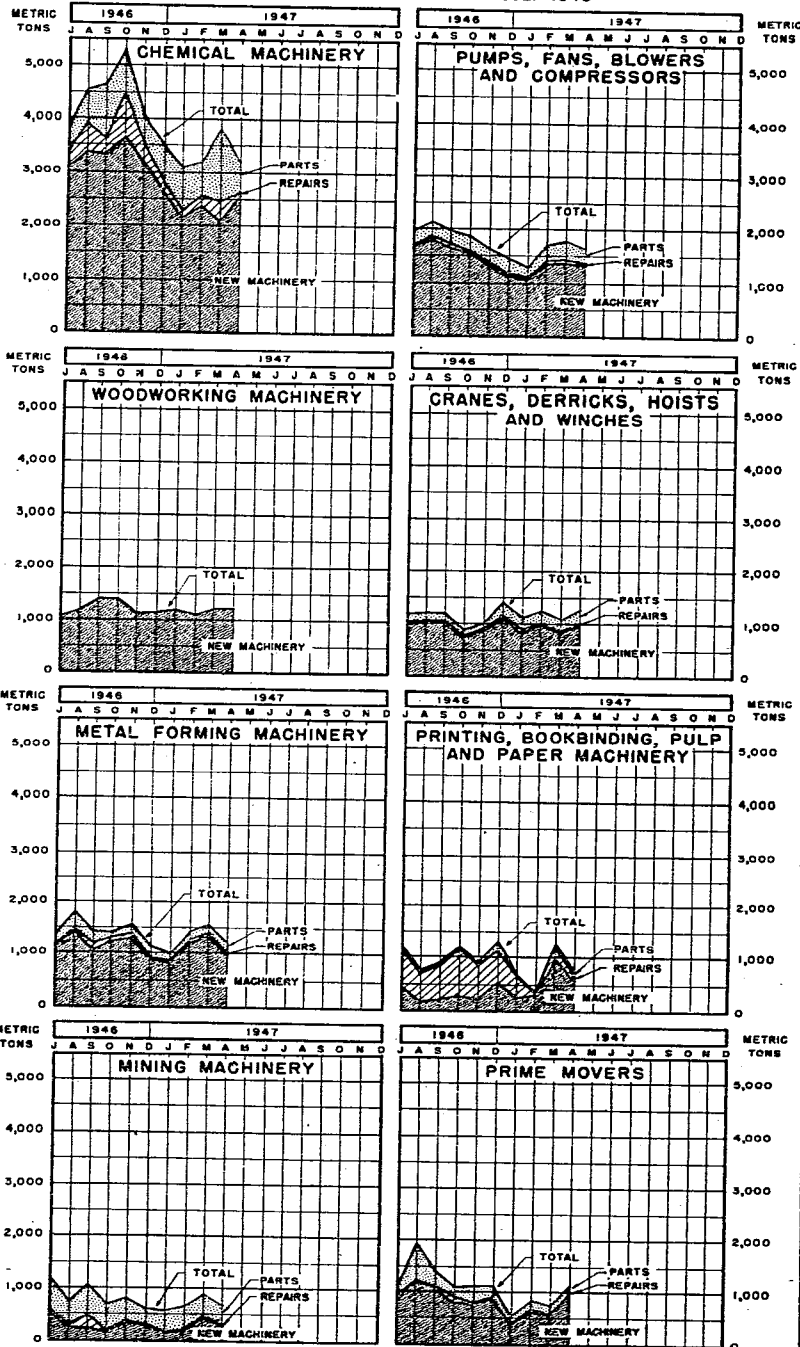
SOURCE: Japan Small Tool Association.

#### Industrial Machinery

33. April output of industrial equipment and machinery, including parts production and repair work, grossed 16,112 metric tons valued at approximately ¥ 347,000,000 compared with 13,758 tons valued at ¥ 332,000,000 for March.

# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES - SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION AND PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47 NUMBER 27

Of the 16,112 metric tons, 78 percent was for new units, 20 percent for parts and two percent for repair work.

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

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Mining machinery	19,974	16,742
Chemical manufacturing machinery	63,281	86,540
Printing and bookbinding machinery	22,537	24,127
Rubber manufacturing machinery	8,535	10,033
Pulp- and paper-making machinery	3,303	1,477
Food products machinery	8,045	12,375
Pumps	33,157	28,321
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	10,129	9,434
Power transmission equipment	7,010	7,985
Foundry equipment	10,945	9,991
Conveyors	10,903	4,882
Iron- and steel-manufacturing equipment	12,820	5,962
Prime movers	17,248	22,694
Fans, blowers, compressors	18,290	17,181
Metal-forming equipment	18,920	20,214
Cranes and hoists	23,191	26,437
Woodworking machinery	32,394	30,960
Miscellaneous	<u>10,977</u>	<u>11,441</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>331,659</b>	<b>346,796</b>

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

34. Electric power restrictions in some districts and raw material shortages continued to hamper efficient plant operation. Since coal is regarded as the key to industrial recovery, manufacturers of mining machinery and related equipment are receiving highest priority for raw materials.

**RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION**  
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Steel	10,606	9,055
Iron	9,108	9,186
Coal	6,751	6,957
Coke	5,774	6,352
Power <u>a/</u>	9,705	10,621

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Textile Machinery

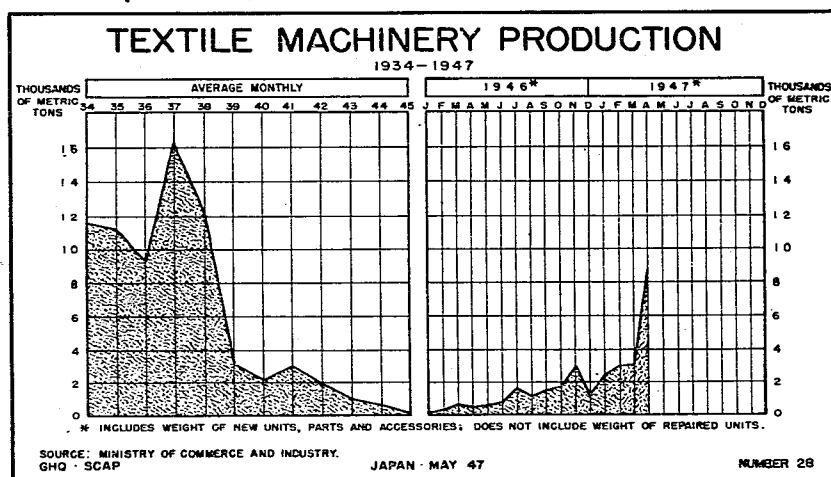
35. Continuing a four-month trend production and repair of all categories of textile machinery increased from 3,118 metric tons in March to 3,681 tons in April.

While the increase in value of new production was not great, parts production increased 46 percent and repair value increased 124 percent. Present plans for the industry give first priority to the repair of damaged machinery.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
New units	34,284	40,977
Parts	30,400	44,572
Repair	<u>17,003</u>	<u>38,090</u>
Total	81,687	123,639

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



36. Production and repair value of cotton machinery in April was ¥ 92,813,000 compared with ¥ 57,638,000 in March. Emphasis was placed on loom repair which increased from 176 repaired sets in March to 4,330 in April.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
April

	<u>New Sets</u>	<u>Repaired Sets</u>
Opener	13	24
Scutcher	31	10
Card	24	58
Drawing frame	4	19
Slubbing frame	-	4
Ring frame	-	50
Ring twister	24	19
Reeler	78	25
Winder	37	29
Loom	627	4,330

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

37. April production and repair of silk machinery was valued at ¥ 10,022,000 against ¥ 10,571,000 in March. Most of the decline occurred in winder output which dropped from 108 new sets to 15.

**SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION**  
April

	<u>New Sets</u>	<u>Repaired Sets</u>
Winder	15	-
Twister	2	4
Double winder	12	-
Warper	13	2
Loom	421	670

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

38. Production and repair of wool and worsted machinery was ¥ 18,034,000 compared with March production valued at ¥ 10,330,000. The largest increase was in output of openers which rose from 38 in March to 491 in April.

**WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY PRODUCTION**  
April

	<u>New Sets</u>	<u>Repaired Sets</u>
Opener	491	-
Card	8	14
Mule frame	-	9
Winder	5	4
Warper	84	-
Loom	45	6

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
Pulp and Paper. . . . .	5
Glass and Ceramics. . . . .	6
Medical Equipment . . . . .	14
Electrical Manufacturing. . . . .	16
Transportation Equipment. . . . .	17
Rubber Manufacturing. . . . .	21
Leather Manufacturing . . . . .	22
Agricultural Equipment. . . . .	24
Handicrafts . . . . .	25
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	32

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Increased imports of cereals resulted in a 70.5-percent increase in March over February in flour milling and 223-percent increase in rolling. Of the milled and rolled products imported raw materials accounted for 95.7 and 89.2 percent respectively. Since there are no facilities available in Japan for making corn meal, corn is processed in flour mills using 30-mesh screen. The hull and germ separated in the process are used for oil expression and the cake mainly for livestock feed. There is a shortage of cloth sacking and kraft paper bags although both are returned to plants for re-use.

2. Low output of soybean products continued in April. Potatoes used as a filler accounted for approximately 30 percent by weight of the bean-paste output. The effect of soybean imports was not felt because these were processed first for edible oil. Lack of fuel has hampered oil expression and extraction. See chart on following page.

Brewing and Distilling

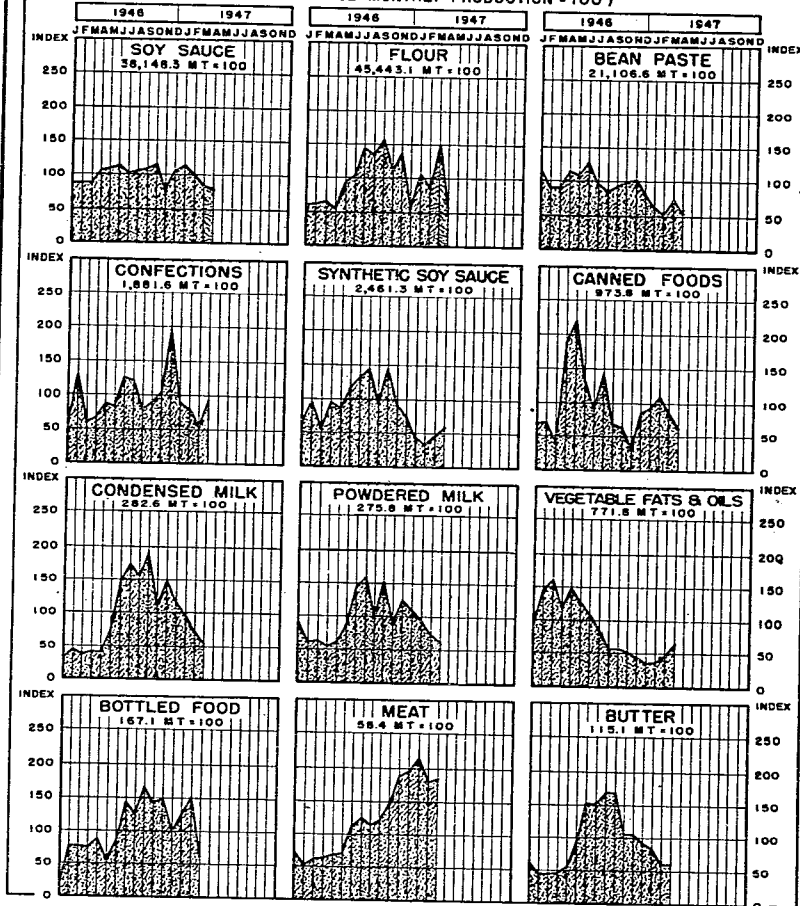
3. Sake output in April showed a normal seasonal decrease, as shown in chart, top of page 95.

Containers

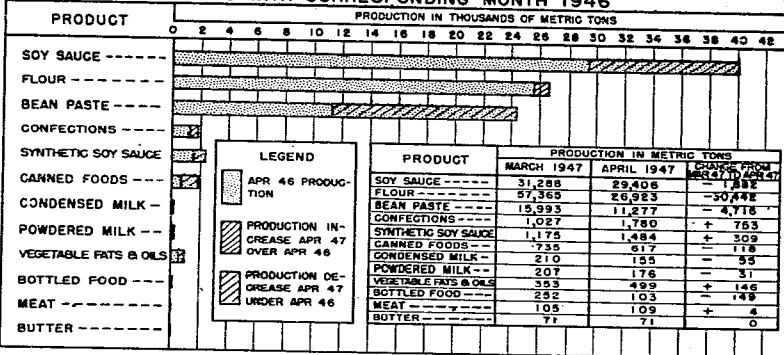
4. Low production of tin plate and lack of transportation caused a large decrease in April can production as consumption of tin plate dropped from 368 metric tons (revised) in March to 174 in April. Deliveries of the 220-ton October-December allocation were completed in March. Of the 727-ton January-March allocation, 69.7 tons had been delivered by April. Present production of tin plate is of inferior quality, resulting in a high percentage of rejects for use in vacuum packing.

# FOOD PROCESSING

## PRODUCTION INDEXES SINCE JANUARY 1946 (1946 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100)

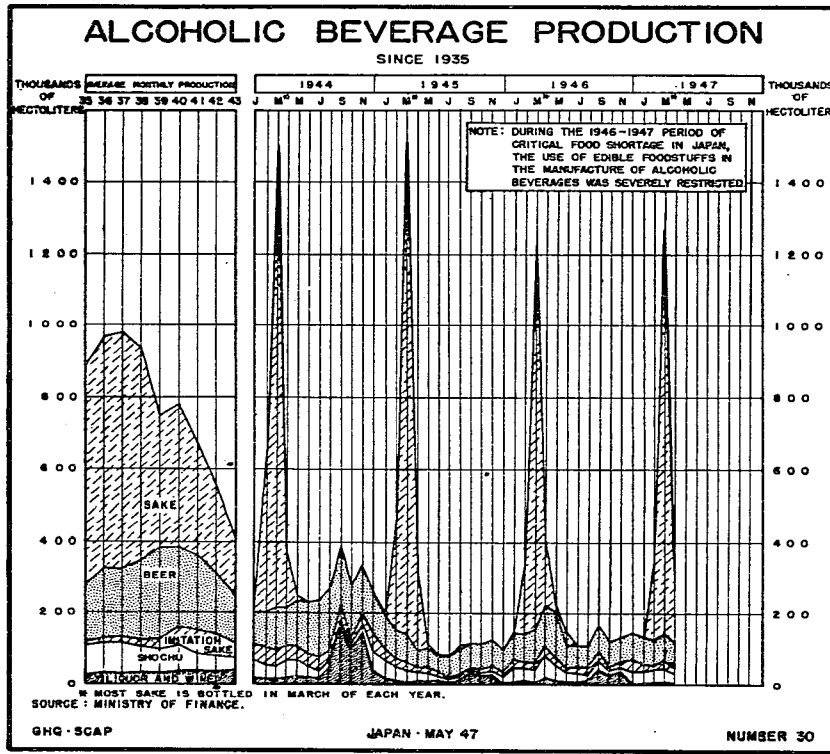


### COMPARISON OF CURRENT MONTHLY PRODUCTION WITH PREVIOUS MONTH AND WITH CORRESPONDING MONTH 1946



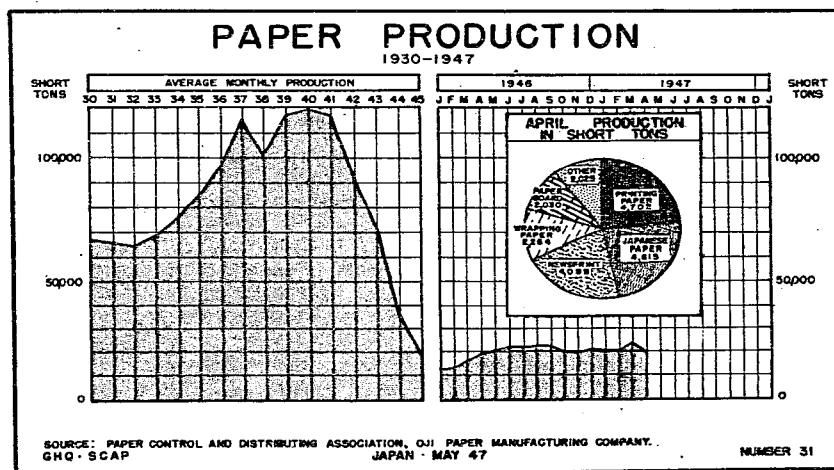
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47

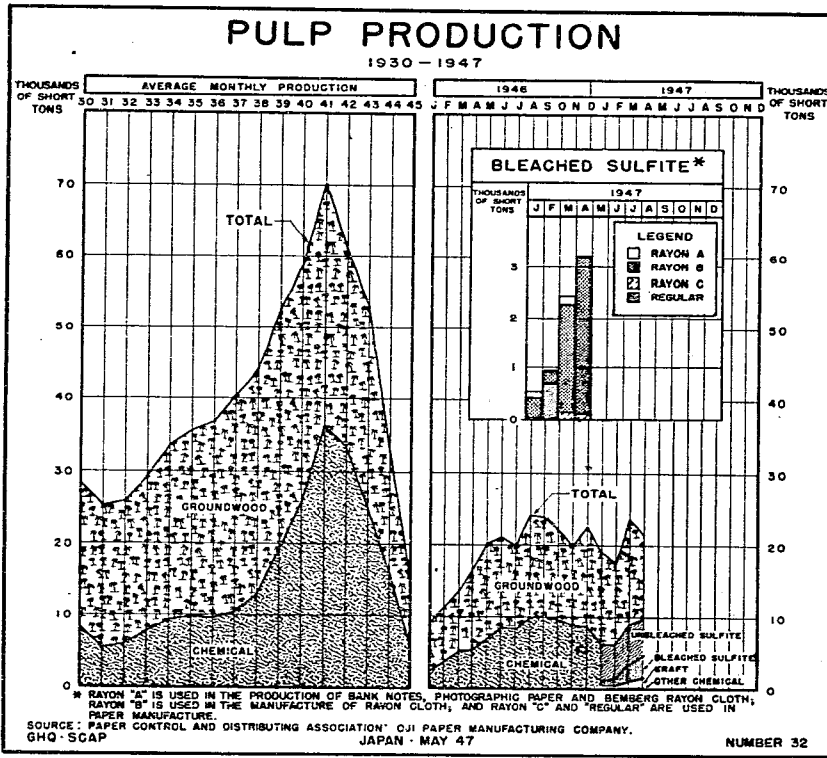
NUMBER 29



#### PULP AND PAPER

5. The Economic Stabilization Board during April ordered all pulp and paper production to be reported as of the 20th of each month. April paper production covers the first 20 days of the month only. Rayon pulp and unbleached kraft producers reported the period from 21 March to 20 April.





### GLASS AND CERAMICS

#### Glass

6. Window glass production in April decreased 20 percent and polished plate glass seven percent.

Production of optical glass dropped 50 percent to 200 kilograms.

Fiber glass production increased 75 percent and glass wool 72 percent.

Production of all types of glassware totaled 4,111 metric tons in April, an increase of 46 percent over March.

#### Optical Instruments

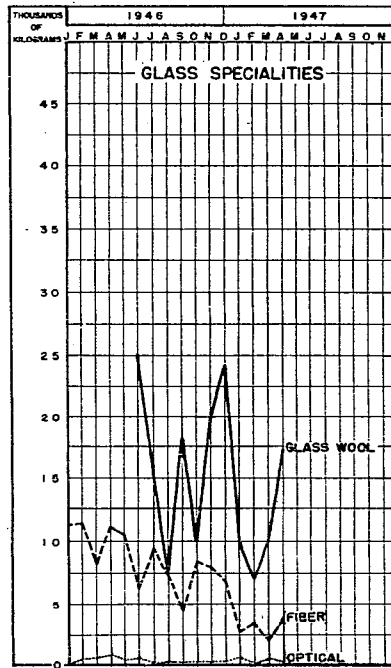
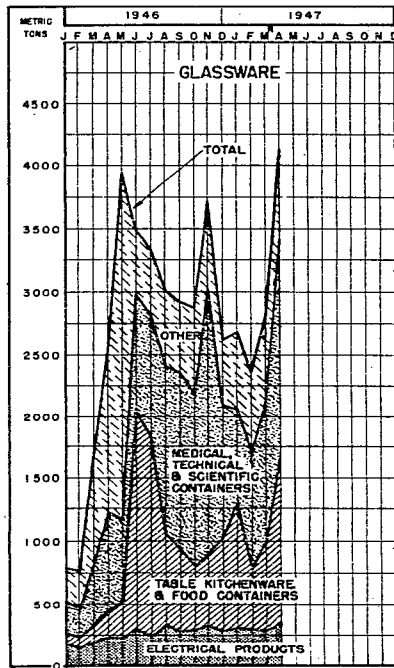
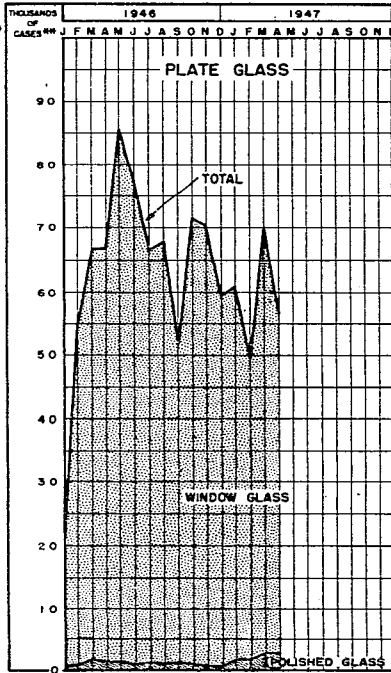
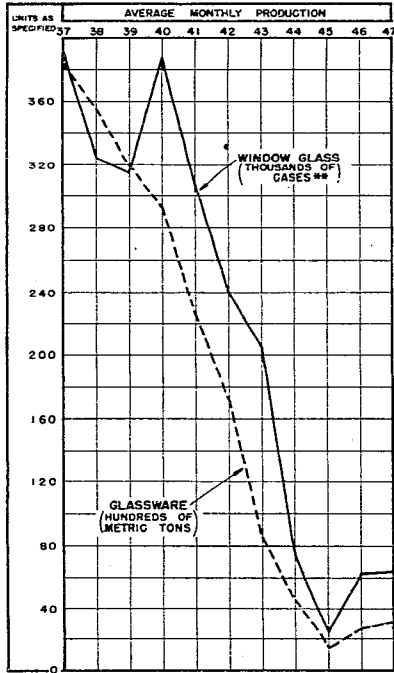
7. Production of cameras during April increased 27 percent from the March level, output of binoculars and opera glasses decreased 44 percent and production of scientific and engineering equipment was slightly above that of the previous month.

#### INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cameras	2,410	3,070
Projectors	325	416
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,662	2,071
Microscopes	323	416
Transits	105	155

# GLASS PRODUCTION

1937-1947



\* REVISED.  
 \*\* 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 30 APR 1947.  
 \*\* ONE CASE EQUALS 100 SQ FT OF GLASS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP

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	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Engineers' levels	267	263
Hand levels	0	185
Sextants	50	80
Alidades	200	200
Gas indicators	149	61

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Refractory Industry

8. April production of fire-clay brick increased six percent and silica brick 112 percent.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Fire clay	11,365	12,067
Silica	1,866	3,965
Chrome	278	306
Magnesia	54	31
Corhart	53	103
High alumina	103	80
Total	13,719	16,552

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Abrasive Industry

9. April production of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds decreased two percent. Plants in operation decreased from 50 to 49. Output of wheels with elastic bonds increased 192 percent as the operating plants increased from six to nine.

Production of ordinary abrasive paper decreased five percent and waterproof paper 43 percent in April. Abrasive cloth production increased slightly.

ABRASIVE PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

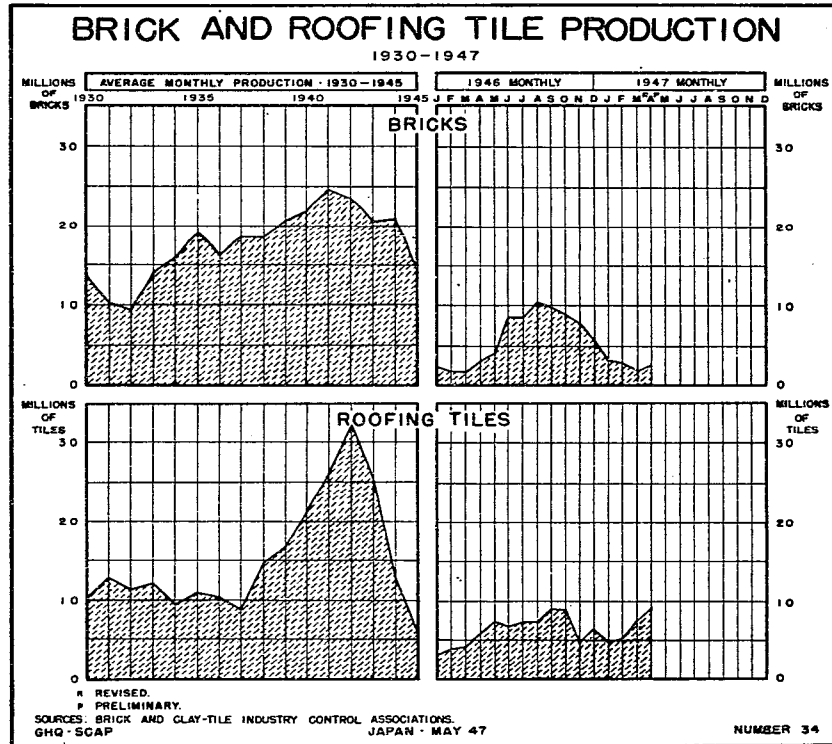
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	441	432
Elastic bond	14	41
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) <sup>a/</sup>		
Waterproof cloth (9x11 inches)	2,161	2,207
Ordinary paper (9x11 inches)	7,651	7,250
Waterproof paper (8½x10½ inches)	616	349
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide		
Regular	101	72
White	10	6
Silicon carbide		
Regular	3.7	3

<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**

10. Building brick production increased from a revised March figure of 1,896,000 to a preliminary April figure of 2,600,000. Completed reports from 8,023 roofing tile plants show production of 9,217,000 pieces in April.



**Asbestos Cement Products**

11. Output of high-pressure pipe in April increased 77 percent over March. Wallboard production decreased 32 percent. Output of other asbestos cement products showed little change.

**ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS  
April**

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	397
Concrete pipe	metric ton	5,440
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <u>a/</u>	61,314
Slates	tsubo	3,597
Wallboard	tsubo	36,591

a/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Production Association.

### Vitreous Enamelware

12. Production of vitreous enamelware in April amounted to 195,708 pieces weighing 296 metric tons compared with March figures of 191,814 pieces weighing 173 tons. Twenty-nine plants were operating in April compared with 25 in March.

### Pottery and Porcelain

13. April reports were received from 62 pottery and porcelain plants and represent about 80 percent of production. Mosaic tile again accounted for the large number of items reported under "industrial ware."

#### POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION April

	<u>Thousands of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (metric tons)</u>
Electrical insulators	4,403	1,394
Industrial ware	17,359	1,879
Laboratory ware	20	1
Domestic potteries	3,861	1,884
Sanitary ware	37	413

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

### MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

14. Medical supply production for April was valued at ¥ 7,701,491 compared with ¥ 7,018,444 for March. These figures do not include X-ray and ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus.

#### MEDICAL SUPPLY PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	75	55
Basins, sterilizing	750	4,024
Basins, wash	130	309
Distilling apparatus	32	34
Dressing drums	610	282
Electric drying ovens	23	79
Electric incubators	107	87
Forceps	14,036	9,246
Illuminating lamps	121	138
Needles, suture	32,000	32,000
Operating tables	111	118
Percussion hammers	2,760	1,300
Pneumothorax apparatus	100	0
Spatulas	200	200
Speculums	7,069	4,262
Sphygmomanometers	900	700
Steam inhalers	800	1,600
Sterilizers	916	1,445



	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Stethoscopes	2,182	2,000
Sun lamps	5	5
Surgical knives	4,105	4,870
Surgical needles	1,132,640	1,046,256
Surgical scissors	7,991	5,290
Ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus	34	41
Vaccinating lancets	0	2,000
Vaporizers	400	425
X-ray apparatus	105	135

SOURCE: Tokyo Medical Instrument Manufacturing Association and Japan Electro Medical Apparatus Association.

#### Hypodermic Syringes

15. Output of hypodermic syringes in April increased six per cent to 425,710.

#### ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

16. Raw-material shortages continued to hamper production. Electrosilicon steel sheet and insulation materials are in critically short supply. The industry is relying solely on domestic production of silicon sheet as Japanese military stocks have been exhausted. Insulating paper is not made in Japan in sufficient quantities, while mica, cotton and rubber are not available. Insulating paint is scarce because of the oil and fat shortage.

#### MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	3,413	3,547
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	9,246	7,649
16-100 HP	536	537
Over 100 HP	46	48
Portable tools	3,683	2,491
Others	3,287	1,633
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	626	486
AC generators	16	20
Others	1,378	1,576
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	2,697	3,082
Power, over 100 KVA	79	200
Instrument	529	449
Other	391	496
Rectifiers		
Hot cathode	80	1,340
Steel tank	3	3
Mercury vapor	38	65
Selenium and others	1,667	1,422
Power condensers	3,341	1,293

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
<b>Furnaces</b>		
Arc	5	7
Low-frequency induction	2	2
High-frequency induction	4	4
Resistance	74	50
<b>Welding apparatus</b>		
AC arc	93	145
Resistance	14	46
<b>Control apparatus</b>		
Hand control		
Starters	319	322
Controllers	359	252
Other	936	528
Remote control		
Contactors	488	371
Contactor panels	46	8
Resistors	294	390
Lifting devices	222	91
Other	241	77
<b>Switchboard apparatus</b>		
For standard motors	5,906	3,118
3,300 volts and under	1,799	1,612
Over 3,300 volts	583	1,519
<b>Meters</b>		
Watt-hour	24,104	27,716
Pyrometers	1,462	1,660
Other	35,011	42,895
<b>Railway equipment</b>		
Main motors	160	218
M-G sets	31	39
Blower motors	6	10
Locomotives, railway	6	6
Control apparatus	85	43
Battery locomotives	9	10
Battery-operated vehicles	36	13
<b>Railway signal equipment</b>		
Signal mechanism	60	-
Electric levers	61	45
Interlocking relays	101	-
Switch machines	54	56
Electric locks	55	50
Circuit controllers	70	-
Line transformers	202	40
Signal transformers	574	514
Rectifiers	197	577
Approach indicators	350	177
Signal relays	1,444	845
<b>Insulation material</b>		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	8,002	8,347
Commutator segment	4,105	5,039
Heat-resisting plate	245	154
Flexible plate	2,274	2,988
Paper	11,387	12,483
Paper (rolls)	4,652	3,558
Varnished cloth (square meters)	73,220	95,760

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
<b>Insulation material (continued)</b>		
Varnished tubes (meters)	607,148	281,708
Black tape (rolls)	311,550	372,130
Rubber tape (rolls)	13,095	21,250
Varnished tape (rolls)	12,273	8,420
<b>Light bulbs</b>		
General use <u>b/</u>	4,606,913	4,970,691
Special <u>c/</u>	253,435	315,895
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	860,701	1,511,415
<b>Wire and cable</b>		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,525	828
Rubber-insulated (kilometers)	14,708	19,431
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	8,011	11,795
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	347	555
Enameled (metric tons)	90	157
Power cable (kilometers)	123	144
Other (kilometers)	123	566

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 railroad.

d/ Motor vehicle, flashlight and Christmas tree lamps.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

##### Truck Chassis

17. Production of trucks declined to 643 in April compared with 869 in March and a yearly goal of 18,000, as shown in chart, top of following page.

##### Tractors

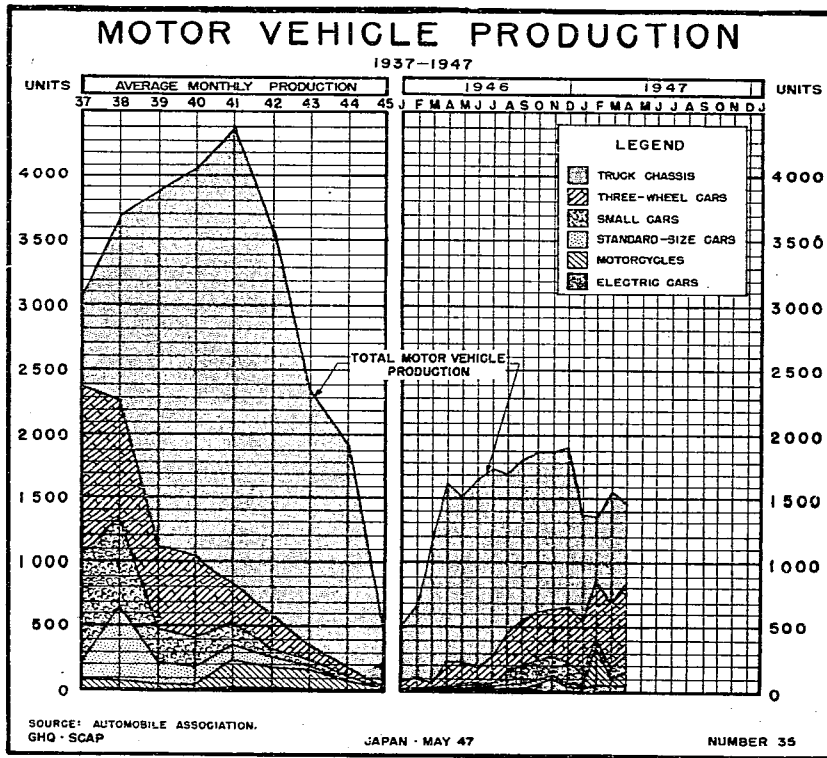
18. Output of tractors decreased from a revised March figure of 140 to 100 in April.

##### Light Carts

19. Output of light carts in April was 26,600 compared with 25,937 in March. The shortage of coke is restricting production. The 3,802 reporting plants employed 18,429 persons.

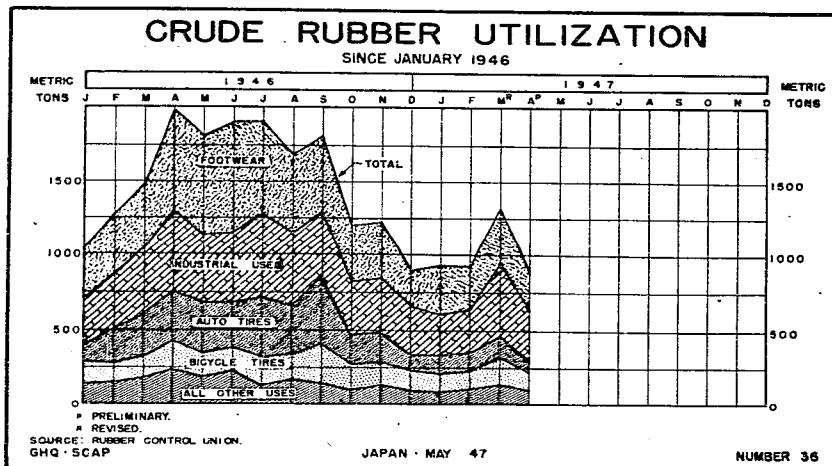
##### Bicycles

20. Bicycle production in April increased 23 percent to 33,306 of which 17,712 are awaiting delivery of tires and tubes. Rear-car output totaled 22,000 of which 14,010 lack tires and tubes.



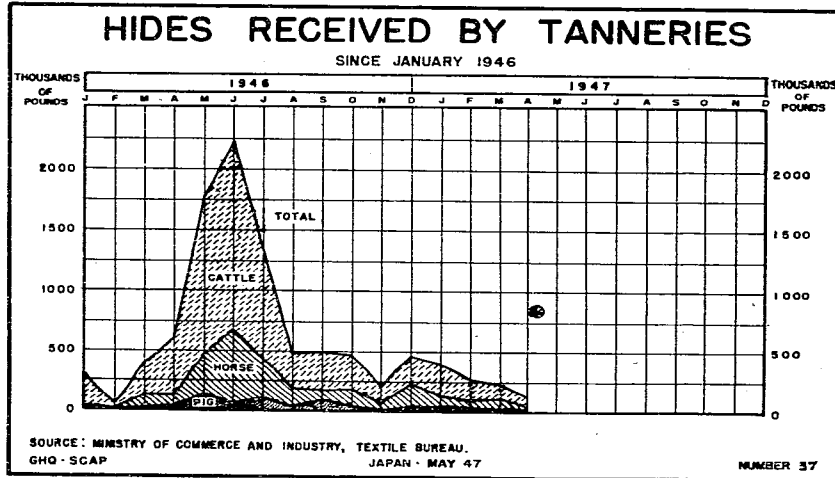
#### RUBBER MANUFACTURING

21. Preliminary reports for April show consumption of 896 metric tons of crude rubber in the manufacture of rubber goods. Completed reports for March show consumption of 1,319 metric tons.

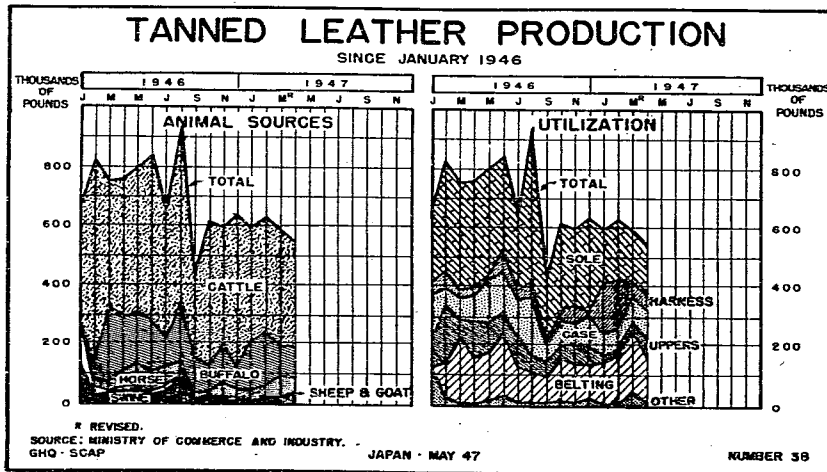


**LEATHER MANUFACTURING**

22. The new leather allocation system was slow in getting into full operation during April. This and the low official prices for hides caused a drop of 110,000 pounds in hides received by tanneries.



Production of tanned leather in April dropped approximately 47,000 pounds because of the slow movement of hides.



Production of 581,000 pounds of leather goods in April was a 31-percent decrease below March production. The decrease was attributed by manufacturers to misunderstanding of the new allocation procedure, which slowed up the procurement of leather.

23. Manufacturers reported that 333,950 pounds of leather, principally sole and belting, were produced in April from hides released from former Japanese military stocks.

**AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT**

24. Raw material shortages continued to limit operations as

April production of agricultural implements showed little change.  
 \* The 186 reporting plants employed 16,661 persons.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

<u>Product</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Baling press	0	103
Barley cleaner	641	292
Barley-press roller	469	555
Cultivating hoe	1,720	1,582
Farm cart	415	377
Fern fan	101	17
Fertilizer grinder	140	0
Floss remover	400	986
Flour-milling machine	287	231
Fork	16,900	27,292
Grain fan	2,501	2,121
Grain screen	265	100
Harrow	2,280	3,111
Hoe	73,506	66,718
Mower	8	0
Plow	20,943	22,151
Pruning shears	600	500
Radish grater	0	820
Rice huller	1,221	1,187
Rice polisher	735	884
Ridge scoop	1,341	2,140
Root cutter	0	10
Scattering scoop	10,680	8,798
Sickle	214,954	243,781
Simple weeder	2,060	4,100
Sowing machine	100	200
Sprayer	16,300	7,400
Straw cutter	820	860
Straw cutter with feeder	5,834	6,881
Straw-mat machine	755	689
Straw-rope maker	7,203	6,505
Straw-softening machine	312	424
Stump puller	0	10
Tea-leaf finishers	74	106
Tea-leaf shears	1,400	300
Thresher	6,994	6,064
Tobacco dryer	18	77
Vertical pump	140	260
Vermicelli machine	95	0
Weeder	31,868	39,192

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

HANDICRAFTS

25. Shortages of raw materials retarded production of most handicraft industries. Shell, lacquer and ivory, critically short materials, are on the import program for 1947.

### Silverware

26. April output of silverware increased slightly over March. Forty-eight factories with 1,599 employees were in operation.

#### SILVERWARE PRODUCTION (dozens)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Spoons	50,861	54,083
Forks	21,057	21,802
Knives	8,795	9,261

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### Lacquerware

27. Production in April increased generally over the previous month, with 4,130 operating factories employing 10,192 people.

#### LACQUERWARE PRODUCTION (pieces)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Tables (Japanese)	32,730	19,155
Tables (other)	6,930	88,457
Bowls (soup)	161,250	107,348
Bowls (other)	23,190	29,540
Trays	49,330	58,012
Boxes	33,820	35,519
Plates	104,720	85,114
Saucers	77,800	88,457
Chopsticks (pairs)	191,100	363,880
Others	5,125	55,601

SOURCE: Union of All-Japan Lacquerware Manufacturers.

### Pearls

28. Six factories were in operation in April with 173 employees.

#### PEARL PRODUCTION (pieces)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Necklaces	6,583	7,164
Finger rings	230	202
Earrings (sets)	22	95

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries Bureau.

### Buttons

29. Total button production in April increased 1.4 percent to 65,170,000. The 54 operating factories employed 2,569 persons.

Umbrellas

30. A total of 103 factories employing 1,191 persons produced 31,380 western-style umbrellas. Shortage of textiles retarded production.

Factories totaling 1,222 with 24,225 employees turned out 109,662 Japanese umbrellas. Shortages of drying oil and Japanese paper were production bottlenecks.

Toys

31. Twenty-five new factories began operating in April, making a total of 1,483. Production was 3,332,679 pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

32. Production of Japanese typewriters, the major product of the industry, declined due primarily to lack of tin plate and rubber for platens. Output of calculating machines, mimeographs and cash registers increased. During April 24 plants were in operation.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Japanese typewriters	651	511
Teletypewriters	60	54
Calculating machines	151	190
Mimeographs	1,033	2,210
Files for mimeographs	2,000	3,000
Blueprinting machines	0	4
Cash registers	20	25
Time recorders	0	38

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

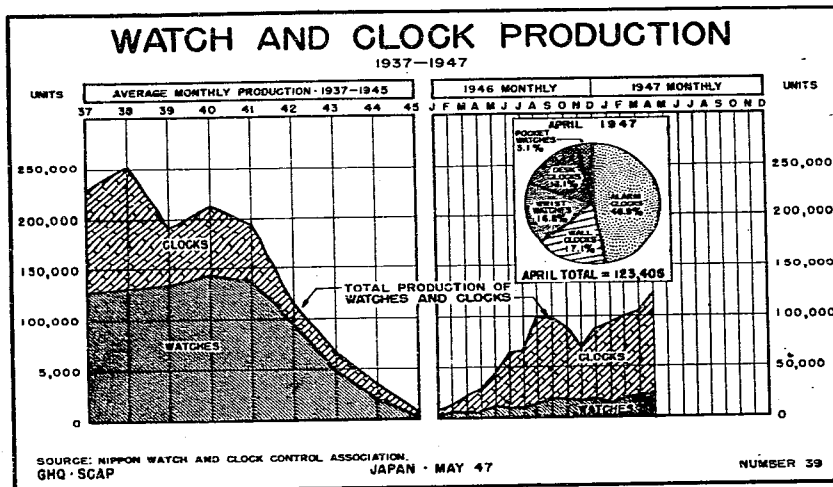
Cosmetics and Dentifrices

33. The 203 reporting cosmetic factories employed 4,652 persons and produced cosmetics valued at ¥ 56,534,765 in April. The 18 operating dentifrice plants, employing 1,639 persons, produced 544,224 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 5,006,860 and 75,960 kilograms of semipaste valued at ¥ 5,886,900.

Watches and Clocks

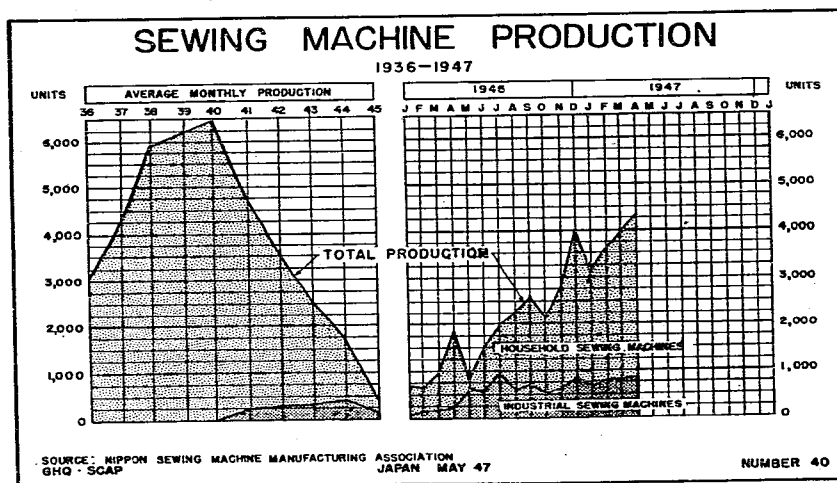
34. Watch and clock production in April continued to increase, reaching a new postwar high of 123,406 units. The 34 operating plants employed 12,439 persons.





