

37. Production and repair of all categories of industrial machinery in August totaled 18,081 metric tons valued at ¥ 503,801,000, a decrease of three percent in value and five percent in weight below July. Production by weight is shown on the chart on the following page.

Over-all production was proportioned 76.6 percent for new units, 21.8 for parts and 1.6 for repairs.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION, PARTS AND REPAIRS
(thousands of yen)

	July	August
Chemical	104,152	75,536
Pumps	55,611	51,128
Woodworking	49,312	50,405
Cranes and hoists	33,274	48,183
Fans and blowers	33,690	37,461
Prime movers	62,011	35,368
Mining	32,942	32,847
Metal forming	22,546	26,761
Printing and bookbinding	29,452	24,386
Crushers	10,438	18,501
Iron and steel manufacturing	13,965	18,365
Conveyors	8,895	18,013
Food products	17,640	14,278
Power transmission	10,417	13,875
Rubber	8,006	10,146
Foundry	4,310	7,011
Pulp and paper	3,738	4,429
Miscellaneous	<u>18,708</u>	<u>17,108</u>
Total	519,107	503,801

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

38. Heavy gains were made in output of conveyors, crushers and foundry equipment which increased 102, 78 and 63 percent above July.

39. Raw materials, fuel and electric power used by the 1,181 reporting factories are shown below:

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
(metric tons)

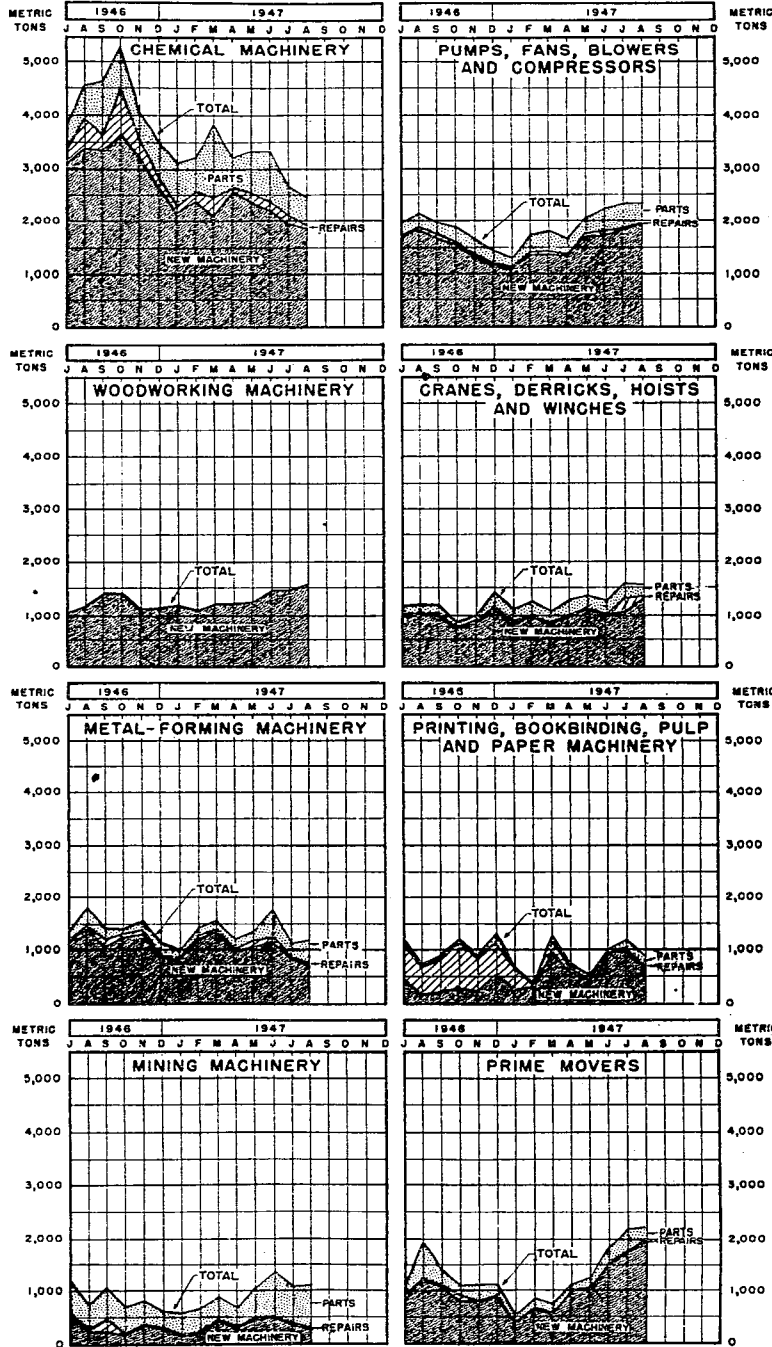
	July	August
Steel	9,177	8,325
Iron	7,923	8,763
Coal	6,704	8,464
Coke	6,221	6,761
Power ^{a/}	8,379	10,887

^{a/} Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

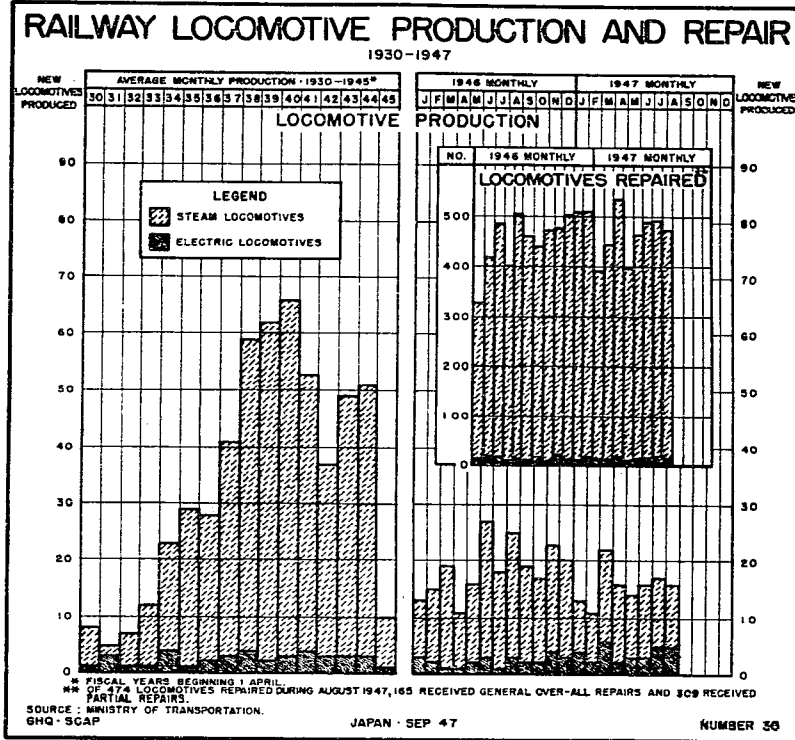
PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION AND PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · SEP 47 NUMBER 35

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

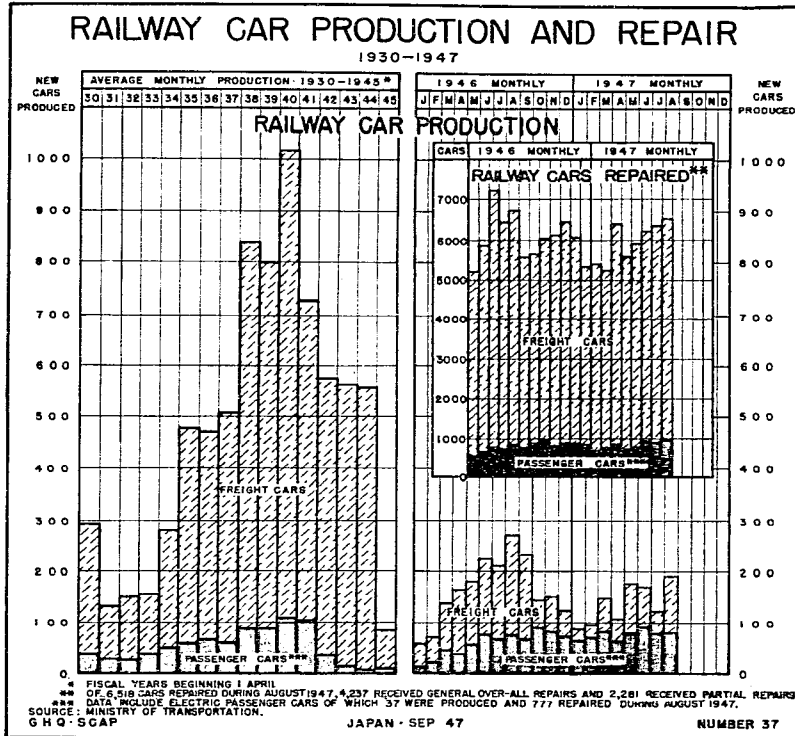
40. Eleven new steam locomotives were produced in August, a decrease of one below July; output of electric locomotives remained constant at five. General and partial repairs to locomotives decreased by 19 units in August to 474.



Passenger car output totaled 80 units in August compared with 77 in July. Freight car output in August increased 149 percent above July with production of 112 units. Repairs to railway cars showed a small increase above July with general and partial repairs totaling 4,237 and 2,281 respectively.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

41. Manufacture and repair of textile machinery in August totaled 3,897 metric tons compared with revised July figures of 5,391 metric tons. In addition to the following table note the chart at top of page 99.



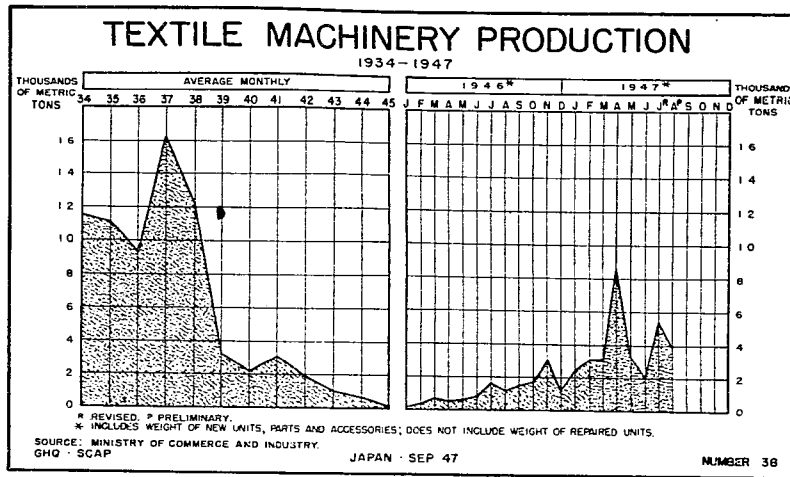
TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	July a/	August
New units	168,456	128,016
Parts	79,101	37,520
Repairs	<u>103,831</u>	<u>72,483</u>
Total	351,388	238,019

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Value of new production, parts and repairs of cotton machinery was ¥ 148,542,000 in August which aggregated 2,602 metric tons; 1,877 tons were new machinery compared with 1,866 tons in July.



COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>July a/</u>	<u>August</u>
New units	76,397	75,701
Parts	56,416	29,399
Repairs	<u>57,171</u>	<u>43,442</u>
Total	189,984	148,542

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

43. Production, parts and repairs of silk machinery decreased in value below July but represented a gain above the average for recent months. New machinery weighed 744 metric tons compared with 1,058 tons in July.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>July a/</u>	<u>August</u>
New units	43,327	32,994
Parts	13,630	6,303
Repairs	<u>28,510</u>	<u>17,395</u>
Total	85,467	56,692

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

44. Although the value of new wool and worsted machinery and repairs was less than half the value of July output, August production was an improvement over the spring and early summer months

during which the industry was almost at a standstill. Weight of new machinery output was 297 metric tons compared with 590 tons in July.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>July a/</u>	<u>August</u>
New units	41,129	17,851
Parts	6,076	1,044
Repairs	<u>13,217</u>	<u>10,780</u>
Total	60,422	29,675

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Tobacco Products.	4
Pulp and Paper Production	5
Glass and Ceramics.	7
Medical Equipment	14
Electrical Manufacturing.	16
Transportation Equipment.	17
Rubber Manufacturing.	22
Leather Manufacturing	23
Agricultural Equipment.	26
Handicrafts	27
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	32

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Increased releases of raw materials during August in anticipation of the critical September-October food deficit period brought about a marked rise above the July level in output of most staple-food industries.

Output of confectionaries, canned food, miso (bean paste) and processed meats rose 86, 49, 22 and 18 percent respectively above July production,

Total production of vegetable fats and oils continued upward with output of edible fats and oils 1,194 metric tons, 87 percent above July (revised). Production of drying oil in August dropped to two metric tons, the level of November 1946. Production of other fats and oils was 2,391 metric tons. See the chart on the next page.

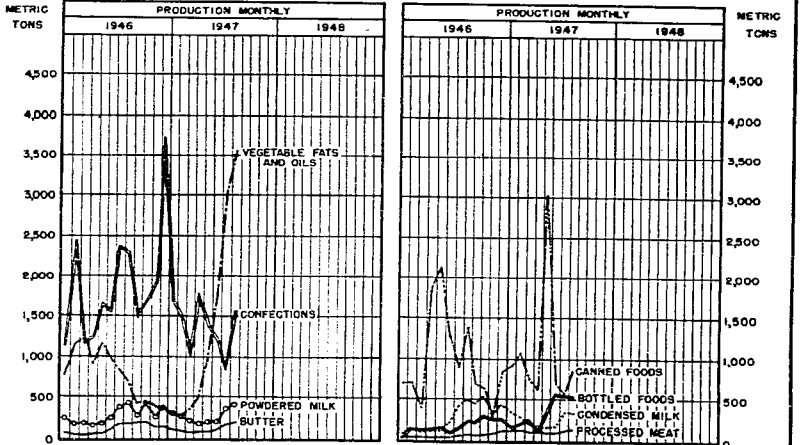
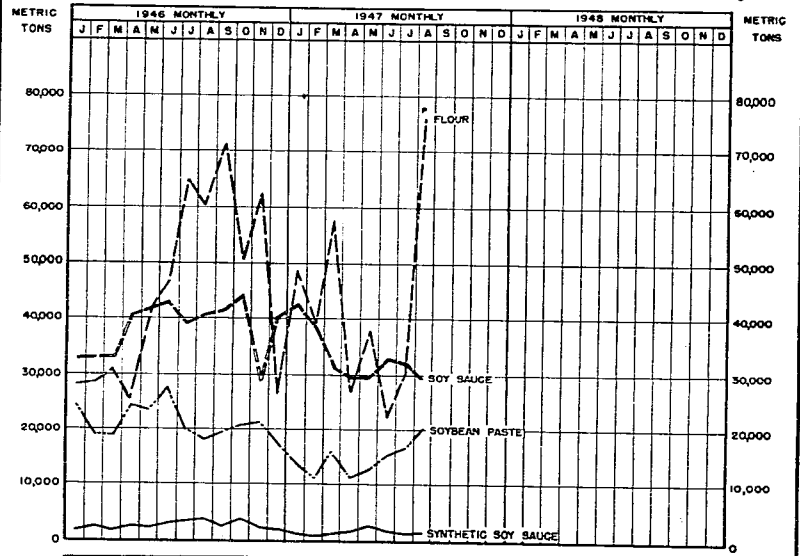
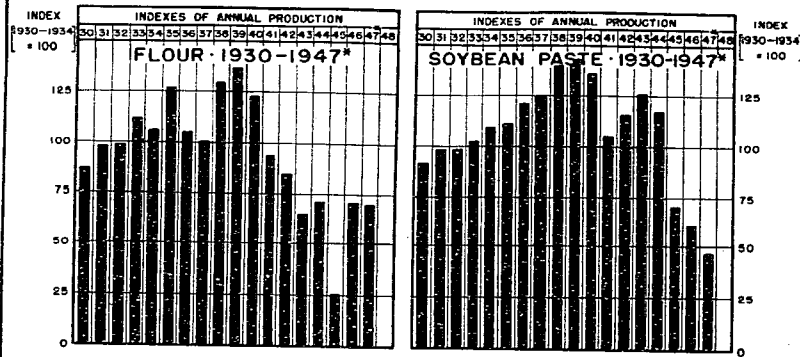
Brewing and Distilling

2. There was a general decrease in production of all alcoholic beverages with the exception of sake which increased from 414 hectoliters in July to 543 in August. See the chart on page 103.

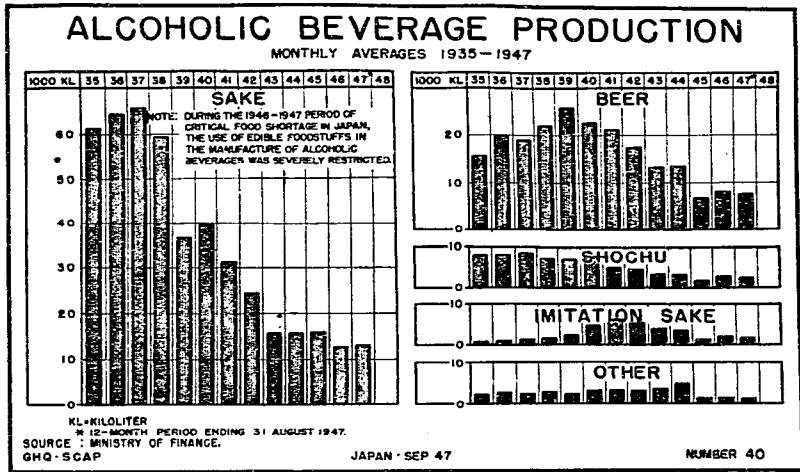
Containers

3. Consumption of tin plate for containers increased from 375 metric tons in July to 504 tons in August due to the delivery of old allocations. Of the total cans produced, 70 percent were used for food containers. Lack of power prevented greater production.

FOOD PROCESSING

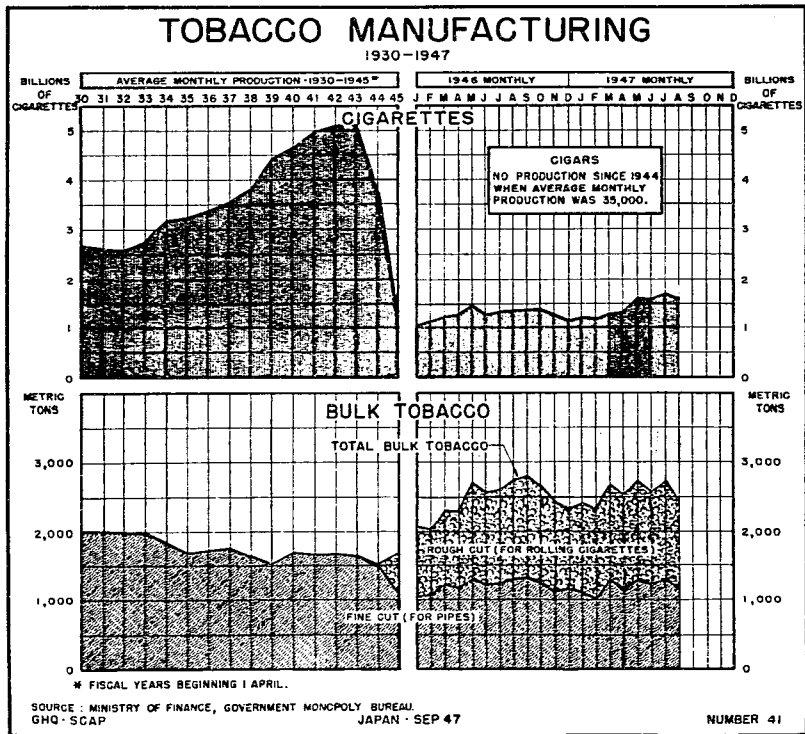


* 1947 = 12-MONTHS PERIOD ENDING 31 AUGUST 1947.
 † PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 39



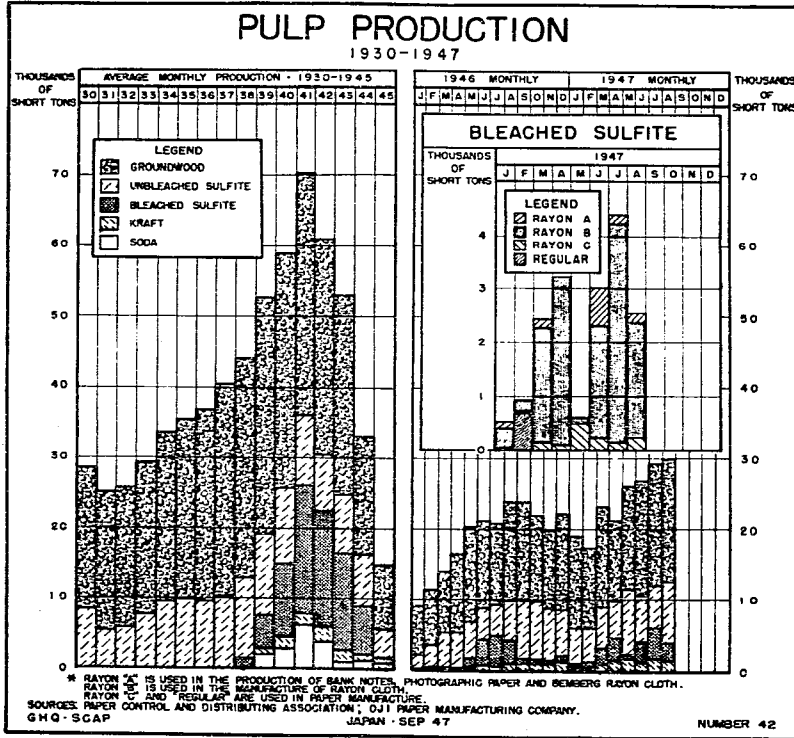
TOBACCO PRODUCTS

4. Lack of power was reflected in the decreased production of all types of tobacco products in August.

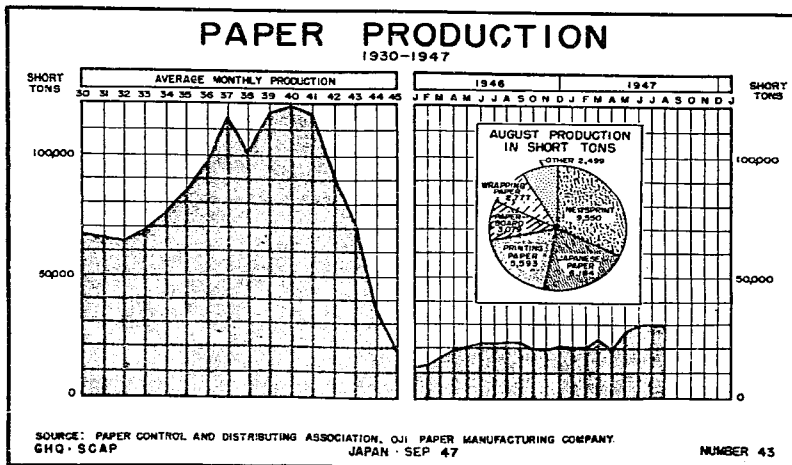


PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

5. Total pulp production in August increased 812 short tons above July despite the power shortage as pulp grinders directly connected to water wheels were utilized.



6. Output of paper decreased slightly in August from the July peak as a result of the coal and power shortage.



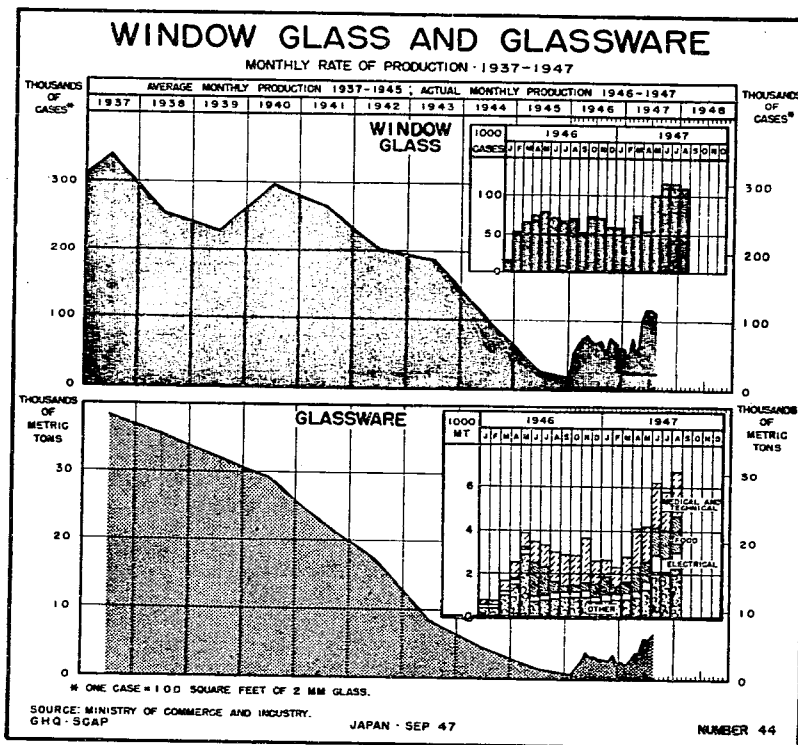
GLASS AND CERAMICS

7. Window glass production in August decreased five percent below July while output of polished plate glass increased two percent.

