

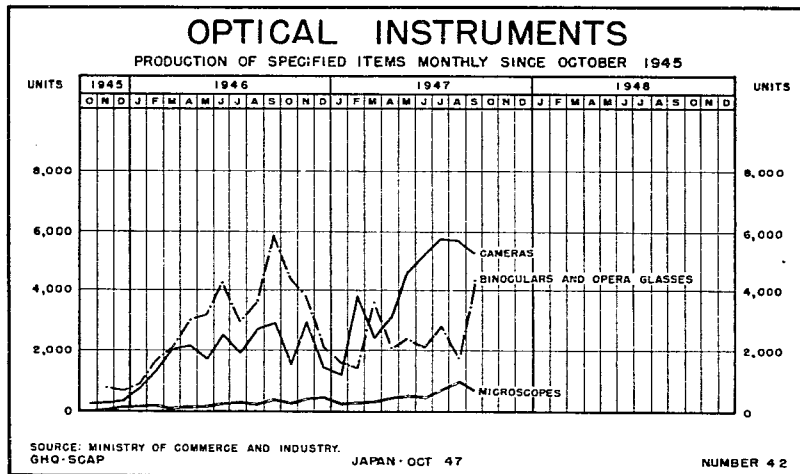
Optical Instruments

9. Camera output decreased eight percent in September while production of binoculars and opera glasses increased 148 percent above August.

**INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION**  
(units)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cameras	5,754	5,295
Projectors	597	408
Binoculars and opera glasses	1,742	4,324
Microscopes	944	657
Transits	372	296
Engineers' levels	625	428
Hand levels	0	260
Sextants	135	85
Alidades	140	100
Gas indicators	106	53
Toolmakers' microscopes	10	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Refractory Industry

10. Output of refractory bricks in September registered only a slight gain above August production.

**REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION**  
(metric tons)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Fire clay	14,494	14,142
Silica	4,934	5,249
Chrome	327	448
Magnesia	109	64
Corhart	319	226
Forsterite	0	118
High alumina	127	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,310</b>	<b>20,422</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

11. Graphite crucible production in September totaled 1,179,000 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal), a six-percent increase above August.

Abrasive Industry

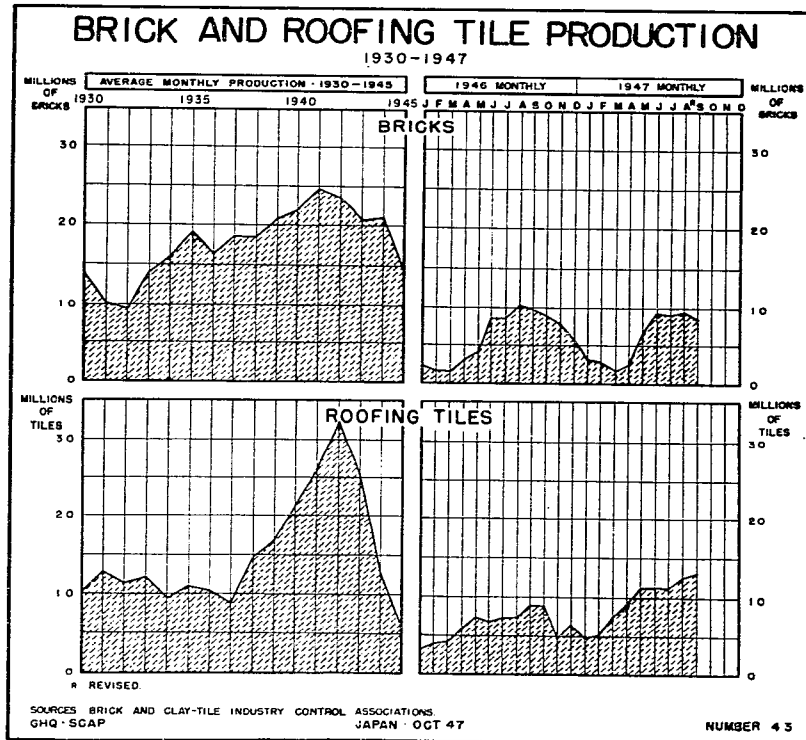
12. Output of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds totaled 492 metric tons in September compared with 417 tons in August and production of wheels with elastic bonds totaled 24 metric tons, eight tons greater than August output.

Total output of abrasive paper and cloth was 7,314 ren (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent), a 45-percent increase above August.

September output of all types of abrasive grains totaled 136 metric tons, 30 percent below the preceding month.

Structural Clay Products

13. Building brick production decreased from a revised August figure of 9,615,000 to 8,510,000 in September. Output of clay roofing tile for September was 13,206,000 compared with revised August output of 12,672,000.



Asbestos Cement Production

14. September output of high-pressure and concrete pipe increased 12 percent above August.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	85	77
Concrete pipe	metric ton	6,630	7,470
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <sup>a/</sup>	95,900	98,400
Slates	tsubo	13,812	10,353
Wallboard	tsubo	40,399	29,661

<sup>a/</sup> One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Production Association.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

15. Medical equipment production for September was valued at ¥ 40,862,588 compared with ¥ 34,614,238 in August.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	7	26
Basins, sterilizing	3,465	2,826
Basins, wash	10	25
Cotton wool carriers	24,500	17,080
Distilling apparatus	98	81
Dressing drums	724	1,810
Electric drying ovens	10	50
Electric incubators	105	91
Forceps	20,206	16,673
Gauze containers	2,460	1,420
Ice-pillow buckles	37,190	20,735
Illuminating lamps	367	223
Ligature carriers	0	90
Needles, suture	9,800	11,000
Operating tables	137	100
Percussion hammers	2,750	150
Spatulas	200	350
Speculums	6,768	4,510
Sphygmomanometers	1,200	170
Steam inhalers	2,803	2,200
Sterilizers	1,167	1,520
Stethoscopes	4,000	500
Sunlamps	20	30
Surgical knives	5,296	2,500
Surgical needles	1,641,650	1,630,088
Surgical scissors	11,787	12,168
Tongue depressors	2,700	560
Ultrashortwave therapy apparatus	36 <sup>a/</sup>	61
Vaccinating lancets	1,200	0
Vaporizers	415	410
X-ray apparatus	225 <sup>a/</sup>	221

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

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

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

16. Shortages of insulation material such as rubber and cotton yarn caused increased production of bare copper wire and decreased output of insulated wires.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,588	4,271
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	7,229	8,860
16-100 HP	577	698
Over 100 HP	63	42
Portable tools	3,197	2,203
Other	5,565	3,527
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	302	277
AC generators	22	16
Other	1,375	3,207
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,190	3,320
Power, over 100 KVA	142	69
Instrument	1,016	1,248
Other	341	563
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	2	5
Mercury vapor	42	13
Selenium and other	1,190	189
Power condensers	1,746	3,623
Furnaces		
Arc	3	1
Low-frequency induction	8	4
High-frequency induction	3	4
Resistance	140	63
Other	1	1
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	54	48
Resistance	59	45
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	327	266
Controllers	222	310
Other	310	335
Remote control		
Contactors	1,700	1,550
Contactor panels	64	42
Resistors	333	221
Lifting devices	507	96
Other	140	272
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	3,827	1,862
3,300 volts and under	3,076	2,591
Over 3,300 volts	1,048	369

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Meters</b>		
Watt-hour	31,209	30,994
Pyrometers	907	813
Other	47,407	48,867
<b>Railway equipment</b>		
Main motors	238	251
M-G sets	37	37
Blower motors	0	12
Locomotives		
Railway	5	4
Mining and industrial	4	4
Battery	17	10
Control apparatus	33	54
Battery-operated vehicles	33	32
<b>Railway signal equipment</b>		
Signal mechanism	86	60
Electric levers	21	140
Switch machines	0	22
Electric locks	2	0
Circuit controllers	55	0
Line transformers	37	50
Signal transformers	307	472
Rectifiers	26	90
Approach indicators	10	60
Signal relays	1,342	543
<b>Insulation material</b>		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	9,752	7,142
Commutator segment	3,783	3,273
Heat-resisting plate	486	49
Flexible plate	1,492	1,229
Paper	13,614	14,448
Paper (rolls)	4,070	5,807
Varnished cloth (square meters)	101,849	43,580
Varnished tubes (meters)	596,790	608,995
Varnished tape (rolls)	14,500	9,825
Black tape (rolls)	160,930	91,670
Rubber tape (rolls)	31,019	60,529
<b>Light bulbs</b>		
General use <u>b/</u>	6,851,890	7,832,126
Special <u>c/</u>	472,714	399,617
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	1,186,560	2,763,243
<b>Wire and cable</b>		
Bare copper (metric tons)	730	1,080
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	17,577	16,160
Waterproofed (kilometers)	18,661	15,171
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	713	615
Enameled (metric tons)	146	157
Power cable (kilometers)	224	215
Other (kilometers)	1,583	746

a/ All production stated in pieces unless otherwise specified.

b/ Includes bulbs of 15 to 300 candle power.

c/ Includes bulbs over 300 candle power and special applications for railroads.

d/ Motor vehicle, flashlight and Christmas tree lamps.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

### Trucks

17. Output of standard-size trucks in September rose eight percent above August with Toyota, Diesel and Mitsubishi responsible for the increase. The only maker of heavy diesel trucks, Minsei, produced 18 units in September, the same number as in August. Small-truck output dropped to 90 in September, 36 below August.

### Tractors and Trailers

18. Agricultural tractor output dropped to 51 in September, eight less than August, due to lack of demand by Japanese farmers who find them unpractical on their small farms. Sixteen trailer trucks were produced compared with 21 in August.

### Automobiles

19. Output of electric automobiles was 92 in September, composed of 17 standard buses, 37 small trucks and 38 small passenger cars. Nissan in the second month of production again manufactured five small passenger cars. Note the chart on the following page.

### Light Carts

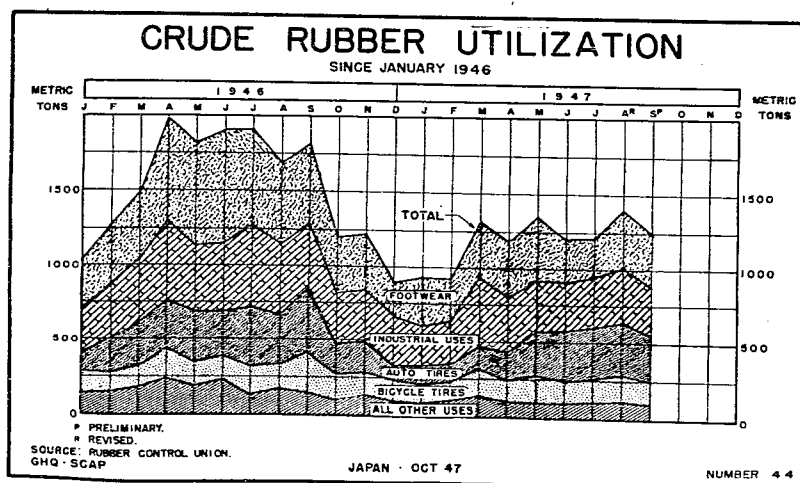
20. September output of light carts totaled 29,275 units compared with 29,056 in August.