#### Home-type Sewing Machines

35. Output of home-type sewing machines increased 13.6 per cent in April over the preceding month as the electric power supply became more abundant.



#### SEWING MACHINE PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Bobbin case	17,460	6,250
Shuttle	7,090	7,456
Other	116,452	136,605

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

Light-metal Consumer Goods

36. Production of cast aluminum household utensils in April increased 309 tons to 1,288. The aluminum sheet products industry reported a slight decrease in output during April.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS  
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cast household utensils	979	1,288
Other cast products	<u>560</u>	<u>568</u>
Total	1,559	1,856
Forged household utensils	310	297
Other forged products	<u>160</u>	<u>144</u>
Total	470	441

SOURCE: Light Metal Council.

Phonographs and Records

37. Phonograph record production continued its upward trend, increasing from 406,672 in March to 488,764 in April. Output of phonographs declined slightly to 2,685 machines; several new plants are preparing to start production.

Matches

38. April match production dropped to 12,357 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes), a decrease of 26 percent. The Japan Match Industrial Company reported paper and glue as the main shortages.

SECTION 5

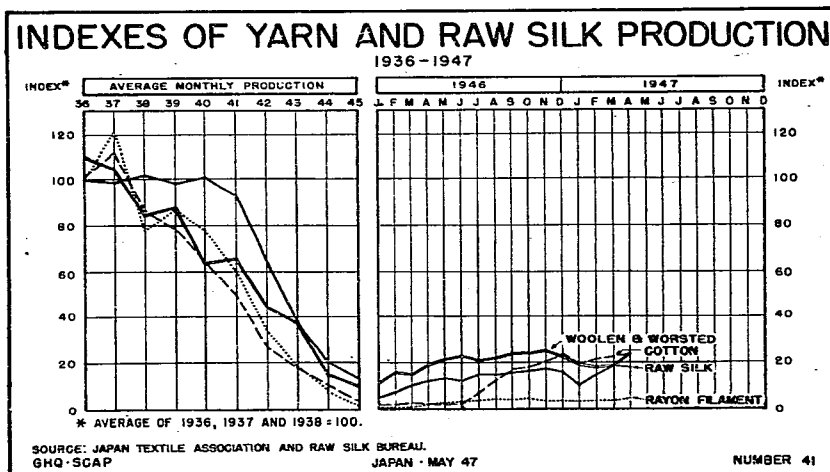
TEXTILES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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1. The Japan Textile Association was reorganized in April along the lines of American industrial associations and renamed the Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

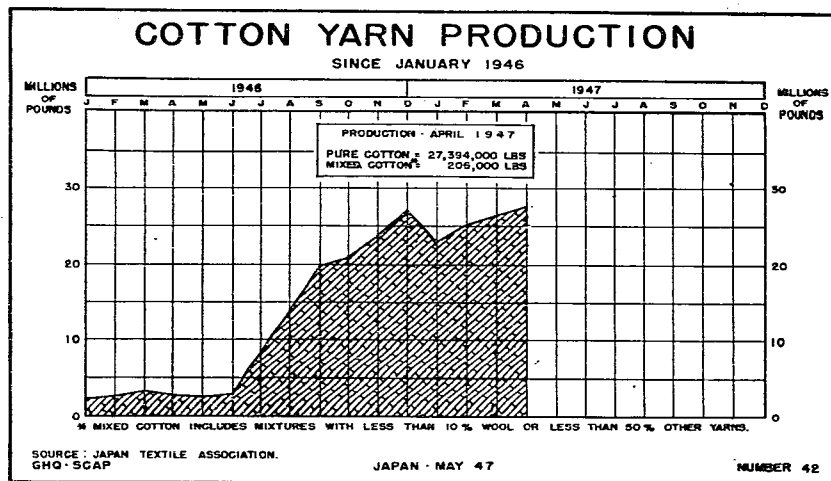
2. The normal seasonal upswing of production in most branches of the textile industry continued through April. The increased supplies of electric power, fuel and labor which are available in the spring months were the principal factors in the expansion of all phases of mill operations with the exception of raw silk production.



COTTON

Spinning

3. Production of cotton yarns increased in April to a new postwar peak of 27,394,000 pounds, compared with 26,356,000 in March.



**YARN STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
<b>Pure cotton</b>		
Spinners	41,096	44,011
Independent cotton weavers	13,974 <sup>a/</sup>	15,313
In dealers' hands	532	475
<b>Mixed yarns <sup>b/</sup></b>		
Spinners	211	380
Independent cotton weavers	549 <sup>a/</sup>	474
In dealers' hands	98	156

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes 1/3 rayon staple, 1/2 rayon staple and other mixtures.

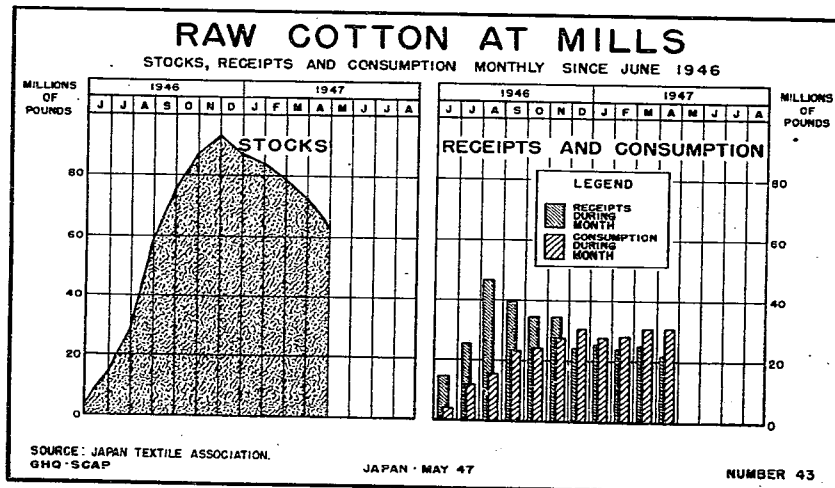
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

4. A new cotton spinning mill, which began operations in April, produced 20,241 pounds of 20s yarn. The mill has 16,800 spindles installed of which 4,730 were operable and 1,388 were operating in April.

Supplies

5. Raw cotton stocks showed a general decrease in April;

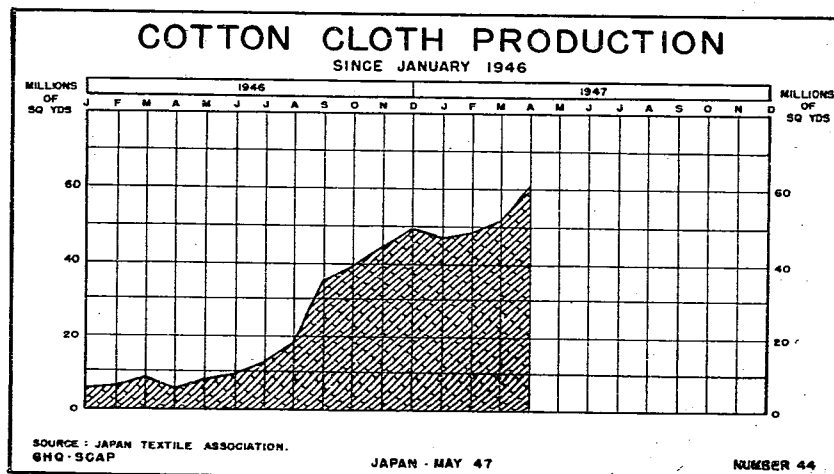
receipts fell from 24,692,000 pounds (revised) in March to 21,332,000 in April, consumption from 31,115,000 pounds to 31,091,000, and stocks on hand at the end of the month from 72,718,000 pounds (revised) to 62,950,000.



6. As of 30 April 48 ships carrying 870,525 bales of raw cotton had arrived in Japan since the beginning of the Commodity Credit Corporation program in June 1946. Of this amount 158 bales have been reported short-landed and 616,027 bales have been released for processing; the remainder was in transit or interim storage.

Weaving

7. Distribution of yarns to independent weavers for the fulfillment of the export program was the principal factor in the expanded production of cotton fabrics. April output was 60,962,000 square yards, an increase of 9,239,000 over March.



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

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Weavers <u>a/</u>	88,946 <u>b/</u>	90,390
Independent weavers	63,246 <u>b/</u>	65,282
<b>Cloth Distribution Company</b>		
Receipts	1,999	3,954
Disposition	3,919 <u>b/</u>	9,784
Month-end stocks	17,740 <u>c/</u>	11,910

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

b/ Revised.

c/ Includes 3,485,130 square yards added, based on annual physical inventories.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Japan Cloth Company.

Machinery

8. Operating spindles increased by 137,736 and operating looms to 68,857.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Installed	2,722,044	2,769,160	115,674	120,439
Operable	2,595,240	2,628,174	107,611	113,035
Operating <u>b/</u>	2,138,606	2,276,342	43,631	68,857

a/ Revised.

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

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

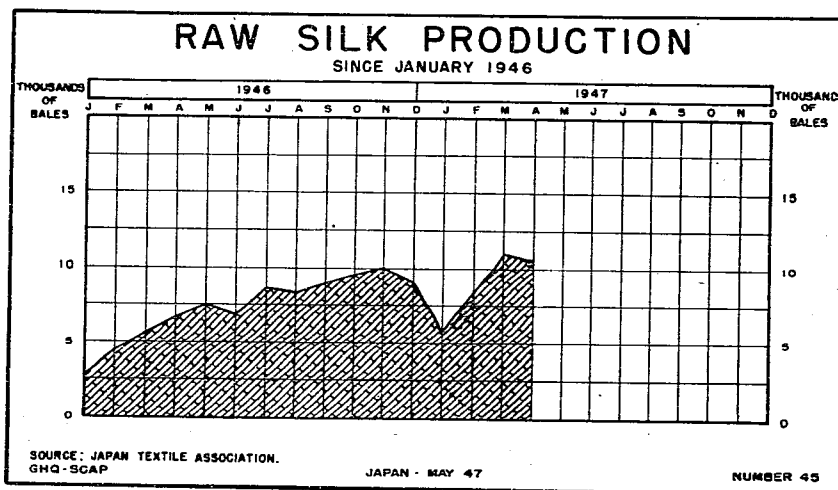
SILK

Reeling

9. The reduction of 420 bales in April raw silk production was the single exception to the general seasonal upswing of the textile industries.

10. Distributing agencies held 123,416 bales of silk at the end of April of which 85,508 bales were earmarked for export, as shown in chart, top of opposite page.

11. Twenty-eight cocoon-testing houses produced 75 bales of raw silk during April in addition to the quantities reeled by the commercial filatures. Twenty-four testing houses reeled 81 bales in March.

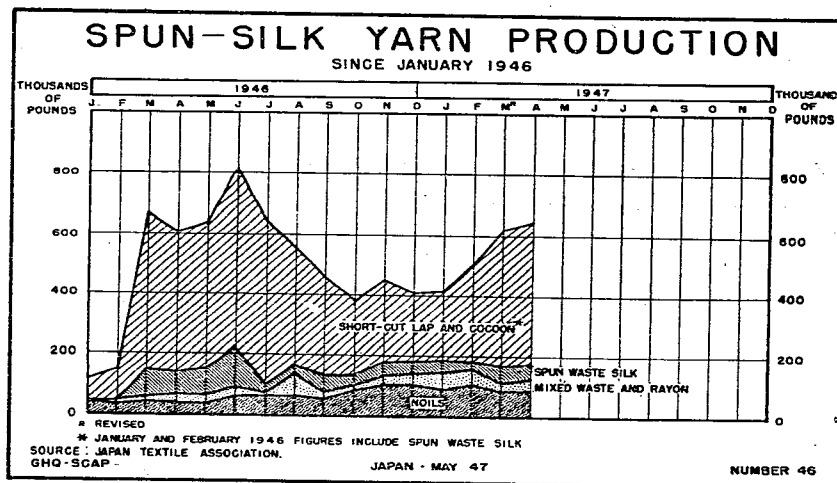


**Cocoon Stocks**

12. April consumption of cocoons was 11,045,000 pounds, leaving a month-end stock of 83,655,000 pounds, fresh weight, of reelable cocoons.

**Spinning**

13. Spun-silk yarn production increased from 624,000 pounds (revised) in March to 653,000 pounds in April.



**SPUN-SILK YARN STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Spun waste silk	529 <u>a/</u>	557
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	169	170
Silk noils	264 <u>a/</u>	242
Cut staple	1,503 <u>a/</u>	1,629

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

14. The waste-silk spinners attributed the decrease in stocks of raw material to the protracted delay in the establishment of ceiling prices for reeling wastes.

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

	<u>Consumption</u>		<u>Stocks</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Waste silk	231	361	2,623	2,454
Cut staple	376 <u>b/</u>	552	6,874 <u>b/</u>	6,553

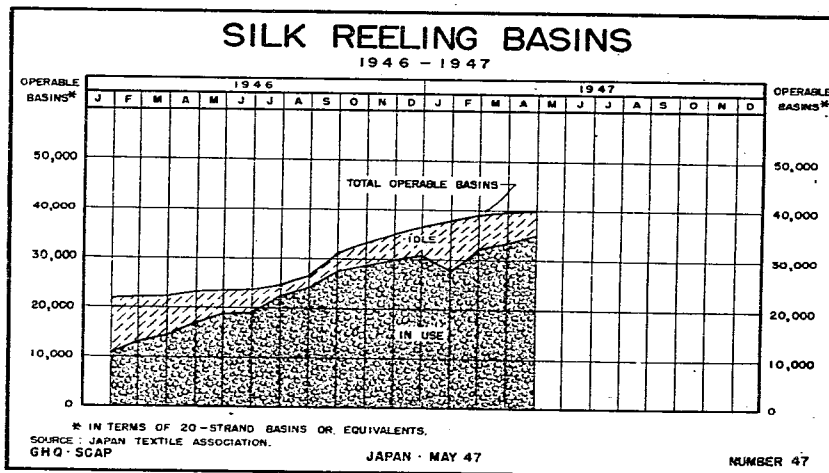
a/ Computed at boiling stage, before spinning.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

15. There were 34,554 silk reeling basins in operation at the end of April compared with 33,115 at the end of March.

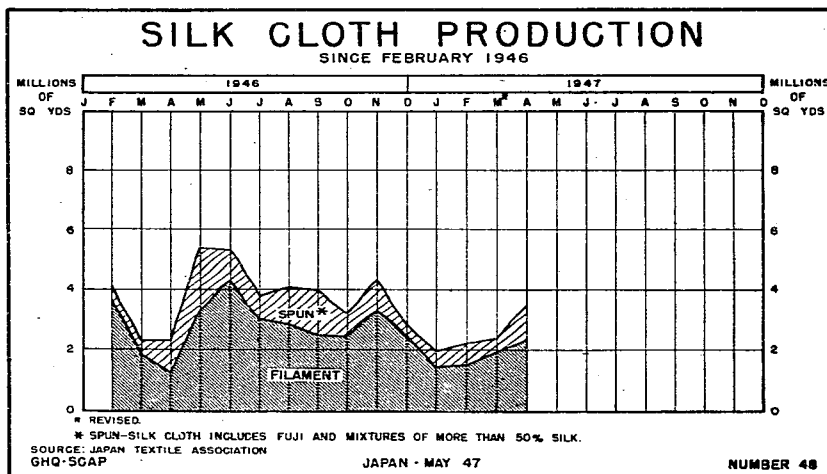




16. There were 99,830 silk-staple spindles operating at the end of April compared with 81,534 (revised) at the end of March, but there were 898 fewer silk-noil spindles operating.

Weaving

17. April output of silk fabric was 2,325,000 square yards in April compared with 1,954,000 in March. Production of fuji silk and other fabrics amounted to 1,242,000 square yards, an increase of 771,000 square yards over the revised March figure.



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

	31 March	30 April
Silk	14,568 <sup>a/</sup>	12,641
Fuji silk and others	3,030 <sup>a/</sup>	3,669
Silk (Cloth Distribution Company)		
Receipts	8,821	3,166
Disposition	13,190	1,827
Month-end stocks	28,568	29,907

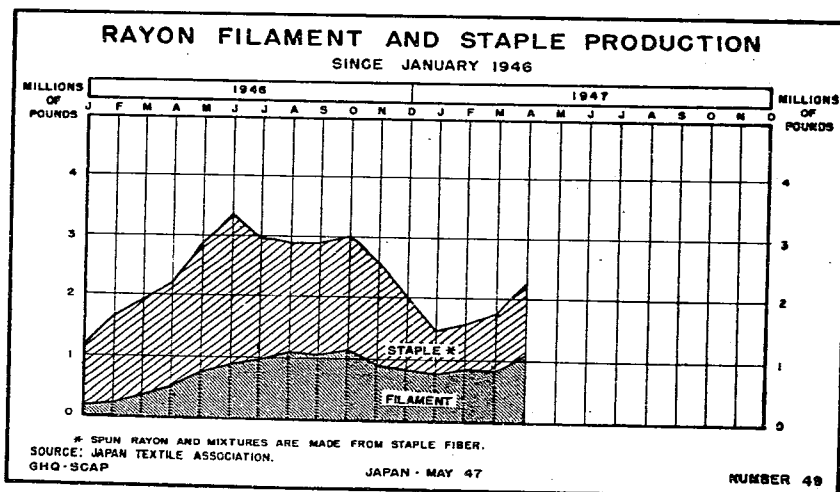
<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Japan Cloth Company.

RAYON

Filament and Staple Production

18. Output of filament rayon was 1,084,000 pounds in April compared with 823,000 in March, and rayon staple production increased from 945,000 pounds in March to 1,140,000 in April.



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

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Rayon mills	3,858	3,160
Weavers	4,754	4,399
Other manufacturers	1,548 <u>a/</u>	1,502

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

19. Although rayon pulp production increased about 50 percent in April over March, mill receipts decreased from 1,454 metric tons in March to 1,369 in April due to transportation difficulties. Month-end stocks increased slightly from 1,237 metric tons in March to 1,293 in April.

20. Receipts of caustic soda increased slightly from 868 tons in March to 877 in April, but deliveries were still inadequate to meet current operating needs.

Spinning

21. There were 1,060,000 pounds of rayon staple yarn produced in April compared with 997,000 (revised) in March.

**SPUN-RAYON YARN STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

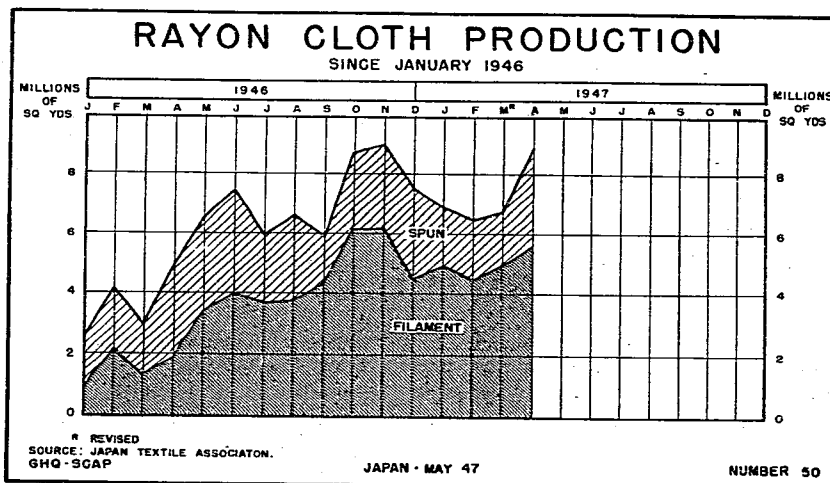
	<u>31 March <u>a/</u></u>	<u>30 April</u>
Spinners	5,237	5,117
Independent weavers	3,110	3,219
In dealers' hands	20	20

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

22. Rayon weavers produced 5,623,000 square yards of filament fabric and 3,267,000 square yards of spun-rayon cloth in April, compared with 4,870,000 (revised) and 1,831,000 (revised) respectively in March.



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

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
<b>Mills</b>		
Rayon	28,272	27,490
Spun rayon	8,241 <sup>a/</sup>	9,092
<b>Cloth Distribution Company</b>		
Rayon		
Receipts	794	286
Distribution	1,286	1,280
Month-end stock	10,186	9,192
Spun rayon		
Receipts	1,090	3,791
Distribution	2,213	7,197
Month-end stock	15,746	12,340

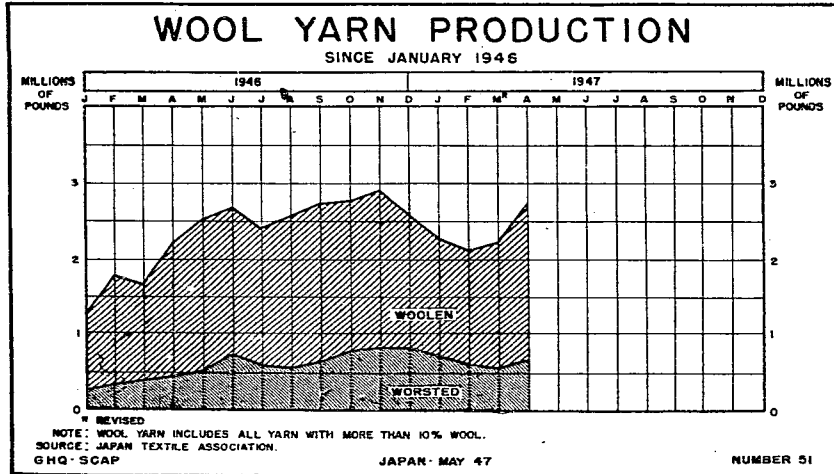
<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association and Japan Cloth Company.