Sixteen metric tons of optical glass were melted in August for future optical glass production as a large new producer began operations, but no optical glass was produced.

Fiber glass output in August was 18,833 kilograms, a 16-percent increase above July.

Production of glassware in August increased 17 percent above July with the major gains occurring in output of food and medical containers.



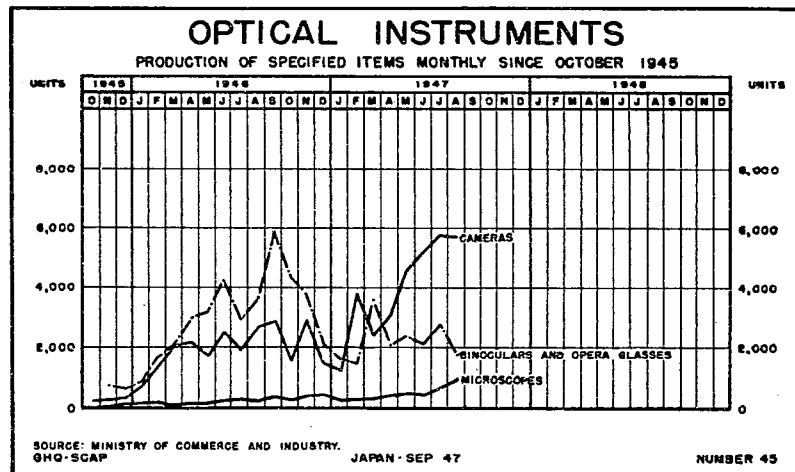
Optical Instruments

8. Binocular and camera production decreased in August while output of microscopes and projectors showed gains over the preceding month.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Cameras	5,765	5,754
Projectors	290	597
Binoculars and opera glasses	2,758	1,742
Microscopes	730	944
Transits	270	372
Engineers' levels	453	625
Hand levels	134	0
Sextants	135	135
Alidades	153	140
Gas indicators	104	106
Interferometers for gas indicators	50	0
Toolmakers' microscopes	1	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Refractory Industry

9. Output of refractory bricks in August increased seven per cent above July.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Fire clay	14,069	14,494
Silica	3,954	4,934
Chrome	159	327
Magnesia	159	109
Corhart	241	319
High alumina	185	127
Fosterite	<u>206</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	18,973	20,310

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

10. Graphite crucible production in August totaled 1,114,051 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal), a six-percent increase above July.

Abrasive Industry

11. Forty-three operating plants produced 417 metric tons of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds in August while nine operating plants produced 16 metric tons of wheels with elastic bonds.

Total output of abrasive paper and cloth was 5,034 ren (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent), a 28-percent decrease below July.

August output of all types of abrasive grains totaled 194 metric tons, a decrease of 19 percent below the preceding month.

Structural Clay Products

12. Building brick production increased from a revised July figure of 9,081,000 to a preliminary August figure of 9,115,000. Preliminary reports for August show output of 4,735,000 pieces of roofing tile, a marked decrease from the revised July production of 11,255,000 pieces. See the chart on the next page.

Asbestos Cement Production

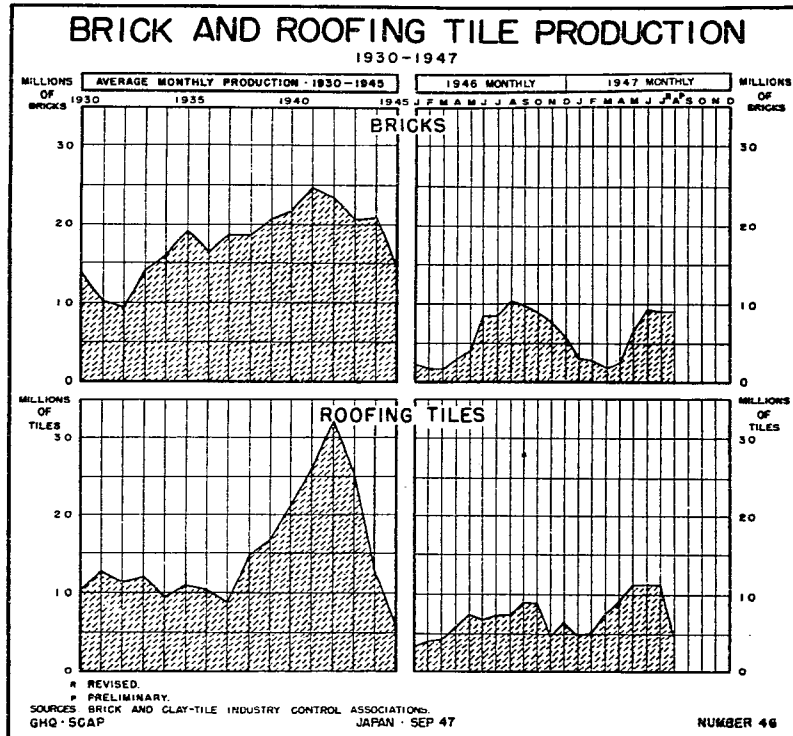
13. August output of high-pressure and concrete pipe increased 29 percent over July.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	74	85
Concrete pipe	metric ton	5,150	6,630
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <u>a/</u>	95,695	95,900
Wallboard	tsubo <u>a/</u>	7,860	13,812
Slates	tsubo <u>a/</u>	35,455	40,399

a/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Production Association.



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

14. An increase in prices of medical equipment brought about a gain in the value of medical equipment output in August to ¥ 34,614,238 compared with ¥ 30,810,622 in July.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	110	7
Basins, sterilizing	1,390	3,465
Basins, wash	114	10
Cotton wool carriers	28,000	24,500
Distilling apparatus	97	98
Dressing drums	1,440	724
Electric drying ovens	57	10
Electric incubators	103	105
Forceps	13,097	20,206
Gauze containers	1,500	2,460
Ice pillow buckles	48,679	37,190
Illuminating lamps	260	367
Needles, suture	9,000	9,800
Operating tables	116	137
Percussion hammers	700	2,750
Pneumothorax apparatus	200	0

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Spatulas	200	200
Speculums	1,007	6,768
Sphygmomanometers	1,700	1,200
Steam inhalers	1,090	2,803
Sterilizers	1,382	1,167
Stethoscopes	200	4,000
Sun lamps	0	20
Surgical knives	4,798	5,296
Surgical needles	1,784,164	1,641,650
Surgical scissors	9,737	11,787
Tongue depressors	3,600	2,700
Vaccinating lancets	0	1,200
Vaporizers	250	415

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

Hypodermic Syringes

15. Output of hypodermic syringes in August decreased 13 percent to 345,500.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

16. Production of electrical items in August dropped below the July level. There was slight improvement in heavy industrial equipment including lifting devices, resistance furnaces, rectifiers and power transformers.

Output of electrical equipment needed in the coal mine rehabilitation program suffered from the power shortage in Kyushu and the Kobe-Osaka area.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS PRODUCTION in

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,756	4,588
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	9,162	7,229
16-100 HP	763	577
Over 100 HP	74	63
Portable tools	3,727	3,197
Other	5,491	5,565
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	252	302
AC generators	28	22
Other	3,971	1,375
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,714	3,190
Power, over 100 KVA	99	142
Instrument	1,123	1,016
Other	1,161	341

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	1	2
Mercury vapor	53	42
Selenium and other	1,029	1,190
Power condensers	3,923	1,746
Furnaces		
Arc	2	3
Low-frequency induction	10	8
High-frequency induction	0	3
Resistance	61	140
Other	0	1
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	105	54
DC arc	2	0
Resistance	18	59
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	720	327
Controllers	281	222
Other	203	310
Remote control		
Contactors	571	1,700
Contactor panels	65	64
Resistors	154	333
Lifting devices	105	507
Other	440	140
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	3,826	3,827
3,300 volts and under	1,820	3,076
Over 3,300 volts	944	1,048
Meters		
Watt-hour	36,635	31,209
Pyrometers	507	907
Other	51,892	47,407
Railway equipment		
Main motors	231	238
H-G sets	36	37
Blower motors	8	0
Locomotives		
Railway	6	5
Mining and industrial	3	4
Battery	8	17
Control apparatus	42	33
Battery-operated vehicles	48	33
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	60	86
Electric levers	71	21
Interlocking relays	1	0
Switch machines	31	0
Electric locks	95	2
Circuit controllers	65	55
Line transformers	236	37
Signal transformers	256	307

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Railway signal equipment (continued)		
Rectifiers	504	26
Approach indicators	86	10
Signal relays	838	1,342
Insulation material		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	7,917	9,752
Commutator segment	4,488	3,783
Heat-resisting plate	153	486
Flexible plate	1,552	1,492
Paper	13,618	13,614
Paper (rolls)	4,447	4,070
Varnished cloth (square meters)		
Varnished tubes (meters)	85,500	101,849
Varnished tape (rolls)	799,770	596,790
Black tape (rolls)	9,096	14,500
Rubber tape (rolls)	262,870	160,930
	22,586	31,019
Illuminating equipment		
Fixtures	475,852	393,499
Light bulbs		
General use <u>b/</u>	7,322,660	6,851,890
Special <u>c/</u>	330,195	472,714
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	1,255,887	1,186,560
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,320	730
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	22,307	17,577
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	15,855	19,661
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)		
	741	713
Enameled (metric tons)	187	146
Power cable (kilometers)	221	224
Other (kilometers)	1,570	1,583

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Trucks

17. Output of standard-size trucks rose 87 percent in August to 838 with all manufacturers contributing to the increase. Eighteen heavy diesel trucks were produced in August compared with 27 in July. Small truck output totaled 126 in August, five more than the preceding month.

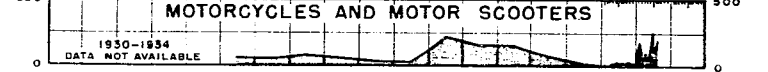
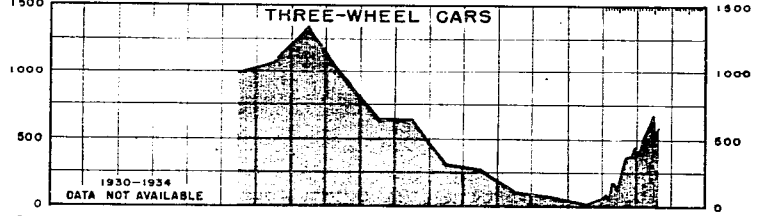
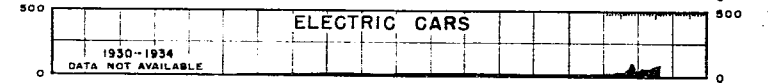
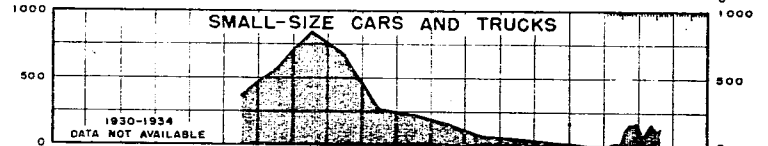
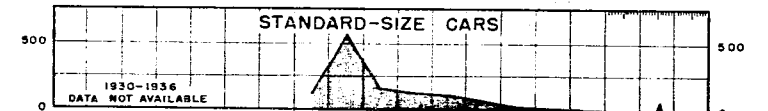
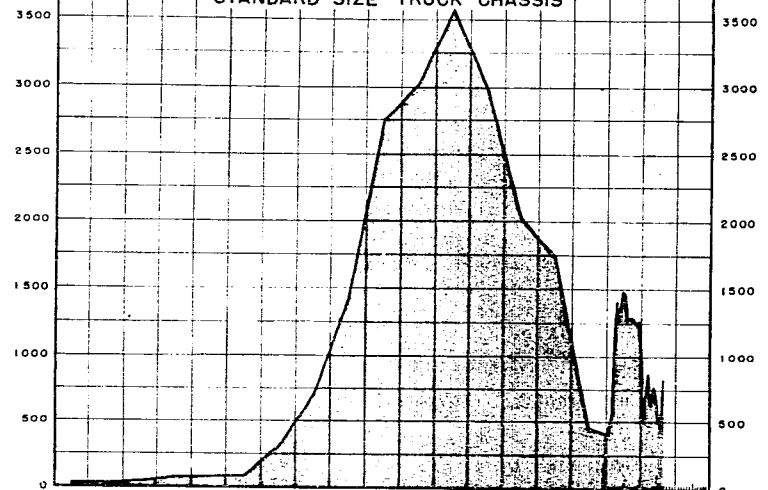
Tractors and Trailers

18. Fifty-nine agricultural tractors and 21 trailer trucks were produced in August compared with July output of 89 agricultural tractors and 25 trailer trucks. Sixty-one trailers were produced, nine more than July.

MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1945; ACTUAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1946-1947																NUMBER OF VEHICLES	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		46



MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING AUG 1947									
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 1400 units]									
STANDARD-SIZE CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 50 units]									
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 100 units]									
ELECTRIC CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 5 units]									
THREE-WHEEL CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 600 units]									
MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 100 units]									

SOURCE: AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, GHQ-SCAP

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NUMBER 47

Automobiles

19. Output of electric automobiles was 93 in August, 11 more than in July. Of these, 66 are of the cargo type and 27 are passenger models. Five small passenger automobiles were produced in August.

Light Carts

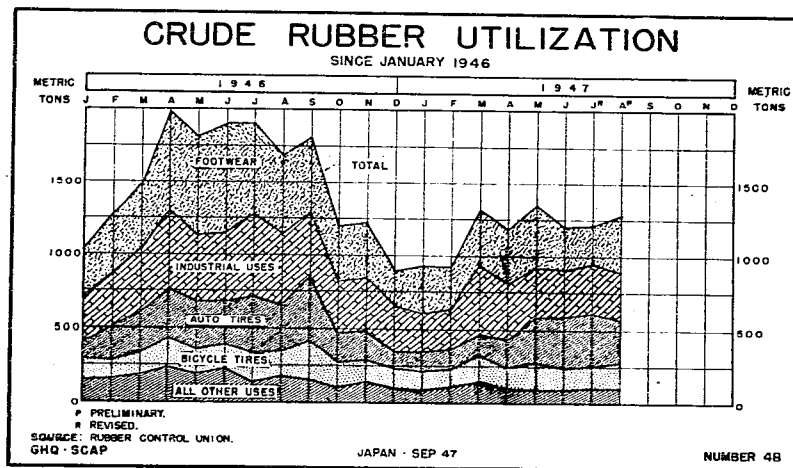
20. August output of light carts, two- or four-wheeled wooden, animal-drawn wagons, totaled 29,056 compared with 28,187 in July. Shortages of materials and fuels remained the bottleneck to increased production.

Bicycles

21. Bicycle production reached a new postwar high of 19,063 in August; bicycle trailer output soared to 19,773 compared with 929 in July due to a price increase.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

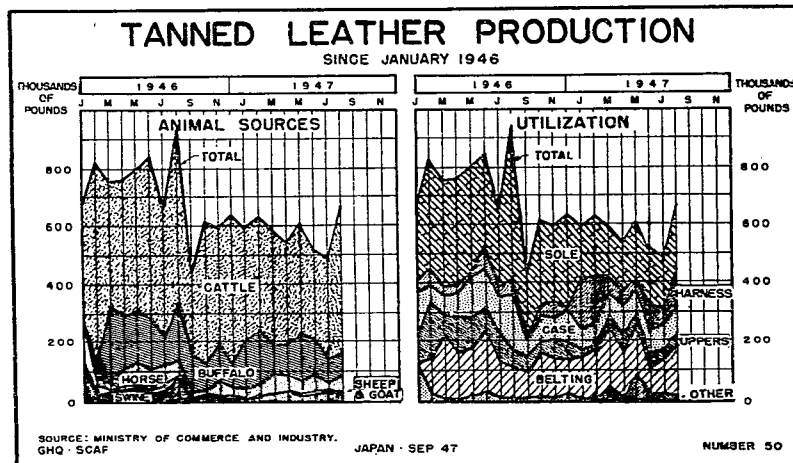
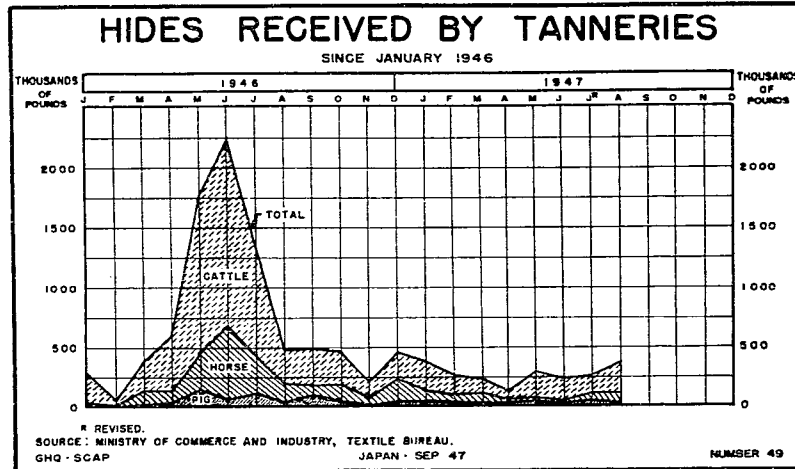
22. Preliminary reports for August indicate an increase in crude rubber consumption for manufactured products with 1,287 metric tons consumed compared with the revised July figure of 1,215 metric tons. Sizable gains occurred in production of bicycle tires, tubes and accessories, rubber-soled socks and rubberized cloth and products.



LEATHER MANUFACTURING

23. Receipt of hides by tanneries, including miscellaneous varieties, during August increased 147,700 pounds above July as brokers disposed of hides upon receipt because they could not store large stocks properly during the warm summer months. See chart at top of the next page.

24. Due to larger receipts of hides, production of tanned leather during August increased 243,200 pounds above July, including 75,000 pounds of miscellaneous hides not shown on the second chart on next page. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries increased slightly.

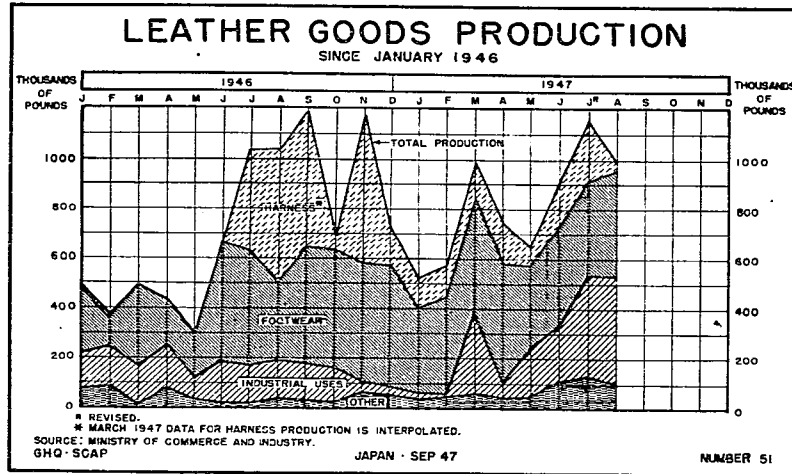


25. Leather goods production declined 161,300 pounds below July, with the principal decrease in output of harness leather products. See the chart at top of the facing page.

Manufacturers reported 390,647 pounds of leather produced from hides released from former military stockpiles. During August 223,965 inch-feet of leather belting and 83,746 square feet of packing leather were produced from leather manufactured from released hides.

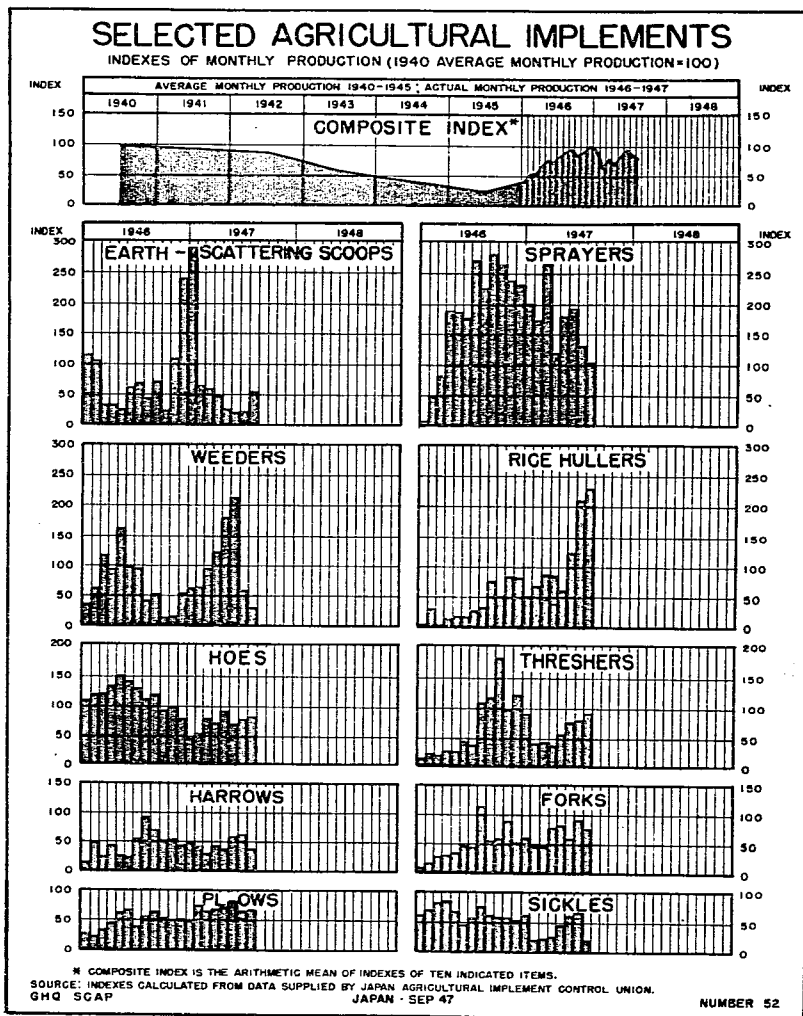
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

26. The 309 reporting members of the Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union employed 24,358 persons in August. Shortage of materials and lack of electric power reduced the operating hours for most factories.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Baling press	1	100
Barley cleaner	591	662
Barley roller	710	2,274
Cultivating hoe	3,413	1,911
Ensilage cutter	191	407
Farm cart	447	2,020
Farm fan	808	1,400
Flour-milling machine	2,132	1,079
Fork	31,824	25,788
Grain dryer	24	38
Grain fan	0	2,086
Grain screen	100	525
Harrow	4,564	2,837
Hoe	75,064	78,167
Incubator	3	1
Milk bucket	100	100
Milk can	60	2,080
Plow	21,136	21,941
Potato cutter	70	0
Power cultivator	10	324
Pruning shears	3,050	2,750
Radish grater	800	700
Rice huller	2,859	3,112
Rice polisher	2,152	2,762
Ridge scoop	1,445	1,229
Scattering scoop	3,980	9,880
Sickle	664,811	201,707
Simple weeder	1,938	467
Sowing machine	0	50
Sprayer	8,183	6,476



	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Straw cutter	2,060	9,177
Straw cutter with feeder	9,176	5,328
Straw-mat machine	1,031	1,842
Straw-rope maker	7,915	9,260
Straw-softening machine	803	503
Stump puller	50	45
Tea-leaf finisher	54	35
Tea-leaf shears	1,808	1,728
Thresher	12,317	14,327
Tobacco dryer	21	55
Vermicelli machine	1,376	2,643
Vertical pump	210	62
Weeder	19,169	10,316

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

HANDICRAFTS

Silverware

27. Sixty factories employing 2,181 persons produced 84,543 dozens of stainless-steel and chrome-plated flatware during August, a 26-percent decrease below July. In addition 100 sterling tea sets, 800 sterling table pieces and 7,010 stainless-steel kitchen items were produced.