### Bicycles

21. Output of bicycles continued upward to 19,143 in September, a new postwar high.

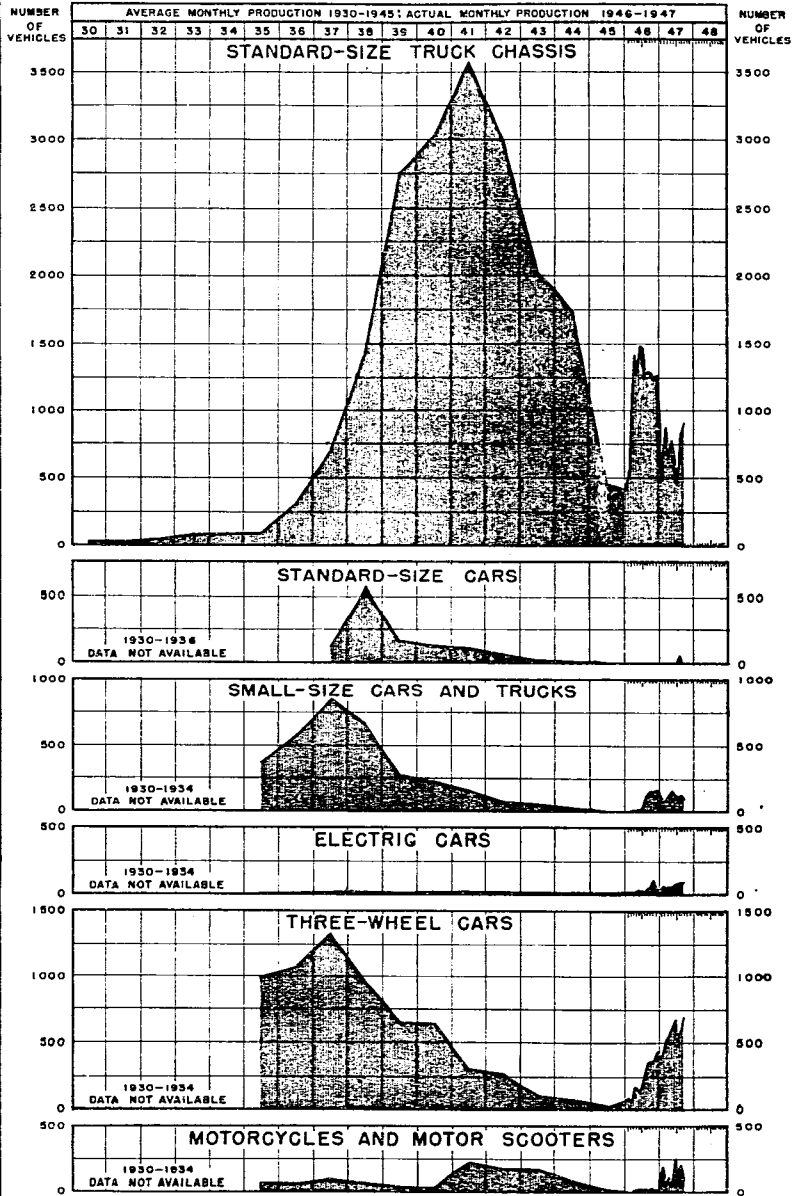
## RUBBER MANUFACTURING

22. Preliminary reports for September showed a decrease in crude rubber consumption for manufactured products, with 1,247 metric tons consumed compared with revised August figures of 1,416 tons.



# MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947



MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING SEP 47										
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS											
STANDARD-SIZE CARS											
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS											
ELECTRIC CARS											
THREE-WHEEL CARS											
MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS											

SOURCE: AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.  
GHQ-SCAP

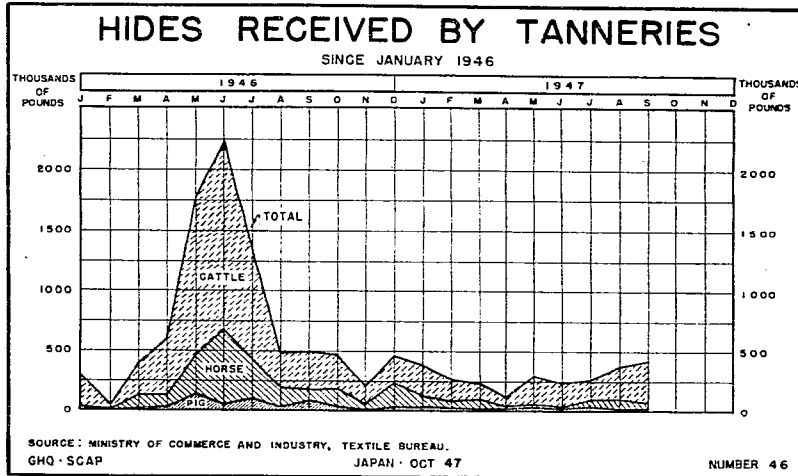
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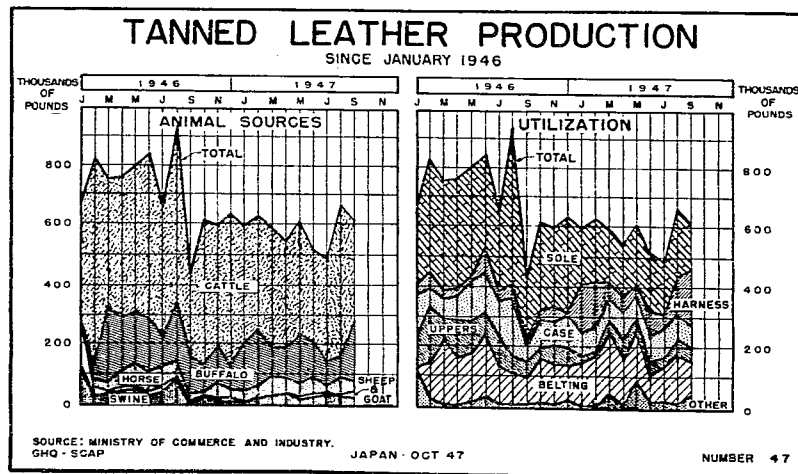


LEATHER

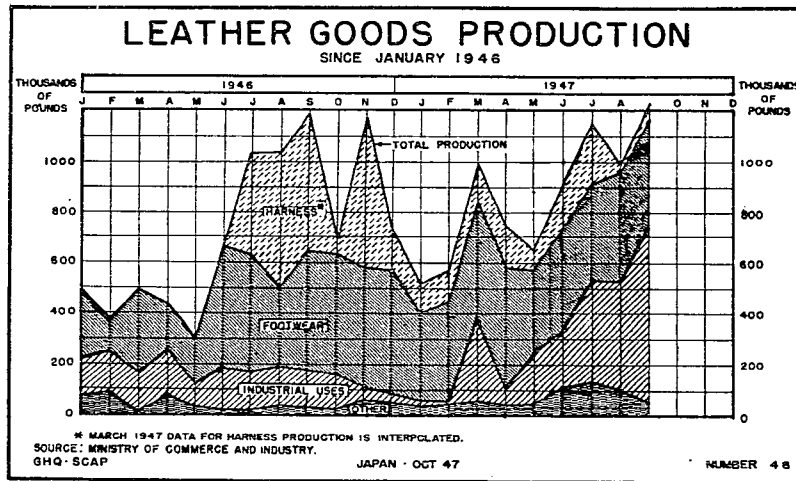
23. Although receipts of cattle hides increased in September, as shown on the following chart, collection of fewer shark and whale skins caused a drop in receipt of hides by tanneries to 485,900 pounds, 23,600 pounds below August.



Production of tanned leather during September decreased below August as fewer hides were processed due to the uncertainty of future receipts of hides. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained approximately the same.



24. The production of leather goods during September increased 228,100 pounds above August. Manufacturers reported that during September 449,492 pounds of leather and 505,830 inch-feet of machinery belting were produced from leather made from released hides formerly held in military stocks.



#### AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

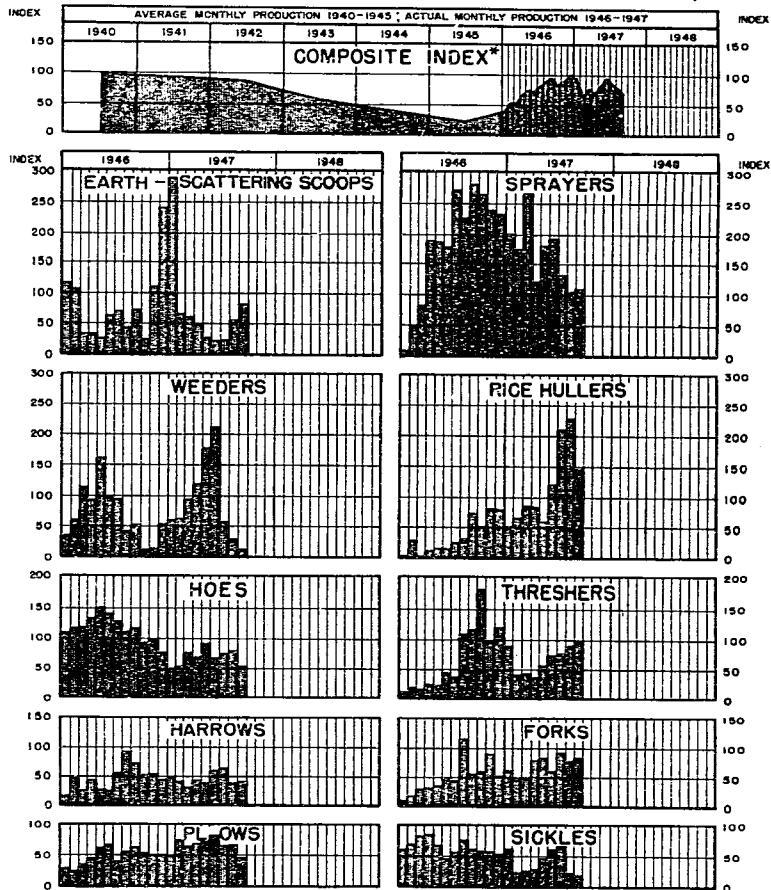
25. The 208 reporting members of the Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative employing 24,663 persons produced agricultural implements valued at ¥ 152,992,000 in September compared with production valued at ¥ 193,528,000 the preceding month by 309 members employing 24,358 persons.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	August	September
Barley cleaner	662	662
Baling press	100	500
Barley roller	2,274	956
Cultivating hoe	1,911	1,178
Ensilage cutter	407	84
Farm cart	2,020	936
Farm fan	1,400	1,035
Flour-milling machine	1,079	264
Fork	25,788	27,806
Grain dryer	36	95
Grain fan	2,086	2,321
Grain screen	525	370
Harrow	2,837	3,123
Hoe	78,167	50,523
Horse stump cutter	0	360
Milk bucket	2,080 <sup>a/</sup>	700
Milk can	100 <sup>a/</sup>	200
Plow	21,941	15,134
Potato cutter	0	200
Power cultivator	324	311
Pruning shears	2,750	2,920
Radish grater	700	800
Rice huller	3,112	1,996
Rice polisher	2,762	2,602

## SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

INDEXES OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION (1940 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100)



\* COMPOSITE INDEX IS THE ARITHMETIC MEAN OF INDEXES OF TEN INDICATED ITEMS.  
 SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM DATA SUPPLIED BY JAPAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CONTROL UNION.  
 GHQ SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47

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	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Ridge scoop	1,229	1,209
Scattering scoop	9,880	14,200
Sickle	201,707	189,093
Simple weeder	467	1,450
Sowing machine	50	450
Sprayer	6,476	6,668
Straw cutter	9,177	1,045
Straw cutter with feeder	5,328	6,834
Straw-mat machine	1,842	1,504
Straw-rope maker	9,260	5,613
Straw-softening machine	503	400
Stump puller	45	50

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Tea-leaf finisher	35	62
Tea-leaf shears	1,728	1,470
Thresher	14,327	15,546
Vermicelli machine	2,643	2,165
Vertical pump	62	26
Weeder	10,316	3,818

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

#### HANDICRAFTS

##### Silverware

26. An additional four factories in operation in September made a total of sixty-four operating factories employing 2,194 persons, which produced 115,704 dozens of stainless-steel and chrome-plated flatware in September, a 37-percent increase above August. In addition 300 sterling-silver tea sets, 1,800 miscellaneous sterling articles and 15,000 stainless-steel kitchen items were produced.

##### Lacquerware

27. An increased supply of indigenous lacquer and new export orders were responsible for a 43-percent gain in output of wooden and metal lacquerware, bringing September's total to 1,102,478 pieces. An additional 305,000 pairs of lacquered wooden chopsticks were made.

##### Antimony Ware

28. Production of antimony ware was reduced by 50 percent to 20,172 pieces in September, due to destruction to some factories and loss of materials caused by the recent floods.

##### Pearls

29. A short supply of raw pearls, polishing agents and piano wire used in the machine for hole-drilling continued to retard production. In September 4,548 pearl necklaces were made compared with 5,683 in August.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

##### Business Machines

30. Value of new production was ¥ 13,425,289 in September compared with ¥ 10,659,810 in August while parts and repairs increased from ¥ 2,807,185 in August to ¥ 6,255,961 in September.

#### BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

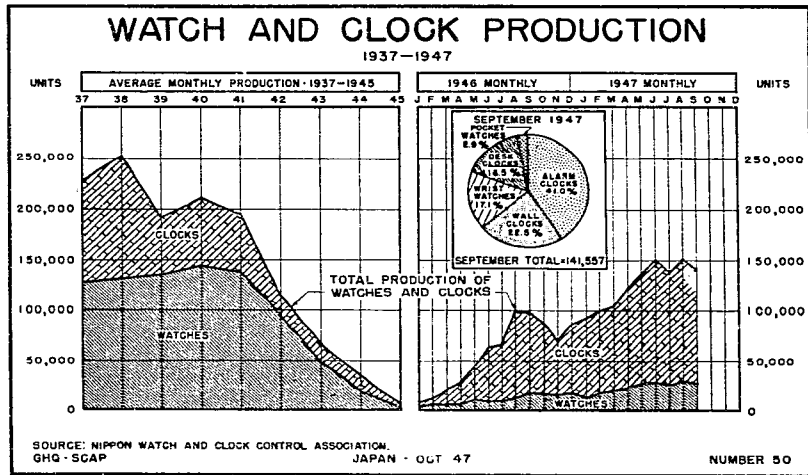
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Japanese typewriters	354	218
Communication typewriters	3	52
Calculating machines	89	120
Mimeographs	4,197	3,621
Files for mimeographs	5,022	11,950
Blueprinting machines	17	14

	August	September
Cash registers	22	20
Time recorders	48	40
Japanese typewriter type	4,966,170	4,838,660
Numbering devices	800	700
Paper binders	300	250

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

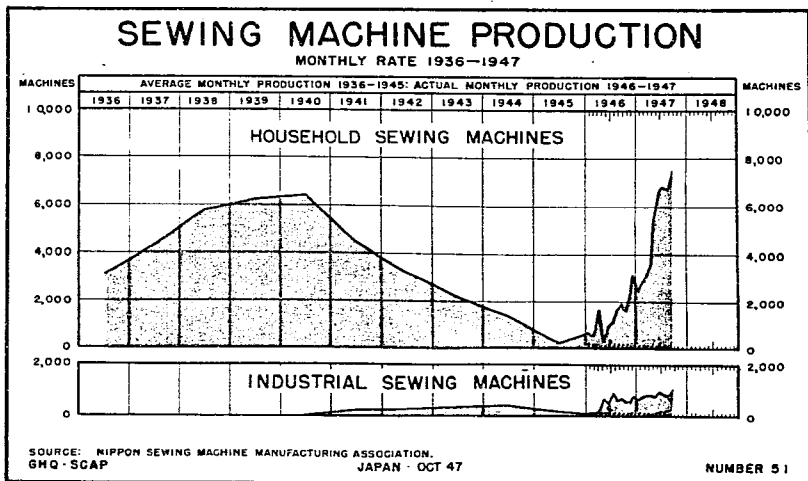
### Watches and Clocks

31. Watch and clock production dropped six percent in September below August. Decreases occurred in all types of manufacture with the exception of wall clocks.



### Home-type Sewing Machines

32. Production of home-type sewing machines increased 13 percent in September to 7,545. The 57 manufacturers employed 12,648 persons.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

33. Output of cosmetics in September totaled 428,465 kilograms valued at ¥ 94,609,537 compared with August production of 363,248 kilograms valued at ¥ 64,753,768.

Twenty-five operating dentifrice plants produced 800,400 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 32,816,400, 72,000 kilograms of semipaste valued at ¥ 16,178,400 and 39,416 kilograms of tooth paste valued at ¥ 11,060,000.

Toys

34. The 1,579 toy manufacturers produced 4,582,831 toys in September compared with 4,547,876 in August. Lack of tin plate and finishing materials continued to retard production.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

35. Manufacture of cast aluminum products increased slightly in September while output of forged aluminum products decreased.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS  
(metric tons)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cast household utensils	1,162	1,252
Other cast products	<u>840</u>	<u>760</u>
Total	2,002	2,012
Forged household utensils	375	230
Other forged products	<u>186</u>	<u>234</u>
Total	561	514

SOURCE: Light Metal Casting Association and Aluminum Sheet Products Industrial Association.

Musical Instruments

36. Shortages of thinner for finishing wooden parts and brass for the manufacture of reeds for harmonicas and organs are the major impediments in the musical instrument industry.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Accordions	each	293	280
Brass instruments	each	249	256
Harmonicas	dozen	9,081	10,187
Musical strings	dozen	8,567	6,773
Pianos	each	16	18
Plectrum instruments	each	5,155	5,026
Reed organs	each	230	255
Violins	each	417	366
Violin bows	each	2,100	851
Xylophones	each	300	330

Phonographs and Records

37. Output of phonograph records hit a postwar high in September with 869,356. Production of phonographs and record players increased to 5,327 in September compared with 4,299 in August.

Matches

38. Forty-five operating plants produced 17,748 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-sized" small boxes) in September, an increase of 1,175 match tons above the preceding month.

7





SECTION 5  
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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Cotton. . . . .	2
Silk. . . . .	15
Rayon . . . . .	25
Wool. . . . .	30
Hard and Bast Fibers. . . . .	35
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials . . . . .	40
Knit Goods. . . . .	43
Clothing and Household Goods. . . . .	49
Sundry Goods. . . . .	52
Dyeing and Finishing. . . . .	54

1. Production of rayon filament and silk yarns for export purposes increased slightly while output of cotton, woolen and worsted yarns decreased due to diminishing supplies of raw materials. Raw silk production increased as the industry's labor supplies improved. See the chart on the following page.

COTTON

Import Program

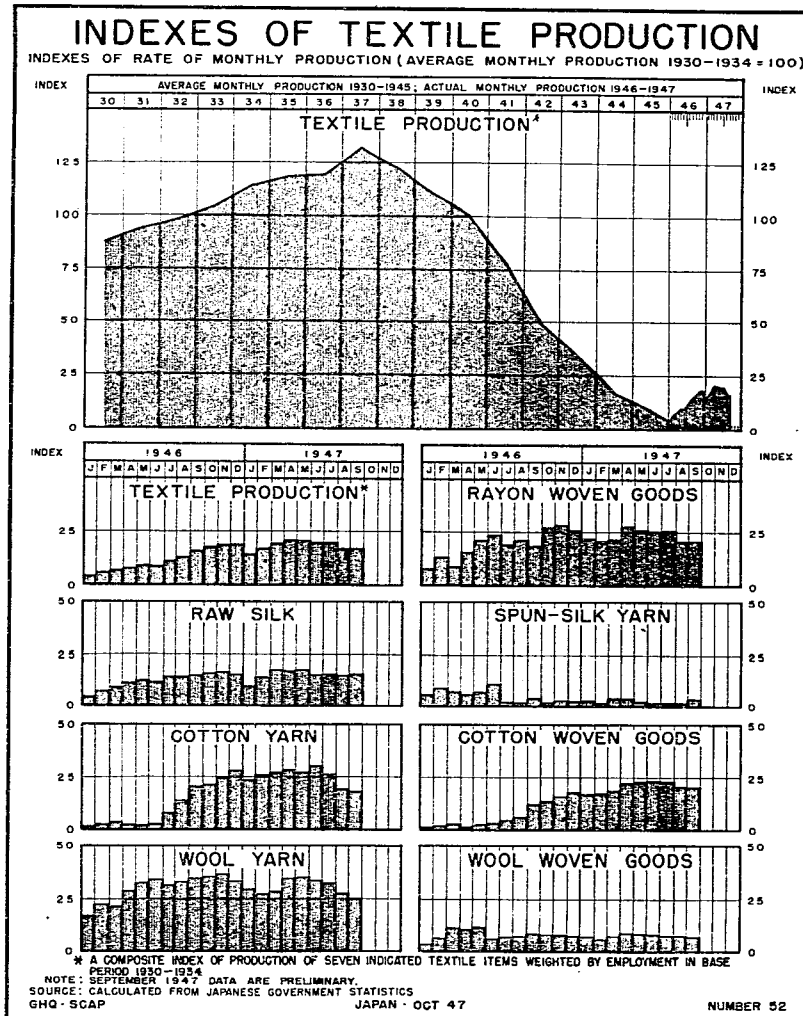
2. Cotton received in Japan as of 30 September from the United States under the first cotton import program sponsored jointly by the War Department, Commodity Credit Corporation and U. S. Commercial Company totaled 905,353 bales, about 800,000 of which have been put into process.

Replacement shipment for the 9,909 bales transferred to Korea for emergency use was enroute to Japan from the United States on 30 September.

3. After the first shipment of imported cotton was received in June 1946 production of cotton yarn increased in July 1946 to 8,278,000 (revised) pounds from 2,826,000 (revised) in June, and reached a peak of 29,004,416 pounds in June 1947. Cotton fabric production also mounted steadily from 9,307,000 square yards in June 1946 to a peak of 63,021,000 square yards in July 1947.

Production figures reported to the Federation of Japanese Textile Associations through 30 September show totals of 330,508,592 pounds of pure cotton yarns and 705,809,000 square yards of fabrics including drills, sheetings, shirting, jeans, flannelettes and toweling.

Limited quantities of fine goods such as voiles, lawns, poplins, broadcloth and haircord were manufactured from the small amount of Egyptian cotton included in the CCC shipments while the



remainder was utilized in the manufacture of tire cords and sewing thread.

4. Manufacturing programs provided for 80 percent of the yarn spun from the imported raw cotton to be channeled into export production to accelerate development of export markets and to repay as rapidly as possible the indebtedness incurred.

5. A small amount of 20s sales yarn was set aside for export as such, and another small quantity was reserved for the manufacture of cotton knit singlets.

6. Records in the Tokyo Branch of the United States Commercial Company show that contracts have been concluded for the export of 512,936,129 linear yards of fabric manufactured from CCC cotton, 267,170,024 yards of which have been delivered. Contracts for cotton yarn total 34,682,200 pounds with 10,000,200 pounds

remaining to be delivered. An order for 505,246 dozen knit singlets had also been filled.

7. Effective July 1947 the proportion of cotton yarn production available for domestic consumption was increased from 20 to 30 percent. In addition the Japanese have been allowed, throughout the life of the program, to use the total production of cotton waste which amounted to around 10 percent of the raw cotton.

Production for domestic consumption has been principally for workers in key industries such as coal mining, transportation, communication and the food production and processing industries. Small quantities were utilized for manufacture of consumer household goods for high-priority consumer groups.

8. The Commodity Credit Corporation initiated procurement of 300,000 bales of cotton and 50,000 bales of spinnable waste under a second CCC program for the period through 31 October 1947. A shipment of 23,200 bales left the United States on 19 September.

9. Compilations made from cargo bills of lading show that 70.8 percent of the cotton (excluding Egyptian and SXP) shipped to Japan in the first CCC program was below middling in grade and that 86.1 percent was below one-inch staple. Of total shipments, 87.8 percent was rain-grown white or spotted and 6.7 percent was irrigated white, mostly staples over one inch.