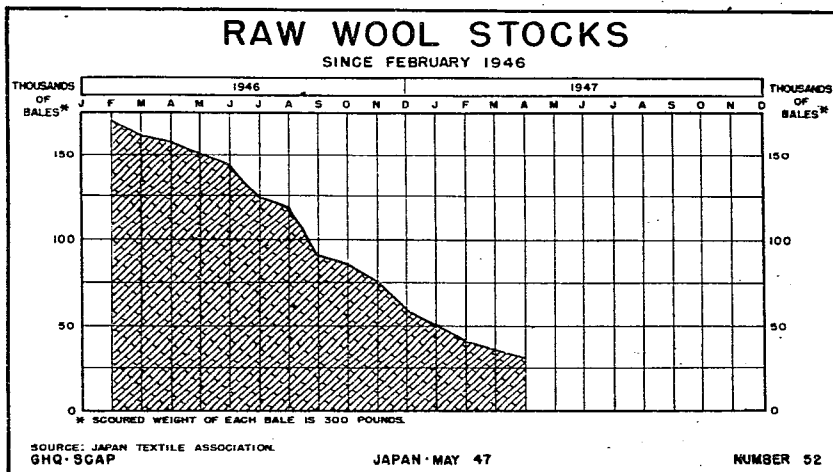
WOOL

Spinning

23. Production of worsted yarn, largely for the weaving of export fabrics, amounted to 675,000 pounds, compared with 567,000 (revised) in March. Woolen yarn production, used largely for domestic distribution in mixtures with rayon and other fibers, amounted to 2,073,000, compared with 1,671,000 (revised) in March.



24. The weavers consumed 5,151 bales of raw wool in April which reduced month-end stocks from 36,369 bales at the end of March to 31,218 bales on 30 April.



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

	<u>31 March a/</u>	<u>30 April</u>
<b>Woolen</b>		
Spinners	2,777	2,772
Weavers	1,323	1,501
<b>Worsted</b>		
Spinners	1,834	1,916
Weavers	266	374

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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

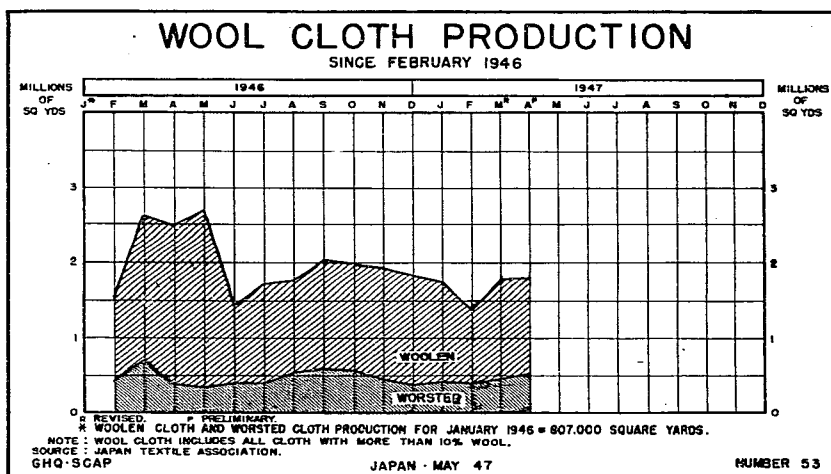
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
<b>Month's consumption</b>		
Woolen	492	516
Worsted	348	258
<b>Month-end stocks in mills</b>		
Woolen	4,624 <i>b/</i>	4,108
Worsted	832	574
Wool waste	9,213 <i>b/</i>	9,065
Camel and goat hair	1,546 <i>b/</i>	1,516
Miscellaneous	7,190 <i>b/</i>	6,753

*a/* Scoured weight.  
*b/* Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

25. Worsted fabric output totaled 504,000 square yards in April compared with 464,000 (revised) in March, and woolen fabric production was 1,299,000 square yards against 1,297,000 (revised).



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

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
<b>Mills</b>		
Woolen	2,710 <i>a/</i>	3,071
Worsted	887 <i>a/</i>	988
<b>Cloth Distribution Company</b>		
Receipts	338	1,658
Distribution	686	248
Month-end stocks	1,402 <i>a/</i>	2,812

*a/* Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Japan Cloth Company.

Machinery

26. The seasonal expansion in the industry was reflected in slight increases in operating machinery.

SPINNING MACHINERY

	<u>Wool Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Installed	442	442	421,669	413,197
Operable	412	414	364,445	357,329
Operating b/	215	264	84,760	100,848

a/ Revised.

b/ Operating spindles converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Installed	10,641	10,823
Operable	10,357	10,469
Operating	3,298	3,865

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND EAST FIBERS

Spinning and Twisting

27. April cordage production showed a 23-percent gain over March while there was a moderate increase in flax and ramie spinning. Jute yarn output decreased due to continued shortages of raw materials.

SPINNING PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	829 a/	977
Ramie and China grass	333	389
Jute	179	137

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Flax	2,377 a/	2,609
Ramie and China grass	862 a/	829
Jute	278	251
Rope	1,829	1,712
Cord	1	0
Fish-net twine	151	161

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Raw Materials

28. Receipts by the twisting mills of raw cordage fibers increased in April but stocks of ramie fiber dropped sharply since imports have not been authorized and receipts from domestic production are not expected until later in the season.

#### RAW MATERIALS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Consumed</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Sisal	514	39	163	390
Jute	1,486	63	111	1,438
Ramie and China grass	244	51	120	175
Flax	5,060 a/	2,662	2,128	5,594
Hemp				
Domestic	5,635	745	1,133	5,247
Manchurian	1,193 a/	358	311	1,240
Manila	598	143	208	533
Maolan b/	932	838	804	966
Bamboo	372	105	34	443

a/ Revised.

b/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Spindles

29. There was an increase in the number of spindles operating in all sections of fiber spinning except jute.

#### SPINDLES OPERATING

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	38,214 a/	40,942
Ramie and hemp	20,244	22,037
Jute	3,230	2,454

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Weaving

30. Production of flax fabrics increased 37½ percent over March but jute weaving remained at a standstill due to dwindling yarn stocks.

**CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Flax	956	1,314	1,925	2,135
Ramie and hemp	323	385	1,410 a/	769
Jute	28	28	8	16

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

31. Weavers placed 777 flax looms in operation in April.

LOOMS OPERATING

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax, hemp and ramie	2,008 a/	2,785
Jute	26	27

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Other Products

32. Oakum production amounted to 20,000 pounds in April.

33. Thirty-five thousand pounds of linen fire hose were produced in April compared with 34,000 pounds in March. Stocks of manufactured hose on hand at the end of April amounted to 37,000 pounds, a gain of 5,000 pounds over March.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production

34. Production of throstle-spun yarns increased from 154,000 pounds (revised) in March to 484,000 in April and the 41,000 pounds of reprocessed yarn spun in April was the first production in this branch since November. Spinners who normally manufacture these yarns had been shifting to pure cotton for export.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	711	755
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	137	116
Cotton spinners	69	140
Others	61	28
Other yarns		
Spinners	485	561
Independent weavers	118	103

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



### Cloth Production

35. Production of throstle fabrics was 423,000 square yards in April compared with 379,000 in March but this was more than offset by the drop of 516,000 square yards in reprocessed cloth output to 226,000 square yards in April. Independent weavers were shifting to the weaving of cotton goods for export.

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

	<u>31 March a/</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Throstle	561	591
Reprocessed	356	277
Others (mixed)	493	474

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Machinery

36. Minor increases were made in installed, operable and operating spindles.

#### THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Installed	1,106,018	1,115,568
Operable	953,446	975,242
Operating	822,784	828,214

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### KNIT GOODS

37. There was a general increase in production in all branches of the knitting industry and rayon hosiery was added to the list of articles being manufactured for export. Production of cotton singlets for export increased from 83,842 dozen in March to 141,158 dozen in April.

#### KNIT-GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of dozen)

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Distribution</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Underwear	190	266 a/	223	228	261
Outerwear	13	26	20	14	32
Stockings b/	188	948	228	163	1,013
Gloves b/	48	127	87	87	127

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of dozen pairs.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

38. Consumption exceeded receipts of yarn by the mills with the exception of cotton yarns for both export and domestic manufacture.

**YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>On Hand</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	727	949	723	953
Mixed cotton	62	59	29	92
Rayon	837	145	192	790
Spun rayon	171	20	68	123
Raw silk	141	15	23	133
Spun waste silk	34	1	6	29
Cut silk staple	32	9	11	30
Woolen	964	109	293	780
Others	72	7	45	34

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

39. There was a general increase in all types of knitting machines in operation.

**KNITTING MACHINES IN OPERATION**

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Warp	90	94
Circular	2,420	2,698
Flat	2,994	3,041
Flat for gloves	1,785	2,182
Hosiery	4,931	5,178

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**SEWING GOODS**

40. There was an increase in production of work, street and house clothing and kimonos in April, but the output of underwear, secondary-school uniforms and tabi dropped sharply.

**MANUFACTURED GOODS PRODUCTION**  
(thousands of pieces)

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Distribution</u> <u>April</u>
Ready-made clothing			
Work	800	1,027	3,514
Street and house	573	1,144	1,258
Kimonos	92	265	265
Underwear	1,523	1,083	1,192
Elementary school uniforms	187	361	2,126
Secondary-school uniforms	141	92	108
Tabi (pairs)	3,681	1,614	1,614
Bedding (sets of 3)	168	102	102
Mosquito nets	63	111	208
Hats	154	109	-

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	12,194 <u>a/</u>	4,126	3,710	12,610
Rayon	2,621	1,324	1,365	2,580
Spun rayon	6,679	2,148	1,806	7,021
Silk	3,030	1	158	2,873
Reprocessed	378	98	117	359
Woolen and worsted	3,599	937	975	3,561
Others	2,938 <u>a/</u>	788	1,213	2,513

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

41. There was a 20-percent increase in fish-netting production in April as a result of the seasonal increase in available power and labor. Twine and net showed a significant increase as a result of the receipt of sizing-material supplies.

**SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Distribution</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
<b>Fish netting</b>					
Cotton <u>a/</u>	1,655 <u>b/</u>	865 <u>b/</u>	1,997	2,000	862
Manila	123 <u>b/</u>	86 <u>b/</u>	149	122	113
Silk	4 <u>b/</u>	8 <u>b/</u>	7	9	6
<b>Sewing thread</b>					
Pure cotton	329	2,306 <u>b/</u>	355	402	2,259
Mixed cotton	0	12 <u>b/</u>	0	0	12
Silk	49	447	42	145	344
Rayon	35	57	11	25	43
Braid	61	177 <u>b/</u>	80	66	191
Fringe	5	86	3	16	73
Tape	101	463	104	140	427
Twine and net	30 <u>b/</u>	34 <u>b/</u>	47	37	44
Lace	9	100	8	9	99

a/ Including twine.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 April</u>
Cotton				
Pure	5,497	2,406	2,457	5,446
Mixed	388	1	12	377
Raw silk	601	2	40	563
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	710	110	109	711
Spun rayon	119	4	12	111
Reprocessed	5	0	1	4
Throstle	34	8	2	40
Manila hemp	71	141	128	84
Others	32	0	1	31

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

42. There were significant increases in the quantities of goods being dyed and finished for export, but the smaller quantities of fabrics being processed for domestic distribution reduced the total gains.

CLOTH PROCESSED  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 March</u> a/	<u>Processed</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Processed</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Client</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	8,142	6,645	6,087	6,872	7,357
Spun rayon	6,617	4,070	4,178	5,345	5,450
Silk	6,836	5,071	5,426	5,490	6,772
Rayon	8,616	4,813	4,886	6,245	7,257
Linen and ramie	2,098	787	1,269	1,126	2,241

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Mills reporting	220	221
Mills operating	174	170
Machines operating		
Boilers	240	286
Tenters	227	261
Driers	318	374
Printers	17	23
Napping machines	102	105

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation . . . . .	1
Rail Transportation. . . . .	2
Water Transportation . . . . .	4
Electric Power . . . . .	6
Gas Industry . . . . .	15

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Although there was a serious decline in production of new vehicles and repair parts, the purchase of surplus trucks from the Foreign Liquidation Commission considerably improved conditions in the motor transport industry, increasing the number of operable trucks and buses in April.

MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY

	<u>Trucks</u>		<u>Buses</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Operable	49,653	51,378	7,185	7,604
Deadlined	<u>27,626</u>	<u>27,571</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>4,422</u>
Total	77,279	78,949	11,776	12,026

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

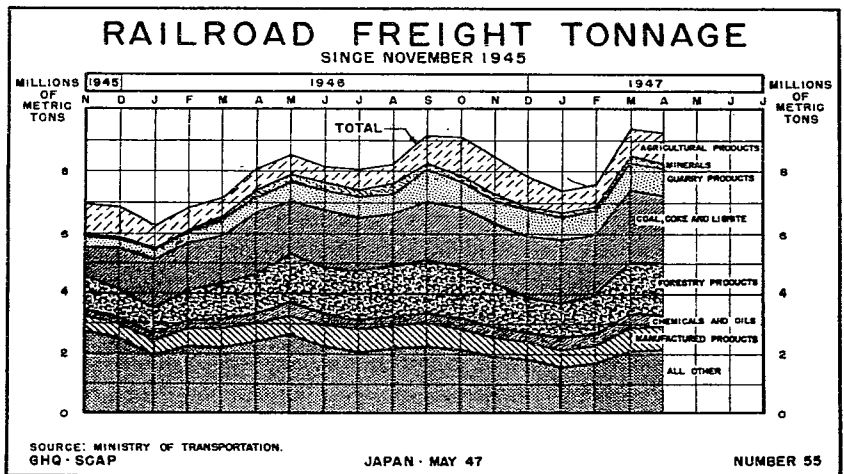
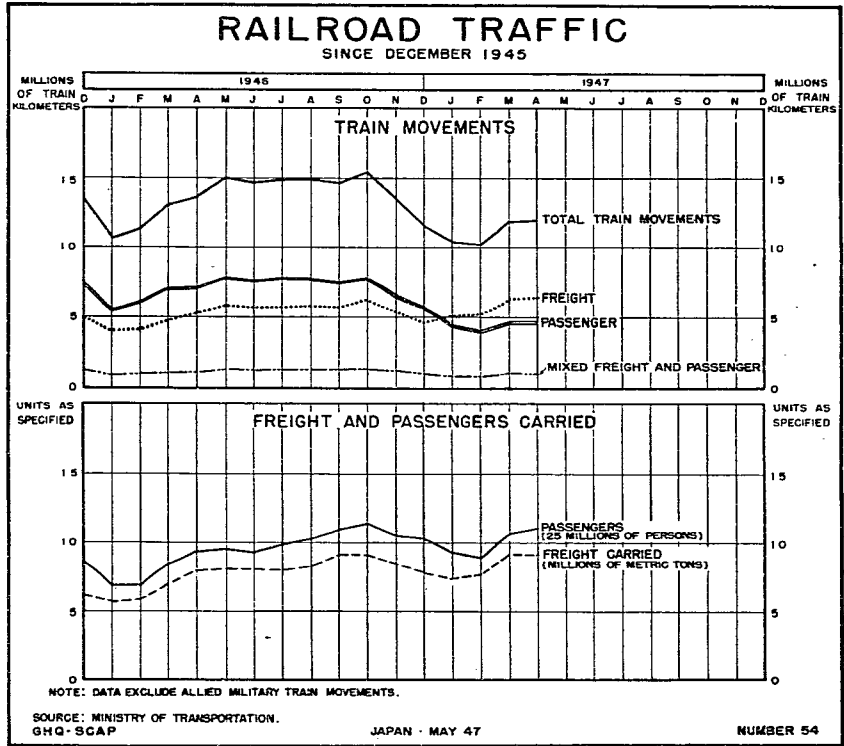
2. The total number of passengers carried on government rail-ways in April was 276,163,667, an increase of 2.7 percent over March. Total train kilometers operated in April decreased slightly to 11,966,220 exclusive of Allied train movements. See chart, top of following page.

3. Railway freight tonnage decreased by 145,000 metric tons to 9,288,500 in April, as shown in the second chart, next page.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

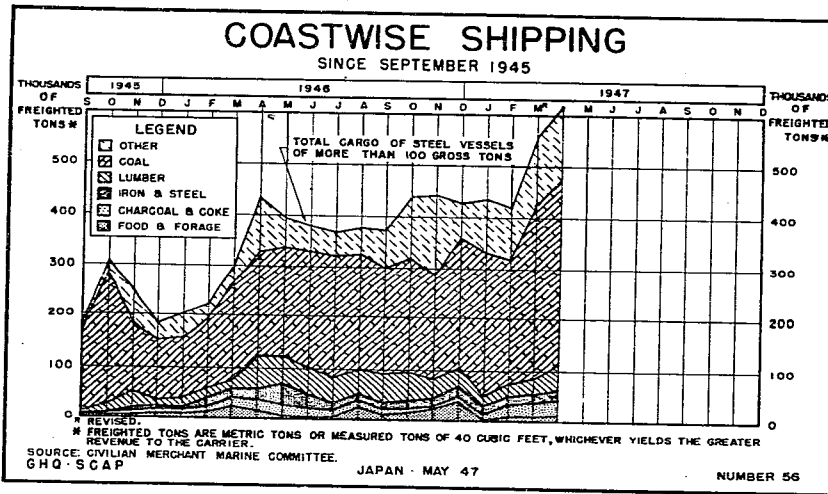
4. Tonnage carried in coastwise merchant shipping in steel vessels of more than 100 gross tons increased to 618,235 freight tons in April, as shown in the chart on page 131.

5. Shipments to China during April increased to 32,897 metric tons from the March figure of 19,826; shipments to Korea decreased from 87,745 to 82,729 metric tons.

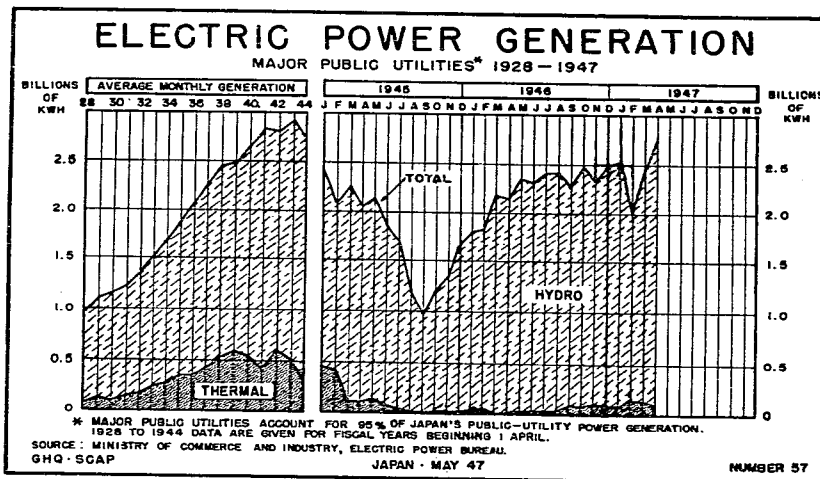


ELECTRIC POWER

6. The total electric power generated in April was 2,728,180,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 295,639,000 or 12.2 percent over March but 6.4 percent less than the predicted 2,914,000,000 kilowatt hours.



Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,635,260,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for 92,920,000.



7. Due to inadequate hydroelectric generating equipment to take care of sudden increases in water supply, the equivalent of 4,900,000 kilowatt hours of water daily was spilled away as surplus. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants in Honshu and Hokkaido was slightly above the average flow for the same period during the last 10 years.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO NATURAL-FLOW-TYPE POWER PLANTS <sup>a/</sup>  
(thousands of kilowatts)

<u>District</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	88	85	103
Tohoku	145	141	103
Kanto	1,119	1,064	105
Kansai	1,458	1,432	102
Chugoku	173	168	103
Shikoku	86	114	75
Kyushu	<u>136</u>	<u>199</u>	68
Total	3,205	3,203	100

<sup>a/</sup> Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Electric Power Bureau.

8. Power restrictions legally expired 1 April except in Kyushu and Chugoku, but the following limited control was maintained in an attempt to balance distribution.

MAXIMUM POWER RESTRICTIONS <sup>a/</sup>  
April  
(percent of July-September average consumption)

<u>District b/</u>	<u>Essential Public Use</u>		<u>Industrial</u>		<u>Japanese Households</u>
	<u>and Coal Mining</u>	<u>Essential</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	
Hokkaido	-	-	10	-	-
Chugoku	-	10	30	20	20
Shikoku	10	20	50	20	20
Kyushu	10	20	50	20	20

<sup>a/</sup> Electric boilers totally restricted in all districts except Tohoku, Kanto and Kansai.

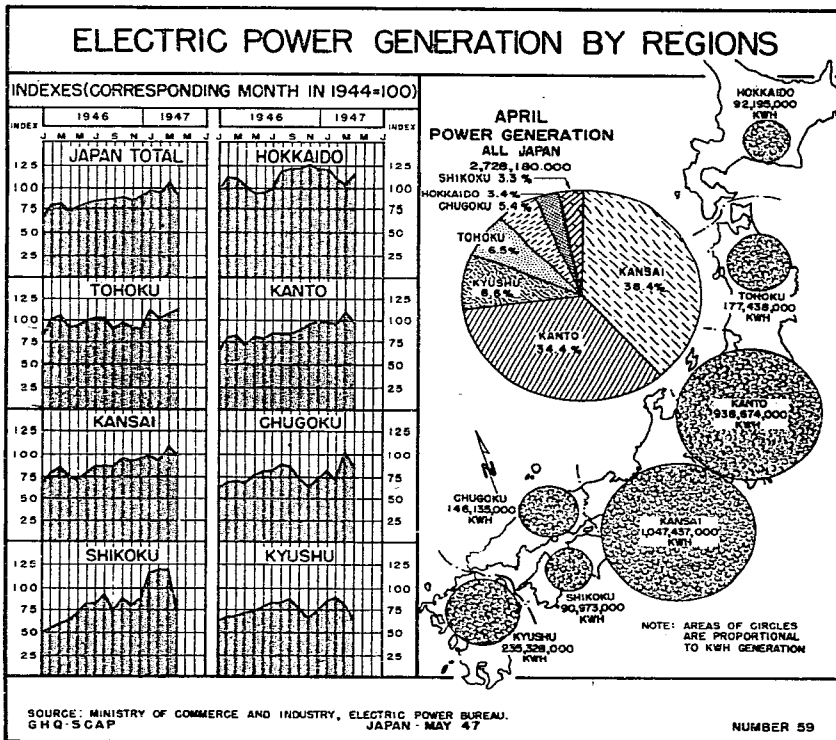
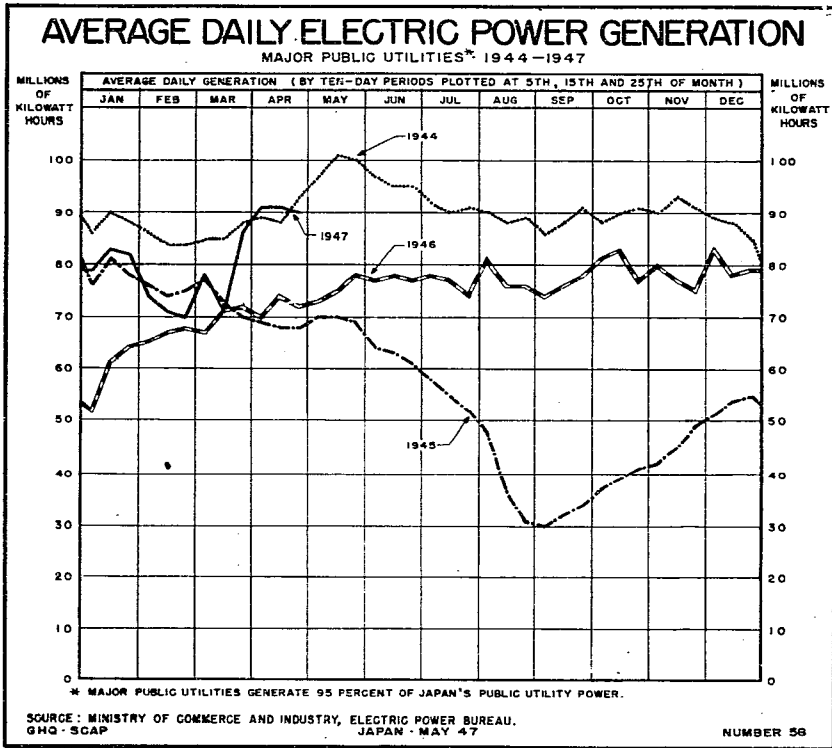
<sup>b/</sup> Three districts, Tohoku, Kanto and Kansai, had no power restrictions.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Electric Power Bureau.