Lacquerware

28. Output by 4,156 operating factories in August totaled 772,957 pieces of wooden and metal-base lacquerware, an increase of 91 percent above July, as indigenous lacquer became available.

Antimony Ware

29. Production of antimony ware decreased 20 percent below July with output of 40,344 pieces in August.

Cloisonne

30. Four factories employing 54 persons produced 640 pieces of cloisonne valued at ¥ 444,500 during August.

Pearls

31. Six pearl factories in operation in August produced 5,683 necklaces compared with 6,003 in July.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

32. Output of new business machines in August was valued at ¥ 10,659,810 compared with ¥ 10,287,280 in July. Value of parts production and repair dropped to ¥ 2,807,185, a 50-percent decrease from July.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

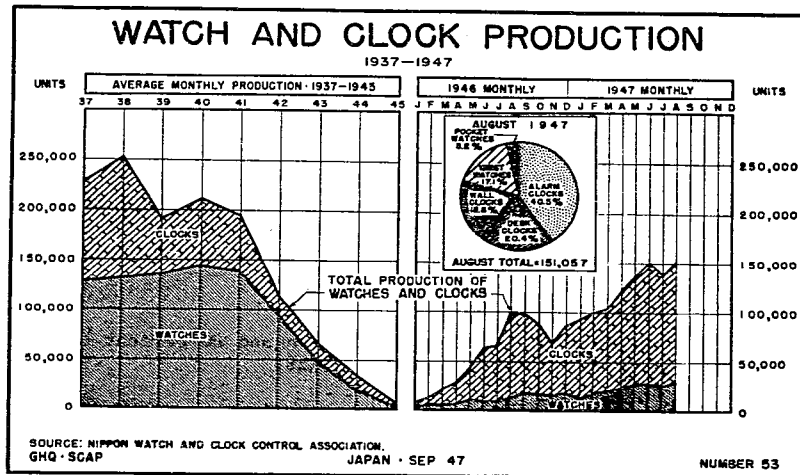
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Japanese typewriters	443	354
Communication typewriters	52	3
Calculating machines	86	89
Mimeographs	3,947	4,197
Files for mimeographs	14,780	5,022
Blueprinting machines	13	17
Cash registers	31	22
Time recorders	28	48
Japanese typewriter type	7,050,296	4,966,170
Numbering devices	600	800
Paper binders	250	300

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Watches and Clocks

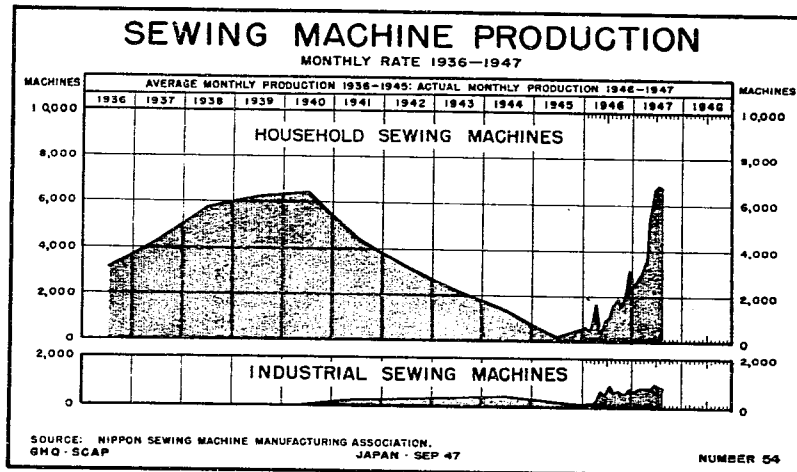
33. Production of watches and clocks in August totaled 151,057, a 10-percent gain over July. Of this total, 22,310

clocks of all types were manufactured for export, representing a new high.



Home-type Sewing Machines

34. Because of increased operating efficiency by several plants, the curtailing effect of the lack of electric power resulted in only a two-percent drop in output of sewing machines.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

35. Cosmetics valued at ¥ 64,753,768 and weighing 363,248 kilograms were produced in August compared with July output of 210,219 kilograms valued at ¥ 29,675,286. The 190 reporting plants employ 5,151 persons.

36. Eighteen operating dentifrice plants produced 540,000 kilograms of toothpowder, 90,000 kilograms of semipaste and 18,000 kilograms of toothpaste valued at ¥ 22,200,000.

Toys

37. Toy manufacturers produced 4,547,876 toys in August, a decrease of 2,824,847 below July. The manufacture of metal mechanical toys for export has been handicapped by scarcity of tin plate, with producers largely dependent upon discarded tin cans as a substitute.

Celluloid Manufactures

38. Miscellaneous celluloid items produced in August totaled 430,077 dozens valued at \$ 15,852,122.

Light-metal Consumer Goods

39. Manufacture of aluminum sheet products and cast aluminum products decreased 16 and 7 percent respectively in August.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS (metric tons)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Cast household utensils	1,329	1,162
Other cast products	<u>814</u>	<u>840</u>
Total	2,143	2,002
Forged household utensils	208	375
Other forged products	<u>460</u>	<u>186</u>
Total	668	561

Musical Instruments

40. August output of musical instruments increased generally. Production of brass instruments rose to 249, an increase of 104 percent above July, and output of woodwind instruments was 115 percent greater than July. A gain was registered in harmonica production which rose from 8,186 dozens in July to 9,081 dozens in August.

Phonographs and Records

41. Phonograph record production increased slightly to 863,961 in August compared with revised July output of 862,318. Phonograph manufacture increased to 4,299, four percent above the revised July output of 4,151.

Matches

42. Forty-five plants produced 16,573 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes) in August, a six-percent decline below July.

SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton.	2
Silk.	10
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Wool.	24
Hard and Bast Fibers.	31
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials	35
Knit Goods.	39
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Sundry Goods.	47
Dyeing and Finishing.	49

1. Cotton, woolen and worsted yarn production during August was the lowest in a year due to short supplies of raw materials. Rayon filament yarn and staple increased in output as sufficient materials to meet current needs became available. Silk yarn production decreased due to electric power restriction. Raw silk producers maintained production below the 10,000 bale planned level as they awaited clarification of purchasing policies. See the chart on the following page.

COTTON

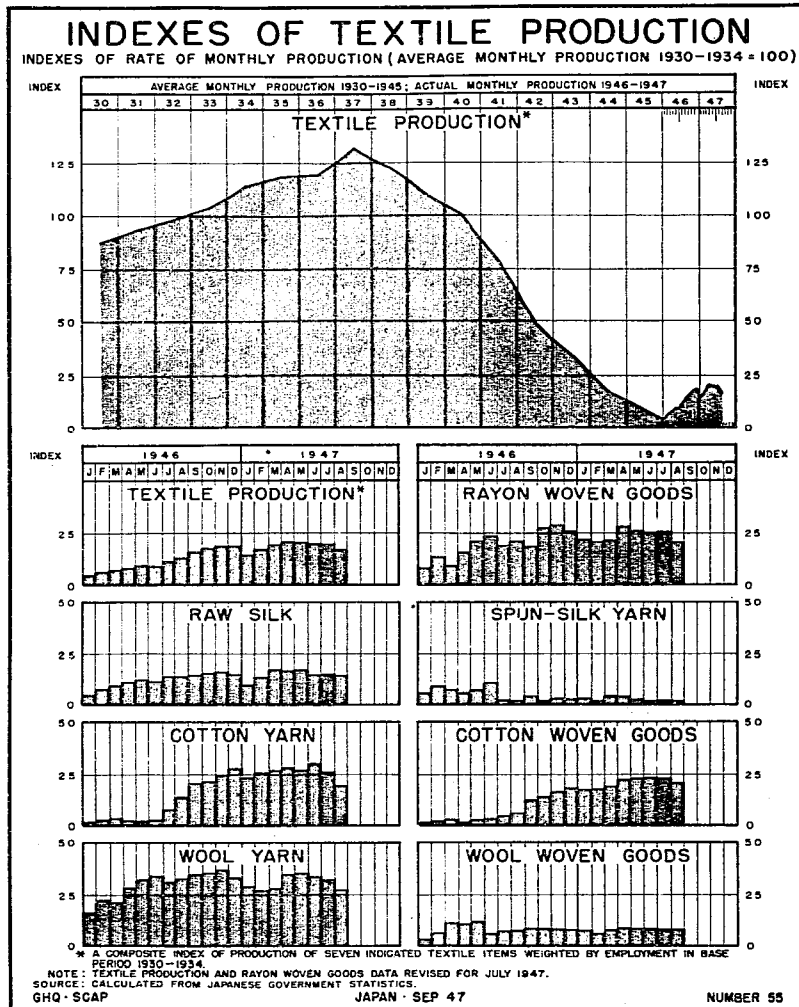
Spinning

2. Cotton yarn production in August dropped to the lowest level in 12 months as the spinners cut their manufacturing program sharply to stretch remaining supplies of imported American cotton. Mills produced 18,223,000 pounds of pure cotton yarn and 5,000 pounds of mixed yarn compared with 25,285,000 pounds of pure cotton and no mixtures in July.

Raw Material

3. Reports at the end of August indicated only 129,000 unopened bales of cotton remained from the first Commodity Credit Corporation cotton program which totaled 905,353 bales. Note the second chart on page 123.

Shipments to Korea totaled 9,909 bales by the end of August. This cotton is to be replaced later.

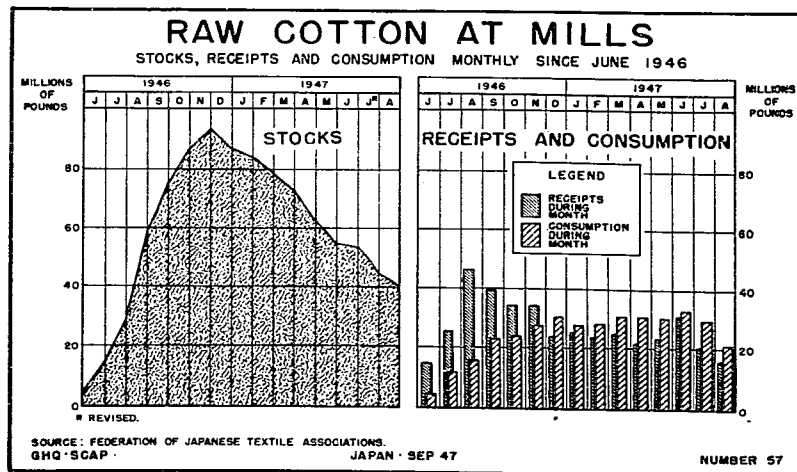
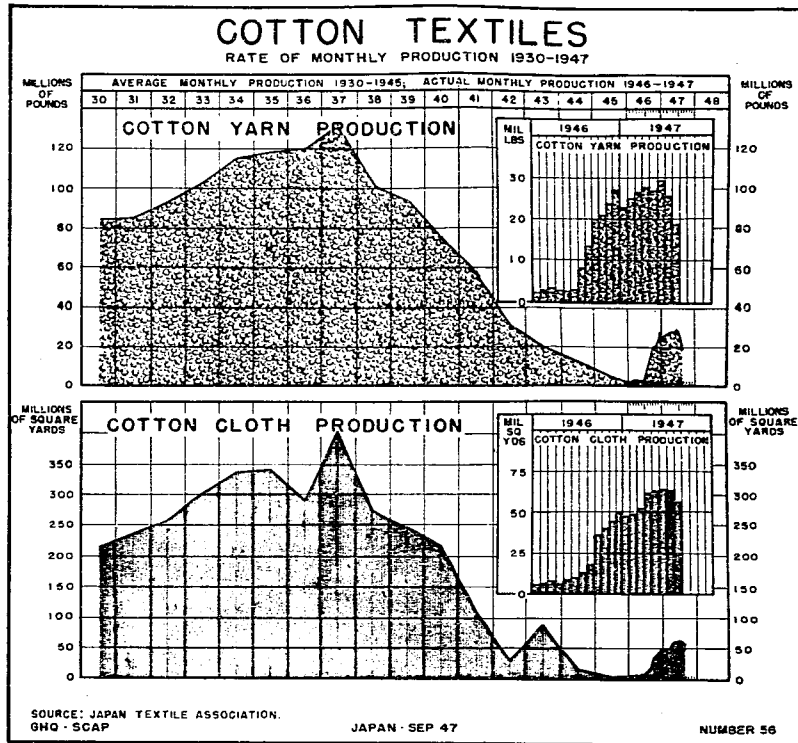


RAW COTTON IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	July	August
Receipts	20,646	16,262
Consumption	29,679	21,068
Month-end Stock	44,885	40,079

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

4. A second Commodity Credit Corporation cotton import program was announced in August. First receipts were tentatively scheduled for October.



Waste Yarns

5. Production of waste yarns was accelerated in August, principally because of urgent need for substitute bagging materials for packaging of export fabrics.

WASTE YARNS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Production	235	354
Month-end stocks		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	477	610
Weavers	34	22

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Stocks

6. Spinners added 2,335,000 pounds of cotton yarn to their stocks in August while weavers withdrew almost equal quantities to meet requirements.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	50,792	53,127
Independent cotton weavers	18,341	16,015
Other manufacturers	7,130	6,583
In dealers' hands	0	472
Total	76,263	76,197
Mixed yarn ^{a/}		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	21	23
Weavers	316	267
Other manufacturers	346	311
In dealers' hands	1	4
Total	684	605
Grand total	76,947	76,802

^{a/} Includes mixtures with rayon staple and other fibers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

7. August cloth production continued to recede, totaling 56,257,000 square yards against 62,557,000 in July and 63,021,000 square yards in June. Programmed production was lowered to conserve yarn stocks.

Cloth stocks

8. Independent weavers reported slightly increased backlogs in August due to difficulty in procuring baling fabrics. The Big Ten spinner-weavers reduced their stocks through withdrawals for export.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Weavers <u>a/</u>	58,807	54,697
Independent weavers	71,008	72,194
Distributing agency		
Receipts	2,342	2,536
Disposition	4,406	3,640
Month-end stocks	7,479	6,375

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

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

Machinery

9. There was a drop of almost 25 percent in operating spindles, reflecting the cotton production decline during August. Spinning and weaving mills continued to rehabilitate machinery.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Installed	2,859,724	2,883,232	141,478	142,056
Operable	2,745,066	2,767,202	124,509	127,035
Operating <u>a/</u>	1,908,211	1,478,441	77,285	75,016
Hours operated <u>b/</u>	763	591	21	19

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

b/ Millions of hours.

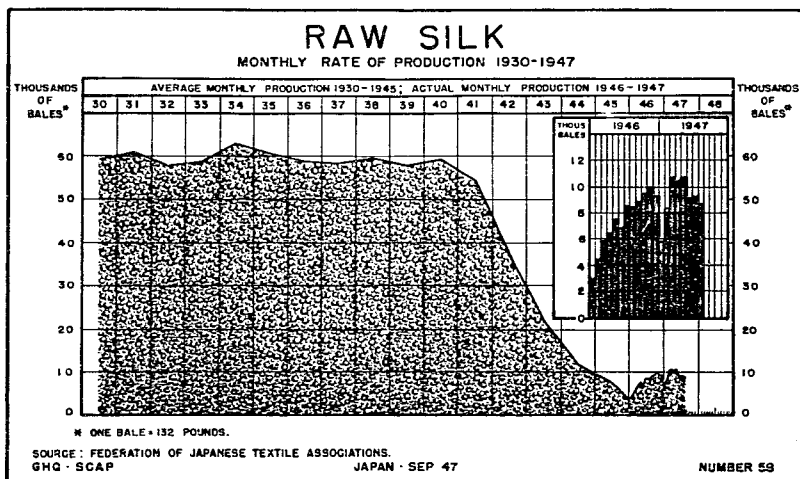
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Reeling

10. Raw silk production dropped slightly in August due to restrictions on electric power and cessation of purchasing by the Raw Silk Industry Association, the sole buying agency, as shown on chart, top of following page.

The continued shift to 13/15 denier silk also affected poundage output. Production of this finer size increased 114 bales during August while 20/22 denier dropped 661 bales.



RAW SILK PRODUCTION (bales)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	4,816	4,930
20/22 denier	4,376	3,715
Other deniers	89	80
Total	9,281	8,725
Testing stations	121	114

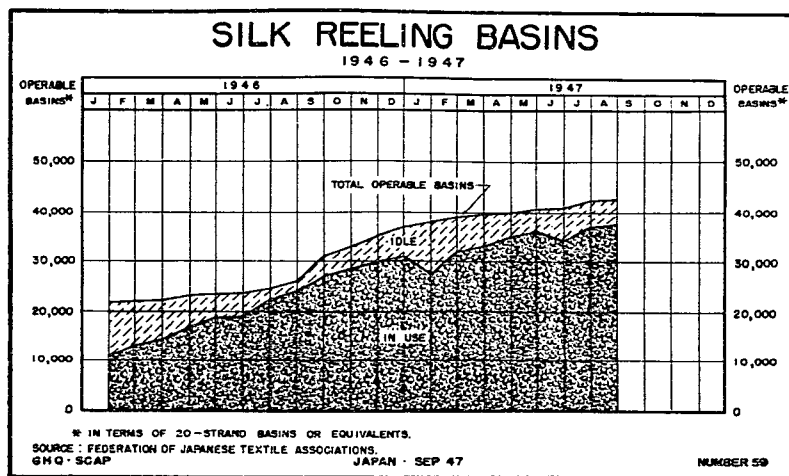
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Raw Silk Bureau.

11. Since the shift to finer yarns resulted in lower poundage output per basin, the number of operating basins showed an increase at the end of the month.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	Mills		Basins	
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Licensed	293	297	46,520	47,049
Operable	279	280	42,279	42,573
Operating	268	272	36,927	37,424

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.



Silk Testing

12. Conditioning houses tested 5,942 bales of raw silk during August compared with 9,153 in July, reflecting smaller production and completion of retesting of old stocks. Filatures were holding considerable stocks of newly reeled silk from conditioning houses pending resumption of purchasing.

Cocoon Supplies

13. Receipts of new crop cocoons in August dropped to 40 percent of July receipts since the peak of the spring cocoon crop movement had passed.

COCOON STOCK (thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Mill receipts	21,800	8,651
Mill stocks (new crop)	44,625	50,521
Mill stocks (old crop)	52,531	45,560
Other stocks b/	9,609	9,502

a/ Fresh weight.

b/ Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Raw Silk Bureau.

Silk Stocks

14. Withdrawals for export and domestic consumption reduced August silk stocks of distributing agencies slightly. The filatures' stocks increased 1,183 bales in the mills with an additional 20,000 bales held in warehouses awaiting clarification of the purchasing policy.

SILK STOCKS
(bales)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Reeling mills	8,469	9,652
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	93,487	91,419
Domestic	28,867	24,453

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Raw Silk Bureau.

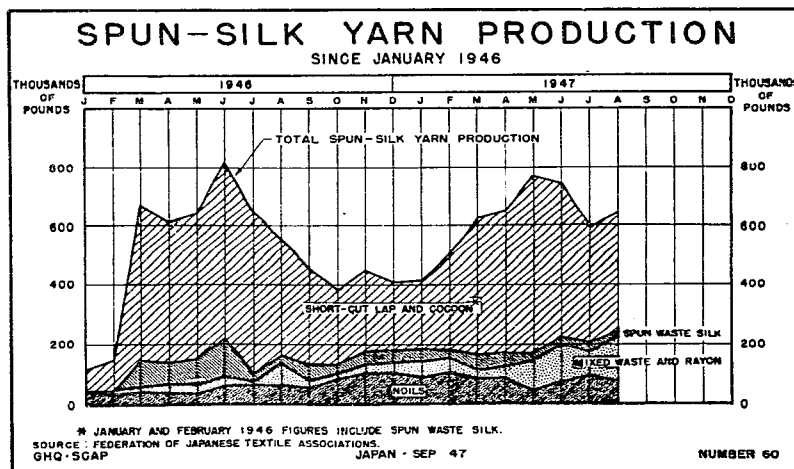
Silk Spinning

15. A net decrease in August output of pure spun silk and noil yarns resulted from slow movement of raw materials to spinners and shortage of electric power.

SPUN-SILK YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Spun waste silk	27	22	1,147	968
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple	83	150	532	529
Silk noils	94	76	214	206
Cut staple	386	394	1,661	1,576

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>		<u>Consumption</u>	
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Waste silk	3,015	3,047	528	497
Cut staple	5,536	4,932	725	783

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spinning Machinery

16. Silk staple spindles in operation increased in August while waste silk and noils spindles decreased. Irregularities from month to month resulted from electric power restrictions.

SILK SPINDLES OPERATING

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Silk staple	82,103	96,591
Waste silk	23,384	20,358
Noils	7,017	6,357

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

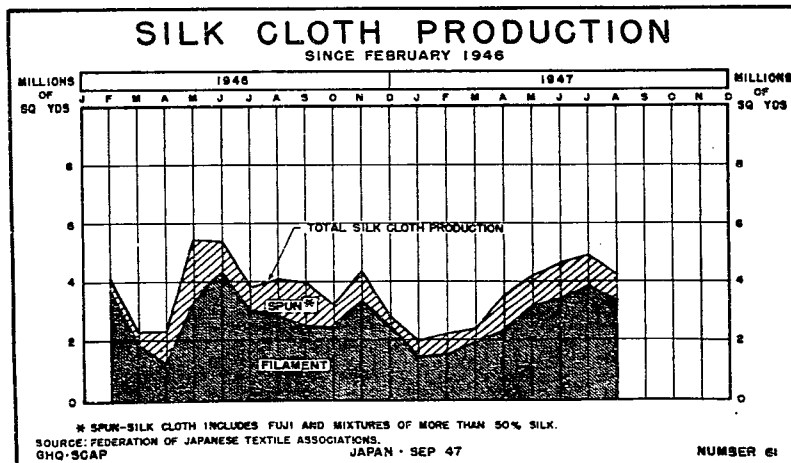
Weaving

17. Moderate decreases in August were reported in silk weaving due to a small supply of yarns and electric power restrictions.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Filament silk	3,896	3,366
Fuji silk and others	964	883

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



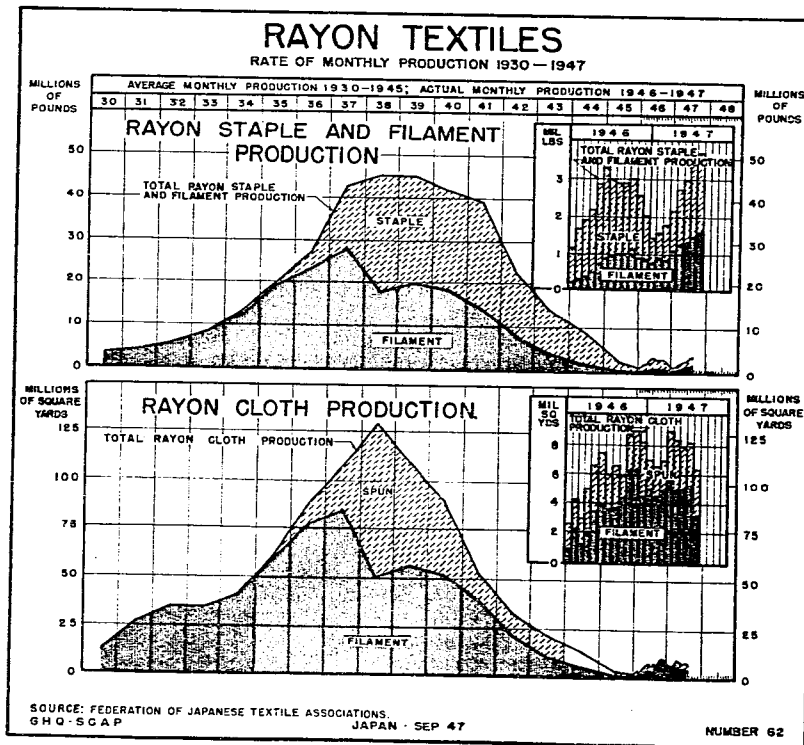
CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Silk	12,492	13,051
Fuji silk and others	3,918	4,158
Distributing agency		
Receipts	6,269	601
Disposition	2,251	2,356
Month-end stocks	35,953	34,198

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

RAYON

18. Combined production of rayon filament yarn and staple fiber increased to 3,704,000 pounds in August from 3,452,000 pounds in July.