RAIN-GROWN WHITE  
(bales)

Staple	Grade							Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	SGO	GO	
13/16	33	2,483	15,763	20,763	16,420	28,829	8,094	92,385
7/8	26	864	2,794	39,025	50,223	40,684	15,181	148,797
29/32	17	173	1,300	5,898	34,410	15,436	1,390	58,614
15/16	33	686	4,432	3,759	43,318	56,575	22,381	131,184
31/32	13	239	1,390	4,338	2,410	9,014	6,500	23,904
1	3	33	1,021	1,267	1,639	11,260	29,395	44,618
1 1/32	7	1	559	445	250	2,285	6,277	9,824
1 1/16	0	17	16	31	614	1,407	1,913	3,998
1 3/32	4	715	3,197	618	272	280	285	5,371
1 1/8	1	598	1,877	1,298	154	130	124	4,182
1 5/32	0	0	32	46	0	11	0	89
1 3/16	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
1 7/32	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	12
1 1/4	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	9
1 9/32	0	27	1	9	0	100	0	137
1 11/32	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
1 17/32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1 19/32	0	0	1	0	0	28	0	29
1 5/8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Total	138	5,839	32,389	77,500	149,713	166,041	91,546	523,166

RAIN-GROWN SPOTTED  
(bales)

Staple	Grade					Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	
13/16	195	23,131	72,000	22,278	24,689	142,293
7/8	140	4,907	71,667	18,312	22,333	117,359
29/32	61	778	1,671	348	1,107	3,965
15/16	26	298	1,990	1,186	483	3,983
31/32	7	751	240	225	300	1,523
1	0	174	190	148	132	644
1 1/32	2	9	52	62	536	661
1 1/16	1	23	17	188	161	390
1 3/32	13	113	122	62	6	316
1 1/8	3	71	59	18	3	154
1 5/32	0	0	1	0	0	1
1 3/16	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 7/32	6	0	0	0	0	6
1 9/32	0	0	5	0	0	5
1 11/32	0	100	0	0	0	100
1 13/32	0	31	0	0	0	31
1 7/16	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	454	30,386	148,015	42,827	49,751	271,433

RAIN-GROWN GRAY  
(bales)

Staple	Grade				Total
	GM	SM	M	GO	
13/16	0	21	126	0	147
7/8	1	15	109	0	125
29/32	0	8	57	0	65
15/16	0	49	167	0	216
31/32	2	54	101	3	160
1	0	7	104	0	111
1 1/32	0	0	643	0	643
1 1/16	0	0	1	0	1
1 3/32	0	0	1	0	1
1 3/16	0	0	1	0	1
1 7/32	0	0	1	0	1
1 1/4	0	3	0	0	3
Total	3	157	1,311	3	1,474

RAIN-GROWN TINGED  
(bales)

Staple	Grade						Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	GO	
13/16	0	17	140	239	493	0	889
7/8	0	37	147	441	723	0	1,348
29/32	3	12	64	162	217	0	458
15/16	0	10	55	208	719	0	992
31/32	1	5	15	26	55	0	102
1	0	1	6	27	93	0	127
1 1/32	0	0	1	5	13	0	19
1 1/16	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
1 3/16	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1 1/8	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Total	4	82	430	1,112	2,314	2	3,944

RAIN-GROWN YELLOW STAIN  
(bales)

Staple	Grade		Total
	SM	M	
13/16	0	40	40
7/8	0	6	6
29/32	1	3	4
Total	1	49	50

IRRIGATED WHITE  
(bales)

Staple	Grade							Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	SGO	GO	
13/16	0	0	1	10	21	232	237	501
7/8	3	0	32	18	270	2,155	2,722	5,200
29/32	0	1	0	0	28	344	33	406
15/16	0	87	4	13	769	2,108	1,567	4,548
31/32	0	18	4	65	510	1,733	648	2,978
1	2	2	0	25	0	2,727	1,666	4,422
1 1/32	1	0	0	0	1	265	58	325
1 1/16	8	772	5,425	158	50	120	19	6,552
1 3/32	141	10,535	6,444	7,950	223	44	5	25,342
1 1/8	101	4,806	3,448	1,649	51	13	5	10,073
1 5/32	0	1	347	19	0	0	0	367
1 3/16	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	6
1 7/32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1 11/32	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	7
Total	258	16,222	15,711	9,907	1,928	9,741	6,962	60,729

IRRIGATED EXTRA WHITE  
(bales)

Staple	Grade			Total
	GM	LM	GO	
7/8	0	0	100	100
1 1/16	58	0	0	58
1 1/8	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	58	1	100	159

IRRIGATED SPOTTED  
(bales)

Staple	Grade					Total
	GM	SM	M	SLM	LM	
13/16	0	47	106	279	277	709
7/8	10	7	73	581	4,785	5,456
29/32	3	6	3	1	1	14
15/16	0	0	2	8	1	11
31/32	7	177	0	0	1	185
1	66	63	22	0	0	151
1 1/32	0	0	0	35	27	62
1 1/16	0	0	0	58	14	72
1 3/32	110	440	99	11	2	662
1 1/8	24	87	17	9	6	143
1 3/16	0	0	0	0	5	5
1 9/32	0	0	3	0	0	3
1 5/16	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	220	827	325	982	5,120	7,474

IRRIGATED GRAY  
(bales)

Staple	Grade			Total
	GM	SM	M	
29/32	0	1	0	1
15/16	1	7	9	17
31/32	4	7	18	29
1	7	0	94	101
1 1/32	0	0	424	424
1 1/16	9	0	1	10
1 3/32	1	0	3	4
1 1/8	7	30	15	52
1 5/32	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	29	49	566	644

IRRIGATED TINGED  
(bales)

Staple	Grade				Total
	SM	M	SLM	LM	
13/16	1	4	2	4	11
7/8	0	0	0	2	2
15/16	0	1	0	0	1
31/32	0	1	0	0	1
1	52	1	0	0	53
1 1/32	0	3	0	0	3
Total	53	10	2	6	71

SXP  
(bales)

Staple	Grade									Total
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	
1 3/8	15	12	139	775	1,241	124	121	46	19	2,492
1 7/16	0	0	8	4,734	2,202	374	323	57	7	7,705
1 1/2	1	6	18	684	788	67	28	1	1	1,594
1 9/16	0	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	107
Total	16	18	165	6,293	4,238	565	472	104	27	11,898

RECAPITULATION  
(bales)

Rain-grown white	523,166
Rain-grown spotted	271,433
Rain-grown gray	1,474
Rain-grown tinged	3,944
Rain-grown yellow stain	50
Irrigated white	60,729
Irrigated extra white	159
Irrigated spotted	7,474
Irrigated gray	644
Irrigated tinged	71
SXP	11,898
Egyptian	14,393
Unidentified	9
Total	895,444
Shipped to Kcrea	9,909
Grand total	905,353

Raw Materials

10. There were no imports of raw cotton in September and total stocks in Japan were reduced to 43,008,000 pounds.

**RAW COTTON SUPPLIES**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Cotton spinners</b>		
Receipts	16,262	7,645
Put in process	21,068	19,913
Month-end stocks	39,959 <u>a/</u>	27,691
<b>Other spinners</b>		
Receipts	614	0
Put in process	44	18
Month-end stocks	296	278
<b>Warehouses</b>		
Receipts	0	1
Deliveries	10,987	7,291
Month-end stocks	22,329	15,039
Total month-end stocks	62,584	43,008

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

11. Total production of cotton yarns in September fell more than 900,000 pounds below August output and stocks declined 2,832,000 pounds.

**COTTON YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Pure cotton	18,223	17,126
Mixtures	5	2
Waste cotton	<u>354</u>	<u>550</u>
Total	18,582	17,678
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Pure cotton yarn		
Cotton spinners	51,154 <u>a/</u>	52,300
Spinners' weaving affiliates	1,384 <u>a/</u>	1,320
Independent cotton weavers	15,946 <u>a/</u>	13,299
Other manufacturers	6,589 <u>a/</u>	5,780
In dealers' hands	<u>472</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	75,545 <u>a/</u>	72,713

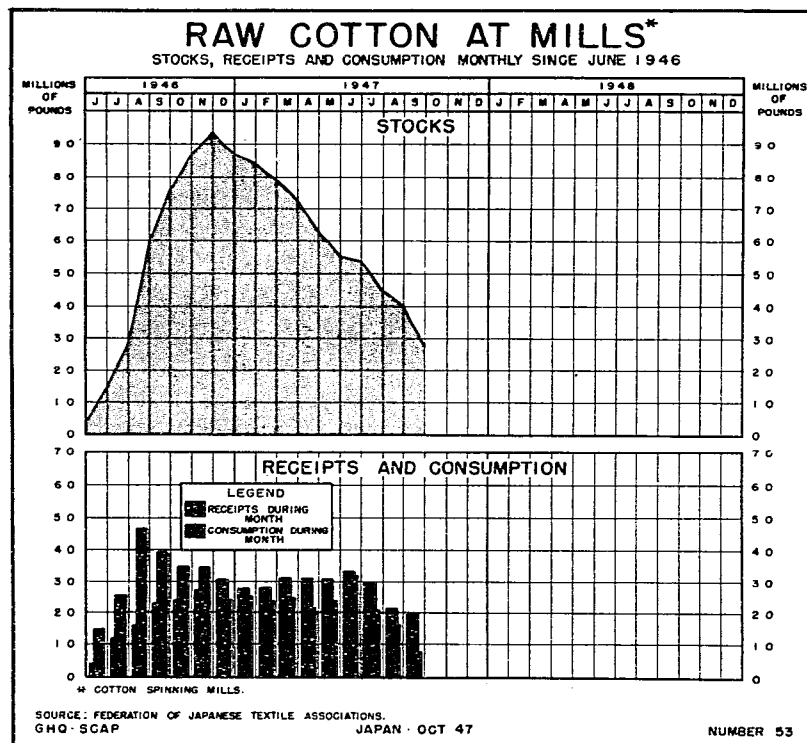


	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Month-end stocks (continued)		
Mixed yarns <sup>b/</sup>		
Cotton spinners	23	22
Spinners' weaving affiliates	0	0
Independent cotton weavers	267	237
Other manufacturers	311	280
In dealers' hands	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	605	555

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes mixtures with rayon staple and other fibers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



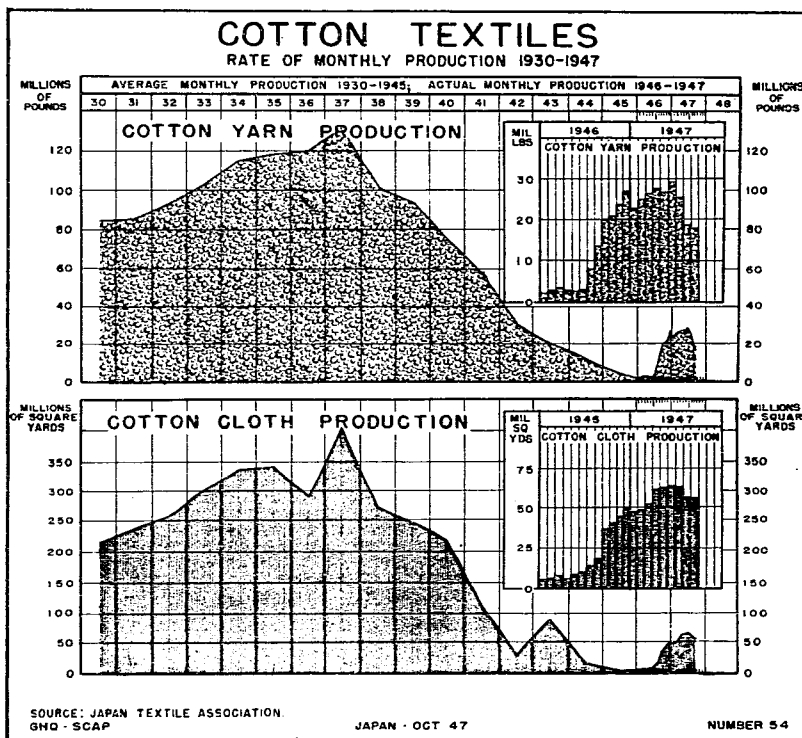
12. Production of yarn from waste cotton was increased in September for manufacture of packing material which is needed for the textile export program.

**COTTON WASTE**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Yarn production	354	550
Month-end yarn stocks		
Cotton spinners	467	767
Spinners' weaving affiliates	143	206
Independent cotton weavers	2 a/	56

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

13. The net decrease in September cloth production was the result of restrictions in the distribution of electric power to independent weavers who are served by multiple service lines. The large spinner-weaver mills, served by direct lines, receive the benefit of high priorities for export manufactures.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	27,959	29,698
Independent cotton weavers	28,299	25,747
Other weavers	<u>34 a/</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	56,292 a/	55,464
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	54,694 a/	52,021
Independent cotton weavers	72,141 a/	67,343
Other weavers	106 a/	81
Other manufacturers	35,107	53,066
Cloth distributing agency	<u>6,375</u>	<u>685</u>
Total	168,423 a/	173,196

a/ Revised.

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

Machinery

14. The industry continued with rehabilitation of spinning and weaving machinery in preparation for imports of raw cotton.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Installed	2,883,232	2,928,028	133,113 a/	133,938
Operable	2,767,202	2,786,662	127,035	128,625
Operating b/	1,478,441	1,490,469	72,493 a/	68,934
Hours operated (millions)	591	596	19	19

a/ Revised.