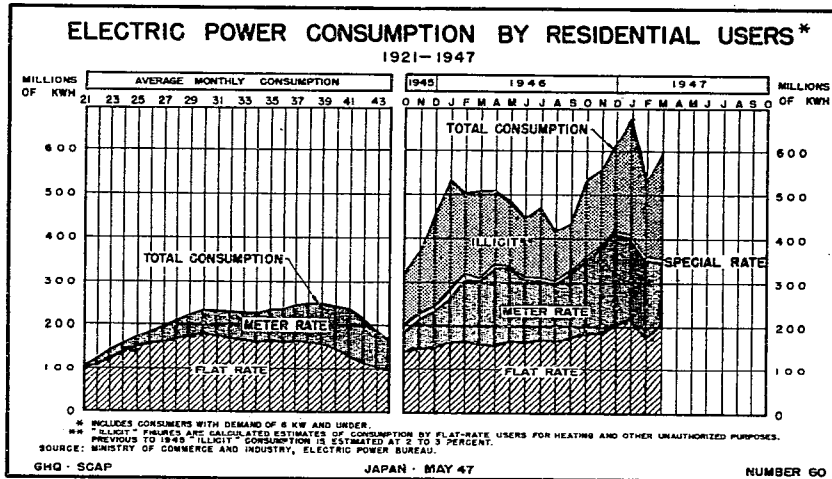
9. Daily power generation in April averaged 90,940,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 12,440,000 over March.

10. The Kanto and Kansai districts accounted for 1,986,111,000 kilowatt hours of the total April power consumption.

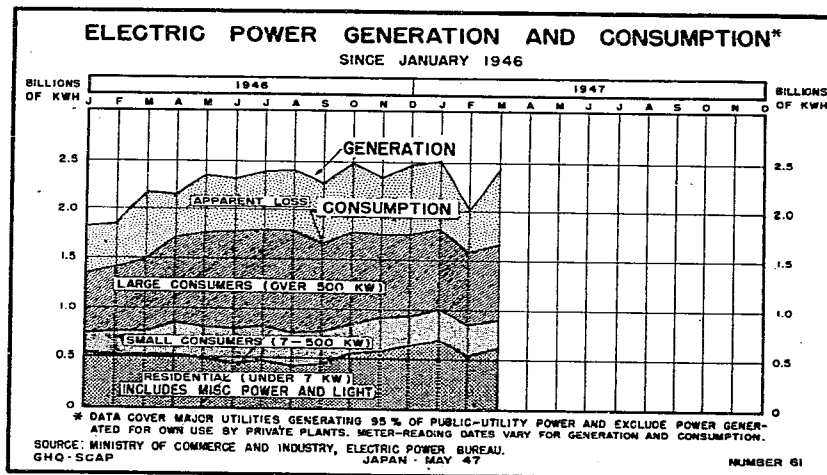




11. March consumption of electric power by residential users increased to 597,000,000 kilowatt hours.



12. Consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 756,000,000 kilowatt hours of the total March consumption. This represents an increase of 33,000,000 kilowatt hours over February.



13. The Electric Power Bureau estimated that the industry would produce 3,093,000,000 kilowatt hours in May, of which hydroelectric generation would account for 2,970,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Plant Construction

14. Fifteen hydroelectric projects were under construction in April. These projects will add 221,100 kilowatts to the system. A total capacity of 74,700 kilowatts has been completed at the sites and put into operation.

GAS INDUSTRY

15. The amount of gas produced on an average day during April was 1,209,210 cubic meters, 32.8 percent of plant capacity.

16. In Akita, Chiba, Niigata and Nagano, the four prefectures producing natural gas, daily production amounted to 29,599 cubic meters, 2.4 percent of Japan's total gas production.

17. The daily average amount of gas consumed in April, shown in the chart on next page, was 490,587 cubic meters domestically, 261,064 industrially, 162,761 for Occupation requirements and 35,363 in gas works. The total of 949,775 cubic meters represented an increase of 90,128 cubic meters or 10.5 percent over March.

18. The gas industry was allocated 100,000 tons of coal for May operations, of which 30,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product. Figures on coal consumption for the manufacture of gas in April follow.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS  
April  
(metric tons)

Allocation	95,000 a/
Deliveries	85,824
Stock on hand 31 March	10,094
Consumption	82,965
Stock on hand 30 April	12,953

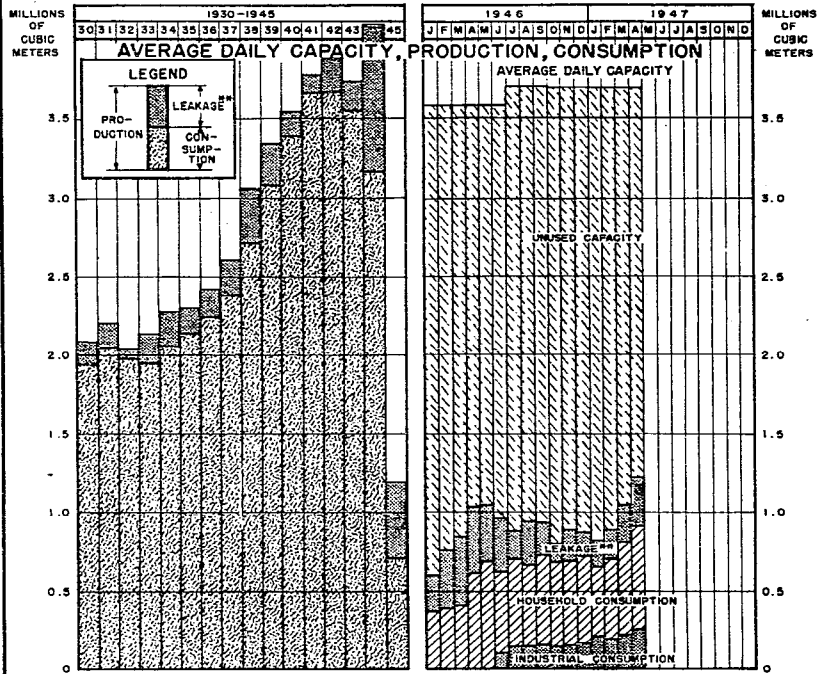
a/ Twenty thousand tons for manufacturing coke with gas as a by-product.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board, Gas Section.

19. Apparent loss through distribution leakage amounted to approximately 23.3 percent in April.

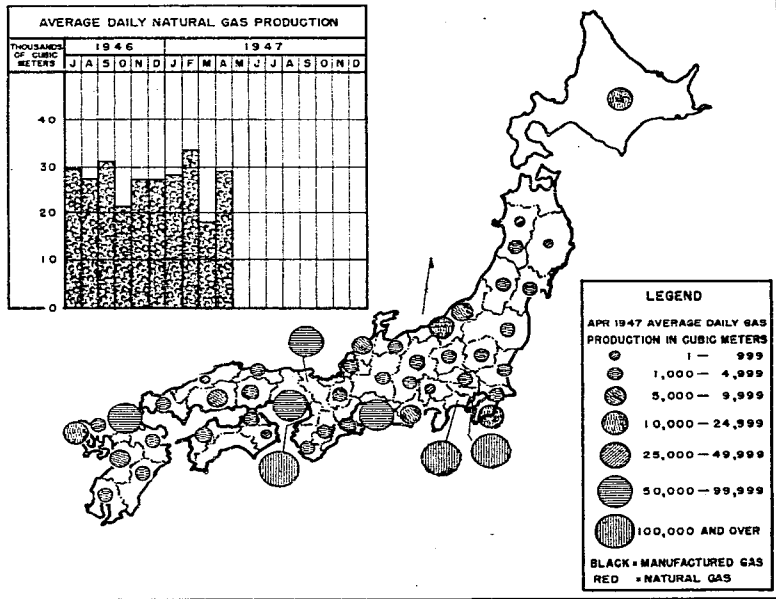
# GAS INDUSTRY\*

1930-1947



## APRIL GAS PRODUCTION

DAILY AVERAGE BY PREFECTURES



\* GAS PRODUCED FOR SALE ONLY. EXCLUDES GAS PRODUCED FOR OWN USE BY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.  
 \*\* LEAKAGE IS AN APPROXIMATION DERIVED BY SUBTRACTING CONSUMPTION FROM PRODUCTION FIGURES.  
 SOURCE: GAS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 47 NUMBER 62

**SECTION 7  
COMMUNICATIONS**

**C O N T E N T S**

	Paragraph
Administration . . . . .	1
Wire . . . . .	7
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Construction and Rehabilitation . . . . .	23
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Personnel . . . . .	39
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**ADMINISTRATION**

**Liquidation of the International Telecommunications Company**

1. Effective 25 May the Cabinet repealed the special law which created the International Telecommunications Company and all pertinent regulations and ordinances.

2. With the repeal of the law the Ministry of Communications took over actual operation of the Company's facilities, except for the Komae manufacturing plant which will operate under the Holding Company Liquidation Commission until a purchaser is found. The Ministry will pay the Company ¥ 1,200,000 per month rent until it purchases the properties involved.

The International Telecommunications Company's employees were taken into the Ministry of Communications without loss of grade or seniority rights. They have joined the government pension and mutual benefit systems.

3. The Ministry also completed its plan to own and operate the telephones and telegraph plant of the Japan Telephone Equipment Company, a subsidiary of the International Telecommunications Company.

**Organization of the Ministry of Communications**

4. Reflecting current expansion the Ministry elevated two communications operating divisions to bureaus on 1 May. The Shinetsu Division became the Nagano Bureau, controlling Nagano and Niigata Prefectures, and the Hokuriku Division became the Kanazawa Bureau, controlling Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures.

5. On 15 May the Ministry established a committee to study radio frequency regulations.

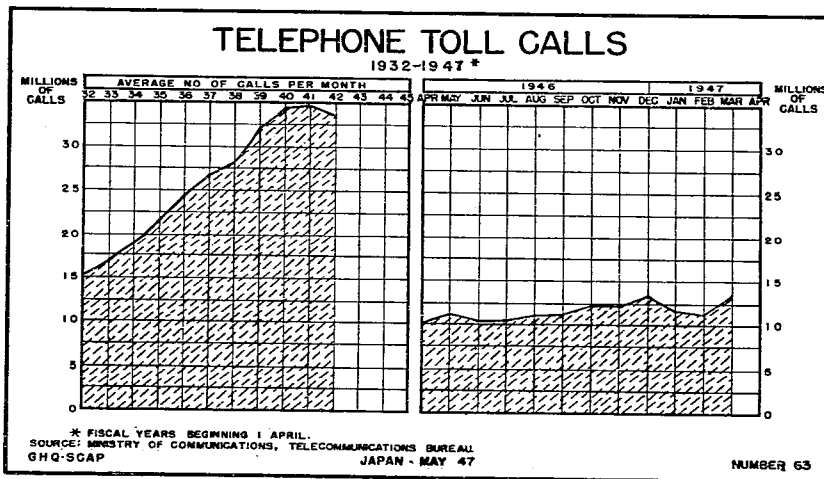
6. On 20 May the Telecommunications Coordinating Committee's Administrative Bureau became the Communications Bureau of the Economic Stabilization Board. Since the Economic Stabilization Board is a cabinet-level planning body for the entire Japanese economy, the change will strengthen the Telecommunications Committee.

WIRE

Domestic Telephone

7. A fire in Iida City on 21 April made about 950 telephones inoperable, limiting the rate of increase in the number of telephones in service to less than one percent. Note the two charts on the facing page.

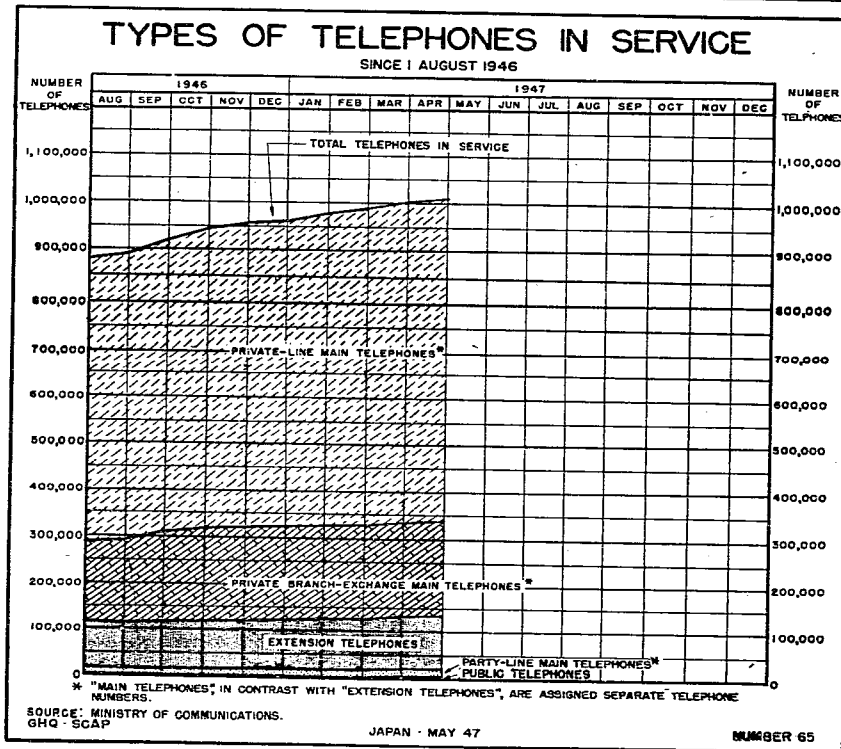
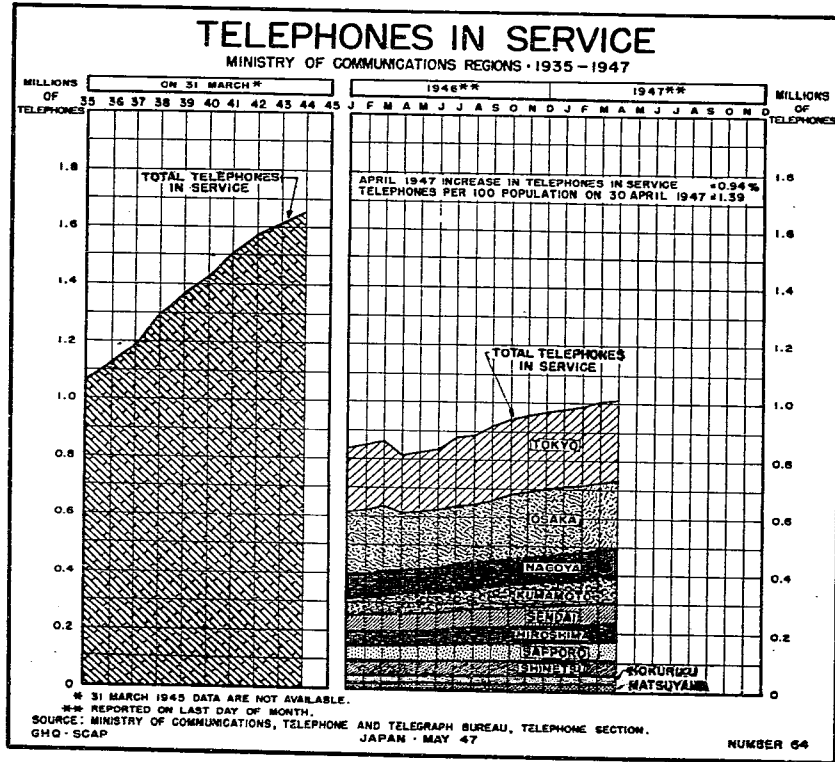
8. The number of domestic toll calls rose 21 percent in March to a post-surrender peak. Increases are usual at the end of the Japanese fiscal year.

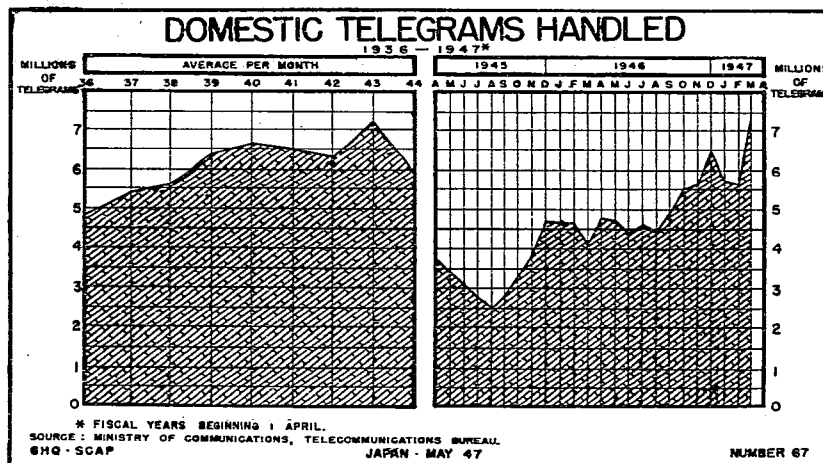
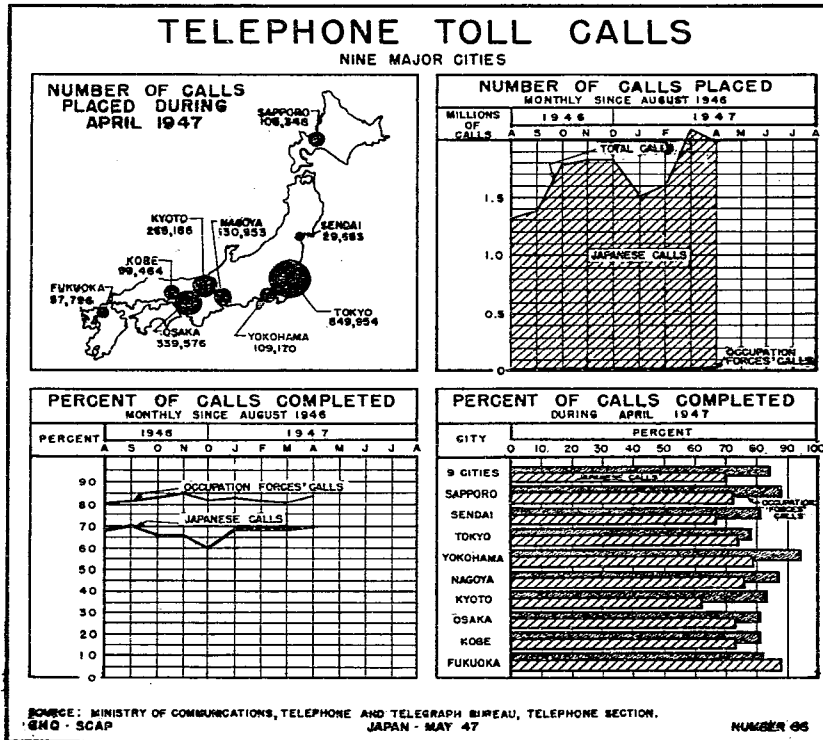


9. The percent of Allied Forces and Japanese toll calls completed rose slightly during April, as shown in the top chart, page 140.

Domestic Telegraph

10. The rush of business at the end of the fiscal year raised domestic telegraph traffic to the highest level since 1945. Note chart No. 67, page 140.





### RADIO

#### Domestic

11. Rehabilitation of telephone and telegraph circuits enabled the Ministry of Communications to discontinue the Asahi-Mainichi press radio circuits on 30 May. The newspapers had operated radio stations linking Tokyo, Osaka, Moji and Kokura since August 1946.