Staple Production and Stocks

19. Receipts in August of key raw materials in quantities slightly larger than current operating needs made increased staple production possible.

STAPLE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Production	1,930	2,089
Consumption <u>a/</u>	1,936	1,353
Month-end stocks <u>b/</u>	5,108	5,896

a/ Includes only spun-rayon yarn spinners.
b/ Spinners and staple producers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production

20. August production decreases of 246,000 pounds of pure spun-rayon yarn and 41,000 pounds of mixed yarns resulted from shortages of electric power and smaller supplies of raw staple held by two principal spinning mills.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Filament yarn	1,522	1,615
Spun yarn		
Pure	1,522 <u>a/</u>	1,376
Mixed	79	38

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials and Fuel

21. Rayon pulp production in August dropped sharply from July's postwar production peak but remained close to current operating requirements while caustic soda receipts increased.

Allocation and receipts of coal declined and the mills drew 1,245 metric tons from their own stocks.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
(metric tons)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Pulp		
Receipts	3,943	2,220
Consumption	2,100	2,195
Month-end stocks	2,112	2,137
Caustic soda		
Receipts	1,678	1,949
Consumption	1,552	1,612
Month-end stocks	1,210	1,547

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Coal		
Receipts	14,318	11,155
Consumption	12,546	12,400
Month-end stocks	10,317	9,072

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

The decrease in coal consumption in relation to rayon and staple output was a seasonal development which favored the conservation of scarce fuel by the industry.

Yarn Stocks

22. Filament and spun-rayon yarn accumulated in producing mills during August because of delays in transportation.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Filament Yarn</u>		<u>Spun Yarn</u>	
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Producing mills	2,433	2,527	5,340 a/	6,237
Weavers	3,356	3,012	3,874	3,529
Other manufacturers	1,276	1,148	163 a/	154

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

23. August production of 3,246,000 square yards of filament fabric was 40 percent below July's 5,365,000 due to yarn shortages and electric power restrictions. Spun-rayon fabric output increased from 2,872,000 square yards in July to 3,129,000 in August.

CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

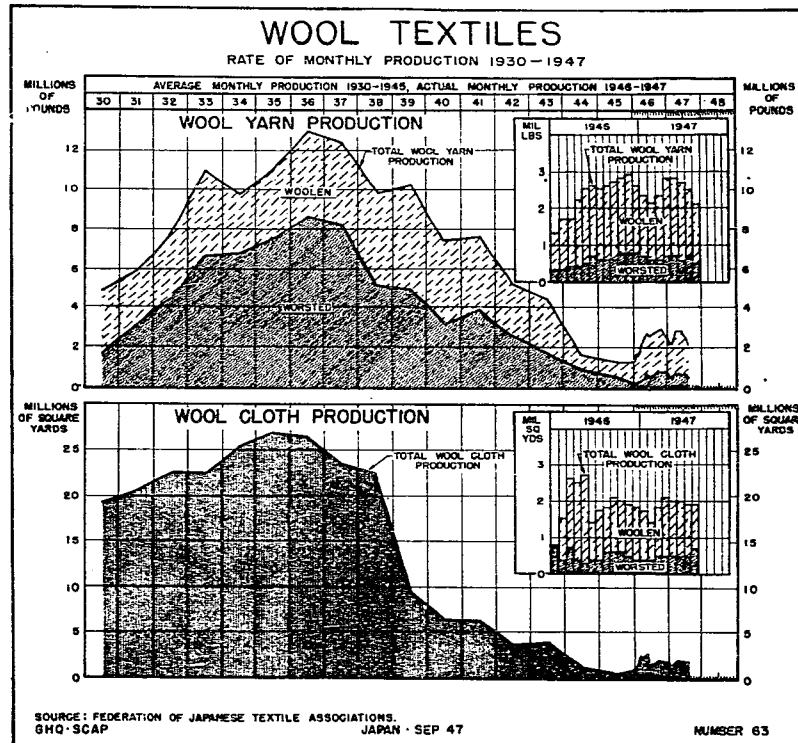
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Mills		
Rayon	19,955	20,864
Spun rayon	10,480	11,475
Distributing agency		
Rayon		
Receipts	687	1,014
Distribution	1,313	858
Month-end stocks	8,653	8,809
Spun rayon		
Receipts	2,381	1,326
Distribution	3,198	1,933
Month-end stocks	10,216	9,609

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

WOOL

Spinning

24. Combined production of woolen and worsted yarns in August was the lowest in more than a year. Output of woolen yarn was 1,614,000 pounds and worsted 515,000 compared with 1,815,000 and 675,000 pounds respectively in July.



Raw Materials

25. All of the first 7,481-bale shipment of Australian wool had been scoured in August and spinning was begun.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Month's consumption		
Woolen	610	607
Worsted	394	521
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	2,964	2,213
Worsted	626	249
Wool waste	8,049	8,428
Camel and goat hair	1,298	1,256
Miscellaneous	6,017	5,733

a/ Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spinning Machinery

26. Spindles operating in August were reduced as a result of consolidation of worsted spinning equipment and 3,780 spindles which were being transferred among mills. An additional 6,619 spindles were shifted to worsted-type spun-rayon yarn used as warp for blankets.

SPINNING MACHINERY

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Installed	456	459	459,699	449,300
Operable	428	431	404,526	400,214
Operating ^{a/}	259	236	99,282	83,207
Hours operated (millions)	0.1	0.1	40	33

^{a/} Operating spindles converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Stocks

27. A small increase in spinners' and weavers' woolen yarn stocks was reported due to continued delay in establishment of price ceilings.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Woolen		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	4,041	4,110
Independent weavers	1,176	1,330
Worsted		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	2,121	2,115
Independent weavers	579	539

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

28. Production of woolen fabrics in August was 1,207,000 square yards, a reduction of 186,000 from July, while output of worsted fabric increased by 160,000 square yards to a total of 655,000.

29. Weaving mills continued to rehabilitate machinery during August despite reduced operations.

LOOMS

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Installed	11,541	11,567
Operable	11,199	11,259
Operating	3,938	3,765
Hours operated (millions)	0.8	0.8

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Stocks

30. An accumulation of 399,000 square yards of woolen and worsted fabric in August resulted from price uncertainties.

CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Weavers		
Woolen	927	941
Worsted	629	798
Distributing agency		
Receipts	389	1,037
Distribution	1,189	638
Month-end stocks	822	1,221

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

HARD AND EAST FIBERS

Cordage

31. There was a small net increase in production in the rope and cordage industries in August following two months of moderate decline. Electric power restrictions did not affect the twisting mills to the extent of other industries due to their geographical location.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Rope and cord	2,024	2,079	1,584	1,722
Thread	130	111	223	123
Twine	393	454	395	414

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

32. August supplies of abaca and American hemp were increased by deliveries of May and June imports previously held up by transportation difficulties. Stocks of domestic fibers decreased slightly except flax from the new crop.

RAW MATERIALS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Sisal	103	0	35	68
Jute (domestic)	1,001	69	211	859
Bamie	173	69	71	171
Flax	6,824	1,963	2,033	6,754
Abaca	252	408	232	428

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Consumed</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Hemp				
Domestic	4,472	581	1,020	4,033
Manchurian	720	159	222	657
American	687	538	257	968
Maolan <u>a/</u>	1,065	586	709	942
Bamboo	313	10	89	234
Limetree bark	787	231	270	748
Wisteria bark	546	680	696	530

a/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Mills reported considerable consumption of domestic lime-tree bark and wisteria bark which are being utilized in place of scarce imported fibers.

Spinning

33. Irregular August production trends in the bast fiber spinning industries were influenced by small fluctuations in receipts of domestic fibers.

YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Flax				
Pure	954	912	2,222	2,265
Mixtures	230	246	647	798
Ramie				
Pure	137	84	563	423
Mixtures	179	196	341 <u>a/</u>	336
Jute (domestic)	110	151	175	188
American hemp	216	122	61	45

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

34. Small increases in the output of pure linen and ramie fabrics resulted from larger deliveries of yarn.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Flax				
Pure	747	779	1,698	1,700
Mixtures	662	657	1,179	1,280
Ramie and hemp				
Pure	62	89	205 <u>a/</u>	144
Mixtures	200	187	649 <u>a/</u>	707

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Jute	6	31	11	14
American hemp	263	171	275	374

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Spinning

35. Production of throstle-spun yarns dropped to 476,000 pounds in August from 540,000 in July and output of reprocessed yarns decreased to 30,000 from 36,000 pounds. Reductions resulted from curtailment of electric power and the poor quality of raw materials received which included only 30 percent cotton waste, whereas a proportion of 60 percent is the minimum desired for efficient operation.

Yarn Stocks

36. Reduced yarn output and withdrawals for fabric production reduced mill stocks 17 percent in August.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent cotton weavers	584	476
Silk and rayon weavers	18	14
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	76	68
Cotton spinners	15	11
Spun-rayon spinners	26	21
Silk and rayon weavers	3	8
Wool weavers	71	60
Hard and bast fiber weavers	23	24
Other		
Independent weavers	2	- a/

a/ Less than one thousand.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

37. Spindles in operation decreased 72,762 in August due to scarcity of waste fibers and shortage of electric power.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	985,988	987,012
Operating	840,502	767,740

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.

Rehabilitation of machinery has been gradual since the Ministry of Commerce and Industry discourages expansion during the shortage of raw materials.

Weaving

38. Production of throstle-spun fabrics increased 9,000 square yards over July to 536,000 in August while reprocessed fabrics and other allied types decreased from 85,000 to 77,000 square yards.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Throstle	731	832
Reprocessed	380	290
Others (mixed fabrics)	145	35

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Consumption and Mill Stocks

39. Receipts of cotton yarn in August were adequate for current operations but allocations for domestic use were small. Stocks of all yarns except silk decreased.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Cotton	1,241	1,079	1,246	1,074
Mixed cotton	52	3	24	31
Rayon filament	604	66	112	558
Spun rayon	58	16	27	47
Raw silk	104	26	12	118
Woolen	568	84	168	484
Others	136	25	40	121

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

40. Production of knit cotton, silk and wool fabrics increased during August and there was a small net increase in stocks.

FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Distribution</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Cotton	997	870	1,044	1,014	900
Rayon filament	8	40	4	6	38
Spun rayon	13	107	7	18	96
Silk filament	2	6	4	1	9

	Production July	Stocks 31 July	Production August	Distribution August	Stocks 31 August
Spun silk	13	32	4	9	17
Wool	10	47	23	14	55
Others	31	43	26	22	47

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garments

41. August production of knitted garments increased except for hosiery, which showed a continued increase in stocks.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozens)

	Production July	Stocks 31 July	Production August	Deliveries August	Stocks 31 August
Gloves (dozen pairs)	55	261	64	12	313
Hosiery (dozen pairs)	209	1,236	189	105	1,320
Outerwear	10	68	14	10	72
Underwear	382	330	481	492	319

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cotton singlet output for export increased from 336,415 dozen in July to 432,999 in August.

Machinery

42. The continued efforts of mills to rehabilitate facilities was evident, with a general increase in operable machinery in August.

MACHINERY

	Operable		Operating	
	31 July	31 August	31 July	31 August
Fabric				
Circular	10,553	11,847	3,884	4,632
Flat	10,237	11,421	2,462	2,780
Warp	253	253	67	71
Glove				
Flat	17,117	17,675	2,518	2,798
Hosiery				
Circular	10,170	10,706	3,690	3,875
Full fashioned	1,855	1,912	898	890
Sewing machines				
Foot operated	209	245	38	18
Power operated	9,909	10,118	4,560	4,830

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Stocks

43. Receipts of silk fabric increased during August upon release of frozen goods for domestic consumption.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Cotton	10,899	2,013	3,498	9,414
Rayon filament	3,001	1,199	1,458	2,742
Spun rayon	4,994	801	2,048	3,747
Silk filament	2,896	1,214	1,668	2,442
Linen	1,624	551	881	1,294
Woolen	2,172	540	837	1,875
Worsted	560	201	146	615
Reprocessed	246	17	95	168
Others	8	0	1	7

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

44. August production of clothing and household goods showed a net decline of 46 percent due to small receipts of most kinds of cloth. Increases were reported in school uniforms, work clothing and bedding.

45. Stocks of finished goods in producing mills showed large increases in August as manufacturers awaited clarification of prices and marketing policies.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands)

	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Japanese ready-made clothing	16	104	13	0	117
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	892	313	532	43	802
Women's	265	42	65	30	77
Men's	859	174	346	13	507
Elementary-school uniforms	252	297	423	11	709
Secondary-school uniforms	107	88	448	507	29
Work clothing	231	191	263	65	389
Official uniforms	- a/	-	-	-	-
Underwear	1,800	73	681	112	642
Tabi (pairs)	2,345	2,858	1,200	134	3,924
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	4	1	5	4	2
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	11	25	8	6	25

	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>
Mosquito nets	71	116	48	18	146
Hats and caps	247	352	17	369	-
Others	720	140	149	132	157

a/ Less than one thousand.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

46. Operations of power-operated sewing machines and electric cutters were increased in August during the hours when electric power was available.

	MACHINERY			
	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Electric cutters	5,120	5,144	3,362	3,384
Sewing machines				
Foot operated	40,827	40,475	27,104	26,543
Power operated	116,780	119,548	79,346	82,589

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Yarn Consumption and Stocks

47. August receipts of yarn were generally smaller than July and consumption of rayon and cotton yarn exceeded receipts, reducing stocks below the July level.

	YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)			
	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 July</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Consumption</u> <u>August</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 August</u>
	Cotton			
Pure	5,231	1,593	1,842	4,972
Mixed	292	0	14	278
Raw silk	383	67	20	430
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	672	47	129	590
Spun rayon	105	18	16	107
Reprocessed	7	0	0	7
Throatle	35	9	4	40
Abaca	59	133	78	114
Others	27	0	1	26

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

48. Production of all types of sewing thread and fish netting

dropped in August, due partially to power restrictions and smaller deliveries of yarn. Revision of laws pertaining to fish-net distribution cause some uncertainty in the industry.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production July	Stocks 31 July	Production August	Distribution August	Stocks 31 August
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	437	3,039	239	153	3,125
Mixed cotton	7	13	0	7	6
Silk	54	250	6	18	238
Rayon	14	32	4	3	33
Fish netting					
Cotton <u>a/</u>	1,740	1,430	1,446	798	2,078
Manila	119	52	100	91	61
Silk	7	10	7	6	11
Other articles					
Braid	92	144	92	95	141
Fringe	2	5	2	3	4
Tape	90	207	127	99	235
Twine and net	39	44	30	21	53
Lace	18	76	20	17	79

a/ Including twine

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Cloth Processing

49. Cotton goods processed in August for export increased by almost 2,500,000 yards.

PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed July	Processed August	Returned to Client	Remain at Mill 31 August
Cotton	15,970	18,413	16,700	13,902
Woolen	1,627	1,629	1,585	3,679
Worsted	415	323	404	849
Silk	7,161	4,286	4,914	7,639
Filament rayon	3,805	2,250	3,754	4,037
Spun rayon	2,711	2,392	2,342	4,210
Hard and bast	741	907	878	1,541
Knit fabrics	14	14	14	0
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	68	67	90	45
Others	477	391	457	267

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

50. The Government and industry placed emphasis on prompt August delivery of hessian cloth and other baling materials to finishers for movement of export goods to port.

Grey Fabrics

51. Receipts of grey fabrics showed a general increase in August. Stocks decreased 4,919,000 square yards due largely to increased quantities of cotton fabric finished for export.

GREY FABRICS
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks 31 July	Receipts August	Put in Process August	Stocks 31 August
Cotton	16,300	18,226	21,920	12,606
Woolen	2,659	1,650	2,010	2,299
Worsted	664	514	504	674
Silk	1,596	5,028	5,021	1,603
Rayon	1,151	2,368	2,395	1,124
Spun rayon	4,181	2,011	2,682	3,510
Hard and bast	1,760	875	1,119	1,516
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	9	65	61	13
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	3	17	14	6
Others	151	441	388	204

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

52. Operation of 22 additional drying machines in August was necessary for the increased amount of fabrics processed while boilers and tenters operated decreased due to electric power and coal shortages.

MACHINERY

	31 July		31 August	
	Cotton and Others	Wool	Cotton and Others	Wool
Mills reporting	231	48	231	48
Mills operating	187 <u>a/</u>	45	190	45
Machines operating				
Boilers	394		284	
Tenters	274		272	
Driers	391	71	413	71
Printers	25		24	
Napping machines	97	170	95	171

a/ Revised.

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	3
Water Transportation	7
Electric Power	9
Gas Industry	16

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of registered trucks and buses increased in August by 1,484 as 818 surplus U. S. Army vehicles and 838 newly manufactured vehicles were added and 172 abandoned.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
August

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	56,927	7,924
Deadlined	28,775	4,404
Total	85,702	12,328

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. Operating ratio increased to 66.2 percent compared to 64.5 in July. The shortage of fuel, tires and repair parts continued to prevent a higher ratio.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. A total of 304,552,341 passengers were transported on government railways in August, an increase of 2.4 percent over July.

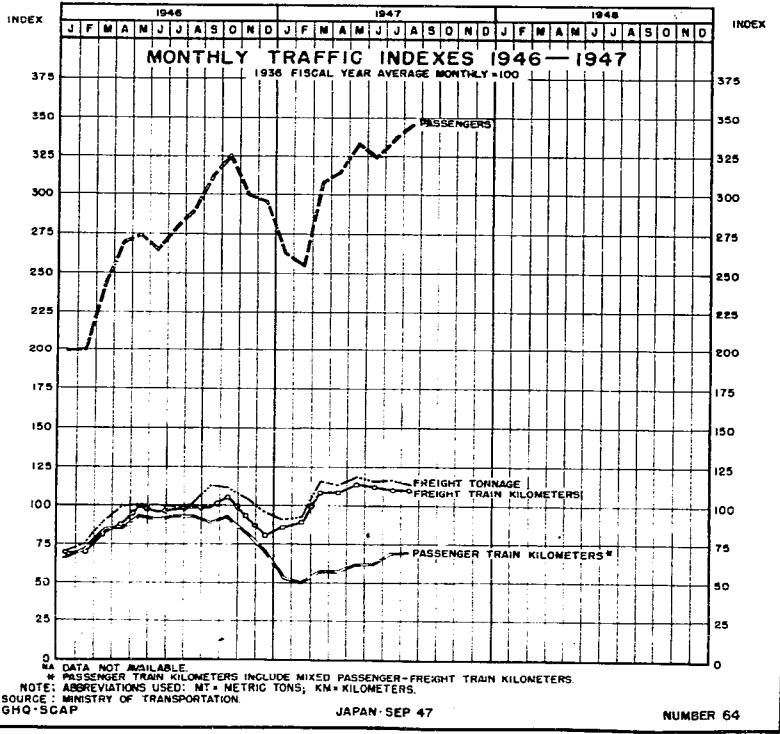
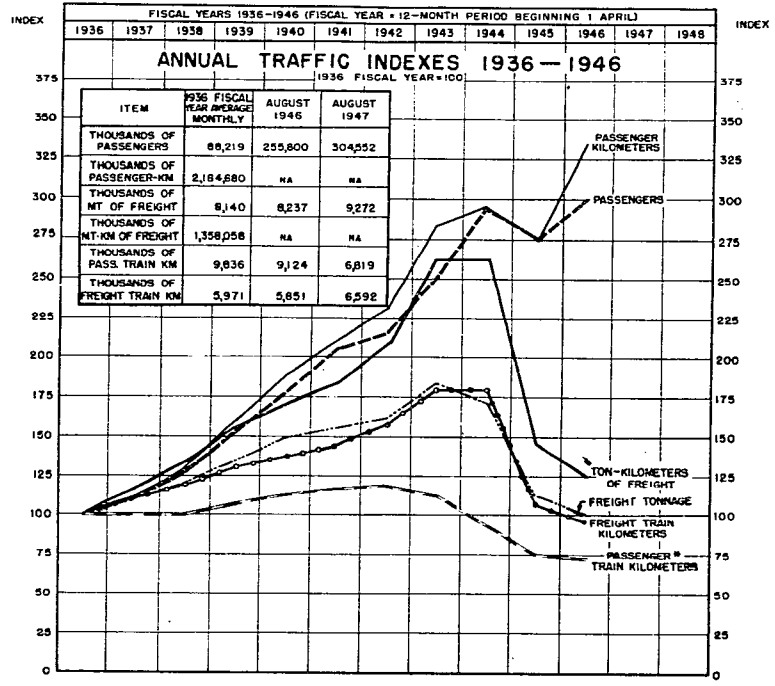
4. Train kilometers operated in August increased slightly to 13,410,300. Note the chart on the following page.

5. Railway freight tonnage handled in August decreased 2.3 percent under July to a total of 9,272,000 metric tons, as shown in the chart on page 147.