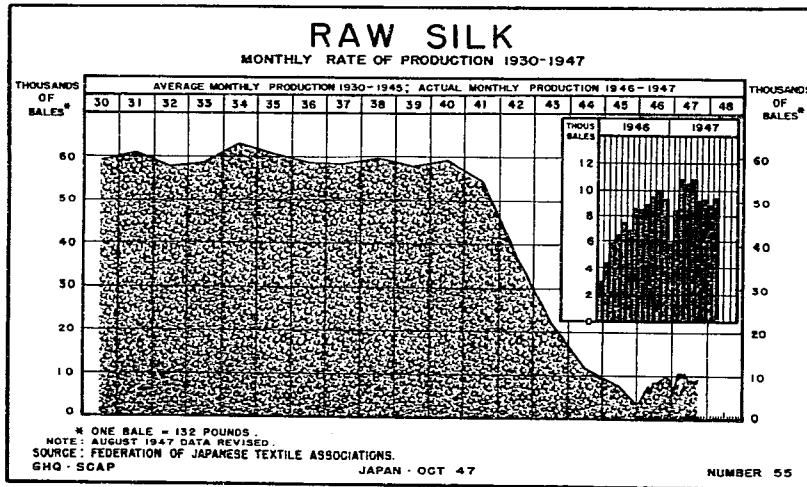
b/ Spinning companies, two-shift basis. Independent weavers, approximately 10 hours.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Reeling

15. An increase of 540 bales in September raw silk production was attributed to increased labor supplies which enabled reelers to take better advantage of electric power when available.



#### RAW SILK PRODUCTION (bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	4,930	5,027
20/22 denier	3,715	4,075
Other deniers	80	139
Testing stations	<u>114</u>	<u>138</u>
Total	8,839	9,379

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

#### Silk Stocks

16. Silk stocks continued to increase during September as reelers awaited decisions on purchasing policies.

#### RAW SILK STOCKS (bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Reelers		
In mills	9,652	10,258
In warehouses	20,648	23,067
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	91,419	95,411
Domestic	24,453	22,822
Weavers	14,413 <sup>a/</sup>	14,183
Other manufacturers	<u>4,144</u>	<u>2,857</u>
Total	164,729 <sup>a/</sup>	168,598

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

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

17. There was an improvement in the average tested grade of 13/15 silk reeled from AA to AAA.

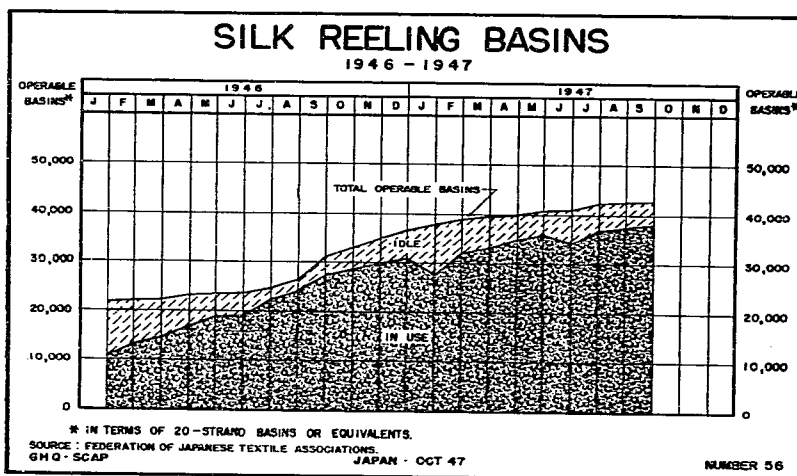
Reeling Basins and Mills

18. Operating basins increased 636 in September, showing progress in rehabilitation which has increased the reeling capacity of the industry steadily.

REELING BASINS AND MILLS

	Basins		Mills	
	31 August	30 September	31 August	30 September
Licensed	47,049	46,979	297	296
Operable	42,573	42,798	280	279
Operating	37,424	38,060	272	272
Basin hours (thousands)	8,020	8,212		

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



Cocoon Supply

19. Receipts and stocks of new cocoons were increased as the fall crops began to move.

COCOON SUPPLIES IN REELING MILLS  
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	August	September
Receipts	8,700 <sup>a/</sup>	12,628
Put in process	9,776	10,202
Month-end stock (new crop)	50,521	59,347
Month-end stock (old crop)	45,560	39,161
Other stocks <sup>b/</sup>	9,502	9,742

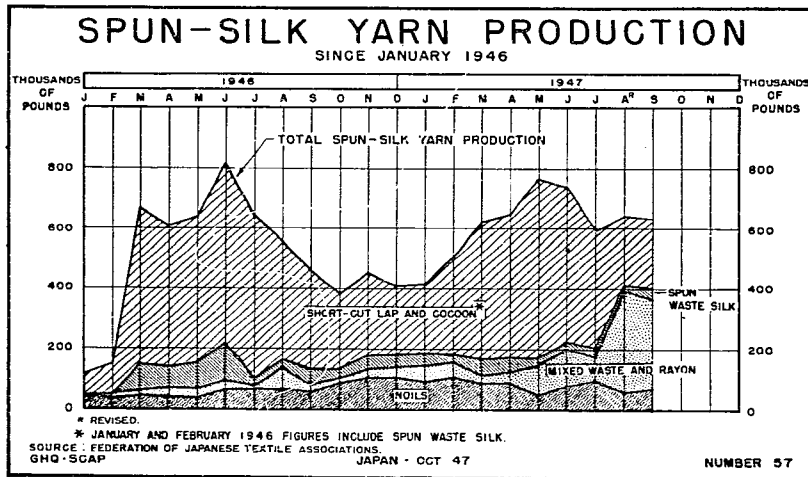
<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

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

Spun-silk Yarn Production and Stocks

20. The reduction in September production of mixed yarns was due to difficulties in collecting waste cocoons from farmers who use them for home consumption; but this drop was more than offset by the increase of 19,000 pounds in pure spun-silk yarn output.



SPUN-SILK YARN PRODUCTION  
(thousands of pounds)

	August	September
<b>Pure</b>		
Spun waste silk	22	41
Silk noils	56 <u>a/</u>	68
Cut staple	227 <u>a/</u>	231
<b>Mixtures</b>		
Waste silk and rayon staple	43 <u>a/</u>	40
Other mixtures	295	254

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SPUN-SILK YARN STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Spinners		Weavers and Others	
	31 August	30 September	31 August	30 September
<b>Pure</b>				
Spun waste silk	276 <u>a/</u>	209	760 <u>a/</u>	765
Silk noils	183 <u>a/</u>	165	18 <u>a/</u>	23
Cut staple	453 <u>a/</u>	352	116 <u>a/</u>	101
<b>Mixtures</b>				
Waste silk and rayon staple	178 <u>a/</u>	166	153 <u>a/</u>	210
Other mixtures	946	928	394	350

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

21. There was a small increase in silk reelers' and spinners' stocks of raw material during September due to production gains in the industry.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>31 August</u>	Receipts <u>September</u>	Put in Process <u>September</u>	Stocks <u>30 September</u>
<b>Silk reelers</b>				
Unscoured waste	998	276	259	1,015
<b>Silk spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	794	95	127	762
Unscoured waste	722	79	120	681
Uncut lap	601	403	353	651
Cut staple	614	28	64	578
Noils	1,043	83	156	970
Other silk fiber	487	63	51	499
<b>Other spinners</b>				
Unscoured waste	716	41	44	713
Scoured waste	4	0	1	3
Uncut lap	962	81	337	706
Cut staple	2,756	2	555	2,203
Noils	0	0	0	0
Other silk fiber	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Silk Spindles

22. Spindles were shifted to waste silk and noil spinning during September as stocks of cut staple diminished.

SILK SPINDLES OPERATING

	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Waste silk	20,358	28,179
Noils	6,760 <u>a/</u>	6,895
Cut staple	96,188 <u>a/</u>	90,708

a/ Revised.

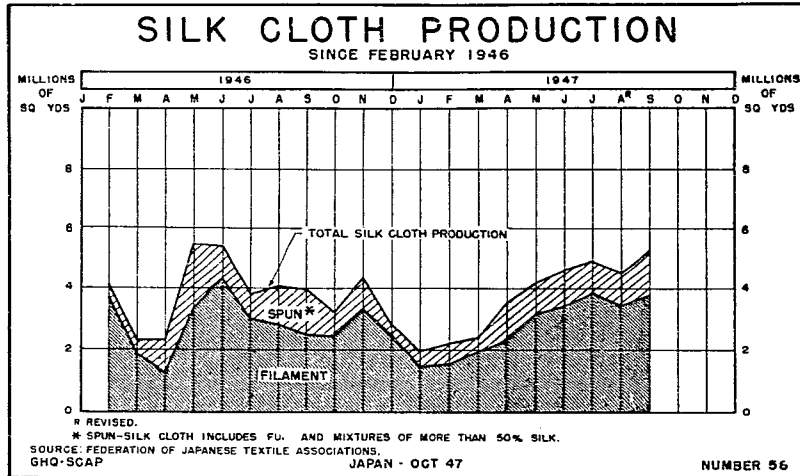
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Silk Cloth Production and Stocks

23. September fabric production increased because of larger yarn allocations.

SILK CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Filament silk	3,409 <u>a/</u>	3,777
Spun silk	1,106	1,440
Mixtures	445	351



August      September

Month-end stocks

Silk manufacturers		
Filament silk	13,054 a/	14,232
Spun silk	3,591	4,137
Mixtures	2,638	2,601
Other manufacturers	11,594	10,752
Distributing agency	34,198	28,507

a/ Revised.

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

Silk and Rayon Looms

24. Increased cloth production during September was reflected in an increase of 1,693 operating looms.

LOOMS

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Installed	144,677	145,256
Operable	95,646	94,532
Operating	49,031	50,724

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials and Fuel

25. September receipts of pulp and caustic soda decreased 486 and 205 metric tons respectively from August. There was an increase of 5,614 metric tons in coal receipts over revised August figures.



RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL  
(metric tons)

	Stock 31 August	Receipts September	Put in Process September	Stock 30 September
Pulp	2,137	1,734	2,245	1,626
Coal	9,125 a/	16,729	14,601	11,253
Caustic soda	1,547	1,744	1,736	1,555
Sulfuric acid	1,825	2,346	2,580	1,591
Carbon disulfide	271	752	704	319

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rayon Yarn Production and Stocks

26. A small increase of 11,000 pounds in filament yarn production was reported in September and month-end stocks were reduced 729,000 pounds by withdrawals for export.

RAYON YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	August	September
Production		
Filament yarns		
Viscose	1,574	1,561
Cuprammonium	41	65
Spun yarns		
Pure	1,344 a/	1,364
Mixed	38	74
Month-end stocks		
Filament yarns		
Producing mills	2,525 a/	2,496
Weavers	2,771 a/	2,309
Other manufacturers	1,148	1,000
Spun yarns		
Processing mills	6,229 a/	6,728
Weavers	3,541 a/	3,316
Other manufacturers	154	136

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Staple Production and Stocks

27. Rayon staple production increased in September due to increases in coal supplies.

STAPLE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Production	2,089	2,209
Put in process		
Staple spinners	1,221	1,559
Other spinners	1,288	957
Month-end stocks		
Staple producers	3,836	3,649
Staple spinners	548	971
Other spinners	4,226 <u>a/</u>	3,530

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rayon Cloth Production and Stocks

28. Stocks of yarn available in September for weaving were reduced because of the increased rayon filament export program.

RAYON CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Production		
Filament	3,202 <u>a/</u>	3,035
Spun	3,416 <u>a/</u>	3,283
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament	20,985 <u>a/</u>	19,238
Spun	13,081	15,220
Other manufacturers		
Filament	7,878	6,606
Spun	11,428	11,111
Distributing agency		
Filament	8,809 <u>a/</u>	7,723
Spun	9,609 <u>a/</u>	-

a/ Revised.