12. The Ministry of Communications licensed nine experimental radio stations and two domestic point-to-point stations.

JAPANESE RADIO STATIONS IN OPERATION

<u>Class of Service</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Domestic point-to-point	154	155
Railroad	107	107
Broadcast	104	104
Police	62	62
Special (standard frequency, experimental, scientific)	47	56
Fishing	46	45
Meteorological	32	32
Broadcast relay	30	20
Lighthouse	24	24
Coastal	15	15
Demobilization	14	14
Aeronautical	12	12
International point-to-point	8	8
Privately owned	11	8
Total services	666	674
Less duplications	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>
Total stations	615	623

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

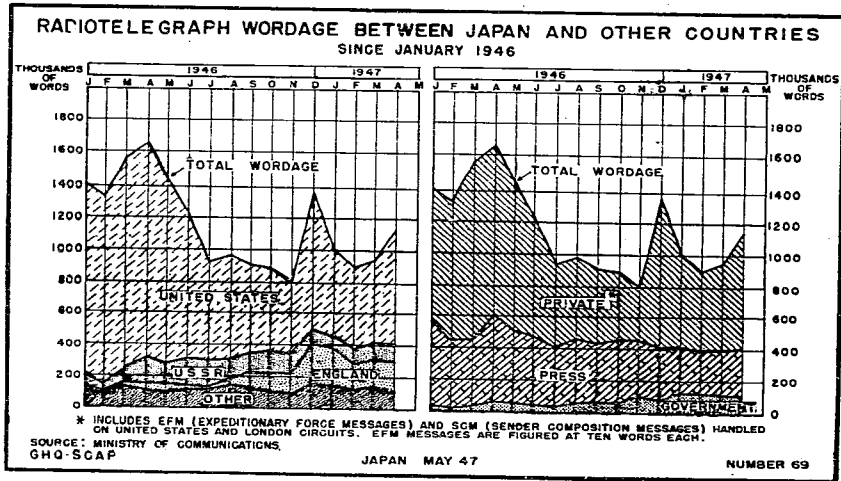
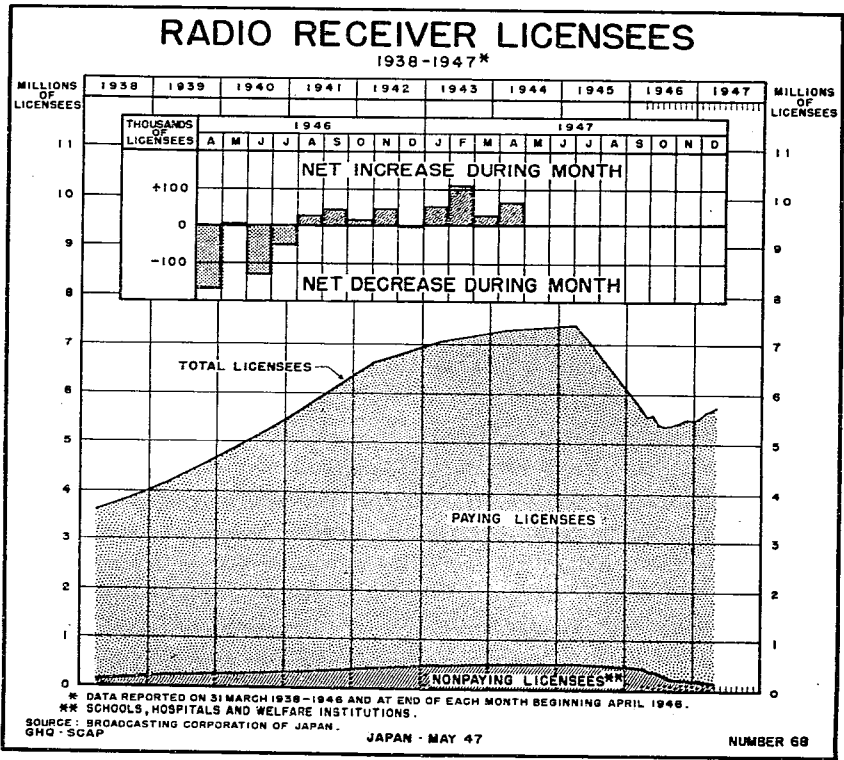
13. In April 146,365 new receiver licenses were issued, chiefly to former "illegal" listeners, and 82,953 licenses were dropped because listeners could not obtain repairs and because some free licenses were discontinued. See chart at top of following page.

International

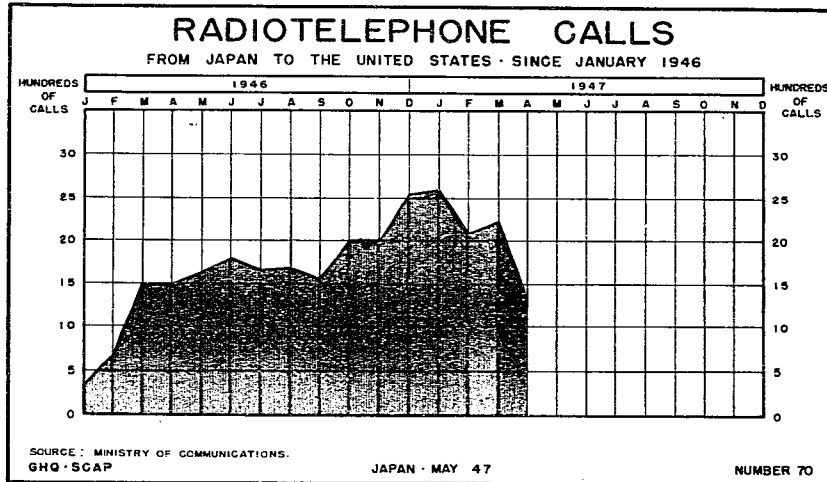
14. A radiotelegraph circuit was established 10 May between Osaka and Colombo, Ceylon, from where messages will be relayed to all points in the British Commonwealth.

The Osaka-London circuit via the extreme northern path was discontinued because of the great distance and difficulties involved.

15. Radiotelegraph wordage to and from Japan rose 20 percent in April; that between Japan and the United States 40 percent. Note the second chart on next page.

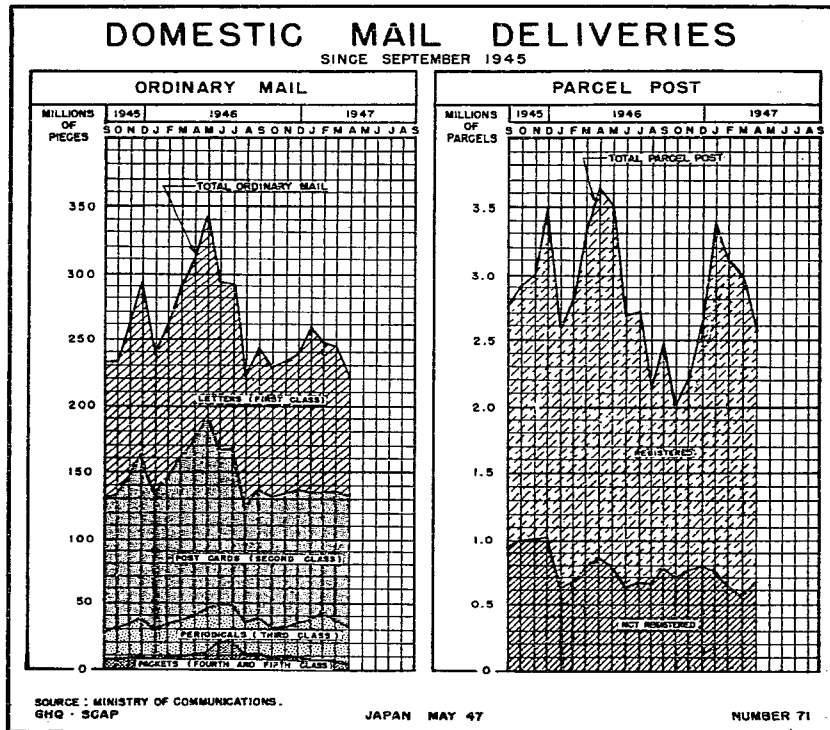


16. Radiotelephone calls between Japan and the United States declined 39 percent in April because of the telephone strike in the United States.



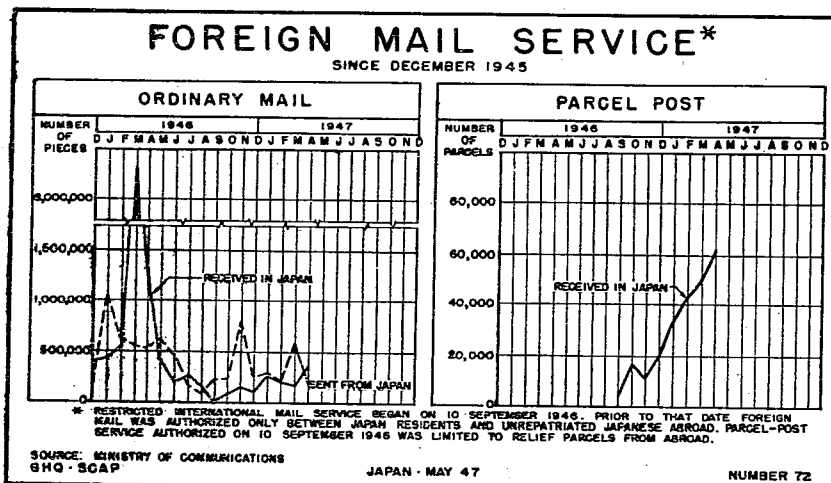
#### POSTAL SERVICES

17. The volume of domestic ordinary mail decreased 10 percent and parcel post 14 percent in April. The decline was partly caused by higher postal rates effective 1 April.



18. The number of gift parcels received in Japan in April

increased 24 percent. Irregular shipping schedules caused the amount of mail received in Japan to increase 129 percent while the amount of mail dispatched declined 67 percent.



19. International mail service between the Ryukyu Islands and all other countries was established 15 May. The Japanese Government will accept and transship a large part of this mail, for which services it will be credited in the United States Treasury.

20. The establishment of 21 special post offices in April raised the total to 13,145.

21. Postal savings deposits continued to decline, decreasing three and one-half percent in April. Postal money order business increased 12 percent as late tax receipts came in. The promotion drive at the beginning of the fiscal year increased the face value of postal life insurance and annuity policies 11 percent. See chart at top of the following page.

22. Special 50-sen and 1-yen postage stamps were sold on 3 May to commemorate the new Constitution.

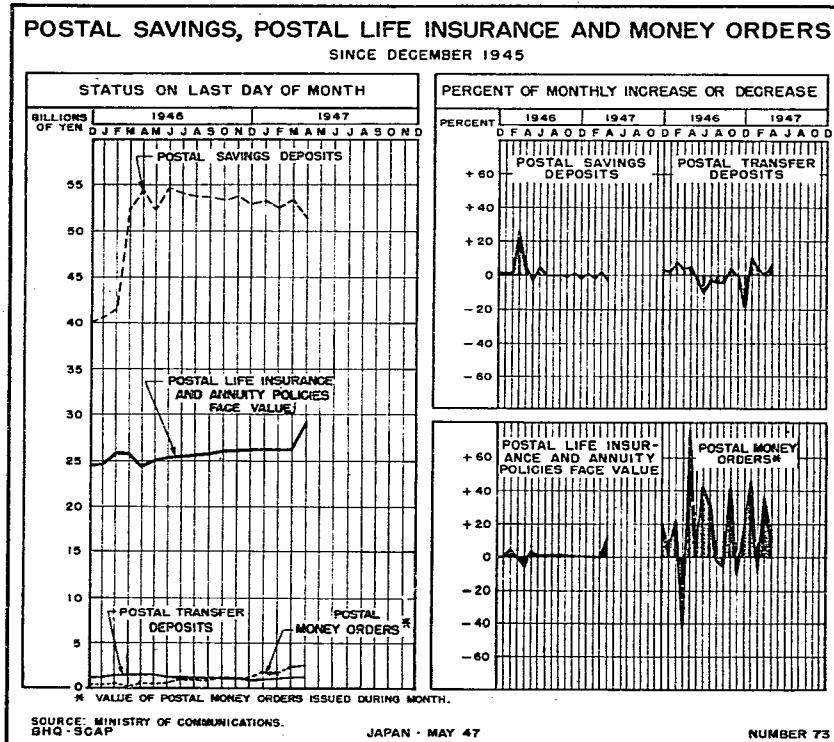
#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

##### Telephone and Telegraph

23. Tests at the Tokyo Central Telephone Office showed that faulty composite ringer, drop and cord circuit signaling equipment was causing much lost circuit time. Repair of this equipment is scheduled for circuits throughout Japan.

24. The Ministry of Communications began to coordinate the use of telephone poles by various ministries. On 16 May construction began on a joint telephone, police and power line in Tokyo.

25. The loading of 70 kilometers of carrier submarine cable onto the Tsurushima Maru was finished on 19 May, preparatory to laying a cable between Honshu and Hokkaido.



Postal

26. On 30 April the Ministry of Communications extended for two months the campaign for exchanging postal savings passbooks. The old passbooks are being called in to help restore postal savings records destroyed during the war.

27. In April four railway mail cars were charged off as fully depreciated. Twenty-six more cars were put into use when service was restored on the Tokaido (Tokyo-Kyoto) line.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Carried on records	737	733	847	828	30,759	33,360
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	208	179	190	156	7,435	9,121
In actual use	459	485	657	672	23,324	24,239
Additional needed	0	0	181	172	5,207	7,511
Total required	459	485	838	844	28,531	31,750

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

28. About 2,600 bicycles were received by the Ministry, the first part of 5,000 allotted it from those withdrawn from export. Many worn-out machines are being kept on the records until their parts are used for repair of other machines.

In addition to the bicycles shown above 3,161 are rented at ¥ 35 per month.

29. During the first month of the new fiscal year, traditionally a month of planning, little progress was made in the postal construction program.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

30. Coal deliveries to equipment manufacturers rose 18 percent in April.

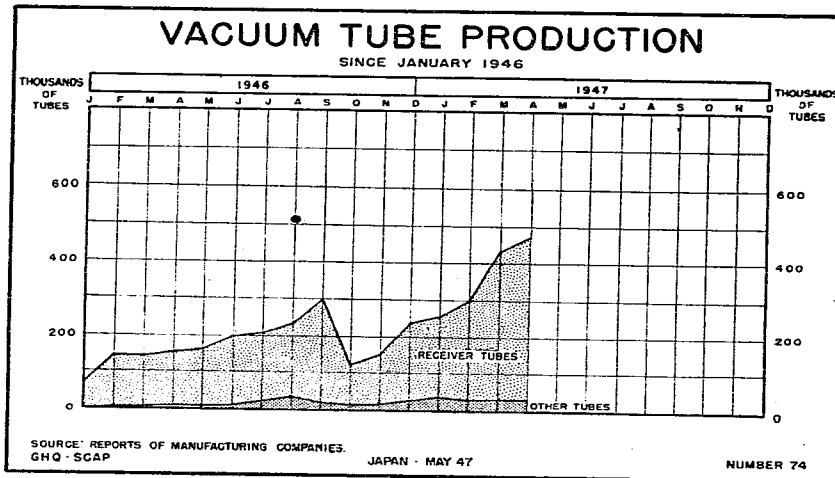
COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES  
(metric tons)

	Coal <u>Allocated</u>	Coal <u>Delivered</u>	Percent of Allocation <u>Delivered</u>
March	7,500	5,500	73
April	7,500	6,500	87
May	8,000	-	-
June	8,500	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Radio Equipment

31. Receiver tube production rose nine percent in April.



32. The higher tube production permitted a five-percent increase in allocation of tubes for receiver repairs.

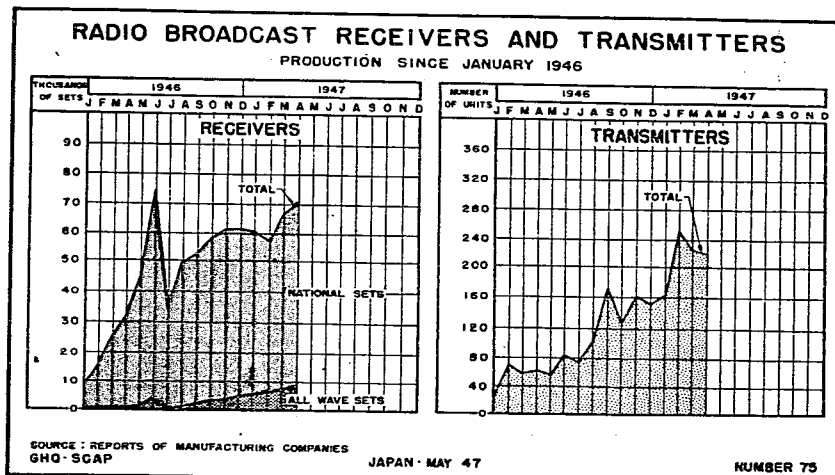
RECEIVER TUBE ALLOCATIONS  
March - April

	March	April	Percentage	
			March	April
New equipment	270,000	270,000	69.2	64.8
Replacements	102,993	127,921	26.3	30.7
Operations <sup>a/</sup>	<u>17,577</u>	<u>18,750</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total	390,570	416,671	100.0	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Required by the Ministry of Communications, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and manufacturers for testing.

SOURCE: Communications Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

33. Radio receiver production increased five percent in April. Transmitter production declined slightly.



34. Radio parts production rose 31 percent in April.

RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION  
(thousands)

	March	April
Condensers	1,444	1,918
Resistors	1,386	1,802
Speakers	107	146
Transformers	91	113
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	21,451	19,397

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Wire Equipment

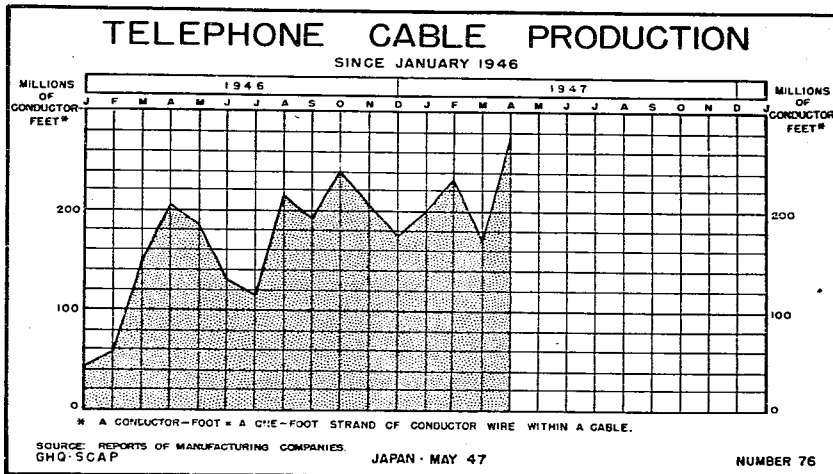
35. Wire equipment production declined generally during April.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	March	April
Telephone sets	23,794	25,715
Automatic switch units	4,444	4,403
Manual switchboards	264	220
Carrier systems	438	67
Repeater systems	25	39
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	19,248	13,202

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

36. Cable production, in conductor-feet, increased over 60 percent in April but cable length declined about 20 percent, from 1,380,000 to 1,109,000 feet, because larger cables were made. The manufacture of 230,000 feet of eight-pair submarine cable was the first since the surrender.



Japanese Army-Navy Equipment

37. Sixty radio receivers were shipped to China in April.

38. The Ministry of Communications distributed miscellaneous former Army-Navy stocks in April and completed an inventory of equipment which in its present form is unsuitable for civilian use.

PERSONNEL

Ministry of Communications

39. Recent wage increases and stricter control over the black market, which reduced opportunities for purchasing food in the country, caused the average weekly absentee rate to decline from 5.3 to 3.7 percent during 6-26 April.



40. The number of postal employees did not change appreciably in April.

The number of classified employees is fixed by law. Additional persons hired, who have the same qualifications as classified employees and receive the same treatment, are listed as "quasi-classified."

NUMBER OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES 30 April					
	<u>Second Class</u>	<u>Third Class</u>	<u>Quasi- classified</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Postal Bureau	217	23,607	21,843	54,172	99,839
Postal Savings and Life Insurance Bureau	1	14,465	6,229	66,710	87,405
Postal Savings and Life Insurance Branches	<u>88</u>	<u>8,732</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>20,929</u>	<u>29,786</u>
Total	306	46,804	28,109	141,811	217,030

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

#### FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

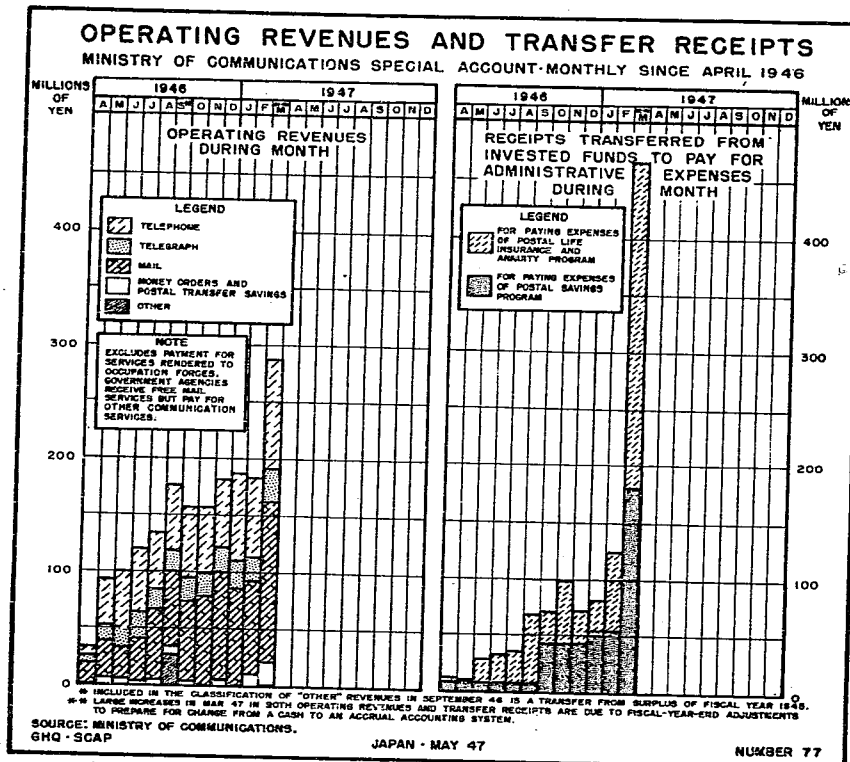
##### Ministry of Communications

41. Fiscal-year-end adjustments to prepare for the change from a cash to an accrual accounting system caused large increases in operating revenues in March. Telephone and telegraph revenues do not include ¥ 317,367,000 paid by the Ministry of Finance for the cost of services to the Occupation Forces from the beginning of the Occupation to 31 December 1946. Postal revenues increased because of election mail and because much advertising matter and commercial documents were mailed in March, in anticipation of the postage rate increase. Note the chart at top of next page.

42. The balance sheet of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reflects present inflation. The ¥ 50,957,000 increase in funded debt consists mostly of short-term loans and nearly covers the plant and property increase and the operating loss.

#### BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN - BALANCE SHEET (yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 March 1946</u>	<u>31 March 1947</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Plant and property	34,336,201.59	66,508,836.87	+32,172,635.28
Investment in and loans to affiliated companies	4,534,419.02	2,048,937.50	-2,485,481.52
Special deposits a/	47,448.39	48,688.39	+1,240.00
Deferred charges	2,763,309.39	8,325,465.11	+5,562,155.72
Current assets	13,042,482.57	19,817,575.17	+6,775,092.60
Assets abroad	<u>7,354,379.78</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-7,354,379.78</u>
Total assets	62,078,240.74	96,749,503.04	+34,671,262.30



<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>31 March 1946</u>	<u>31 March 1947</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Capital	1,489,129.87	1,703,329.87	+214,200.00
Funded debt	18,285,000.00	69,242,000.00	+50,957,000.00
Deferred liabilities	41,448.44	38,882.50	-2,565.94
Current liabilities	10,471,938.46	13,157,962.05	+2,686,023.59
Surplus	<u>31,790,723.97</u>	<u>12,607,328.62</u>	-19,183,395.35
Total liabilities	62,078,240.74	96,749,503.04	+34,671,262.30

B/ Assets held in escrow against guaranteed payments.

SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

43. Listeners' fees were raised from ¥ 12 to ¥ 30 per year on 1 April 1946 and from ¥ 30 to ¥ 60 on 1 September 1946.

BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN STATEMENT OF OPERATION  
(yen)

<u>Income</u>	<u>Apr 45 - Mar 46</u>	<u>Apr 46 - Mar 47</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Net listeners' fee	53,719,020.26	199,610,678.90	145,891,658.64
Rent Armed Forces Radio Service facilities	1,921,790.96	10,735,004.82	8,813,213.86
Other income	<u>3,197,791.72</u>	<u>4,699,396.08</u>	<u>1,501,604.36</u>
Total	58,838,602.94	215,045,079.80	156,206,476.86
<u>Expenses</u>			
Salaries, wages and allowances	27,634,190.67	119,017,771.37	91,383,580.70
Program costs	5,495,742.89	23,000,313.63	17,504,570.74
Rental of wire and radio facilities	5,011,292.97	13,100,041.49	8,088,748.52
Listeners' service	1,751,894.31	14,049,532.51	12,297,638.20
Maintenance and supplies	17,231,807.43	48,505,124.44	31,273,317.01
Corporation expenses	593,386.57	2,476,222.12	1,882,835.55
Other expenses	<u>10,259,069.95</u>	<u>14,079,469.59</u>	<u>3,820,399.64</u>
Total	67,977,384.79	234,228,475.15	166,251,090.36
Loss	9,138,781.85	19,183,395.35	10,044,613.50

SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

44. Research laboratories, exclusive of universities, engaged in communications development are concentrated in 11 of Japan's 46 prefectures.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES - BY PREFECTURE

Chiba	2
Hyogo	3
Ibaraki	2
Iwate	1
Kanagawa	17
Miyagi	3
Nagano	1
Osaka	8
Saitama	2
Shizuoka	1
Tokyo	<u>35</u>
Total	75

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

45. Current research is proceeding on improving cable carrier systems, long-distance high-speed teletypewriter service, mobile frequency-modulation equipment and frequency-shift keying equipment. Radio-printer tests were conducted over the Fukuoka-Tokyo circuit.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Labor Standards Law

1. In preparation for the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law, enacted in March and scheduled for promulgation in July, two imperial ordinances were issued establishing a Labor Standards Bureau in the Ministry of Welfare and a Labor Standards Office under the Bureau in each prefecture. These offices with the Bureau will develop national and local administrative procedures for enforcing the provisions of the Law and will assume labor standards functions formerly vested in other Ministry of Welfare bureaus.

The ordinances specified that the Labor Standards Bureau was to prepare detailed recommendations for a Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research within the scheduled Ministry of Labor.

Pending issuance of a ministerial ordinance regulating internal structure, seven sections (Inspection, Safety, Sanitation, Wages and Hours, Mining, Women and Children and Labor Statistics) were informally established within the Labor Standards Bureau.

2. Selection of key personnel for labor standards administration was largely completed by 31 May with appointment of a director, most of the section chiefs for the Labor Standards Bureau and all of the prefectural office heads. Selection of Mrs. Setsu Tanino as chief of the Women's and Children's Section of the Bureau represented the first appointment of a woman to a high civil-service position.

Civil-service officials began drawing up a schedule of minimum qualifications for use in recruitment and placement of the personnel required.

3. The program to publicize the Law continued during May with explanatory lectures to labor and employer groups in Fukuoka, Kyushu, and Sapporo, Hokkaido.

#### Seamen's Law

4. Ordinances implementing the Seamen's Law, passed by the Diet in March, were drafted by Ministry of Transportation officials concerned with administration of the Seamen's Law of 1938.

#### Employment Security Bill

5. The draft bill to amend the Employment Exchange Law of 1938, submitted to public hearings in January and subsequently removed from the agenda of the 92nd Diet, was revised for presentation to the current session of the National Assembly.

#### Labor Policies of the National Assembly

6. The 10-point basic economic policy for the coalition government adopted on 16 May by the secretaries general of the four major political parties called for wage control coupled with price stabilization and with a more rigid rationing and distribution program and autonomous labor-management cooperation in economic rehabilitation.

7. Members of the Labor Unions' Committee of the Social Democratic Party, including labor union officials newly elected to the National Assembly, agreed at their 17 May meeting to establish and maintain closer liaison between the Party and labor unions through clarification of Social Democratic labor policies and strengthening of the Labor Unions' Committee.

#### LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

##### Economic Reconstruction Council

8. The labor-management Economic Reconstruction Council continued to emphasize efforts to improve the food situation and actively to support the price-lowering movement among retailers. The Council voted at an executive board meeting on 12 May to draft detailed measures for Council action and to sponsor a joint price reduction council in cooperation with the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the All-Japan Wholesale Dealers' Association.

9. The Coal Industry Reconstruction Council met on 16 May and began formulating a concrete program to increase coal production. It was decided that the local and regional subcouncils, which by early May had been established in all coal-producing areas, would investigate the production techniques used in local coal mines and submit reports to the next meeting of the Council, scheduled for early June.

10. The Kansai District Iron and Steel Industry Reconstruction Council, following announcement of the Social Democratic Party's six-point program for economic reconstruction, on 13 May sent the Party a resolution in support of "powerful, democratic and un-bureaucratic" state management of the iron and steel industry.

11. The Marine Industrial Reconstruction Council, composed of labor and employer representatives from the shipping industry, was formally inaugurated on 9 May. The Council decided to campaign for increased use of coastwise shipping facilities and to draft a five-year plan for maritime rehabilitation.

##### Labor Federations

12. Tokyo's second postwar May Day celebration, attended by

approximately 400,000 workers and sponsored by the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, featured a 24-point resolution, later presented to Prime Minister Yoshida. The resolution urged active labor participation in industrial reconstruction, labor unity and participation in the World Federation of Trade Unions, abolition of the "feudalistic employment system" and popularization of the Labor Standards Law, distribution of more food, guarantee of minimum livelihood wages, and general union recognition.

In accordance with instructions issued to affiliated labor organizations by the Council's May Day Preparation Committee to emphasize the "cultural uplift of the working class" rather than the "class struggle" and in marked contrast to the militant May Day demonstration of 1946, the rally included dances, folk songs, orderly parading and speeches by labor leaders and representatives of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties.

Similar celebrations were held in all large cities.

13. In response to growing criticism from affiliated unions, the Central Executive Committee of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, meeting on 12-15 and 22 May "to subject itself to self-criticism," scheduled a general convention for July to elect new officers, insert union autonomy provisions in the N. C. I. U. constitution, strengthen educational and cultural activities and clarify the Congress' attitude toward strikes and political activity of individual members.

At the Central Executive Committee meetings, affiliated press and radio, printing trades, communications and medical workers' unions had submitted accusations that the Congress' leadership (1) were members of the Communist Party, (2) had established a "self-righteous" dictatorship over the rank and file and (3) had encouraged strikes as a means of "educating" union members. Acknowledging that policy had been "over strike-minded," the Committee attributed the prevalent impression that the Congress was manipulated by its leaders to "failure to thoroughly democratize the unions" and agreed to a policy of democratic reorganization of the unions as a remedy.

14. A number of Central Executive Committee members of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, meeting informally on 23 May, reaffirmed the "basic correctness" of past Federation policy; adopted a "wait-and-see" position toward the All-Japan Labor Unions' Liaison Council which, according to the Committee, recently "has a tendency to be a policy-making organ deviating from its original mission of being a consultative body"; resolved to "collect" more funds for research and education activities; and voted to retain Kozakichi Matsuka as president of the Federation despite his recent election as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

15. The Federation during April established a reparations committee to study the economic effects of scheduled reparations removals and to formulate recommendations for Federation policy on the matter.

#### Labor Union Activities

16. The movement toward autonomy and realignment around new leadership begun during April in three major unions continued during May.

17. Withdrawal of five newspaper locals brought to 10 the number of locals leaving the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union since March in protest over the Union's continued affiliation with the National Congress of Industrial Unions and prompted Union

officers to send the Congress a sharp memorandum demanding "reconsideration" of basic policy.

In order to renew the "united labor front for newspaper workers" the 6,000-member Asahi newspaper local planned to reintroduce a motion for withdrawal from the Congress at the Union's 27-28 May convention.

Complicating the situation was a 3 May request to the board of directors of the Asahi Newspaper Company by its majority stockholder that the board "take steps" to effect a withdrawal of the Asahi workers' local from both the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union and the National Congress of Industrial Unions. According to the statement "the whole Asahi organization is being dictated by a union dominated by a Communist minority." The allegations were subsequently refuted by both the Union and the Congress and on 15 May the majority stockholder withdrew his statement while the board of directors voted to uphold a "strictly neutral" editorial policy.

18. Amalgamation of the affiliated unions of the General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions into a single national union not affiliated with any of the three major federations was proposed at a meeting of the Federation's regional officials early in May. This proposal, together with a plan for amalgamation with the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions and other transportation unions, was scheduled for submission to the Federation's June convention.

In response to the announced reorganization plan and culminating several months of interunion debate on the matter, the Tokyo District Government Railway Workers' Union, only Federation member affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions, voted on 15 May to withdraw from the Congress.

19. The National Motion Picture and Theater Workers' Union was formed on 1 May by six independent movie studio and theater workers' unions which had previously withdrawn from or expressed opposition to the All-Japan Movie and Theater Workers' Union, an affiliate of the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

20. Continued efforts of the labor groups to reduce prices resulted in adoption by the General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions on 17 May of a detailed program to boycott black-market dealers, to request the Government to withhold projected raises in railroad fares and freight charges, and together with the All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union to "expose" and refuse to transport black-market goods.

The two major labor federations expressed general approval of the price reduction campaign.

21. A preparatory committee for the organization of the All-Japan Council of Transport and Transit Workers' Unions was formed on 13 May by representatives of the General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions, the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions, the All-Japan Motor Express Company Workers' Union and a number of truck drivers' and municipal transit workers' unions affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

The preparatory committee announced that the projected federation's aims would be to promote industrial unionization among its affiliates, to encourage organization of all unions along industrial lines and to facilitate unification of the labor movement.



22. Culminating several months of joint discussion, the All-Japan Teachers Unions' Council and the National Federation of Teachers' Unions, together representing 357,375 of the nation's 383,576 organized school teachers, agreed on 8 May to amalgamate. Details of the merger, which was also to include the University and College Faculty Union, were to be worked out at a meeting scheduled for 7-8 June.

23. The All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union, a federation including all major electric-power-industry unions, voted on 8 May to reorganize as a single industrial union. The union was to remain affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

The merger was scheduled at least partly in order to present a more united front for scheduled wage revision negotiations with the 10 electric power companies. An agreement in December 1946, ending a three-month dispute, had provided for four months' study and research on the revision of wages on the basis of cost of living.

24. At its general convention on 20-21 May the All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union defeated a motion proposing that the Union withdraw from the National Congress of Industrial Unions and pass a resolution to support and strengthen the Congress. The convention also voted to have each union local maintain a representative within the national headquarters to assure close liaison between the national and local organizations.

25. The Ministry of Finance Labor Unions' Council was inaugurated on 2 May, consolidating seven separate unions within the Ministry's national and prefectural offices with a total claimed membership of 70,000.

#### Employers' Organizations

26. The Federation of Employers' Associations, first postwar national federation of employer groups, was inaugurated on 19 May by representatives from 55 regional and industrial employers' associations throughout Japan, including the prominent Kanto, Kansai, Chubu, Kyushu, Hokkaido and Tohoku Employers' Associations and major employers in the mining, construction, transportation and manufacturing industries.

Purpose of the Federation, according to the Constitution adopted at the meeting, was "to expedite the sound development of industrial relations" by means of study and discussion and recommendations to member organizations, the Government and the general public. Member organizations were to have "entire" autonomy and would not be bound by Executive Committee recommendations.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

##### Labor Relations Committees

27. Retirement of the Yoshida Cabinet and delay in the selection of new Cabinet ministers prevented official Ministry of Welfare appointment of the new Central Labor Relations Committee.

28. The Ministry announced that, within the 1947-48 budget appropriation of ¥ 20,994,000 for operating expenses of prefectural Labor Relations Committees, 782 new employees would be hired by the end of March 1948 to augment present prefectural staffs which numbered 598 on 30 April.

##### Negotiations and Agreements

29. The Federation of All-Japan Metal Mine Labor Unions,

representing 124 branch unions and 70,000 workers, and the Federation of Metal Mine Employers on 15 May accepted a Central Labor Relations Committee conciliation plan for wage increases based on cost of living. Provision was made that the wage increases might be modified locally by labor-management agreement for employers who could afford only small increases.

The agreement provided for the establishment of central and local Metal Mining Reconstruction Councils, representing both labor and management but not affiliated with the labor-management Economic Reconstruction Council, to draft plans for increasing metal output, improving working conditions and eliminating inequities in pay structure.

30. A Central Labor Relations Committee mediation plan settled a dispute between the International Telecommunications Workers' Union, representing 5,000 workers, and the Ministry of Communications on 24 May. Following government absorption and reorganization of the International Telecommunications Company, a wartime control corporation, approximately 500 workers were scheduled for discharge. As a result of union protest the mediation plan guaranteed employment of all persons formerly employed by the Company.

31. The Central Labor Relations Committee in mid-May dropped conciliation and undertook mediation in negotiations between the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and the radio workers' chapter of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union for conclusion of a written collective bargaining agreement which would clarify extent of workers' participation in personnel policies and other disputed phases of union-management relations.

#### Labor Dispute Statistics

32. The Ministry of Welfare issued dispute figures for 1946, revised on the basis of the change in definitions and coverage made in December 1946. The revised figures indicated a low number of disputes throughout the first seven months of 1946 with a sudden increase in peaceful disputes in August and September followed by a sharp peak in strikes during the "October offensive." Although total number of disputes decreased during December 1946 and January and February 1947, the government workers' dispute increased the number of workers involved. Settlement of this dispute resulted in a sharp drop in workers involved during March.

With the exception of March 1946 when the percentage was .14, man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts fluctuated through August 1946 at a level representing less than one tenth of one percent of available working time as estimated on the basis of the June 1946 census of non-farm paid employment and assuming a normal work-month. At the October peak of strike activity, man-days idle represented 1.21 percent of available time. The decrease during December continued throughout the first three months of 1947, with idleness representing .19 percent of available working time in March 1947. In addition to the following two tables, note the charts on pages 160 and 161.

LABOR DISPUTES a/  
January 1946 - March 1947

	Disputes b/													
	Accompanied by Act of Dispute						Not Accompanied by Act of Dispute c/							
	Strikes	Lockouts	Slowdowns	Production Control	Total	Strikes	Lockouts	Slowdowns	Production Control	Total	Strikes	Lockouts		
No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved	
<u>1946</u>														
January	27	6,142	3	376	9	2,549	13	29,029	52	38,096	22	4,653	74	42,749
February	23	6,523	5	306	10	6,847	20	15,606	58	29,482	23	5,671	81	35,153
March	32	48,527	7	1,271	9	10,772	39	20,651	87	81,221	16	1,920	103	83,141
April	30	14,762	4	669	6	840	53	34,815	93	51,105	18	9,811	109	60,917
May	42	9,047	3	608	8	3,401	56	38,647	109	51,903	23	7,075	132	58,978
June	29	6,735	7	727	7	1,916	44	18,056	87	27,434	17	6,120	104	33,554
July	48	14,721	8	381	17	10,147	25	2,478	98	27,727	13	9,506	111	37,233
August	61	24,054	11	603	18	4,983	28	23,245	118	52,685	12	538,277	130	591,162
September	59	81,368	11	1,143	28	14,484	37	22,390	135	119,385	13	535,763	148	655,148
October	104	188,958	11	1,133	17	2,633	35	9,138	167	201,862	9	91,597	176	293,459
November	89	70,563	9	922	14	3,262	24	7,663	136	88,410	9	87,909	145	176,319
December	65	61,361	10	1,266	17	23,569	26	8,566	118	94,762	17	1,521,820	135	1,616,562
<u>1947</u>														
January	30	17,491	10	717	9	2,316	26	6,243	75	26,767	16	1,436,780	91	1,463,547
February	52	28,101	6	260	14	1,462	24	5,037	96	34,860	22	1,444,361	118	1,479,241
March	75	35,553	9	948	11	2,370	23	6,104	118	44,975	14	13,754	132	58,729

a/ Figures for 1946 revised; 1947 figures preliminary.  
b/ Includes both disputes beginning during the month and those carried over from the preceding month. Based on information received by the 20th of the following month.  
c/ Includes disputes where negotiations have broken down and a third party has intervened to assist adjustment.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

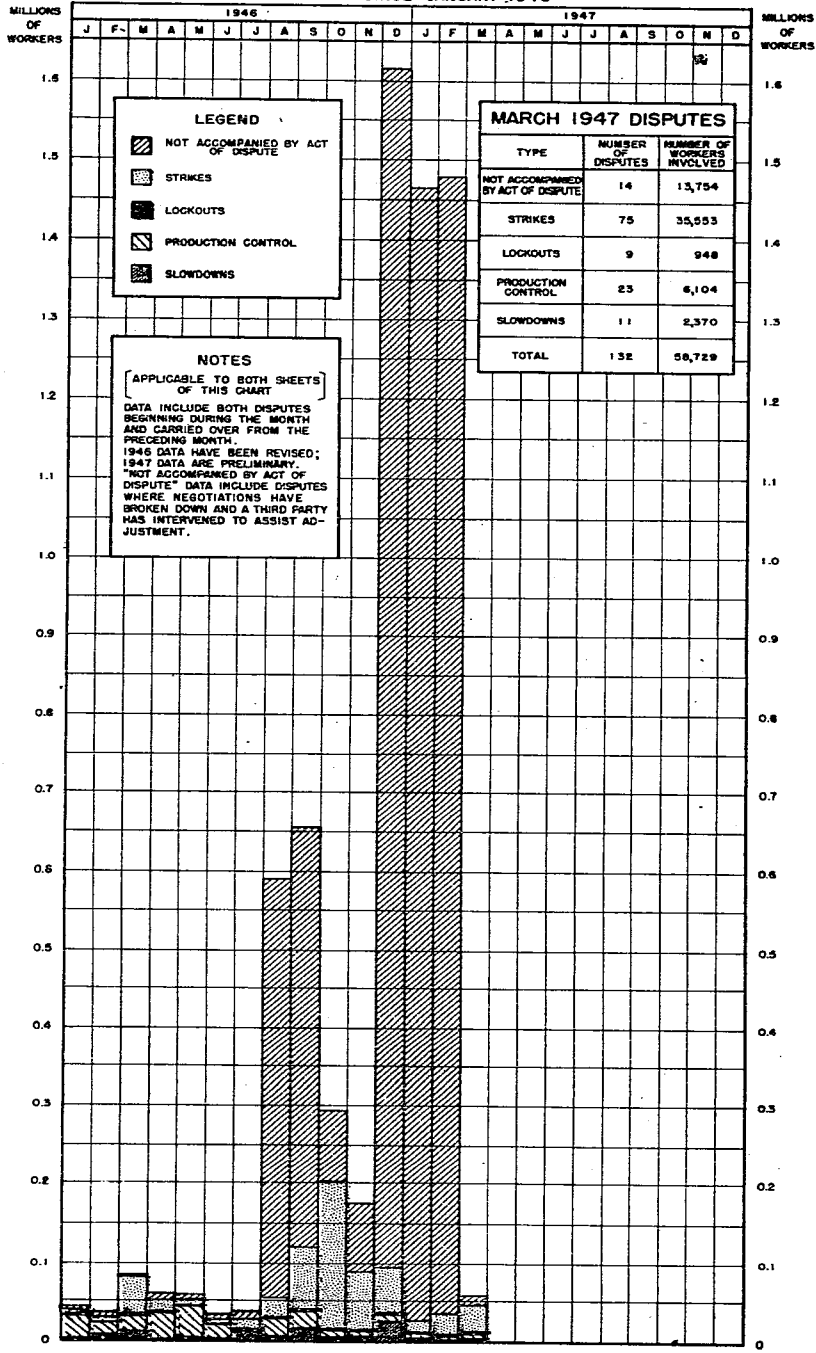
MAN-DAYS IDLE OWING TO STRIKES AND LOOKOUTS a/

<u>1946</u>	Workers Involved	Man-days Idle
January	6,621	21,527
February	8,689	45,021
March	51,657	280,445
April	16,284	117,885
May	9,916	69,198
June	7,462	38,815
July	15,158	59,840
August	26,599	179,243
September	84,939	913,852
October	190,346	2,412,072
November	78,930	1,508,957
December	62,902	268,458
<u>1947</u>		
January	18,208	275,458
February	28,405	454,382
March	38,128	380,261

a/ Includes strikes and lockouts which were not reported as such, having changed to another form of dispute by the end of the reporting period. Assumes a six-day work-week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

### WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



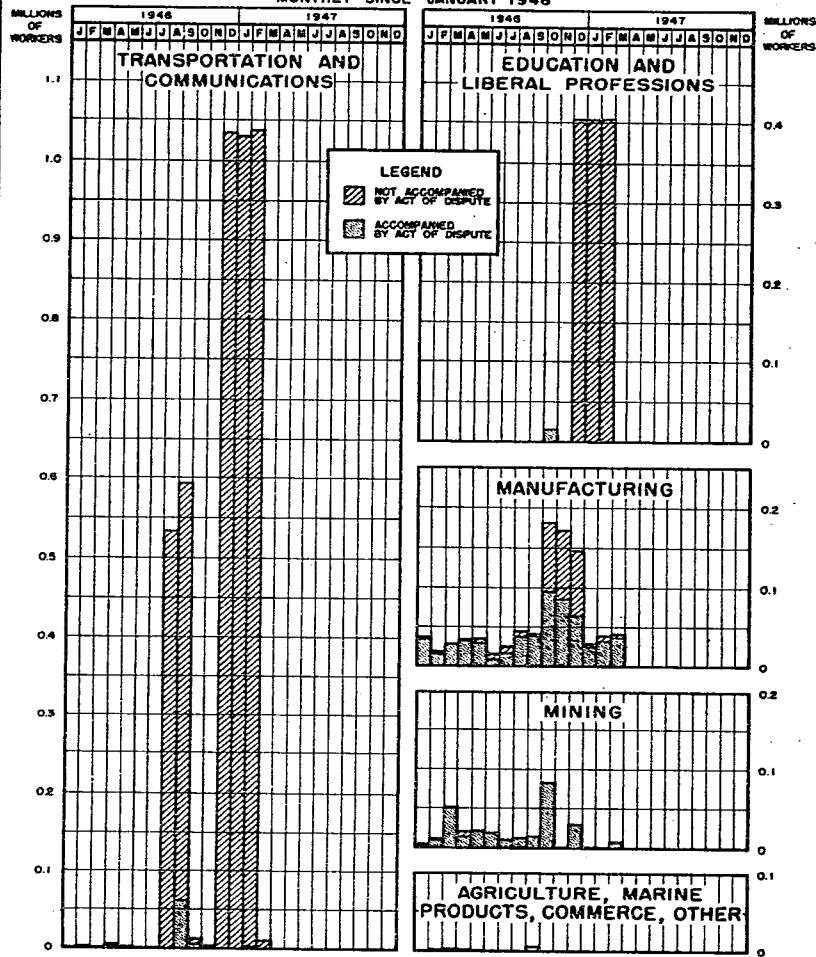
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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JAPAN - MAY 47

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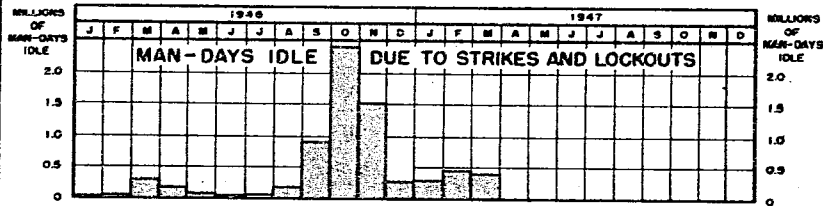
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### WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



#### MARCH 1947 DISPUTES

INDUSTRY	NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		TOTAL	
	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	5	9,494	4	255	9	9,747
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	3	965	1	7	4	972
MANUFACTURING	5	3,251	98	37,525	103	40,776
MINING	1	24	12	6,548	13	6,572
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	0	0	3	142	3	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13,754</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>44,975</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>58,729</b>



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
SHO-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 47

NUMBER 798

33. Most of the strikes and other forms of disputes resulting in work stoppages or interference with normal operations occurred in manufacturing and mining.