6. Repair of rolling stock continued to be slow due to a decline in the production of repair parts.

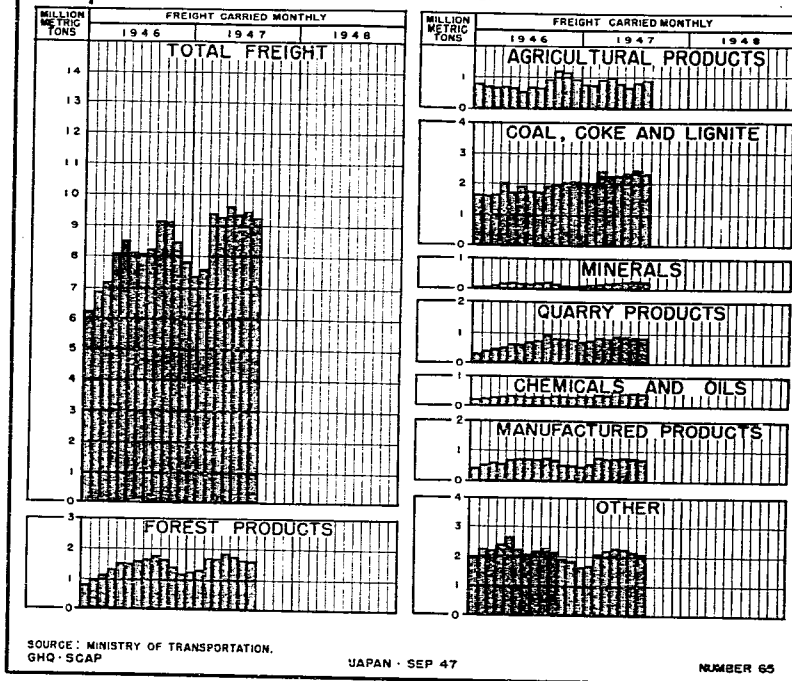
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1947



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FREIGHT TONNAGE

1946-1947 MONTHLY



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · SEP 47

NUMBER 65

ROLLING STOCK INVENTORY 31 August

	<u>In Service</u>	<u>Under Repair</u>	<u>Total</u>
Steam locomotives	4,497	1,438	5,935
Electric locomotives	250	87	337
Motor cars	902	330	1,232
Trailer cars	751	175	926
Passenger cars	9,890	1,505	11,395
Freight cars	97,983	7,124	105,107

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

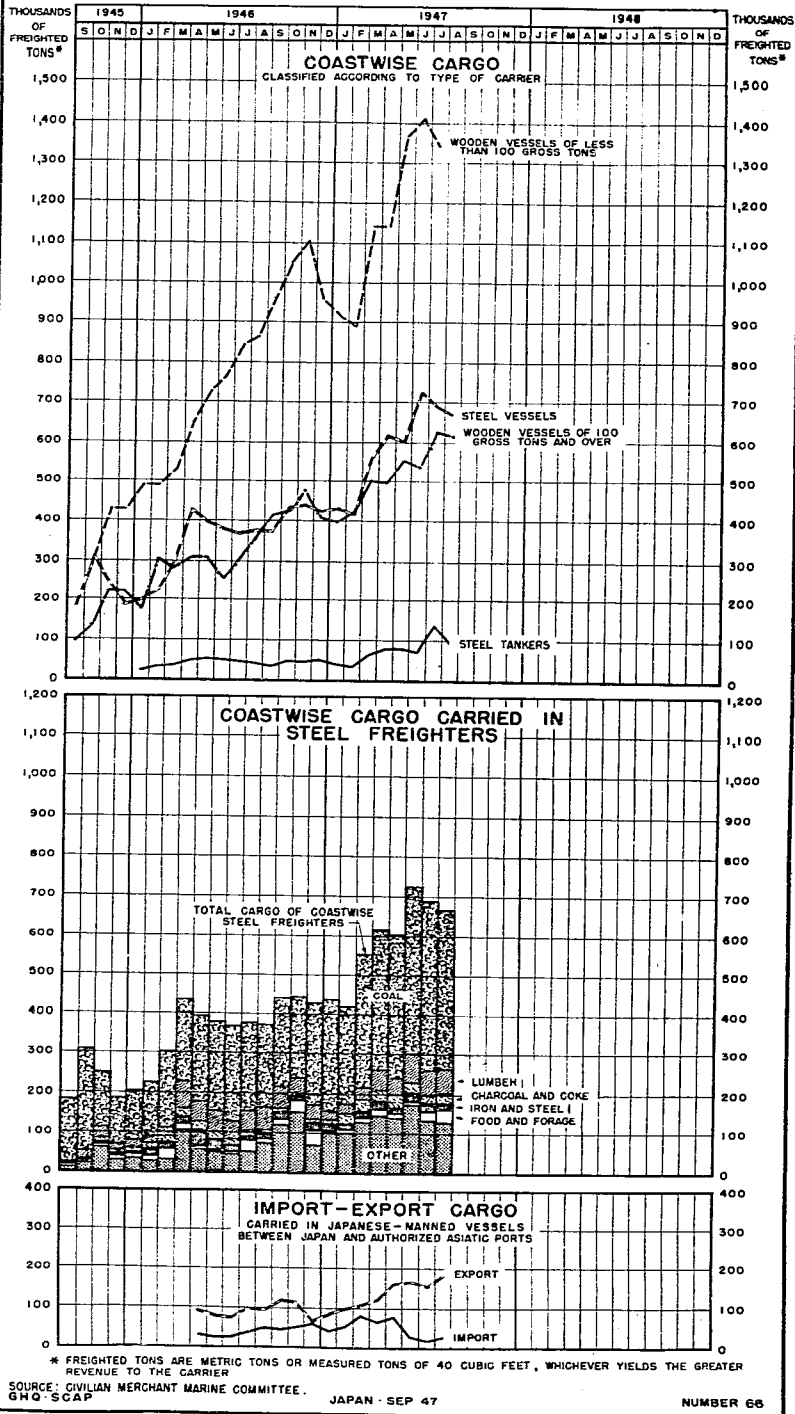
WATER TRANSPORTATION

Coastal Shipping

7. There was a general decrease in coastwise shipping in all types of vessels in August. A decline of 19,901 freighted tons in coal shipments accounted for the decrease in August coastwise shipping in steel vessels of more than 100 gross tons.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



COASTAL CARGO CARRIED
(freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	726,620	689,649	669,748
Wooden vessels			
More than 100 gross tons	534,935	628,310	618,418
Less than 100 gross tons	<u>1,410,299</u>	<u>1,340,754</u>	
Total	2,671,854	2,658,713	

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Foreign Shipping

8. Shipments to Korea and China in August increased 24,085 freighted tons over July.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
August
(freighted tons)

Export

To Korea	153,816
To China	26,507
Other	<u>5,025</u>
Total	185,348

Import

From Korea	1,000
From China	26,000
Other	<u>2,000</u>
Total	29,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

ELECTRIC POWER

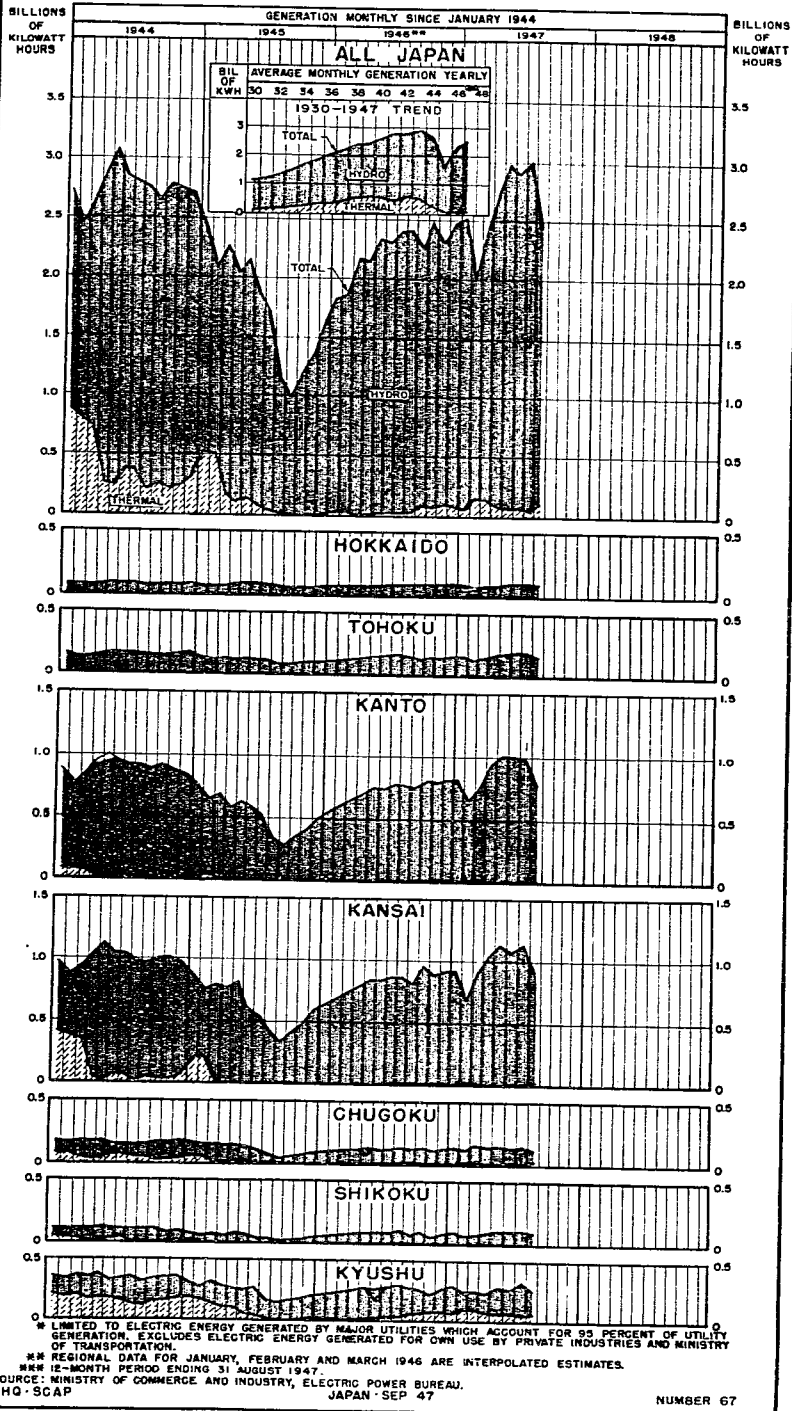
Generation

9. The total electric power generated in August was 2,463,666,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 545,000,000 or 18.1 percent from July. Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,335,340,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for the remainder.

10. The hydroelectric generation decrease was due to lack of rain and closure of some plants. Seventeen plants with a total rated capacity of 74,260 kilowatts interrupted operation due to waterway troubles. Of these 17 plants, seven with a capacity of 13,390 kilowatts were partially shut down.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES*



11. The stream flow available in August at the natural-flow-type plants was eight percent under the average during the last 10 years.

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

	<u>August Average</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	104	88	118
Tohoku	128	96	133
Kanto	862	892	97
Kansai	1,085	1,189	91
Chugoku	73	98	75
Shikoku	87	104	84
Kyushu	<u>177</u>	<u>265</u>	67
Total	2,516	2,732	92

a/ Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

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

12. The acute drought in August resulted in greater demands for thermal-generated power with corresponding reductions in coal stockpiles. The drought also necessitated the utilization of a large reservoir runoff equivalent to 160,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Consumption

13. Electric power consumption in July totaled 2,186,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 74,000,000 kilowatt hours over June consumption. Apparent loss in generated power amounted to 823,000,000 kilowatt hours.

14. Although residential consumption decreased to 516,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, such use continued to be high.

15. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 1,219,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, a sizeable increase from their June consumption. Note the charts on the following two pages.

GAS INDUSTRY

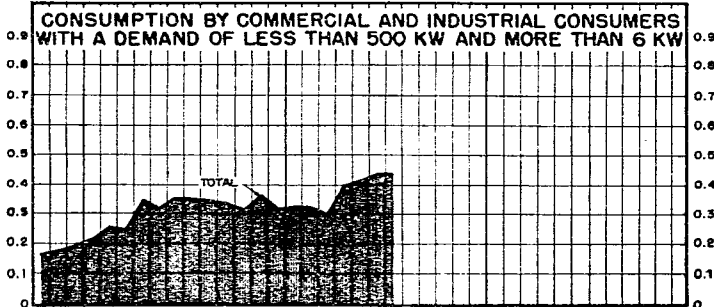
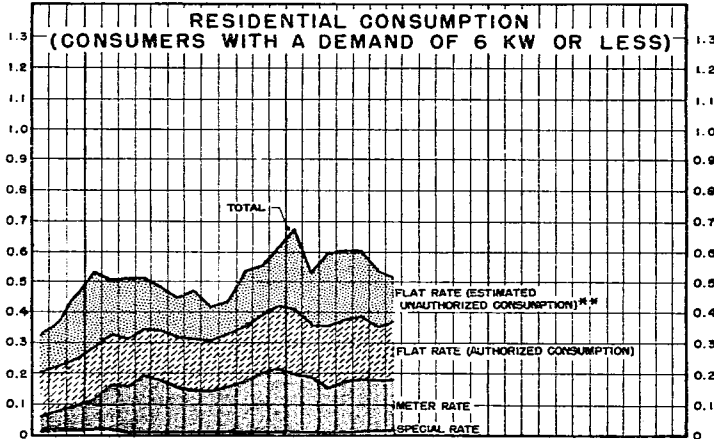
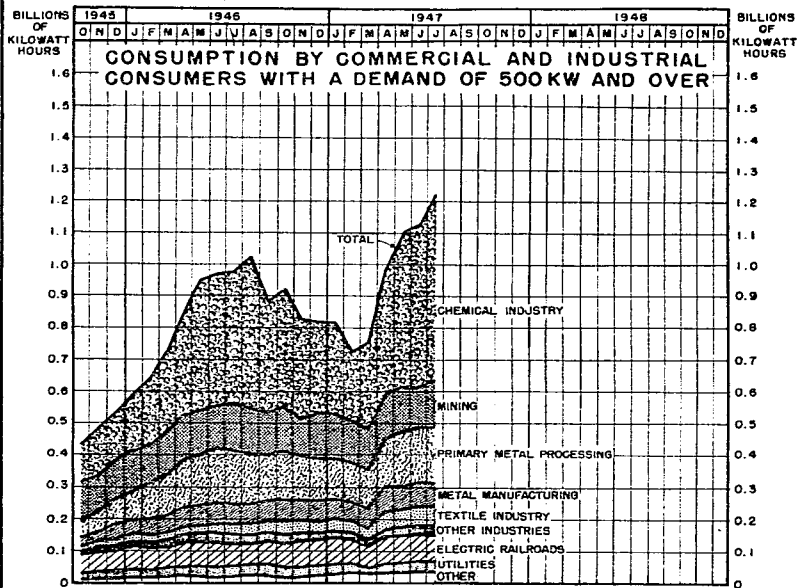
Production

16. The average amount of gas produced daily in August was 1,574,706 cubic meters, 42.7 percent of operating capacity and a decrease of 40,301 cubic meters from July. See the chart on page 154.

17. In the four prefectures producing natural gas, daily production averaged 27,095 cubic meters, 1.68 percent of total gas produced for utility use in Japan.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945

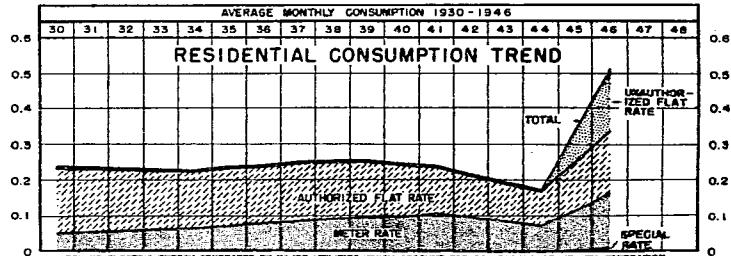
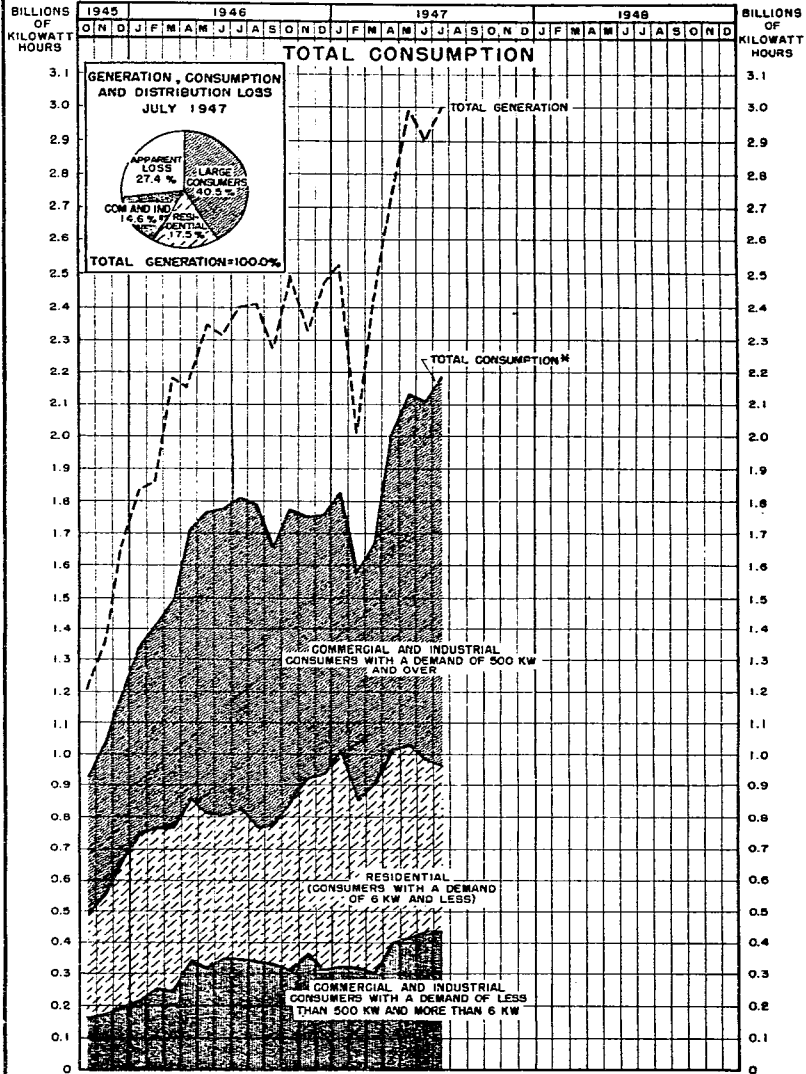


* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION.
 ** EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND INDUSTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 *** CALCULATED ESTIMATES OF CONSUMPTION BY FLAT-RATE USERS FOR HEATING AND OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PURPOSES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GHO - SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 68A

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

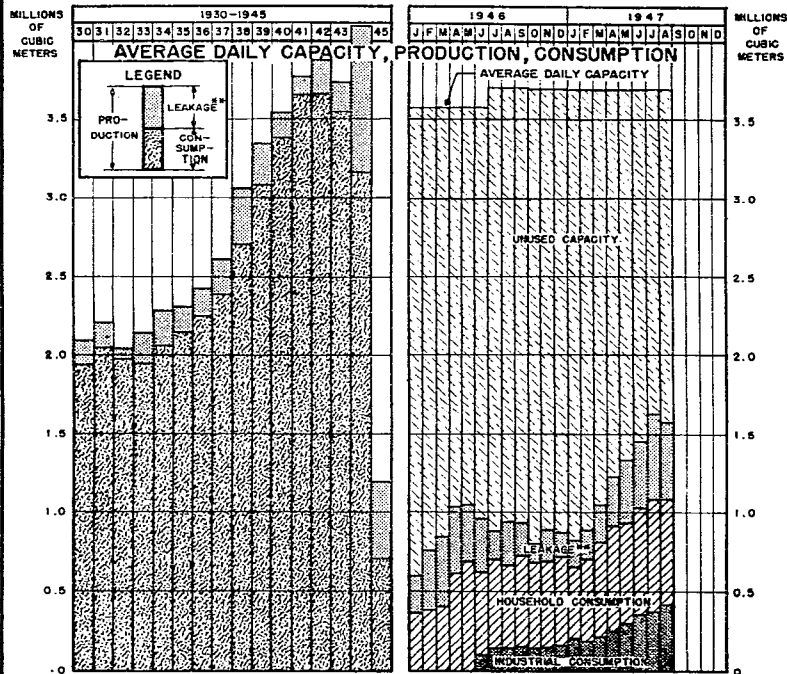
PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 90 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 NOTE: 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1948 AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION DATA ARE INTERPOLATED.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - SEP 47 NUMBER 686

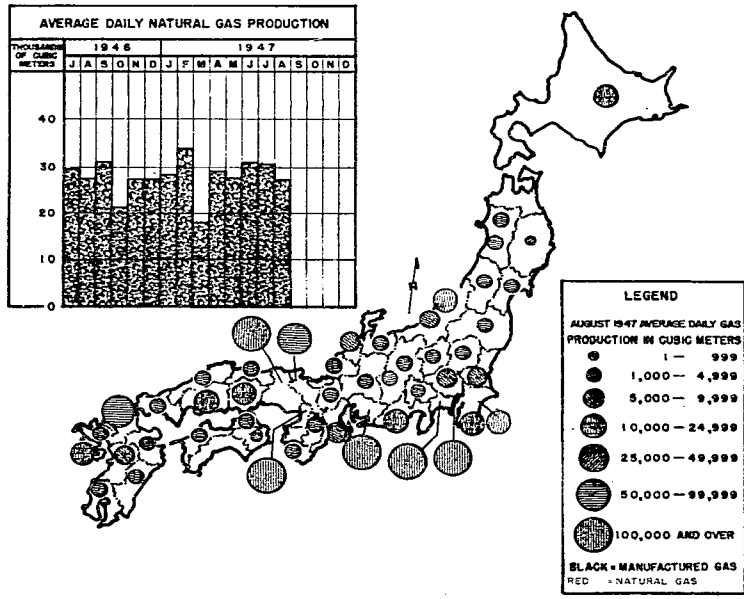
GAS INDUSTRY*

1930-1947



AUGUST 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 - SEP 47 NUMBER 69

Consumption

18. Average daily gas consumption in August was 538,916 cubic meters domestically, 117,252 for Occupation requirements, 427,496 industrially and 27,522 in gas works. The total August consumption of 1,111,186 cubic meters was an increase of .24 percent over July.

19. Apparent loss in distribution leakage and unaccountable gas amounted to 12 percent. Daily loss of gas used by the gas works for under-firing of ovens in producing coke averaged 298,247 cubic meters in August.

20. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale in August:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE
(metric tons)

Coke	56,506
Ammonium sulfate	275
Crude coal tar	193
Refined coal tar	143
Creosote oil	127
Pitch	33
90 percent motor benzol	25
Pure benzol	17
Solvent naphtha	8

21. The gas industry was allocated 101,000 tons of coal for September operations, of which 40,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
August
(metric tons)

Allocation	100,000
Stock on hand 31 July	18,952
Deliveries	98,715
Consumption	94,750
Stock on hand 31 August	22,817

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

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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Aids to Foreign Trade	1
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Radio	15
Postal Services	26
Construction and Rehabilitation	34
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply.	37
Administration and Personnel.	45
Financial Operations.	48
Research and Development.	50

AIDS TO FOREIGN TRADE

1. Expansion of international communications for the benefit of foreign trade continued during September.
2. Radio telegraph service was expanded 3 September to include private, press and government messages via the United States between Japan and Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Midway Island and Guam. Private messages may be sent by persons authorized to have Military Payment Certificetes or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates or who are specifically named in a reply pre-paid voucher.
3. On 8 September the above radiotelegraph service was established between Japan and China, Korea and the Ryukyu Islands.
4. The Ministry of Communications began registering code cable addresses on 8 September.
5. Restrictions on international telecommunications service were relaxed on 9 September. All languages, codes and ciphers admitted by the country of destination were authorized, while transactional messages were permitted on the same basis as were authorized in August for mail. Messages relating to the transfer of financial instruments or other assets, patents or copyrights remain prohibited except that messages may explain authorized channels for handling patents and copyrights and may acknowledge rights arranged through authorized channels.
6. Radiotelegraph service was further expanded 11 September to include private messages between Japan and Hongkong. Anyone authorized to use British military currency may use this service.
7. Persons in Japan were authorized 12 September to send "collect" messages abroad if the addressee agrees to pay charges.

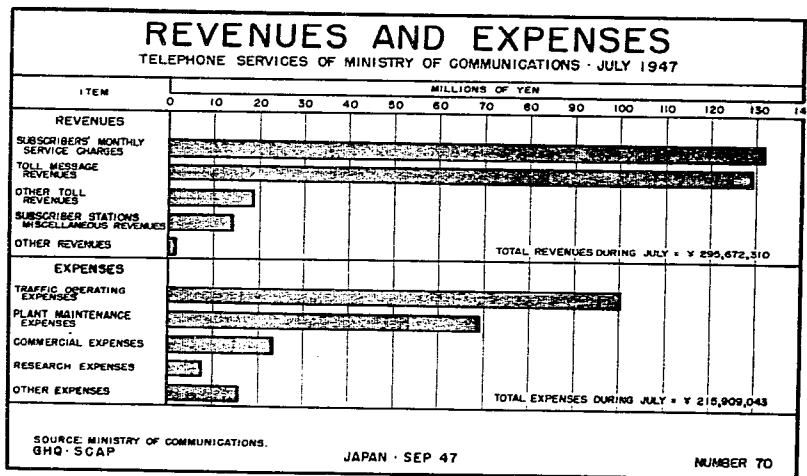
8. The number of offices for filing radiotelegraph messages to British Commonwealth points payable in British military currency was increased on 23 September to include branch post offices in the five hotels set aside for foreign traders.

9. Funds from the SCAP Commercial Account were made available 29 September to Boeki Cho (Board of Trade) to pay for international messages necessary in the conduct of authorized foreign trade.

10. Ship-to-shore communications with British merchant shipping were expanded 11 September so that messages may be sent from British Commonwealth ships to any person or organization in Japan and to British ships from anyone in Japan authorized to possess and use British Armed Forces Special Vouchers. Either plain language or code may be used.

WIRE

11. Newly installed public telephones in Tokyo are earning from ¥ 60 to ¥ 100 each day, depending on location. Since this is several times the sum obtained from rental of business phones, the public telephones provide considerable profit as well as public service. Each call costs the user 50 sen.



12. The mid-September floods in Kanto and northern Honshu interrupted about 700 long-distance telephone and telegraph circuits, most of which were soon restored to service. About 240 buildings and exchanges were damaged of which 40 small combination post and telegraph offices were swept away. Total damage to communication facilities was estimated at over ¥ 500,000,000.