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

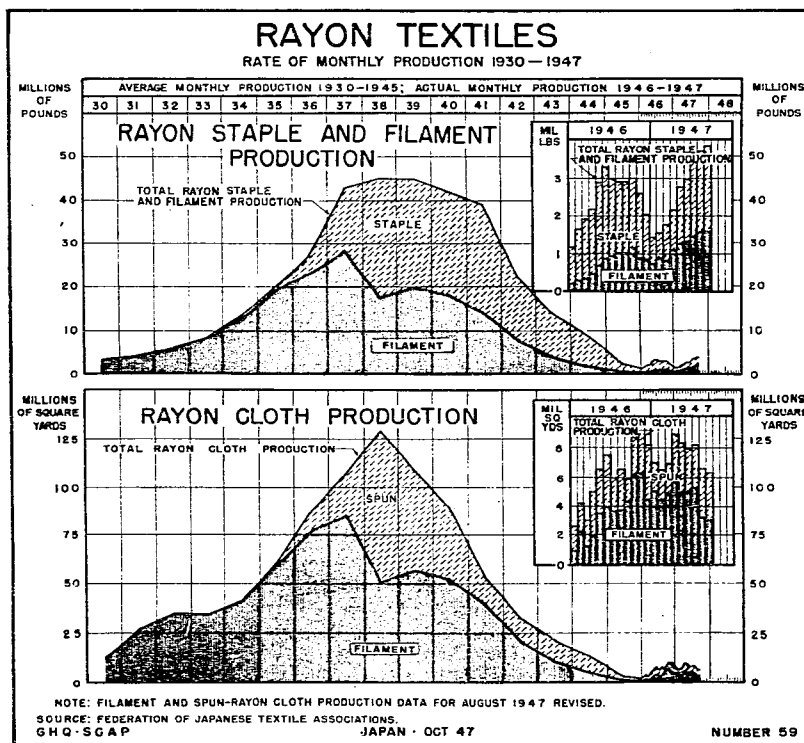
Rayon Spindles

29. An increase of 15,000 spindles operating in September over August reflected the industry's upward trend in production.

**RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES**  
(thousands)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Installed	184	187
Operable	179	181
Operating	116	131
Spindle hours	46,377	52,277

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.



WOOL

Raw Materials

30. There were no receipts of raw wool reported during September.

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

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Put in process (scoured)		
Woolen	607	308
Worsted	521	95

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Month-end mill stocks		
Woolen	2,213	1,916
Worsted	249	143
Wool waste	8,424 <sup>b/</sup>	8,349
Camel and goat hair	1,256	1,269
Rayon staple	1,972	1,538
Silk fiber	2,459	1,931
Cotton	296	278
Others	6,188 <sup>b/</sup>	6,036

<sup>a/</sup> Scoured weight.

<sup>b/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

31. Diminishing raw wool stocks continued to depress yarn production in September, while delays in price fixing caused an increase in spinners' stocks of woolen yarns.

WOOL YARN PRODUCTION  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Woolen		
Pure	272	303
Mixed	1,342	1,287
Worsted		
Pure	174	164
Mixed	340	205

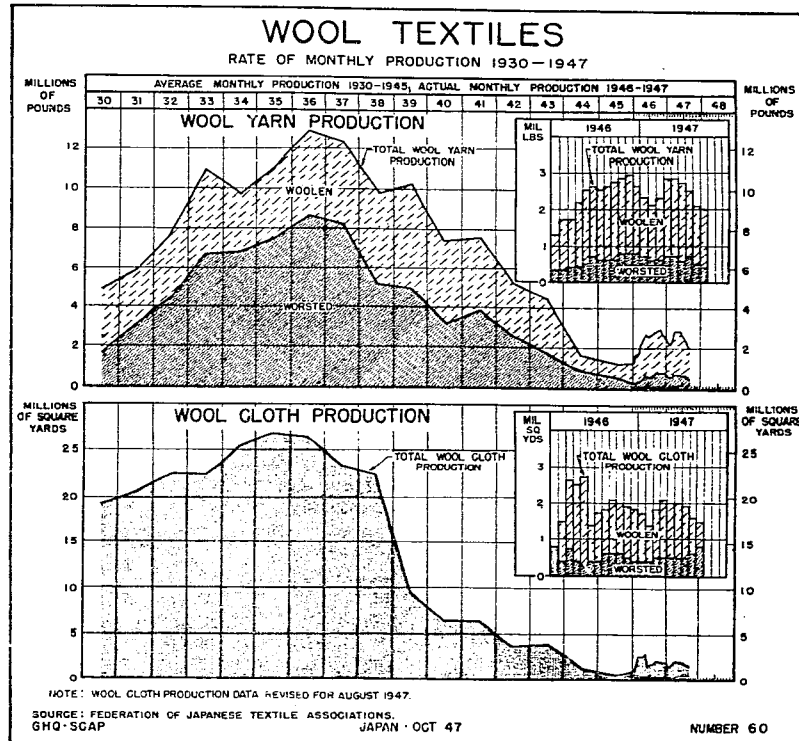
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.

WOOL YARN STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Woolen</u>		<u>Worsted</u>	
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Spinners	3,381	3,825	1,811	1,772
Spinners' weaving affiliates	730	646	304	243
Independent weavers	1,330	1,468	539 <sup>a/</sup>	454
Other manufacturers	6	4	484	427

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



#### Cloth Production and Stocks

32. There was a decrease of 224,000 square yards in the production of woollen fabrics during September. Weavers concentrated remaining stocks and available electric power to boost worsted cloth production for export.

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

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Woolen	973 <sup>a/</sup>	749
Worsted	621 <sup>a/</sup>	769
Blanketing	236	191
Upholstery	33	48
Felt <sup>b/</sup>	735	365
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
<b>Weavers and manufacturers</b>		
Woolen	7,261 <sup>a/</sup>	7,001
Worsted	2,842 <sup>a/</sup>	3,379
Blanketing	1,540	1,445
Upholstery	94	104
Felt <sup>b/</sup>	669	677

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Distributing agency		
Woolen	285 <u>a/</u>	322
Worsted	757 <u>a/</u>	757
Blanketing <u>c/</u>	1,183	41

a/ Revised.  
b/ Thousands of pounds.  
c/ Pieces.

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

Cards and Spindles

33. As a result of decreased wool yarn production and lack of electric power, there was a decrease in operation of 11 woolen cards and 19,812 worsted spindles. More than 6,000 worsted spindles were utilized in spinning silk and rayon yarns to be used as warp in the manufacture of woolen blankets.

SPINNING MACHINERY a/

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Installed	459	468	449,300	443,272
Operable	431	429	400,214	394,569
Operating <u>b/</u>	236	225	83,207	63,395
Hours operated (millions)	0.1	0.1	33	25

a/ Processing wool or wool mixtures.  
b/ Operating spindles converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Looms

34. Rehabilitation of looms continued in September. Although there were fewer looms in operation, 105 units were made operable.

LOOMS

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Installed	11,638 <u>a/</u>	11,692
Operable	11,340 <u>a/</u>	11,445
Operating	3,785 <u>a/</u>	3,707
Hours operated (millions)	0.8	0.7

a/ Revised

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Cordage Production

35. Cordage manufacturers increased September production in anticipation of imports of additional raw materials scheduled for October.

CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks a/	
	August	September	August b/	September
Rope and cord	2,079	2,329	1,717	1,577
Twine	454	423	542 c/	532 c/
Thread	111	169	114	149

a/ Producing mills.

b/ Revised.

c/ Includes stocks of fish-net manufacturers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

36. Stocks of raw materials continued to decrease as consumption exceeded receipts.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in Process	Stocks
	31 August	September	September	30 September
Flax	1,637 a/	1,191	1,216	1,612
Ramie	125 a/	118	88	155
Jute (domestic)	465 a/	111	72	504
Hemp				
Domestic	1,462 a/	666	773	1,355
Chinese	173	141	49	265
Manchurian	808 a/	414	245	977
American	836 a/	83	309	610
Manila abaca	483 a/	68	374	177
Sisal	68	30	47	51
Maolan b/	974 a/	689	734	929
Bamboo	234	126	90	270
Limetree bark	308 a/	345	338	315
Wistaria bark	289 a/	1	26	264
Others	627	596	314	909

a/ Revised.

b/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

37. Pure flax yarn output decreased in September as a result of flood damage to one factory. Increased hemp yarn production

reduced raw hemp available for ramie yarn mixtures. Decreased yarn stocks resulted from reduced spinning activities.

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

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>31 August a/</u>	<u>30 September</u>
<b>Flax</b>				
Pure	912	873	2,253	1,537
Mixtures	246	245	778	868
<b>Ramie</b>				
Pure	37 a/	37	129	110
Mixtures	171 a/	107	218	240
<b>Hemp</b>				
Pure	154 a/	195	326	310
Mixtures	25 a/	80	135	116
Jute (domestic)	151	31	142	149
Others	62 a/	42	69	93

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

38. Pure linen cloth production declined about 25 percent in September because of fires at two plants and flood damage to another.

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

	<u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>Production</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>30 September</u>
<b>Linen</b>					
Pure	779	1,700	583	665	1,618
Mixtures	657	1,221 a/	783	468	1,536
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	69 a/	109 a/	49	60	98
Mixtures	129 a/	431 a/	129	163	397
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	191 a/	417 a/	74	3	488
Mixtures	58 a/	327 a/	66	12	381
Jute (domestic)	31	14	29	13	30
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Fire hose b/	48	76 a/	39	60	55

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

39. September production trends were generally reflected in spindle and loom operations.



MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Flax	56,872	49,949	2,790	2,389
Ramie	9,255	10,585	358	487
Jute	1,917	386	67	20
Hemp	7,525	8,627	135	114
Others	1,842	342	0	27

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production

40. Production of throstle-spun yarn in September dropped 18,000 pounds and production of reprocessed yarn was halted due to shortages of raw materials and electric power and curtailment of working hours.

YARN PRODUCTION  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle-spun	476	458
Reprocessed	30	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Spinners</u>		<u>Weavers and Manufacturers</u>	
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 August a/</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Throstle-spun	167 a/	257	490	461
Reprocessed	0	0	138	138
Others	0	0	66	61

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

41. Spindle operations declined with reduction in yarn production.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	987,012	988,036
Operating	767,740	713,050

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

42. September cloth output decreased 129,000 square yards while stocks increased because of delayed deliveries.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Production		
Throstle	536	416
Reprocessed	71 <u>a/</u>	65
Others	5	2
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Throstle	856 <u>a/</u>	983
Reprocessed	122 <u>a/</u>	140
Others	28 <u>a/</u>	3
Manufacturers		
Throstle	139 <u>a/</u>	84
Reprocessed	368 <u>a/</u>	519
Others	139 <u>a/</u>	76

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

43. Receipts of yarn in September increased 43,000 pounds from 1,299,000 pounds in August. Approximately 40 percent of the yarns allocated to the knit goods industry were for export manufacture.

YARN RECEIPTS AND MILLS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
Pure cotton	1,079 <u>a/</u>	1,032	1,047	1,064
Mixed cotton	31	10	6	35
Filament rayon	558	49	100	507
Spun rayon	47	12	19	40

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
Raw silk	118	14	26	106
Spun silk	96	52	42	106
Woolen	484	168	225	427
Others	19 a/	5	7	17

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

44. Knit fabric production decreased to 851,000 pounds in September from 1,111,000 pounds in August due to continued electric power shortages.

**KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
Cotton	1,044	900	759	803	856
Filament rayon	4	38	3	4	37
Spun rayon	7	96	26	13	109
Filament silk	4	9	5	1	13
Spun silk	4	17	9	7	19
Woolen	22	55	10	16	49
Others	26	47	39	21	65

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Knit Fabrics in Manufacturing Plants

45. Manufacturing plants' consumption of 948,000 square yards of knit fabric during September exceeded receipts by 44,000, thereby reducing September stocks to 363,000 from 407,000 square yards in August.