Disputes in transportation and communications involved the largest groups of workers and were prevalent during August, September and December 1946 and January and February 1947, but were carried on with only insignificant work stoppage or disruption.

The widespread disputes during December 1946, January and February 1947 in education and liberal professions were also conducted with a minimum of work disruption. Disputes in all other industries were negligible.

#### Labor Disputes

34. No major strikes occurred during May. Unions continued to emphasize collective bargaining and recourse to conciliation and mediation in the settlement of disputes and to concentrate largely on internal reorganization and the nationwide drive for price reductions.

#### LABOR EDUCATION

35. On 25 May the Ministry of Welfare released results of a questionnaire survey undertaken in November to provide information on the scope and nature of local union educational activities.

A total of 7,616 local unions returned the questionnaire, representing 49 percent of local unions registered in November. Of this number, 3,786 reported an education program with unions having memberships of over 1,000 submitting more than twice as many affirmative replies as those having memberships between 100 and 1,000. Lecture meetings were the most widely used group-education activity and newspapers and magazines accounted for most of the literature published, with pamphlets generally procured from outside sources.

36. To concentrate reference facilities and other educational resources in one location, the Central Labor College dissolved its only existing branch at Oaxaca.

#### Workers' Education Bureau

37. A Workers' Education Committee was established within the Ministry of Education to cooperate with the new Workers' Education Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare in investigating the present nature and extent of government, private, employer and trade-union labor-education activities.

#### Publications on Labor

38. Pamphlet translations of "Ten Years of the CIO" by the U. S. Congress of Industrial Organizations and "Fifty Years of Service," a summary of its history by the American Federation of Labor, were published by the Central Labor College on 25 May.

#### Labor Schools

39. Late in May the Central Labor College launched the first one-year labor school including one daytime and two evening lecture courses each with a weekly average of 24 to 28 hours of classroom instruction in labor and management problems, economics, ethics, history, philosophy, foreign languages and other liberal arts. The courses were primarily for workers but enrollment was open to the public.

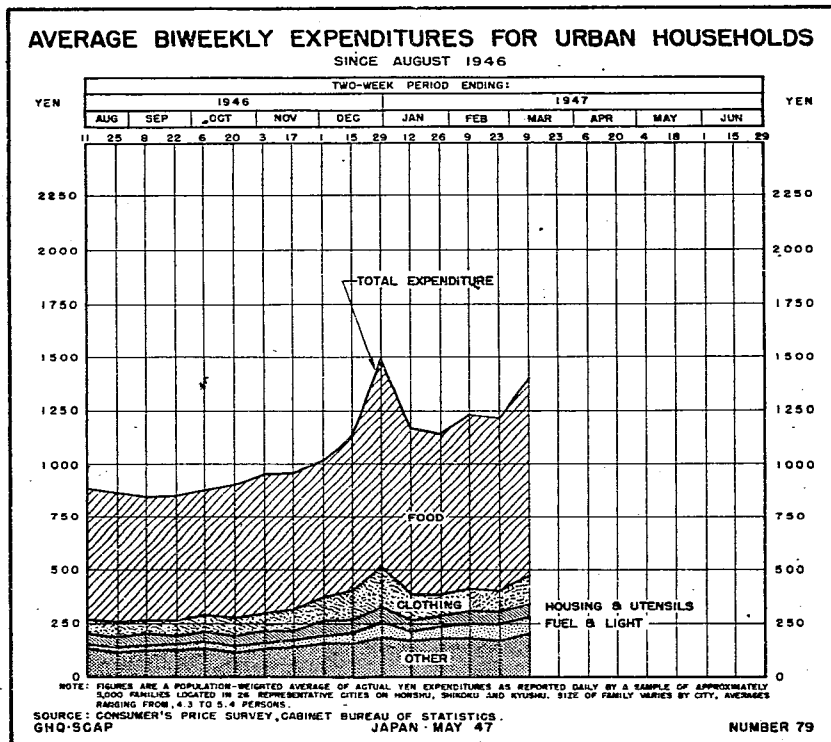
40. Eight thousand-trade-union officials, education directors and shop stewards attended a series of lecture and discussion meetings on labor-management relations, collective bargaining, labor legislation, union leadership and workers' education techniques conducted from 12 to 22 May in five major industrial cities. Separate discussion meetings were also held with groups of 50 to 300 employers and with top union officials.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

41. Concern among workers, employers and the general public over the growing gap between wages and prices was actively expressed in a movement for price reductions which by the end of May had become nationwide in scope and had received official backing from retailers, labor organizations, the Bank of Japan and a number of government agencies concerned with economic stabilization.

The movement lowered prices in certain luxury and semi-luxury categories but there was no reported decrease in wholesale or producers' goods quotations. Staple goods prices continued to rise.

42. Family expenditures during late February and early March continued to increase in all categories except fuel and light.



43. The two subcommittees of the Wage Investigation Commission completed preliminary drafts of principles for over-all economic stabilization for consideration at the next Commission meeting.

44. Representatives of coal mine workers and operators formally accepted on 14 May a plan for wage increases submitted by the

wage committee set up under the April collective-bargaining agreement to administer a "cost of commodities" formula and effect wage adjustments accordingly.

45. At a meeting of the preparatory committee for the Advisory Committee for the Investigation of the Improved Treatment of Government Employees, the members representing the Government and government workers' unions revised the agreement on wage increases for government employees reached at its 15 April meeting.

Total monthly pay under the new agreement was to average ¥ 1,600, ¥ 100 more than provided by the April settlement. The effective date was made retroactive to 1 January in accordance with prior Government commitments.

46. In an effort to lower industrial accident rates through direct instruction of workers in accident-prevention techniques, the Ministry of Welfare from 28 April to 5 May sent a traveling safety exhibit to a number of industrial centers. The exhibit included U. S. Department of Labor pamphlets on joint labor-management safety committees and accident prevention.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

47. Stockpile depletion continued to curtail current industrial operations. The Reconstruction Finance Bank reported that industrial loans made during recent months were used largely for payment of debts and current expenses rather than for employment-increasing additions to productive capacity.

#### Employment Security Offices

48. Preliminary reports from some prefectures attributed the substantial increases in the number of work applicants during April and early May to the Government's campaign against the black market which caused numbers of black-market dealers to seek other work. The change in the name of the Employment Security Offices also contributed to the increase in applicants.

#### Labor-market Survey

49. Officials from all prefectural Employment Security Offices met on 25 May with Employment Security Bureau representatives to evaluate progress of the labor-market analysis program and to receive a report on the experimental charting of the Kumagaya labor-market area.

It was agreed to shift the coverage of several Employment Security Offices, which the surveys indicated were inconveniently located, by remapping the labor-market areas, by relocating the Employment Security Office in a more central zone or by establishing branch offices for outlying areas.

#### Vocational Training and Guidance

50. The number of students enrolled in vocational training establishments increased slightly during April to 14,410 (12,261 men and 2,149 women). Courses under way numbered 455 in 360 establishments.

As a part of the Ministry of Welfare program to establish national standards for vocational training, standard course outlines were completed for training in furniture making and sliding-door making.



51. Persons enrolled in the Government-subsidized "jusan" or sheltered workshops decreased by 2,010 during April to a total of 100,645 (30,078 men and 70,567 women) in 2,005 establishments. In addition, persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 47,677 (7,054 men and 40,623 women) on 31 April.

52. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce total unemployment increased by one to a total of 104 during April. Employment in the factories rose slightly to 3,849 workers.

53. The Vocational Guidance Association and the Ministries of Education and Welfare conducted a two-day conference in Kyoto on 13-14 May for 800 school officials, teachers, Employment Security Office Staff members and other interested persons on principles of vocational counseling and guidance as practiced by schools and employment exchanges in the United States, Great Britain and a number of other nations.

Recruitment Programs

54. Recruitment during April more than offset persons leaving the coal, textile and raw silk industries, effecting a net increase in total employment and representing a significant advance toward meeting recruitment goals for the quarter

RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT  
IN TEXTILES, RAW SILK AND COAL INDUSTRIES

Industry	Employed	Recruitment	Number	Number	Net	Employed
	28 Mar	Goals	Recruited	Leaving		
		Apr-Jun	April	Jobs	Change	30 Apr
Textile a/						
Cotton spinning and weaving	88,376	30,730	12,534	6,593	5,941	94,317
Silk spinning and weaving	14,106	6,460	1,966	703	1,263	15,369
Woolen and worsted	26,540	9,080	2,876	1,361	1,515	28,055
Hard fiber	11,390	2,164	1,274	675	599	11,989
Rayon yarn and rayon staple	21,225	7,391	1,945	1,825	120	21,355
Rayon pulp	3,160	55	3	1	2	3,162
Total	164,807	55,880	20,598	11,158	9,440	174,247
Raw silk	72,081	28,843	12,091	3,587	8,504	80,585
Coal	379,385	40,000	21,697	12,988	8,709	388,094

a/ Excluding 366,753 workers in small-scale mills.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations, Raw Silk Association and Coal Board.

55. Coal mine labor recruitment goals for the second quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year were set by the Ministry of Welfare at 33,000 new workers, a decrease from the 40,000-worker quota established for the first quarter.

Only underground workers were to be recruited in an attempt to adjust the ratio of pit workers to surface workers from

the prevailing 53:47 relationship to the 70:30 ratio considered by the Ministry of Welfare as yielding highest productive efficiency.

Sixty percent of the new employees were scheduled to be hired through Employment Security Offices and the rest directly by employers. Twenty-five thousand would be replacements for labor expected to leave the industry and the remaining 8,000 would represent a net increase in total coal-mining employment for the quarter.

The turnover allowance in the announced quota, small as compared with the 32,000 set for the first quarter, was partially based on a survey conducted during early May in eight representative Hokkaido coal mines to determine causes of turnover.

The survey revealed, on the basis of the eight mines investigated, that recent wage increases, extra ration allowances and shrinkage of employment opportunities in other industries were gradually stabilizing the coal mine labor force with most turnover now attributable to the housing shortage.

56. The Osaka Prefecture Employment Security Office and the Osaka Prefecture Textile Association on 15 May conducted a conference on labor problems in the textile industry for some 40 textile factory personnel managers and a small number of labor union representatives. Speakers included representatives of the Ministries of Welfare and Education. Discussion covered housing problems, ration distribution, improvement of working conditions and the democratization of dormitory life.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

57. Employment on public works projects was small, due to completion of a number of projects and delay in certification of those scheduled for the first quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year. Certification was completed by 31 May.

#### LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

58. The new pay scale for Occupation Force workers, agreed to in April and covering all such workers employed on a monthly basis, was formally announced on 26 May. Payment of new wages and retroactive sums was to begin within two weeks. The wage increase brought Occupation Force workers' salaries in line with those of Government employees.

#### ADMINISTRATION

59. Ministry of Welfare efforts to recruit new personnel for the reorganized Employment Security Bureau from among prefectural labor administration office personnel met with limited success due chiefly to the metropolitan housing shortage. Of the 181 persons authorized in April, 13 had been hired by 31 May.

A number of the prefectural employment security offices reported establishment of fully staffed research sections by 31 May.

60. A training program for all new Employment Security Bureau officials was conducted by the Ministry of Welfare from 19 to 29 May. It included lectures on vocational training and guidance, labor-market analysis, employment statistics and the functions of employment exchanges.

61. The second series of labor education courses for prefec-

tural labor-administration officials was held at the Central Labor College in Tokyo from 12 to 17 May. Lectures by Ministry of Welfare officials, university professors and Central Labor College personnel covered labor legislation, collective-bargaining procedure, trade-union theory and related subjects.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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FOOD

Trade Planning

1. Boeki Cho has been instructed to hold out of the fall crop 10,000 cases of fresh marmalade oranges and 1,000,000 cases of fresh mandarin oranges to fill orders from Canada.

Scheduled Shipments

2. The contract with the British Board of Trade in London for 400,000 tons of salt from the Red Sea area was doubled in April, making a total of 800,000 tons scheduled for shipment by the end of 1947.

A contract for delivery of 4,500 tons of laver was made with Korea. Laver, a dried seaweed, is used by the Japanese as a condiment in the preparation of food.

Approximately 1,000 metric tons of miscellaneous canned goods were purchased from Hongkong in April for later delivery.

3. The first postwar shipment of tea was made to Canada in April.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>China</u>		
Salt	29,625	9,456
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Salt c/	53,778	22,426

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	7,675	24,090
Bran, wheat	836	0
Corn	39,402	15,038
Flour, wheat	1,263	2,900
Sugar	1,370	1,720
Wheat	69,758	22,974
Miscellaneous d/	14,679	25,386

EXPORTS

<u>Canada</u>		
Tea	0	389
<u>United States</u>		
Tea	273	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ From Aden and Egypt.

d/ Includes canned, dried and packaged meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, crackers, concentrated fruit juices, soup powders, jams and other food products. Approximately 12 metric tons of beans transferred from surplus military stocks were included in the total figure.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

4. The shipment of rayon yarn to China listed in the table below included 30,000 pounds of bemberg yarn. Japan has one of three mills in the world for the manufacture of this high-quality yarn which is similar to silk.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Cotton, raw	thousands of pounds	26,064	0
Hemp fiber	metric ton	14	337
Sacks, empty	metric ton	585	262
Twine, sacking	pound	13,377	4,318
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	thousands of pounds	25	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	0	95,217
Yarn, cotton	thousands of pounds	1	0
Yarn, rayon	thousands of pounds	300	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Yarn, cotton	thousands of pounds	1,100	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Yarn, rayon	thousands of pounds	0	500
<u>Egypt</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	3,252
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Yarn, cotton	thousands of pounds	1,000	0
Yarn, rayon	thousands of pounds	335	105
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw	thousands of pounds	2,862	1,379
Fabric, silk	thousands of linear yards	2	0
Fabric, woolen	thousands of linear yards	44	42
Wool, felt	pound	274	0
Yarn, worsted	thousands of pounds	0	300
Yarn, spun silk	case	0	1
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	6,043
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	20,252	0
<u>North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	392
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	1,748
Fabric, rayon	thousands of linear yards	0	705
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	3,990
<u>United States</u>			
Leather goods			
Bags	each	600	0
Belts	dozen	120	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Silk, raw	pound	4,087	0

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

CONSUMER GOODS

Sample Shipments

5. In addition to the shipments listed in the table below, the following samples were shipped in April: umbrellas to India, watches, clocks, cameras and sample catalogs illustrating string musical instruments to the United States, and mechanical pencils to the Netherlands East Indies.

CONSUMER GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Books	box	1	2
Needles, sewing	each	424	165
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	set	0	2,000
Machines, sewing	set	0	500
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	set	300	0
Glass tumblers	dozen	5,000	0
Pencils	gross	9,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Bulbs, electric light	each	360	0
Instruments, band	each	0	60
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Recording discs	each	0	450
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters	each	0	20
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Bicycles	set	300	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulbs, electric light, miniature	each	1,305,000	0
Earthenware c/	piece	22,278	0
	set	273	0
	pair	32,525	0
Harmonicas	dozen	4,000	0
Porcelain ware	piece	112,429	0
Slide rules	each	10,000	0
Slide-rule instruction books	each	7,500	0
Sockets for Christmas lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for stuffed toys	dozen	10,800	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0
Tubes, confetti	each	50,000	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes a wide variety of earthenware articles, not reportable in a single unit of measurement.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

6. The first shipment of rice-hulling machine rollers since the surrender was made to Korea.



MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Equipment for pest control <u>c/</u>	metric ton	14	1
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Communications equipment			
Rectifiers	each	0	203
Rectifiers	set	0	266
Tubes, vacuum	each	0	11,028
Railway equipment			
Locomotives, electric	each	0	10
Parts, turbine	set	0	2
Shaft packings, turbine	set	0	1
Steam tenders	set	5	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Communications equipment			
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Cable, lead-covered	meter	1,000	0
Subscriber-set parts	each	8,476	0
Switch-system parts	each	1,050	0
Telephone cords	each	7,150	0
Transmitter parts	each	200	0
Tungsten filaments	piece	224,000	0
Wire, carbon steel	pound	0	614
Wire, garnet	kilogram	0	1,000
Leather			
Belting	yard	17,972	16,966
Draft aprons	square feet	13,658	0
Leather pickers	each	9,000	2,000
Medical equipment			
Screens, X-ray	set	100	0
Railway equipment			
Locomotives, electric	set	1	0
Locomotives, steam	set	2	0
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	65	0
Rolls, rice-hulling	each	0	380
Textile machinery parts			
Bobbins, jute	each	8,400	0
Cans, fiber	each	0	3,700
Card clothing	set	258	12
Flyers	each	0	2,600
Healds, wire	piece	4,680,000	0
Heddles	each	300,000	0
Needles, latch	gross	7,260	1,500

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Textile machinery parts (continued)			
Reeds	each	3,200	2,100
Shuttles	each	2,600	7,100
Sinkers	gross	1,000	0
Scissors, bent	each	0	12,000
Scissors, straight	each	0	6,000

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes delousing apparatus, dusters, sprayers, rattraps and other equipment.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

7. A supply of mangrove bark was purchased from Singapore in April for May shipment. This material is used for tanning leather and preservation of fish nets.

The first sale of hypodermic syringes to Canada was completed in April.

The shipment of superphosphate to Korea listed below is the first unit of an order for 50,000 metric tons.

#### CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Iles Iles	metric ton	60	0
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	8,545	8,486
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Glue, casein	metric ton	108	0
Gum, rosin	metric ton	14	166
Medical supplies c/	metric ton	44	3
Oil, textile finishing	metric ton	91	0
Supplies for pest control			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	1,560	61,230
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	1	113
Larvicide, DDE	metric ton	15	107
Potash	long ton	0	13,315

#### EXPORTS

##### Korea

Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	0	750
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	0	240
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	2,050	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	0	6
Ink, printing	kilogram	0	12,725
Naphthalene, crude	kilogram	0	4,800
Oil, drier	kilogram	0	1,300
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	0	2,560
Oil, special purpose	kilogram	0	1,620

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Phenol	kilogram	0	200
Powder, developing, for X-ray film	gram	0	70,224
Superphosphate	metric ton	0	8,602
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	400	350
Superphosphate	metric ton	800	1,799
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	metric ton	23	0
Camphor	metric ton	20	0
Oil, sperm head	metric ton	50	0
Wax, vegetable	metric ton	30	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Rough estimate of miscellaneous serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

8. In addition to the shipments listed below one international standard meter bar and one kilogram weight of iridium-platinum were hand-carried to Korea.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Kaolin	metric ton	757	1,409
<u>Korea</u>			
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	0	3,072
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	0	447
Iron, pig	metric ton	0	1,668
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	0	2,067
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	2,136	0
<u>United States</u>			
Magnesium clinker	metric ton	0	3,038
Mica, sheet	metric ton	0	9
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Gasoline	barrel	694,533	9,760
Oil, lubricating	barrel	0	1,122
Waste	barrel	948	0
Phosphate c/	metric ton	89,104	119,803
Baselite	metric ton	994	644
<u>Scrap and waste d/</u>			
Aluminum	metric ton	33	0
Iron	metric ton	48	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>China</u>			
Coal	metric ton	0	176
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	13,489	6,006
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	kilogram	38	33
Coal	metric ton	51,633	21,210
Mercury	kilogram	0	2,312
<u>United States</u>			
Copper cathode	metric ton	400	0
Lead scrap	metric ton	2,599	750
Zinc	metric ton	1,586	490

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ Includes imports from Angaur Island.  
d/ Imports diverted from military stocks of U. S. Army.

WOOD AND PAPER

9. A large shipment of mining timbers to China was made in April for use at the Kailan Coal Mines at Chingwantao.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Barrier, waterproof	metric ton	0	360
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	140	5
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Timber, mining	cubic foot	521,786	953,560
Paper, cigarette	pound	0	231,896
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	1,020	2,801
Firewood	metric ton	114	0
Lumber, dunnage	piece	857	540
Paper, bank note	ream	13,392	0
Paper, cigarette	pound	0	73,977
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	46	0
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	384,010	0
Ties, railroad	each	76,024	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	46,069	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	5,000	0
Bamboo rakes	each	100,000	0
a/	Revised.		
b/	Preliminary.		

MISCELLANEOUS

10. Crude rubber from the United States was the only import in this category in April and larch seed and seed oysters the only exports.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	1,497	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seed, catechu	pound	14,640	0
<u>United States</u>			
Rubber, crude, remilled	metric ton	952	924
Scrap and waste			
Chests	each	64	0
Boots, service	pair	35,104	0
Desks	each	1,688	0
Leather shoe soling	pound	8,650	0
Rubber shoe soling	pound	31,195	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	metric ton	4	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	5	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	0	400
<u>United States</u>			
Oysters, seed	metric ton	990	280
a/	Revised.		
b/	Preliminary.		