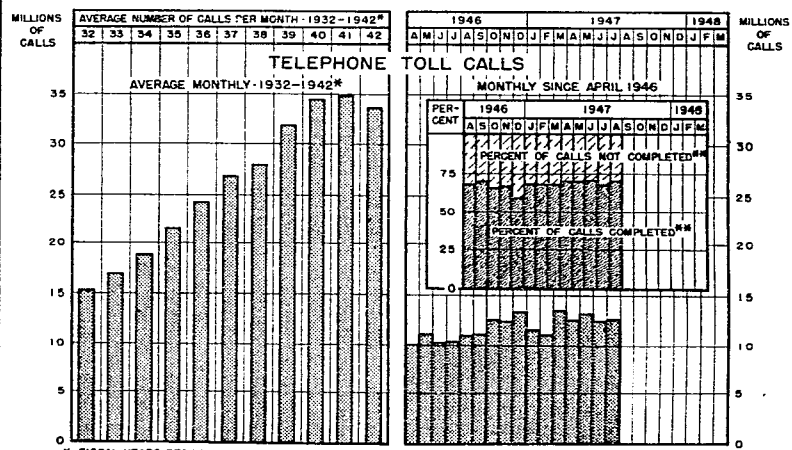
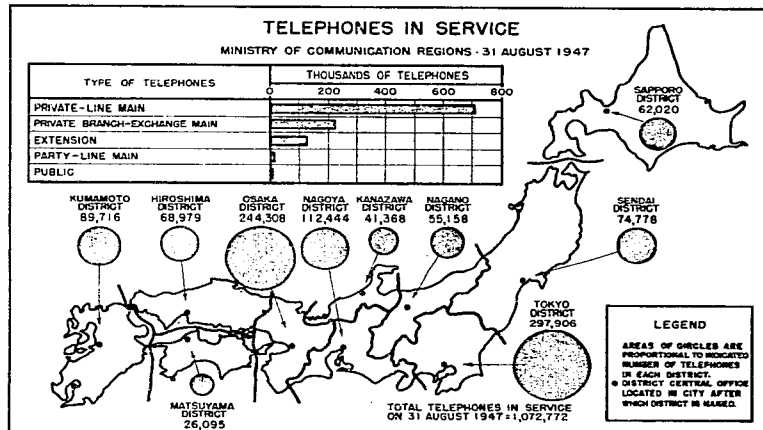
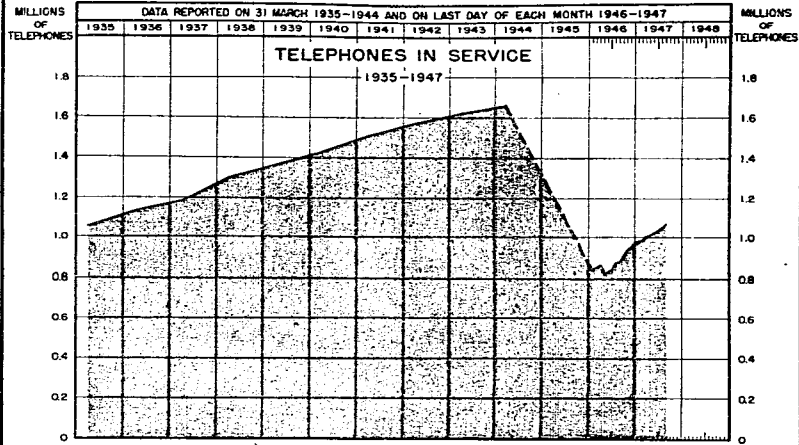
13. Nearly 24,000 new telephones were put into service in August, the highest monthly total this year. See the chart on the facing page.

14. Domestic telegraph traffic increased 10 percent in July, as shown in the chart on page 160.

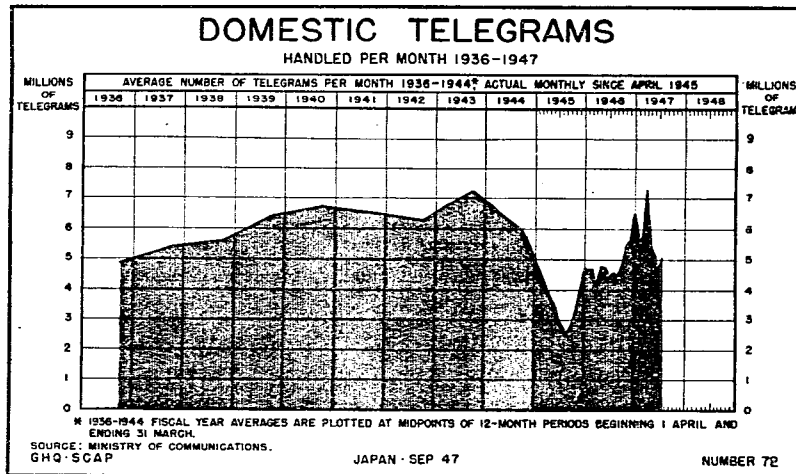
RADIO

15. Previously inactive police radio stations were authorized

TELEPHONE SERVICE



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to operate in eight flood-stricken prefectures until the restoration of normal communications.

16. The Ministry of Home Affairs was authorized to establish police radio circuits between Kagoshima on southern Kyushu and the islands Yakushima and Tanegashima, principally to combat smuggling.

17. The number of land radio stations decreased by 37 in September, chiefly because the authorization for 48 railroad experimental stations expired 1 September.

AUTHORIZED LAND RADIO STATIONS

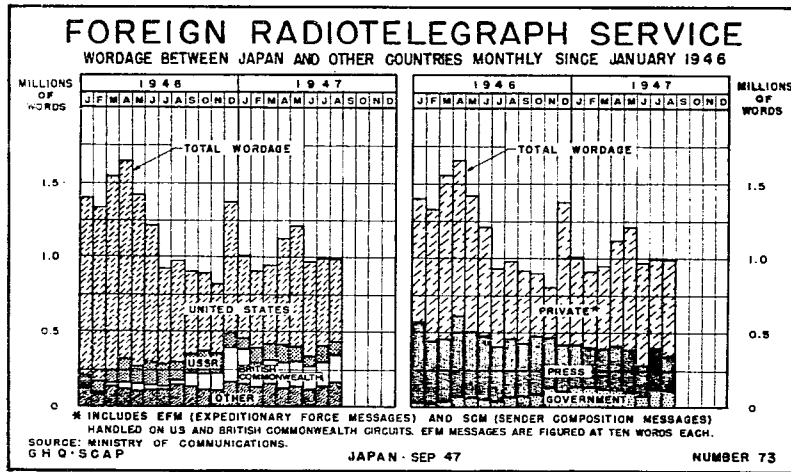
<u>Type of Station</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Domestic point-to-point	152	155
Broadcast	103	103
Police	61	67
Special (standard frequency, experimental, scientific)	62	61
Fishing	47	48
Railroad	95	47
Meteorological	30	32
Broadcast relay	29	29
Lighthouse	23	24
Coastal	15	15
Demobilization	12	12
Aeronautical	12	11
International point-to-point	8	8
Privately owned	8	8
Total	657	620

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

18. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to install emergency coastal facilities at Ochiishi, Otaru and Hakodate to insure uninterrupted aid to ships in distress.

19. The Ministry of Communications authorized the Ministry of Transportation to use radio for determining geological formations under Tsugaru Strait as part of the tunnel project from Aomori, Honshu, to Hakodate, Hokkaido.

20. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries declined slightly in August. About 56 percent of the traffic was with the United States.



Domestic Broadcasting

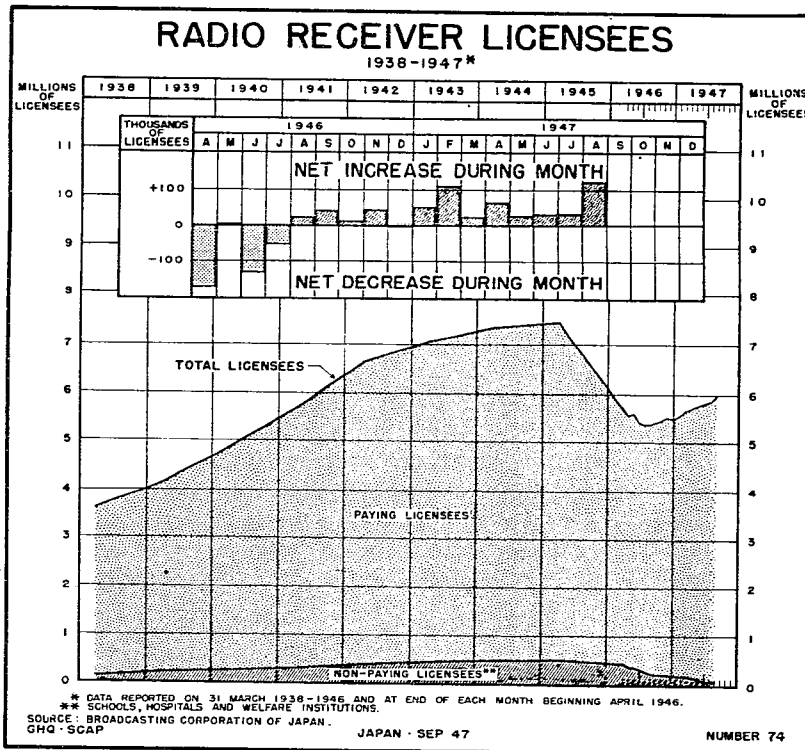
21. A new local station began operation at Kanazawa, bringing the total number of stations in the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's Network No. 2 to 16. There are 95 stations in Network No. 1.

22. There was a net increase in the number of radio receiver licenses of about two percent, the greatest since the surrender. The Ministry of Communications estimated that about 750,000 listeners remain unlicensed. See the chart on the following page.

23. Listeners' fees were increased effective 1 September from ¥ 5 to ¥ 17.50 per month. This increase will add ¥ 545,000,000 to revenue for this fiscal year, based on the present number of licenses. Total revenue is estimated at about ¥ 900,000,000.

24. A survey during July and August of nearly 4,000,000 licensed radio listeners indicated that 4.5 percent of their receivers were not operating against last year's figure of seven percent. Kyushu's receivers are in the worst condition with about 11.5 percent inoperable.

25. The September typhoon and flood did not damage radio transmitters. Some wire service was interrupted and temporarily replaced by short-wave transmission to outlying stations for re-broadcast. An unknown number of home receivers were lost or damaged in the flood. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan sent a mobile repair unit to the flooded areas to help dry out the sets and make free repairs and adjustments.



POSTAL SERVICES

26. The volume of domestic ordinary mail increased about two percent in August, starting a recovery from the recent decline. See the top chart on the facing page.

27. Ordinary mail received from abroad increased about 19 percent in August. International ordinary mail dispatched rose 144 percent, chiefly because of availability of shipping. Note the second chart on the opposite page.

28. The first commercial air mail for Japanese since the surrender arrived from the United States on 29 August. Time in transit varied from 29 hours from West Coast post offices to 48 hours from New York.

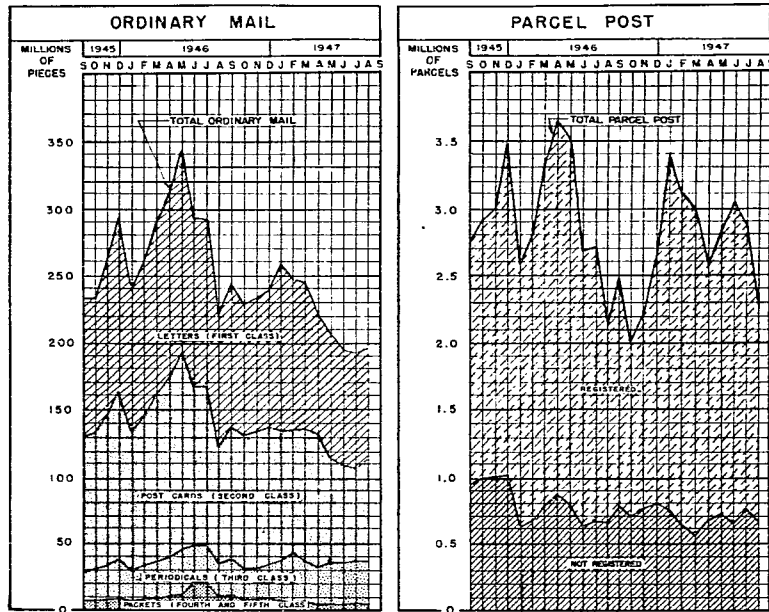
29. The Ministry of Communications began on 1 September to collect a small customs clearance fee on mail subject to customs inspection. The fee on parcels from Hongkong and Australia is ¥ 4; from elsewhere, ¥ 3.

30. There were 556 ordinary and 13,225 special post offices in operation on 31 August, a net increase of 16 special post offices during the month.

31. Japanese stamps valued at ¥ 4,568,021, furnished Korean post offices under the former Korean Government General during the Japanese occupation, were returned through official channels to the Japanese Government to be credited against the Koreans' account

DOMESTIC MAIL DELIVERIES

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



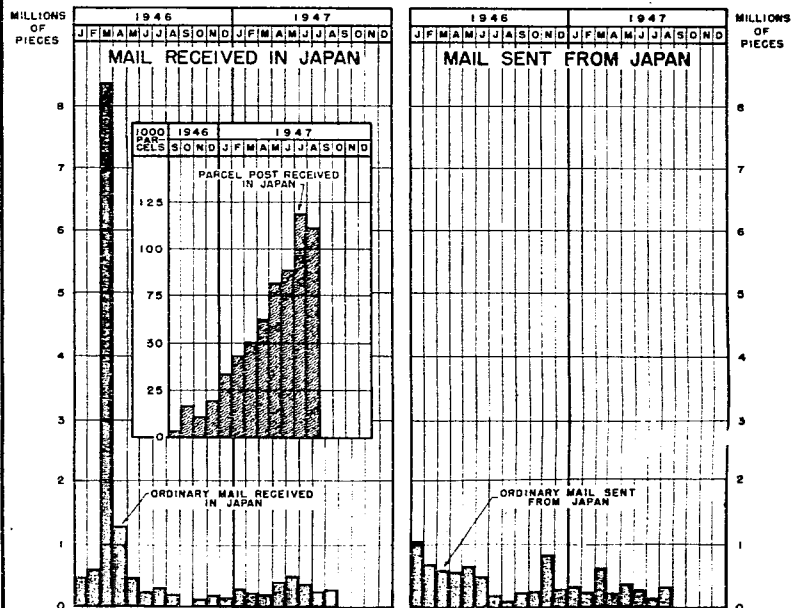
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
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FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE*

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



* RESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE BEGAN ON 10 SEPTEMBER 1946. PRIOR TO THAT DATE FOREIGN MAIL WAS AUTHORIZED ONLY BETWEEN JAPAN RESIDENTS AND UNREPatriATED JAPANESE ABROAD. PARCEL-POST SERVICE AUTHORIZED ON 10 SEPTEMBER 1946 WAS LIMITED TO RELIEF PARCELS FROM ABROAD.

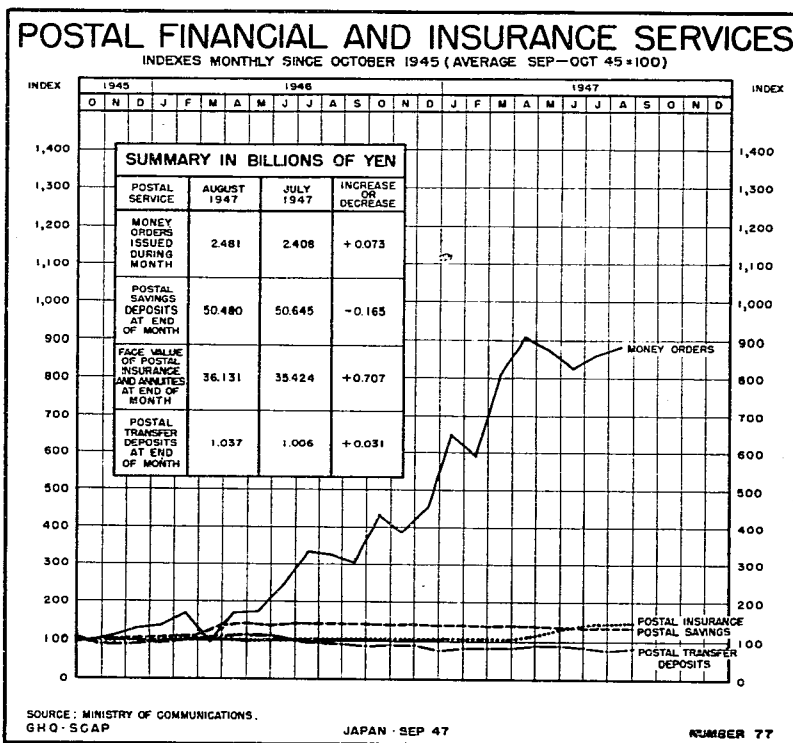
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
GHQ - SCAP

with the Japanese Ministry of Communications. Japanese post offices are authorized to sell these stamps.

Postal Savings and Life Insurance

32. The postal savings interest rate on ordinary deposits was raised from 2.64 to 2.76 percent on 3 September, retroactive to 1 August. Interest on other types of deposits was raised correspondingly. Postal savings interest is based on Japanese bank interest and this increase follows an increase in bank interest rates last June.

33. The face value of postal life insurance and annuity policies and total postal savings deposits registered small changes in August, as did postal money-order business.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Telephone and Telegraph

34. Rehabilitation of Japan's long-distance switchboards and lines began 1 September in the Tokyo Bureau and 8 September in the Osaka Bureau.

35. A new exchange with a capacity of 2,000 lines was put into operation in Tokyo 9 September. This will cut down loop resistance in a previously overloaded exchange.

Postal

36. Eight railway mail cars were taken out of service due to unserviceability during August and five additional cars were withdrawn for major repairs. Two cars were constructed from parts of cars previously charged off as fully depreciated and five were purchased from the Ministry of Transportation. The frequency of service was increased on four local lines near Sendai where nine usable cars were available because of restricted passenger train service.

The 5,000 bicycles specially allocated in May are gradually being assembled and put into service. By the end of August 3,025 were in use. Service was expanded at some special post offices with the result that 422 additional bicycles are needed.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

<u>Status</u>	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>31 August</u>
Carried on records	732	739	854	866	34,086	34,164
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	153	166	143	163	7,905	7,717
In use	499	513	711	703	26,181	26,447
Additional needed	0	0	138	146	9,734	9,890
Total required	499	513	849	849	35,915	36,337

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

37. Three percent less coal was delivered to communications equipment manufacturers in August. Hot weather and food holidays continued to impede production.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
July	8,500	7,800	92
August	9,000	7,600	84
September	7,500	-	-
October	7,500	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

In addition to the coal allocation, 1,500 metric tons of lignite were available as a filler to manufacturers who could use it

Wire Equipment

38. Production of wire communication equipment increased in August except for manual switchboards and automatic switch units.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Telephone sets	27,999 ^a	28,107
Automatic switch units	5,925	4,685
Manual switchboards	371	315
Carrier systems	148	203
Repeater systems	33	36
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	18,732	26,568

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

39. There was a demand for smaller cables in August so that while production of cable length remained constant at 1,890,000 feet, output in terms of conductor-feet declined three percent. Note the opposite chart.

Radio Equipment

40. Vacuum tube production increased 10 percent in August, from 624,297 to 685,938. The most important item, receiver tubes, rose 11 percent.

41. Of the increased receiver-tube production, the greatest allocation increase went to tubes for replacements.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
New radio equipment	270,000	293,768	49.0	48.0
Replacements <u>a/</u>	249,626	293,768	45.3	48.0
Operations <u>b/</u>	18,000	18,000	3.2	2.9
Exports	<u>13,807</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	551,433	612,536	100.0	100.0

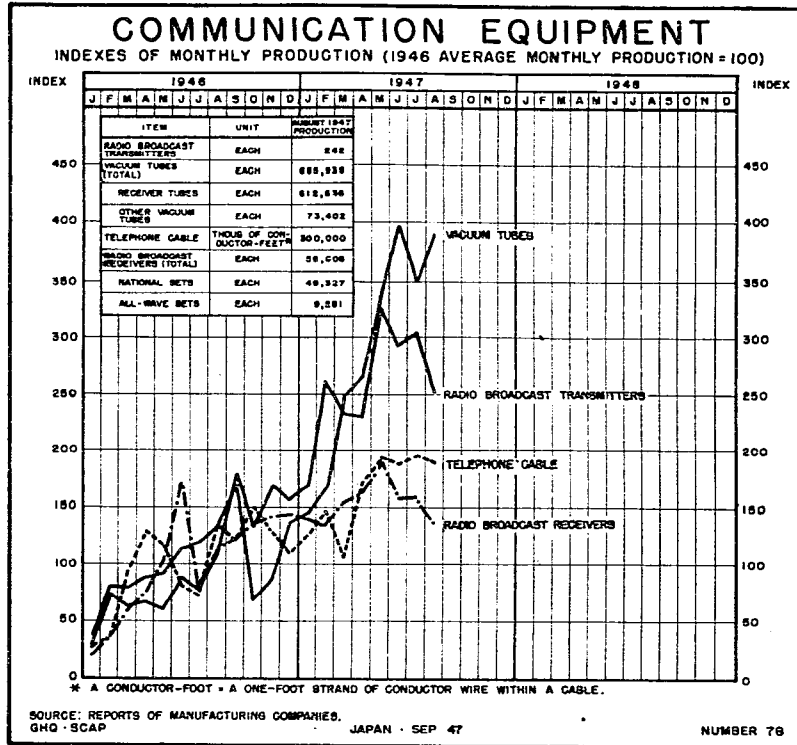
a/ Includes handling losses.

b/ Required by the Ministry of Communications, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and by manufacturers for testing.

SOURCE: Communication Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

42. Radio receiver production declined 14 percent in August from 68,417 to 58,608 because the production of all-wave sets dropped 52 percent from 19,519 to 9,281. Transmitter production dropped from 292 to 242.

43. Production of radio parts declined in August except for resistors and miscellaneous parts.



RADIO PART PRODUCTION (thousands)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Resistors	1,837	2,010
Condensers	1,505	1,456
Transformers	134	127
Speakers	167	116
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	24,835	26,479

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

44. The Ministry of Communications in August completed the transfer to its warehouse of its allotted former Japanese Army-Navy equipment, about 60 percent of the total equipment. The other stock was inspected by foreign missions with a view to purchase, while the Ministry invited bids from Japanese manufacturers for the remainder.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

45. The Ministry of Communications established a new Private Branch Exchange Section in its Telecommunications Engineering Bureau. This new section will make policy for operation of the Japan

Telephone Equipment Company and will install and maintain private branch exchanges. All such exchanges are being taken over by the Government.

46. The number of postal employees increased two percent in August. Nearly all of the new employees were unclassified.

NUMBER OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES
31 August

	Second Class	Third Class	Treated as Second or Third Class Officials a/	Unclas- sified	Total
Postal Bureau	217	23,701	21,843	54,427	100,188
Postal Savings Bureau	1	9,389	1,704	33,076	44,170
Postal Savings branches	60	5,790	48	18,995	24,893
Postal Life Insurance Bureau	0	5,081	3,931	36,242	45,254
Life Insurance branches	<u>48</u>	<u>2,988</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3,533</u>	<u>6,594</u>
Total	326	46,949	27,551	146,273	221,099

a/ The number of classified employees is fixed by law. Additional employees fill similar jobs and receive similar emoluments, but are not officially "classified."