46. Manufacture of knitted garments was restricted in September because of cloth and electric power shortages.

**GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILLS' STOCKS**  
(thousands of dozens)

	<u>Production</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
Underwear	481	319	425	399	345
Outerwear	14	72	13	9	76
Gloves	64	313	55	17	352
Hosiery	189	1,320	139	164	1,295

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

47. There were 387,570 dozen singlets manufactured in September for export compared with 432,999 dozen in August.

Machinery

48. Slight fluctuations in machinery operations resulted from unequal deliveries of material.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 August</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	71	83
Circular	11,847	12,045	4,632	4,324
Flat	11,421	11,634	2,780	2,715
Glove, flat	17,675	17,539	2,798	2,812
Hosiery				
Circular	10,706	10,800	3,875	3,326
Full fashioned	1,912	1,912	890	765
Sewing machines				
Foot	245	217	18	21
Power	10,118	10,161	4,830	4,701

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Stocks

49. Receipts of cloth in September were largely from distribution of cloth stocks of two distributing companies which were dissolved.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in Process</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>31 August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Cotton	9,414	1,530	3,018	7,926
Rayon (filament)	2,742	831	1,296	2,277
Spun rayon	3,747	1,734	2,073	3,408
Silk (filament)	2,442	107	689	1,860
Spun silk	-	-	-	-
Linen	1,294	529	808	1,015
Woolen	1,875	763	1,301	1,337
Worsted	615	647	355	907
Reprocessed	168	158	67	259
Others	7	-	7	-

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

50. Production emphasis on elementary-school and official uniforms, work clothing and tabi accounted for most of the increased output in September. Mills' stocks increased generally as they awaited a new system of distribution.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS IN PRODUCING MILLS  
(thousands)

	Production August	Stocks 31 August	Production September	Deliveries September	Stocks 30 September
Japanese ready-made clothing	13	117	14	14	117
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	532	802	675	- a/	1,477
Women's	65	77	60	0	137
Men's	346	507	382	26	863
Elementary-school uniforms	423	709	696	1	1,404
Secondary-school uniforms	448	29	125	45	109
Work clothing	263	389	1,500	11	1,878
Official uniforms	-	-	12	- a/	12
Underwear	681	642	399	17	1,024
Tabi (pair)	1,200	3,924	3,054	43	6,935
Wadded bedding (set of 2)	5	2	3	2	3
Unwadded bedding (set of 2)	8	25	15	9	31
Mosquito nets	48	146	35	8	173
Hats and caps	17	-	-	-	-
Others	149	157	208	8	357

a/ Less than 1,000.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

51. Operation of 1,077 additional sewing machines was reported for September.

MACHINERY FOR CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

	Electric Cutters		Sewing Machines			
			Foot		Power	
	August	September	August	September	August	September
Operable	5,144	5,040	40,475	41,184	119,548	118,523
Operating	3,384	3,273	26,543	26,595	82,589	83,614
Hours operated	522,178	494,556	4,664,796	4,584,666	13,518,757	13,877,805

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

52. September yarn receipts were reduced 35 percent, largely because of shortages of cotton and abaca. Month-end stocks declined generally.

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

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
Pure cotton	4,973 <u>a/</u>	1,011	1,763	4,221
Mixed cotton	278	0	34	244
Raw silk	430	66	224	272
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Filament rayon	590	19	116	493
Spun rayon	107	2	14	95
Reprocessed	7	0	0	7
Throstle	40	10	17	33
Abaca	75 <u>a/</u>	64	95	44
Hemp	39	29	45	23
Others	25 <u>a/</u>	0	2	23

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

53. Increases were reported in September production of silk and cotton thread and stocks accumulated pending reorganization of the distribution system. Fish-netting production declined 29,000 pounds and distribution was slow in anticipation of price revision.

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

	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>August</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Distri-</u> <u>bution</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>
<b>Sewing thread</b>					
Cotton					
Pure	239	3,125	311	0	3,436
Mixed	0	6	0	0	6
Silk	6	238	18	0	256
Rayon	4	33	3	0	36
Fish netting					
Cotton					
Net	1,180	1,428	1,181	529	2,080
Twine	266	650	266	139	777
Abaca	62 <u>a/</u>	50	49	71	28
Hemp	37 <u>a/</u>	11	14	18	7
Silk	7	11	13	3	21
Braid	92	141	81	40	182
Fringe	2	4	2	0	6
Tape, ribbons, etc.	127	235	158	33	360
Twine and net	12	29 <u>a/</u>	6	6	29
Cotton rope	18	25 <u>a/</u>	40	49	16
Lace	20	79	14	8	85

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production of cotton rope was increased in September for use in the coal-mining industry. The reduction in output of laces for export resulted from flood damage to one factory.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Cloth Processed

54. An increase in the processing of cotton, silk and rayon fabrics for export was reported in September but a shortage of packing materials hindered distribution.

PROCESSED FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed In Mills		Processed Returned		In Mills
	August	31 August	September	to Client	30 September
Cotton	18,413	13,827 a/	18,793	17,523	15,097
Woolen	1,629	3,679	1,288	994	3,973
Worsted	323	849	293	231	911
Filament silk	3,375	5,806 a/	3,660	4,193	5,273
Spun silk	911	1,743 a/	1,075	812	2,006
Filament rayon	2,250	4,008 a/	2,438	2,650	3,796
Spun rayon	2,392	4,221 a/	2,193	1,775	4,639
Hard and bast	907	1,531 a/	748	865	1,414
Wool felt	67	45	62	36	71
Knit fabrics b/	14	0	21	21	-
Others	391	267	519	495	291

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

55. Emphasis in the processing industry during September was placed on dyeing and finishing materials for export.

FABRIC PROCESSING  
September  
(thousands of square yards)

	Bleached	Dyed	Printed	Others
Cotton	6,573	5,312	1,214	5,693
Woolen	-	1,288	-	-
Worsted	-	293	-	-
Filament silk	2,014	249	28	1,369
Spun silk	560	136	-	378
Filament rayon	757	854	368	460
Spun rayon	492	1,296	65	340
Hard and bast	312	272	-	165
Wool felt a/	-	62	-	-
Knit fabrics a/	-	21	-	-
Others	-	247	-	272

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Receipts and Stocks of Gray Fabrics

56. The finishing of hard and bast fabrics was stopped during September because the materials were not of exportable quality. Stocks will be distributed through domestic channels.

GRAY FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>31 August</u>	Receipts <u>September</u>	Put in Process <u>September</u>	Stocks <u>30 September</u>
Cotton	11,867 a/	39,771	21,595	30,043
Woolen	2,299	1,169	1,324	2,144
Worsted	674	853	633	894
Filament silk	1,136	4,029	3,911	1,254
Spun silk	467	973	1,082	358
Filament rayon	1,128 a/	1,497	2,092	533
Spun rayon	3,461 a/	1,880	2,277	3,064
Hard and bast	1,456 a/	917	802	1,571
Wool felt b/	13	70	73	10
Knit fabrics b/	5 a/	25	22	8
Others	204	435	510	129

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

57. Four mills were closed for repair of flood damage but there was a general increase in the operation of machines for processing export fabrics.

MACHINERY

	<u>31 August</u>		<u>30 September</u>	
	Wool	Others a/	Wool	Others a/
Mills reporting	48	231	50	232
Mills operating	45	190	45	186
Machines operating				
Boilers		284		303
Tenters		272		286
Driers	71	413	72	430
Printers		24		24
Napping machines	171	95	166	99

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

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 . . . . .	5
Electric Power . . . . .	8
Gas Industry . . . . .	15

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of trucks and buses registered continued to increase, reaching a new high of 99,492 in September. The increase was brought about by the addition of 402 U. S. Army surplus vehicles, 909 newly manufactured and 151 reconstructed from abandoned vehicles.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY  
September

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	57,650	7,994
Deadlined	29,475	4,373
Total	87,125	12,367

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

With the addition of passenger and special vehicles the total of registered vehicles in September was 128,138.

2. The operating percentage decreased to 65.9 percent due to the shortage of tires, fuel and parts.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

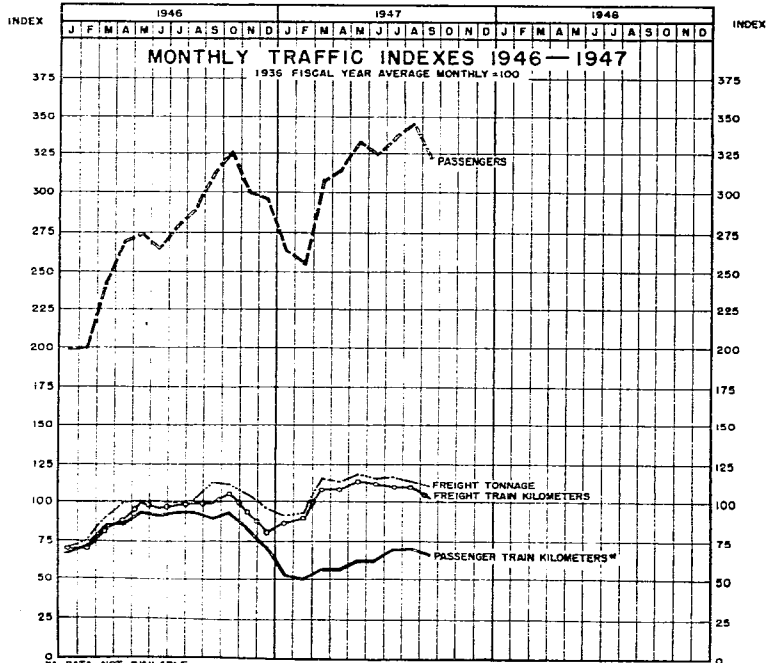
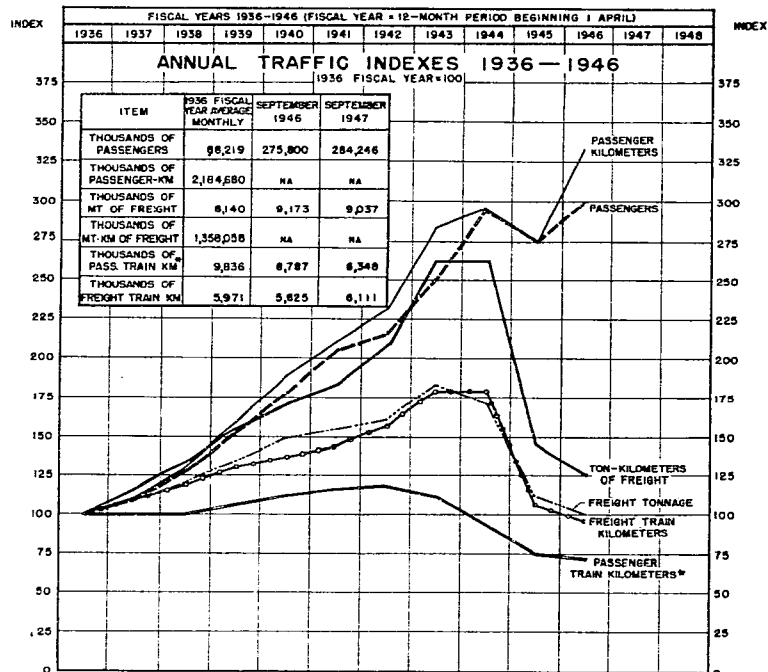
3. Decreases were registered in freight and passenger train kilometers operated, tonnage shipped and passengers carried in September as a result of typhoon damage sustained by the railways in central Honshu.

The number of passengers carried decreased by 6.6 percent to 284,246,203. Passenger train kilometers operated decreased by 418,800 kilometers to a total of 5,319,600. See the chart on next page.

Freight tonnage handled, charted at top of page 155, registered a decrease of 234,900 metric tons, while freight train kilometers operated decreased to 6,110,800 kilometers.

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1947



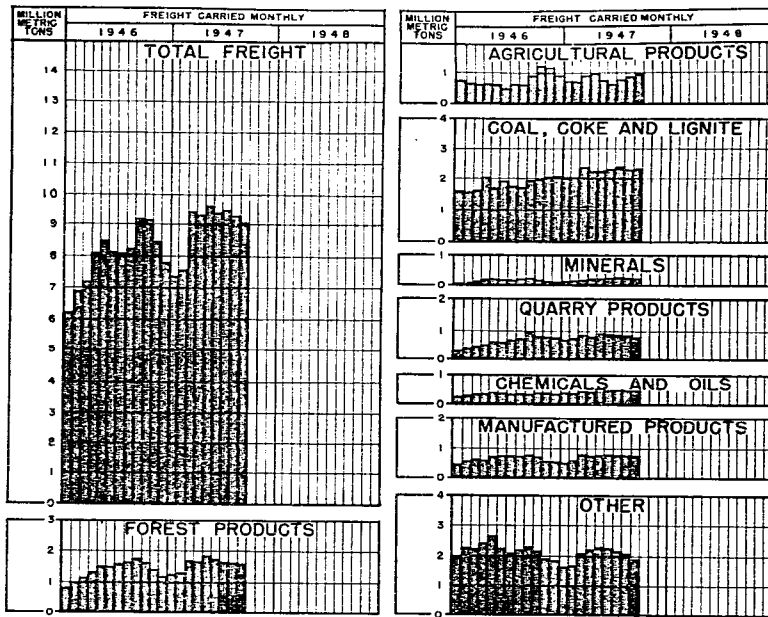
NA DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 \* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS.  
 NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT = METRIC TONS, KM = KILOMETERS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.  
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 61

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FREIGHT TONNAGE

1946-1947 MONTHLY



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · OCT 47

NUMBER 62

4. New construction accounted for the increase over August in most types of rolling stock but deterioration of old cars continued to keep a large number in the back shops.