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

47. Absenteeism among communications field workers was 4.2 percent in August, chiefly due to ration delays. During the third week in August a decline began as rations were delivered more promptly and absenteeism was only 3.2 percent in the first week of September.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

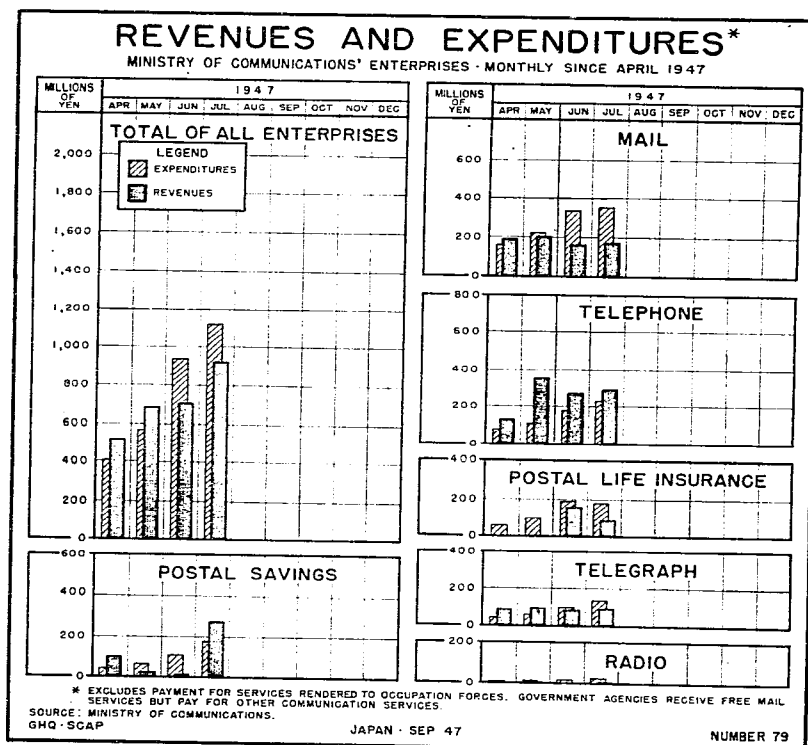
48. Construction expenditures of the Ministry of Communications for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, April-June, were about 480 percent greater than during the same period last year. Construction remained below the January-March level because the beginning of each fiscal year is traditionally one of planning. Seventy-one percent of expenditures in the most recent quarter went to rebuilding war-damaged or worn-out facilities.

CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES
(thousands of yen)

	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Reconstruction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oct 1945-Dec 1945	16,471	18,062	34,533
Jan 1946-Mar 1946	22,429	26,435	48,864
Apr 1946-Jun 1946	15,159	14,111	29,269
Jul 1946-Sep 1946	25,319	100,478	125,797
Oct 1946-Dec 1946	79,259	244,371	323,630
Jan 1947-Mar 1947	294,231	755,692	1,049,923
Apr 1947-Jun 1947	48,462	121,133	169,595

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

49. Communications expenditures increased in July from ¥ 944,800,000 to ¥ 1,126,700,000 and revenues from ¥ 711,200,000 to ¥ 928,300,000.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

50. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to experiment with five frequencies between 42 and 66 megacycles to develop VHF multichannel relay systems. The experiments will be carried out at Mutsuai, Kanagawa Prefecture, and are authorized until 1 March 1948.

1977

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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Labor and Employer Organizations	12
Labor Relations.	18
Labor Education.	29
Wages and Working Conditions	40
Employment and Unemployment.	42
Public Works	52
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LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

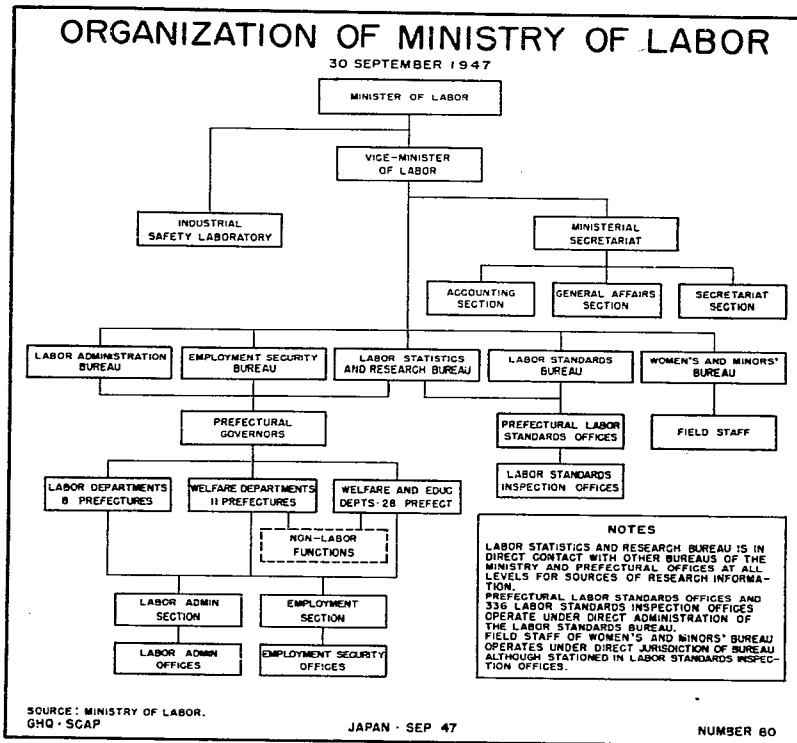
1. Two years of progress in raising Japanese labor legislation and administration to accepted international standards were culminated 1 September in the establishment of the Ministry of Labor and the effectuation of most of the Labor Standards Law, all provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and most of the Seamen's Law.

Ministry of Labor

2. Policies and standards of the new Ministry, which has jurisdiction over all labor matters except those relating to seamen, are to be carried out at the national level through the five bureaus and related agencies. Local administration will be through appropriate local offices of prefectural governments except for the prefectural and local Labor Standards Offices, which will be under the direct administration of the Labor Standards Bureau. Organization of the Ministry and its jurisdiction are shown in chart at top of following page.

3. The top officials, appointed from among experienced labor and social leaders and administrators, include:

- (1) Mitsusuke Yonekubo, Minister--concurrently State Minister without portfolio; leader and organizer in the Seamen's Union and in 1938 its vice-president; in 1928 delegate to International Labor Organization in Geneva.
- (2) Keichi Yoshitake, Vice-minister--formerly chief of Labor Administration Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; as official of Ministry of Welfare toured United States in 1938, visiting labor and social agencies.
- (3) Haosaku Doi, Parliamentary Vice-minister--prewar labor leader active in the Japan Federation of Labor; Diet member.



- (4) Saijiro Kaku, Director, Labor Administration Bureau--formerly chief of General Affairs, Central Labor Relations Committee, and labor relations officer of Ministry of Welfare.
- (5) Akira Ueyama, Director, Employment Security Bureau--formerly chief of Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; director of Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; official in various prefectural and national agencies since 1928.
- (6) Midoru Eguchi, Director, Labor Standards Bureau--career administrator, official in various ministries since 1938; concurrently director of Labor Statistics and Research Bureau.
- (7) Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, Director, Women's and Minors' Bureau--writer; active for more than 30 years in the social movement and emancipation of women.

Staffing of subordinate positions was in accordance with pre-determined minimum qualification standards.

Labor Standards Law

4. The Labor Standards Law, enacted in March 1947 and implemented by cabinet and ministerial ordinances, became effective in major part on 1 September. Certain provisions pertaining to safety and sanitation, dormitories, women and minors and training of skilled laborers were held in abeyance pending completion of implementing ordinances.

5. Ministerial ordinances submitted to public hearings prior to promulgation established administrative procedure and provided exceptions to the articles effectuated 1 September. Among the more important of the provisions were:

- (1) Delineation and interpretation of the term "wages" as used in various articles.
- (2) Listing of occupations injurious to health in which extension of working hours beyond eight could not exceed two hours.
- (3) Schedules of types of industrial disease and scope of medical treatment covered by workmen's compensation.
- (4) Extension of the basic eight-hour work day and 48-hour work week set by the Law for workers in general up to nine hours per day and 54 hours per week for workers in retail trades except stores employing more than 10 workers continuously, hotels and restaurants, hospitals and theaters, and up to 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week for special groups of railroad workers, workers in small post offices, policemen and firemen. Where work hours for women were extended up to 60 hours per week under the above exceptions no overtime was permitted.

6. Cabinet ordinances implementing the Law defined functions and established administrative procedures for operation of wage boards, workmen's accident compensation boards and labor standards committees and set forth details of inspection organization including standards for selection of labor inspectors.

7. By 30 September 334 of the 336 local Labor Standards Offices provided for by budget had been established.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law

8. All provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law, implementing the Labor Standards Law's provisions for workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases, became effective 1 September.

The Law is to be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Section, Labor Standards Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, headed by Michitaka Ikebe, who has 20 years' experience in administration of workmen's compensation in the construction industry. Local administration in large prefectures is to be through special Workmen's Compensation Sections of the local Labor Standards Offices and in smaller prefectures through the Inspection Sections.

Seamen's Law

9. All provisions of the Seamen's Law became effective 1 September except compensation and insurance provisions which will become effective simultaneously with the Seamen's Insurance Law.

Employment Security Bill

10. The House of Representatives Labor Committee on 19 September unanimously approved the Employment Security Bill with minor revisions and a four-point rider which emphasized administrative policy with respect to certain provisions of the Law.

The rider called for:

- (1) Formulation by the Ministry of Labor in cooperation with other government agencies of an over-all program for adjustment of labor supply and demand.
- (2) Selection of administrative personnel strictly on the basis of competence, without regard to their past rank, career or other factors.
- (3) Organization and operation of a democratic Employment Security Committee.
- (4) Caution to avoid possible friction between the Committee and local governments.

Labor Policy

11. In his opening speech at the first Ministry of Labor conference of labor bureau and prefectural labor administration section chiefs, held in Tokyo on 12 September, Labor Minister Yonekubo stated that the basic labor policy of the newly established Ministry was: (1) promotion of a healthy development of labor unions, (2) rational adjustment of capital-labor relations, and (3) efficient administration of labor matters.

According to other officials of the Ministry this policy was to be carried out through:

- (1) Recognition of the independent nature of the Labor Relations Committees and strengthening of relations between them and the Ministry.
- (2) Establishment of "labor education consultative councils" to promote confidence and education of the general public in the use and purpose of Labor Relations Committees.
- (3) More effective administration of Employment Security Offices.
- (4) Enforcement of unemployment insurance regulations and employment stabilization measures.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor-Management Councils

12. The labor-management Economic Reconstruction Council, in a 4 September statement stressing the need for thorough reform in administrative structure, economic controls and financial institutions, pointed out that "democratization" of economy will not be attained by mere division of enterprises and that emphasis should be placed on measures preventing "capitalistic monopoly rather than on division or curtailment of productive capacity."

In actual enforcement of decentralization measures the Council advocated:

- (1) Minimum physical division of industry and industrial control through scientific management.
- (2) Representation of capital and labor on the Holding Company Liquidation Commission.

- (3) Dissolution of each industry separately according to specific standards set by Holding Company Liquidation Commission rather than according to one fixed standard.
- (4) Adjustment of industries by a special committee including both capital and labor representation.
- (5) Socialization or complete democratization of key industries including finance.

13. The Labor-Government Railway Management Council, composed of 12 government officials including the Director of the General Bureau of Railways, 12 labor union representatives including the Chairman of the Government Railway Workers' Union, and 7 neutral members, met for the first time in Tokyo 1 to 4 September.

The Council discussed the reconstruction of government railways and a reallocation program calling for reassignment of "proper workers to proper jobs." The Council agreed that reallocation should be carried out as soon as possible and that, in addition to the labor-management reallocation committee in the Ministry of Transportation, similar committees should be set up in each railway administration district.

Employer Organizations

14. The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry at an extraordinary meeting on 5 September passed resolutions proposing exemption of utilities and financial institutions from the Economic Decentralization Bill, the lifting of all controls except those on basic materials and daily necessities and the discharge of surplus government workers.

Labor Union Statistics

15. Labor unions on 31 July numbered 23,270 with 5,724,851 members. Unions established during July totaled 548 with 85,849 members, the smallest addition of new members during any month since November 1945.

The already high degree of unionization among nonagricultural workers and the preoccupation of unions with plans for the forthcoming national conventions accounted largely for the drop in organizational activity.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/
31 July

Industry	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	1,211	232,433	39,662	272,095
Machines and tools	3,405	728,574	143,910	872,484
Chemicals	1,649	239,450	93,378	332,828
Gas, electricity and water supply	553	135,037	15,852	154,054
Ceramics	470	54,579	17,569	72,148
Textiles	994	85,237	242,389	327,626
Lumber and wood- working	1,308	105,387	31,840	137,227
Foodstuffs	592	53,275	26,292	79,567
Printing and bind- ing	246	23,094	11,064	34,158
Civil engineering and construction	1,031	333,892	19,898	353,790
Other	<u>232</u>	<u>16,576</u>	<u>8,172</u>	<u>24,755</u>
Total	11,698	2,007,534	650,033	2,660,732
Mining				
Metal	244	53,024	11,093	64,117
Coal	642	309,435	54,156	363,591
Other	<u>79</u>	<u>8,974</u>	<u>1,911</u>	<u>10,885</u>
Total	965	371,433	67,160	438,593
Transportation and communications				
Railroads and tramways	569	572,054	78,267	650,321
Automobile	308	47,020	6,849	53,869
Water (inland)	136	22,709	3,148	25,857
Other transportation	840	191,987	25,257	217,244
Communications	<u>1,235</u>	<u>199,904</u>	<u>102,679</u>	<u>307,667</u>
Total	3,088	1,033,674	216,200	1,254,958
Agriculture	1,155	89,710	21,317	111,027
Marine products	105	23,118	2,408	25,526
Commerce	1,436	179,508	95,270	274,778
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	2,206	227,044	71,364	299,641
Education	1,590	260,839	175,433	436,370
Other	<u>844</u>	<u>114,921</u>	<u>41,630</u>	<u>156,551</u>
Total	4,640	602,804	288,427	892,562
All others	<u>183</u>	<u>55,655</u>	<u>11,020</u>	<u>66,675</u>
Grand total	23,270	4,363,436	1,351,835	5,724,851

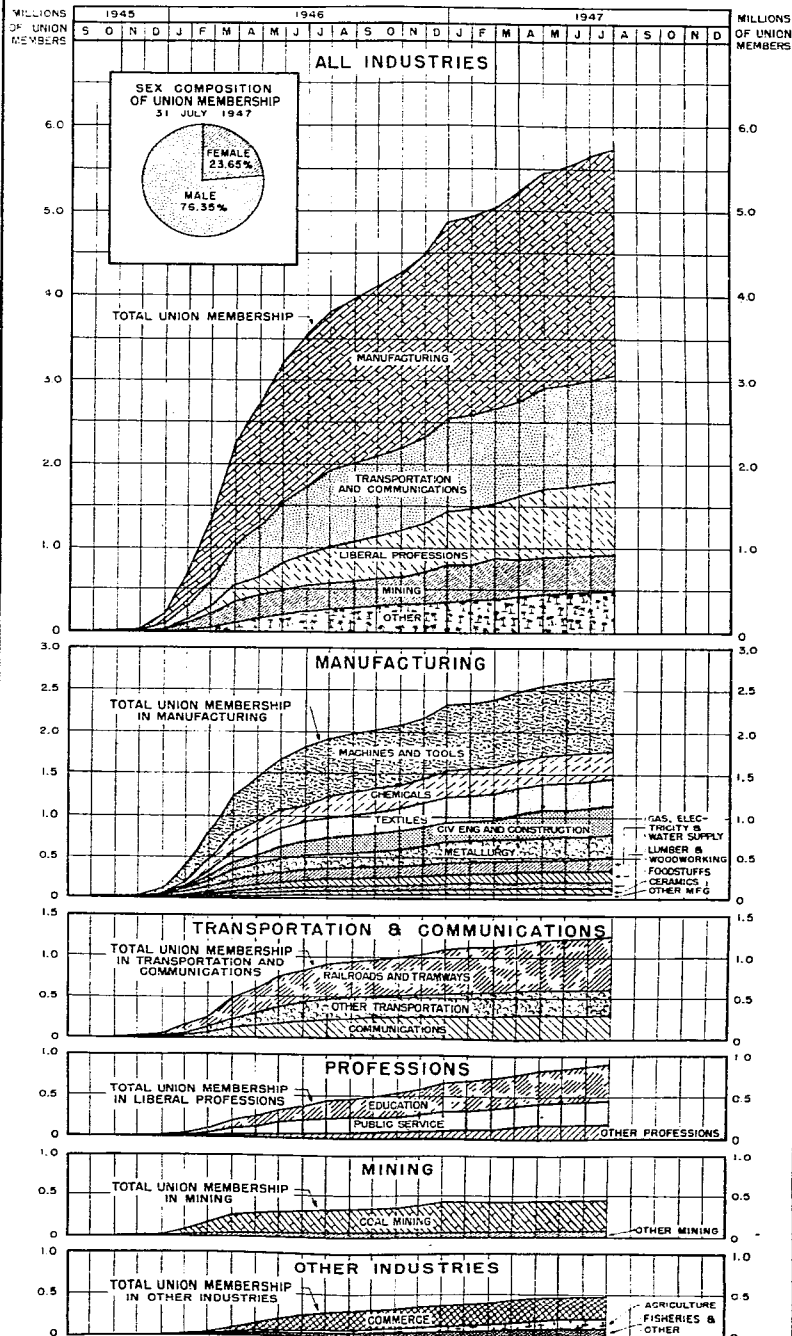
a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excludes the All-Japan Seamen's Union with approximately 80,000 members on 1 August.

b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: gas, electricity and water supply 3,165; communications 5,084; education and liberal professions 1,331 (public service 1,233, education 98); total 9,580.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



* ON 31 JULY 1947 THERE WERE 23,270 UNIONS REGISTERED. UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF THE ALL-JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION OF APPROXIMATELY 80,000 MEMBERS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · SEP 47 NUMBER 81

Labor Organizations

16. Labor on the whole continued to support the Katayama Cabinet and government efforts for harmonious labor-management relations, but opposed the ¥ 1,800 "standard" wage policy set in July. Yonekubo's suggestions of a "supreme labor council," a "supreme economic council" and a labor-capital truce met with objections from all circles.

17. Political rivalries among the larger labor groups continued to block formulation by major unions of coordinated economic policy. Merger of the three major federations became even more remote as the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions, as well as management and certain government circles, charged that the National Congress of Industrial Unions was mainly interested in opposition and obstructed any concerted action.

LABOR RELATIONS

Negotiations and Agreements

18. Despite extensive and in some instances strained negotiations, there were no major disputes resulting in work stoppages or disruption of operations during September.

19. After two months of negotiations over wage increases, retroactive allowances and provisions of new contracts, the Government and the four major government workers' unions, the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, the Government Railway Workers' Union, the All-Japan Teachers' Unions' Council and the National Council of Government and Public Office Workers' Unions, remained unable to reach an agreement.

The unions' major demand was for additional food rather than more money. Demands for substantial wage increases were contingent upon increased food rations. Adhering to their original demands, the unions asked for a base wage calculated on the cost basis of a ration of 2,400 calories per male worker per day and certain guarantees by the Government on the caloric value of food available through official channels at official prices. In addition the unions asked for retroactive allowances of ¥ 2,000 per worker and ¥ 1,000 per dependent to cover alleged deficits incurred by the workers in obtaining required food during previous months.

The Government declined to go above the ¥ 1,800 "standard" wage level set in July but agreed to establish an ¥ 1,800 average wage for government workers. The Government in late September with the Diet's approval completed arrangements to raise retroactively to 1 July the existing average base wage of ¥ 1,600 to the ¥ 1,800 level regardless of the state of negotiations. Other complicating factors were the Government's demands for exclusive rights in administrative matters and for the replacement of existing union-shop contracts with the open-shop policy.

Unable to reach an agreement, the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union and Tokyo Central District Council filed its case with the Central Labor Relations Committee on 13 September and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union filed their case on 26 September.

20. Negotiations in the electric power industry, pending since April and complicated by the indefinite provisions of the cost-of-living wage clause in the existing contract, were referred to the Central Labor Relations Committee on 19 September.

21. Negotiations in the electrical manufacturing industry, also pending since April, were being negotiated on the local level.

22. The nine-month-old dispute between the Japan Broadcasting Corporation Workers' Local of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation over personnel policies was ended with an agreement signed 6 September.

The agreement recognized only the recommendations of the Central Labor Relations Committee which were: (1) conclusion of a written collective bargaining agreement between the Union and the Corporation; (2) withdrawal of the Union's directive pertaining to its participation in personnel management; and (3) reinstatement to their original positions of the 28 employees over whom the dispute arose.

23. On 6 September the Kyodo News Agency local of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union asked for a ¥ 1,500 crisis allowance for each employee. The management offered to pay only ¥ 670 per employee, contending that although the Union's request was reasonable, the Agency was not in a financial position to pay that amount.

In reply the Union recommended either using the ¥ 7,500,000 fund held in reserve by the management for dispatching correspondents to foreign countries or increasing the assessments on member newspapers.

Labor Disputes Statistics

24. Workers involved in the 98 disputes occurring during July totaled 41,908, a slight drop from the 46,223 workers involved in 72 disputes in June and the lowest since June 1946.

Strikes, lockouts, slowdowns and production control increased sharply, accounting for 70 disputes involving 30,913 workers as compared to 49 disputes involving 15,625 workers in June. Production control accounted for 15 cases involving 10,670 workers as compared with 10 cases in June involving 393 workers.

Disputes where negotiations broke down and a third party intervened involved 10,995 workers in 28 cases, a considerable decrease from the 29,598 workers in 23 cases in June and the lowest since March 1946.

Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts decreased slightly to 165,799 representing 0.08 percent of available working time lost, compared with 0.09 percent in June. See the charts on the following two pages.

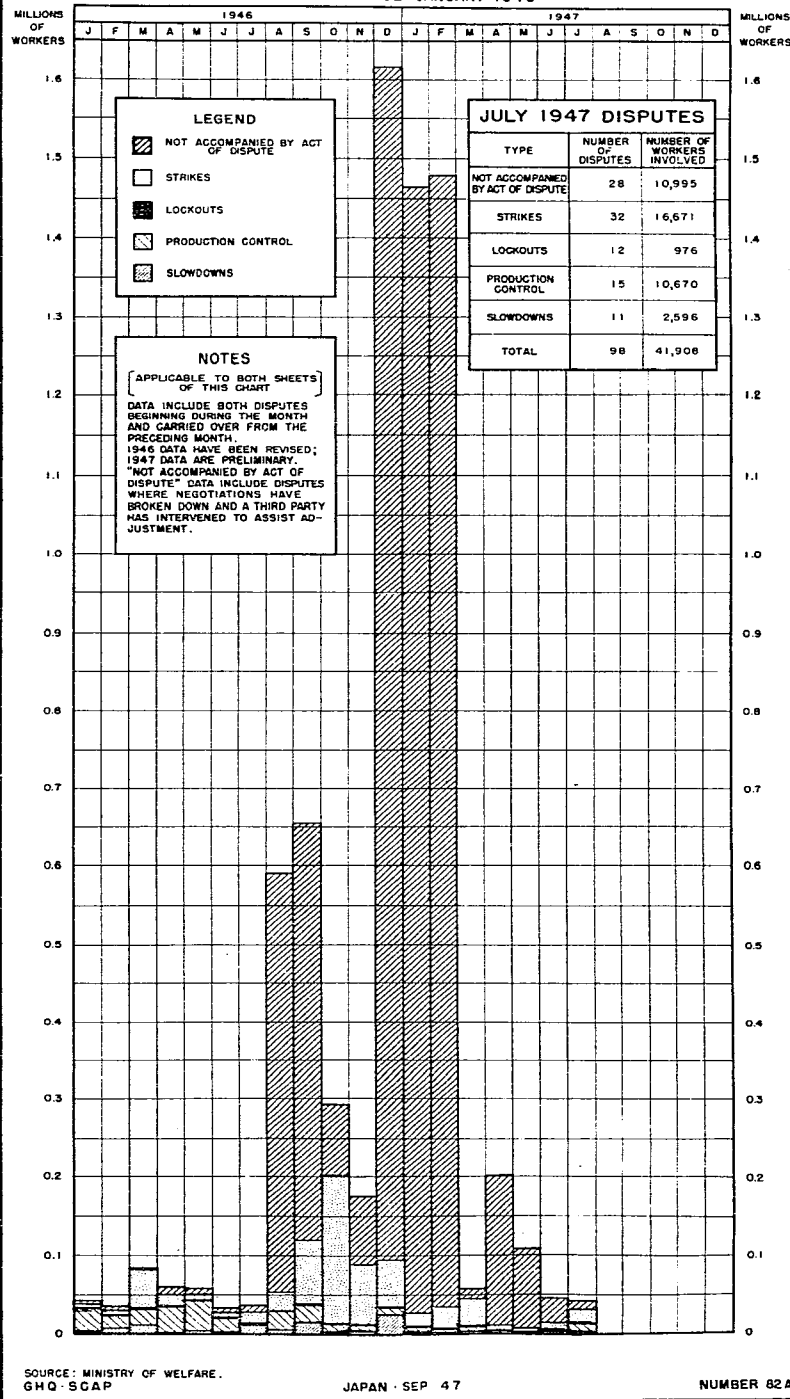
Labor Relations Committees

25. Three hundred members of the central and prefectural Labor Relations Committees on 8-10 September attended a conference called by the Minister of Labor to discuss labor policy and the coordination of labor activities under the newly established Ministry of Labor.

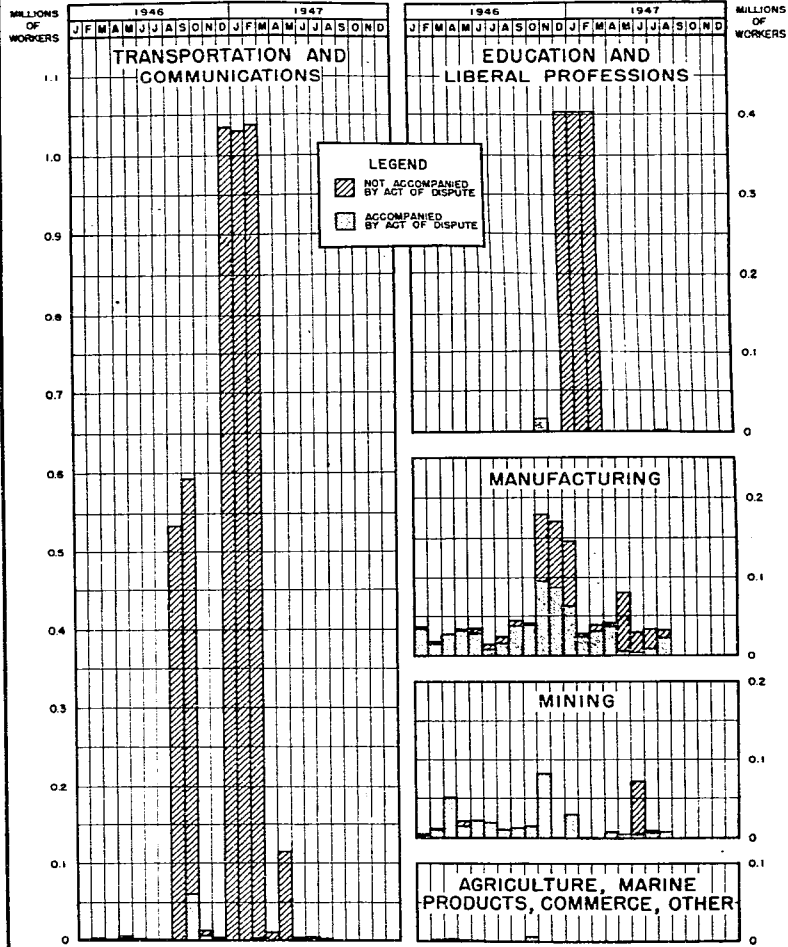
The increasingly important role of the Labor Relations Committees in the stabilization and rehabilitation of Japan's post-war economy was pointed out by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labor and other speakers at the conference. The speakers emphasized the responsibility of the committees for preventing labor disputes that disrupt production and for realizing the aspirations of the workers. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the independence of the committees and the necessity for maintaining such independence in order to keep the confidence of all groups.

26. During extensive discussion of Article 11 of the Trade-union Law the conference agreed that workers deemed discharged in

WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946

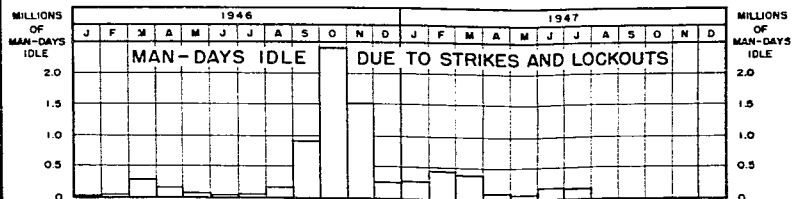


WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



JULY 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	2	131	1	1,327	3	1,458
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	2	1,104	2	28	4	1,132
MANUFACTURING	22	9,652	56	22,723	78	32,375
MINING	1	95	9	6,746	10	6,841
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	1	13	2	89	3	102
TOTAL	28	10,995	70	30,913	98	41,908



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ-SCAP

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violation of Article 11 in cases involving prosecution should be reinstated pending court decision, and that suppression of labor unions on the basis of secession from or nonparticipation in a federation was a violation of Article 11. The conference also recommended heavier punishment of employers violating the Article and the application of the Trade-union Law to persons other than employers exerting pressure on labor unions.

27. Recommendations to the Government for more effective application of the Trade-union Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Act included:

- (1) Extension of the tenure of office of Labor Relations Committees' members.
- (2) Closer liaison between civil courts and Labor Relations Committees and prompt action by procurators on violations referred by Labor Relations Committees.
- (3) More specific definition of mediation and arbitration.
- (4) Prohibition of any interference by police in labor activity or labor disputes under the pretense of collecting information.
- (5) Full budgetary appropriations from national funds with no restrictions on any additional appropriations by the prefectural governments.
- (6) Adequate staffing of committees with administrative personnel not engaged concurrently in other labor administration.

Seamen's Labor Relations Committee

28. A new Seamen's Labor Relations Committee, replacing the old Committee whose term had expired, was appointed 26 August and took office early in September. Membership of the reorganized Committee, entirely new but for one employer representative, Yoichi Kimijima, was announced as follows:

Neutral Representatives

Itsutaro Suehiro	Chairman, Central Labor Relations Committee
Iwao Ayuzawa	Executive Director, Central Labor Relations Committee
Keijo Tsukuhara	Vice-president, Seamen's Relief and Protective Society
Gitaro Nakamura	Professor, Tokyo Imperial University
Teruhisa Ishii	Professor, Tokyo Imperial University
Shoichi Sumita	Vice-governor, Tokyo-to
Shinji Katsuki	Director, Labor Science Institute

Labor Representatives

Hisashi Kageyama	President, All-Japan Seamen's Union
Kumazo Nakaji	Vice-president, All-Japan Seamen's Union
Seiichi Matsuura	Director, Political and Organization Division, All-Japan Seamen's Union
Bin Aoki	Chairman, Steamship Committee, All-Japan Seamen's Union
Haruo Mada	Chairman, Wooden Ships Committee, All-Japan Seamen's Union
Kumajiro Takahashi	Chairman, Fishing Boats Committee, All-Japan Seamen's Union

Yoshio Ouchi

Chairman, Research Committee, All-Japan Seamen's Union

Employer Representatives

Ichiro Watanabe
Hyogo Okubu

Chairman, Maritime Shipping Association
Director, Seamen's Division, Maritime Shipping Association

Iyusuke Itaya
Yoichi Kimijima
Gidai Takeuchi

President, Japan Shipowners Association
President, Kawasaki Steamship Co., Ltd.
Vice-president, National Federation of Motor and Sailboat Shipping Unions

Taro Nakajima

Director, Japan Coastal Shipping Association

Goroku Ueki

Director, Japan Marine Products Co. Ltd.

LABOR EDUCATION

29. Labor education activities expanded considerably reflecting the growing experience in labor affairs of both government and labor organizations.

Recognizing that proper labor education is important to national stability and rehabilitation, the new Ministry of Labor placed labor education among the top items in its initial program, while a number of colleges prepared to include labor subjects in their curriculums.

Unions and federations continued to promote labor education chiefly through short-term workers' schools and rallies.

Federations and Unions

30. Of the three major federations, only the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions was carrying on a direct labor education program with specific plans for the future.

The Federation's one-day labor education rallies, started in July to encourage use of collective bargaining methods and machinery, continued with considerable success in major cities of central Honshu.

The Federation held a summer school 1-10 September on Mt. Hie near Kyoto which was attended by about 100 union officials from all parts of the country. Lectures on labor legislation and current labor union problems were given by union and government officials and by a number of labor experts.

31. The National Congress of Industrial Unions confined its labor education activity at the top level to "instructions to national unions," although some of its affiliates engaged in extensive labor education programs and lecture tours were made by members and staff of the Central Executive Committee.

32. Delegates of the Congress-affiliated All-Japan Communications Workers' Union who had attended a training conference in Tokyo during August were conducting similar conferences in each prefecture to train some 1,100 union members to set up local union schools. This union also publishes a weekly newspaper and operates a book-purchasing service for its members.

33. The Federation-affiliated All-Japan Textile Workers' Union, to stimulate greater participation in union activities by the large number of young persons employed in the textile industry and to build up leadership among the rank and file, continued its system of

assigning five young men to its headquarters for a six-month period to study and observe operations of the national Union.

Labor Schools

34. The first step toward placing labor courses on a par with other university subjects was taken by Doshisha, Kyoto and Ritsumeikai Universities in Kyoto, which decided to include courses embracing all phases of labor in their regular curriculums beginning with the April 1948 term.

Government Labor Education

35. To stimulate labor education activity on the part of prefectural and local officials, the Labor Administration Bureau on 4-5 September conducted a training meeting for labor education and information officials from each prefectural Labor Administration Section. Experts presented practical methods and techniques for promotion of labor education and dissemination of information at the local level.

36. A film strip, "The Responsibility of Trade-union Members," the first produced under the direction of the Ministry of Labor, was put on the market at nominal prices. Two more strips were in production, one entitled "How to Conduct a Union Meeting" and the other on the work of Labor Relations Committees.

37. The first prefectural counterpart of the National Labor Education Advisory Committee was established 23 September by the Osaka Prefectural Government. The Osaka District Labor Education Advisory Committee, headed by the governor and composed of seven union members representing the major federations and unions and seven representatives of various interested groups, will serve in an advisory capacity to the prefectural government on labor education matters.

Publications on Labor

38. Major publications on labor during September included the following:

Issuing Office

Japan Federation of Coal Operators	Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board's "Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance--Insurance for Workers and their Families."
Osaka Labor Daily	"Labor Lectures by SCAP Officials."
Mainichi Association	"The Big Three Legislations," a commentary on the Trade-union Law, Labor Relations Adjustment Act and the Labor Standards Law.
Central Labor College	"The Shop Steward" Labor Ministry's "Glossary of Japanese-American Labor Terms."

39. The Labor Standards Bureau, with cooperation from the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions, prepared 31,000 copies of a poster announcing the enforcement of the Labor Standards Law. The posters were displayed in railroad stations, factories and other public places. The Women's and Minors' Bureau prepared 35,000 copies of

a poster publicizing the use of the employment certificate required by minors under the provisions of the Labor Standards Law.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

40. The Government made provisions to raise the wages of government workers to the ¥ 1,800 "standard" and encouraged industry to do likewise. There was no objection on the part of the Government to exceeding the official wage level "if the employers can afford it."

41. At a meeting 1 September of the Spinning Industry Reconstruction Council the 10 leading cotton spinning companies, which employ approximately 60,000 workers, agreed to a revised pay scale. The new wage scale, retroactive to 1 August, starts at a minimum of ¥ 820 a month for a 16-year-old inexperienced girl worker. With ¥ 300 deductible for meals for workers living in the dormitories and tax deductions of ¥ 90, the take-home pay was ¥ 430 a month. The average wage of a 35-year-old male worker with 10-15 years' experience and five dependents was set at ¥ 2,800 per month including taxes.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Surplus Labor

42. Proposals for surplus labor adjustments were held in abeyance as labor, management and government awaited the outcome of Diet action on the Economic Decentralization Bill, Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Bill and the Unemployment Compensation Insurance and Allowance Bills.

43. The Ministry of Transportation, the first government agency to propose positive action to handle its surplus-labor problems, introduced a personnel adjustment program.

The Ministry, in cooperation with the labor-management committees set up in agreement with the Labor-Government Railway Management Council, planned to reallocate some 5,000 workers in its initial transfer of "proper workers to proper jobs" and to allow employment in government railways to drop below 600,000 by not filling vacancies during the rest of the fiscal year.

44. The salt industry in Shikoku, threatened with a possible shutdown because of lowered coal allocations, was surveyed by government agencies. Preliminary reports indicated that layoffs would not cause a serious problem since most employees are part-time farmers.

Vocational Training

45. The number of students in vocational training courses in August increased by 221 to a total of 16,822. While enrollment in the courses for women remained near capacity, enrollment in the courses for men continued to be far below capacity because fewer unemployed men could afford to devote six months to unpaid training.

46. Persons enrolled in government-subsidized "jusan" or sheltered workshops decreased by 571 during August to 29,781 men and 70,020 women in 2,008 establishments, two more workshops than in July. Persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 6,710 men and 39,699 women.

47. The first eight industrial cooperatives, started under government loans in order to help groups of unemployed to become self-supporting, went into production during August, employing 258 persons. Most of the 125 other similar cooperatives certified for loans by the

Government have received their loans and are gradually coming into production.

The basic principles governing the cooperatives are:

(1) each worker must own at least one share in the enterprise; (2) no one not a worker may own shares; (3) each worker has one and only one vote in the management; and (4) the goods produced must be of importance to the Japanese economy. As soon as the cooperative pays off its debt it becomes independent of special governmental supervision.

48. The number of factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce unemployment remained at 111 during August but employed 4,295 workers, 210 more than in July.

Recruitment Programs

49. The usual monthly increase in coal mine employment slackened in August after the comparatively successful recruitment drive in July. While 20,618 workers were hired during August, 12,567 workers left the mines, resulting in a net employment increase of 8,051 additional workers.

50. The total employment in the coal mines of 425,205 at the end of August was said by the Government and operators to be the maximum allowable under the present shift basis and the capacity of the existing facilities in the coal mines. In view of this claim the Government in its all-out effort for immediate increase in coal output started to explore the possibility of operating the coal mines on a 24-hour shift basis.

51. Due to the standstill in the textile and raw silk industries, stemming from limitations on raw materials and a number of seasonal factors, no special effort was made to hire additional workers other than those needed for replacement of workers leaving.

PUBLIC WORKS

52. The Economic Stabilization Board requested a supplementary budget appropriation of ¥ 3,900,000,000 in addition to the original ¥ 9,500,000,000 appropriated for public works in the 1947-48 fiscal year. The additional appropriation was designed to: (1) complete 56 percent of the originally scheduled work in public works; (2) cover new projects costing ¥ 500,000,000, principally the construction of government buildings; and (3) repair flood and storm damages occurring prior to July 1947.

An additional ¥ 1,200,000,000 was included under the public works appropriation for construction of new school buildings needed under the 6-3-3 program.

53. Public Works Coordinating Committees were set up in 41 of 46 prefectures to coordinate administration at the prefectural level, heretofore handled independently by local governments.

Two types of committees were set up, each headed by either the prefectural governor or the vice-governor. The Public Works Coordinating Committees are composed entirely of heads of prefectural sections having interests in public works program, while Unemployment Countermeasures Committees include private citizens as well as prefectural officials.

ADMINISTRATION

54. The Ministry of Labor during its first month of existence held conferences with officials from all levels of administration

under its jurisdiction and with officials of other agencies to project the new Ministry's policy and delineate administrative authority.

55. The Labor Standards Bureau, in addition to holding conferences with its own national and prefectural staffs, met with various advisory committees on the interpretation of the Labor Standards Law.

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Private Foreign Commerce.	1
Food.	3
Textiles and Related Products	4
Consumers' Goods.	5
Machinery and Equipment	6
Chemicals and Drugs	7
Metals and Minerals	9
Wood and Paper.	10
Miscellaneous	11

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. The return of private traders to Japan has given considerable impetus to the manufacture and sale of a variety of items unsuitable for government-to-government trade.

Contracts from 15 August to 16 September totaled more than \$ 1,800,000. Items included in these contracts were furs, canned foods, chinaware, imitation pearls, celluloid toys, silk textiles, chemicals, fishing tackle, Easter baskets, sandals and novelties.

Articles in limited production whose manufacture is dependent upon domestic production of coal and importation of raw materials may be purchased by private traders but due to extremely limited availability are being sold primarily on a government-to-government basis.

2. A total of 102 private trade representatives and 25 service representatives had entered Japan as of 16 September.

FOOD

3. A shipment of vegetable oil, the first imported since the surrender, was received from Hongkong in August. Export of canned crab meat was resumed with a shipment to Belgium, the first since the end of the war.

FOOD
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>China</u>		
Miso	378	0
Wheat bran	2,554	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Beans	169	0
Peas	346	0
Sugar	771	0
Vegetable oil	0	63
Miscellaneous <u>a/</u>	1,040	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Laver	211	0
<u>Philippines</u>		
Copra	4,660	7,015
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>		
Flour, Indian grain	4	0
Food, canned	83	4
Miscellaneous <u>b/</u>	0	1
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	99,722	58,774
Corn	388,323	101,975
Flour	80,273	58,357 <u>c/</u>
Rations (units)	24,344	33 <u>d/</u>
Seed potatoes, white	996	0
Sugar	12,887	13,559
Wheat	259,882	48,912
Miscellaneous <u>a/</u>	132,223	14,313 <u>e/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Belgium</u>		
Crab meat, canned	0	57
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	0
Tea	40	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	100	0
Scallops, ligaments of	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0
<u>Malaya</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	5	0
<u>Singapore</u>		
Abalone, dried	23	4
Cuttlefish, dried	32	0
Compy, dried	18	1
Mushrooms, dried	28	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Oranges, canned	748	0
<u>United States</u>		
Bullfrogs, frozen	0	4
Mushrooms, dried	7	0
Tea	916	736

- a/ Includes canned, dried and packed meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, crackers, concentrated fruit juice, soup powder, jam and other products.
- b/ Includes imports from Aden and Egypt and surplus food released by British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.
- c/ Eight metric tons from military stocks.
- d/ From military stocks.
- e/ 1,595 metric tons from military stocks and 189 metric tons from United States Government surplus.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

4. The first postwar imports of hessian cloth from Hongkong and hemp from China were received in August. Silk fabrics exported in August exceeded raw silk and first shipments since the end of the war of cotton fabrics went to India and Singapore.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,103	0
<u>China</u>			
Hemp	metric ton	0	109
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cloth, hessian	metric ton	0	82
<u>Philippines</u>			
Hemp, Davao	metric ton	201	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Tapioca	metric ton	147	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Jackets	each	500	0
Overcoats	each	86	0
Skins, sheep	each	1,342	813
Trousers	pair	378	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Blankets	each	0	20
Blouses	each	0	21,025
Caps	each	128,011	173,531
Cloth, asbestos	pound	10,221	31,008
Coats	each	69,359	45,446
Comforters	pound	76,823	144,149
Cotton, raw	pound	100,260,000	0
Covers	each	120	40
Coveralls	each	0	2,479
Drawers	pair	100,744	800
Gloves	pair	0	6,725
Hats	each	903	1,600
Hemp fiber	metric ton	899	0
Jackets	each	128,708	65,086
Leggings	pair	0	5,990
Neckties	each	0	19,990
Ponchos	each	1,168	1,211
Sacks, empty	metric ton	2,462	926
Shirts	each	64,107	21,775
Socks	pair	787,500	150
Suits	each	7,692	11,824
Sweaters	each	4,802	0
Trousers	pair	176,617	42,753
Twine, sacking	pound	46,818	15,422
Underwear	piece	0	4,683
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	6,702,000	1,160,000
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0
<u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan a/</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	10,230,000	3,268,000
<u>Arabia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	999,000	0
<u>Argentina</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,001,000	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,743,000	0
Silk, raw	pound	223,851	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Belgian Congo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	479,000	0
<u>Belgium</u>			
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	0	7,000
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	392,000	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Twine	pound	0	70,800
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0
<u>Ceylon</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	251,000	1,516,000
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
Miscellaneous manufac- tured end products	dozen	1,139	0
<u>China</u>			
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	339,000	0
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,854,000	0
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,000	0
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,000	0
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	180,000	0
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,800,000	0
<u>Guam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	518,000	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,546,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	535,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	175,000
Fabric, wool	linear yard	240,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	6,200,000	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	980,000	200,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>India</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	16,648,000
<u>Iran</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	126,000	0
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,359,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw, American	pound	4,760,878	224,876
Fabric, serge khaki	linear yard	113,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	2,000	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	112,000	0
Felt, wool	pound	1,345	0
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	8,640,000	769,000
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	57,928,000	2,004,000
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0
<u>Manufactured products</u>			
Aprons	dozen	465	184
Blankets	dozen	211	74
Bloomers, women's	dozen	398	0
Bootees	dozen	381	44
Chemises	dozen	0	49
Child sets	dozen	75	35
Cloths, face, cotton	dozen	950	0
Handkerchiefs	dozen	12,001	6,490
Knickers	dozen	120	0
Mufflers	dozen	2,498	1,029
Netting, mosquito	piece	252	96
Panties, women's	dozen	145	0
Rompers	dozen	2,824	1,894
Sheets	dozen	61	0
Shirts	dozen	3,681	2,538
Singlets	dozen	503,178	2,068
Socks	dozen	5,112	2,418
Socketts	dozen	1,032	1,156
Stockings	dozen	543	264
Towels, cotton	dozen	27,328	1,070
Tablecloths	set	420	240
Tablecloths	dozen	400	200
Undershirts	dozen	3,124	2,353
Vests, athletic	dozen	659	385

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	8,404	0
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,661,000	0
<u>Northern Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,998,000	0
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	762,000	33,000
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,425,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,000	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	24,057,000	0
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	360,000	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	390,000
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	12,024,000	0
<u>Tanganyika</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,392,000	0
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	601,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	28,155,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	4,000,000	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	48,459,000	9,590,000
Silk, raw	pound	533,149	133,534
<u>United States</u>			
Braid, straw	piece	0	11,950
Cashmere, top	pound	1,000	6,500
Fabric, silk	linear yard	4,631,000	3,251,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u> (continued)			
Hats, harvest	each	165,800	36,000
Silk, raw	pound	520,203	0
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0

Zanzibar

Fabric, cotton	linear yard	254,000	0
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a/ Previously reported as Egypt.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

5. August exports of kitchen utensils and clocks to Singapore and binoculars and opera glasses to the United States were the first postwar shipments. Samples of canvas shoes were shipped to Hongkong and Belgium and samples of improved Japanese bicycles were shipped to the Netherlands East Indies.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Books	box	0 a/	0
Needles, sewing	each	1,617	496
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Cases, cigarette	dozen	0	300
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	each	2,600	0
Lamps, miners' cap	set	100	0
Sewing machines	each	1,400	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	each	300	300
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	0
Buttons	great gross	3,921	0
Clocks, alarm	each	15,000	8,500
Fans, electric	each	1,000	300
<u>Glassware</u>			
Ashtrays	dozen	156	0
Liquor glasses	dozen	2,208	0
Tumblers	dozen	7,620	0
Water bottles and cups	dozen sets	53	0
Water jugs	dozen	80	0
Pencils	great gross	22,500	0
Porcelainware	piece	137,380	100,440
Tile, semiporcelain	dozen pieces	0	15,358

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Bulbs, light	each	580	240,000
Instruments, musical	set	12	0
Blades, paper knife	each	50	0
Lamps, headlight	each	2,060	0
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Needles, sewing	gross	1,660	0
Recording discs	each	750	0
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	each	2,000	1,200
Bottles, beer, glass	each	1,750,000	750,000
Chinaware, ironstone	piece	35,256	0
Earthenware	piece	16,792	0
Glass, window	pound	97,150	1,067,936
Glassware, tumblers	each	698,736	0
Jars, glass	each	12,000	24,192
Mirrors	piece	14,400	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	324,344	172,356
Porcelainware tea sets	set	568	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Books	each	219	0
Bicycles	each	0	500
Calculators	each	17	0
Clocks, wall	each	10	40
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0
Safes	each	0	80
Scales	set	0	93
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0
Watches, stop	each	10	0
Postal supplies	case	0	51
<u>Singapore</u>			
Clocks	each	0	5,260
Porcelainware dinner sets	each	0	500
Watches	each	0	500
<u>United States</u>			
Binoculars	each	0	2,285
Bulbs, flashlight	each	565,000	0
Bulbs, electric, miniature	each	785,000	0
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Cameras	each	69	0
Earthenware	piece	274,928	0
Earthenware	set	489	0
Flowers, artificial	dozen	20,000	0
Glasses, opera	each	0	4,200
Hair, angora rabbit	pound	2,960	0
Harmonicas	dozen	6,000	240