### ROLLING STOCK INVENTORY 30 September

	<u>In Service</u>	<u>Under Repair</u>	<u>Total</u>
Steam locomotives	4,497	1,451	5,948
Electric locomotives	252	89	341
Motor cars	897	350	1,247
Trailer cars	741	181	922
Passenger cars	9,999	1,420	11,419
Freight cars	98,463	6,754	105,217

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

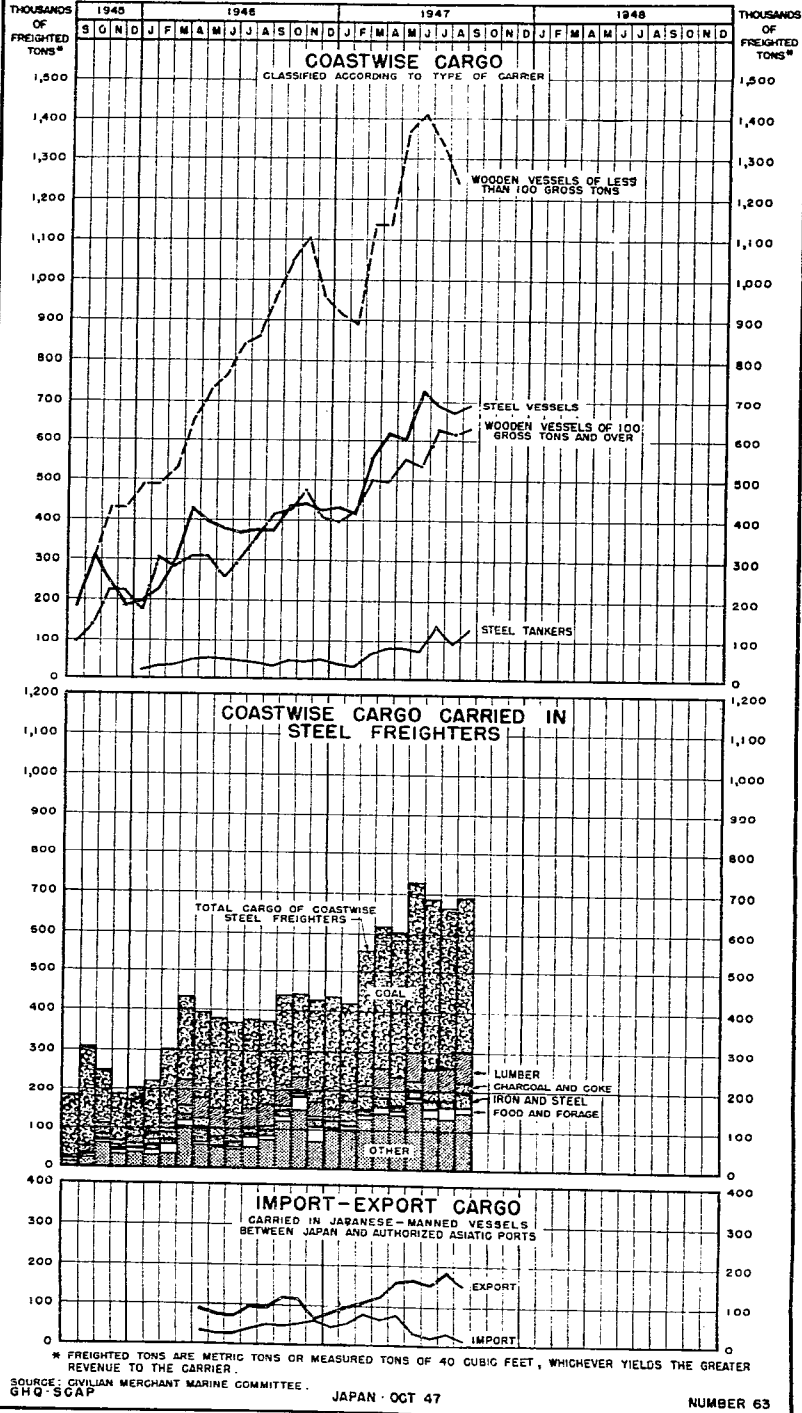
### WATER TRANSPORTATION

#### Coastal Shipping

5. Cargo carried in steel vessels of more than 100 gross tons increased three percent in September while cargo carried in large wooden vessels increased two percent. Short-haul cargo in small wooden vessels decreased in August by seven percent.

# WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

## MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



COASTAL CARGO CARRIED  
(freighted tons)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	689,649	669,748	690,061
Wooden vessels			
More than 100 gross tons	628,310	618,418	630,580
Less than 100 gross tons	<u>1,340,754</u>	<u>1,241,862</u>	-
Total	2,658,713	2,530,028	-

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Foreign Shipping

6. There was a decrease of 29,869 freighted tons in September export shipping and a decrease of 15,673 freighted tons in import shipping.

FOREIGN SHIPPING  
September  
(freighted tons)

Export

To Korea	128,917
To China	23,573
Other	<u>2,989</u>
Total	155,479

Import

From Korea	9,327
From China	4,000
Other	<u>0</u>
Total	13,327

7. Licenses to engage in shipping with Japan were issued on 17 October to the following 10 foreign steamship agencies: Butterfield and Swire (Japan), Ltd.; United States Lines Company; American President Lines; Pacific Far East Line, Inc.; Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, Ltd.; Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd.; Dodwell and Company, Ltd.; Cornes and Company, Ltd.; C. F. Sharp and Company, Inc.; and Everett Steamship Company.

Licenses are authorized to enter into contracts for the transport of freight, mail and passengers by water into and out of Japanese ports and to establish and maintain in Japan facilities for furnishing such services and supplies as may be necessary to enable vessels to enter and leave Japanese ports.

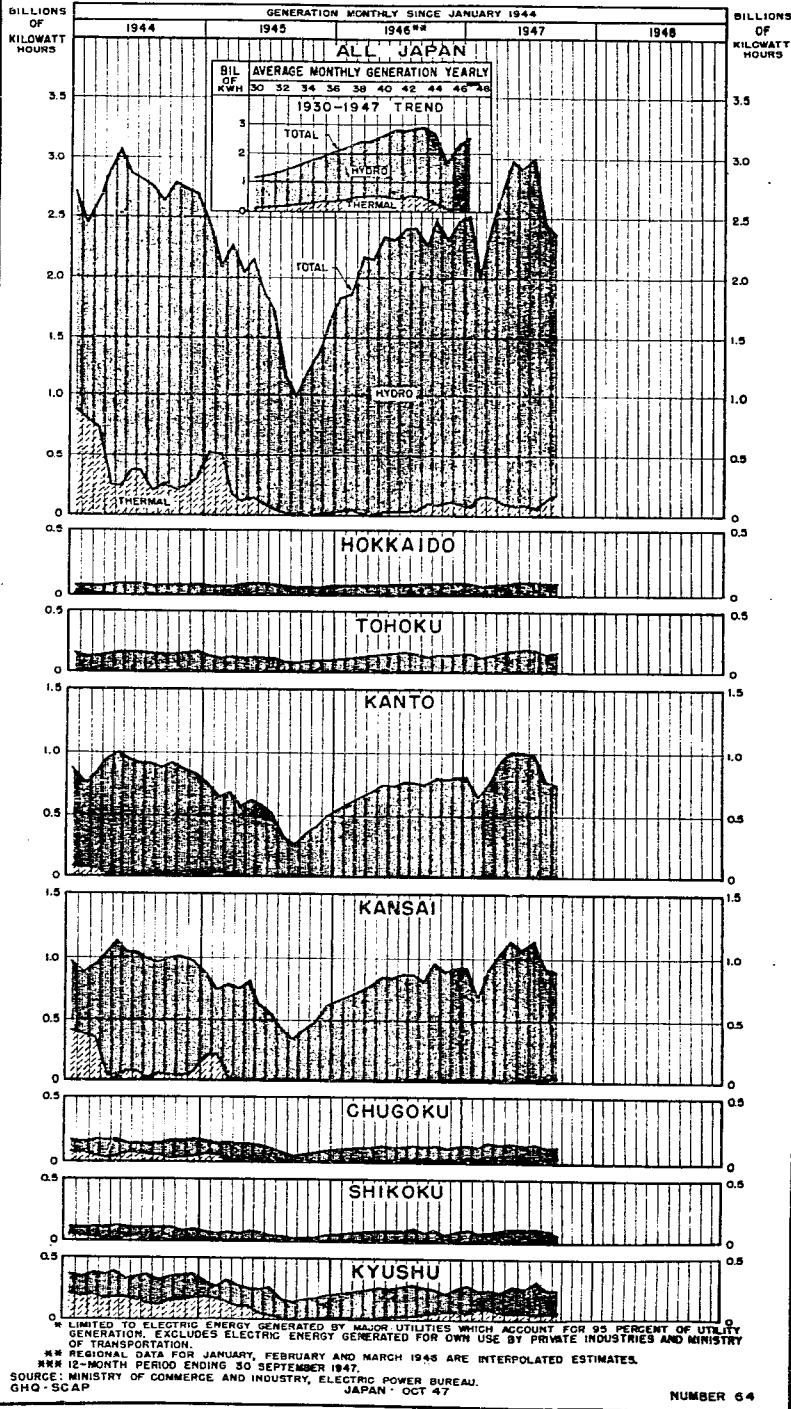
ELECTRIC POWER

Generation

8. The total electric power generated in September was 2,368,155,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 95,511,000 or 3.8 percent from August. Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,201,519,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for the rest.

# ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES\*



9. A total 25 hydroelectric plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, with a combined rated capacity of 213,110 kilowatts, interrupted operations during September; six of these with a capacity of 29,670 kilowatts were only partially shut down. Sixteen of the plants were damaged by the September typhoon and flood. Temporary measures have been undertaken to bring the majority of plants back into operation soon, although permanent repairs will require up to a year. Suspended operations of the other nine plants were due to inadequate maintenance, land and rock slides and similar causes.

10. The stream flow available for September at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was six percent under the average of the same period during the last 10 years.

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

	<u>September Average</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	111	97	114
Tohoku	138	108	128
Kanto	1,058	927	114
Kansai	1,159	1,300	89
Chugoku	85	134	63
Shikoku	56	109	51
Kyushu	<u>136</u>	<u>251</u>	54
Total	2,743	2,926	94

a/ Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

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

11. In central Honshu the September typhoon replaced the reservoir storage which had been depleted in late August and early September for hydroelectric generation. A critical power shortage continued in other parts of the country due to the prolonged summer droughts, except in Hokkaido where hydroelectric power generation continued to be comparatively favorable.

Consumption

12. Electric power consumption in August, charted on the following two pages, decreased by 343,000,000 kilowatt hours to 1,843,000,000. Apparent loss in generated power amounted to 621,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Residential consumption decreased to 418,000,000 kilowatt hours but unauthorized residential consumption remained high.

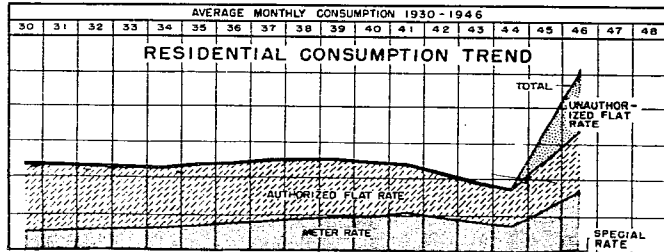
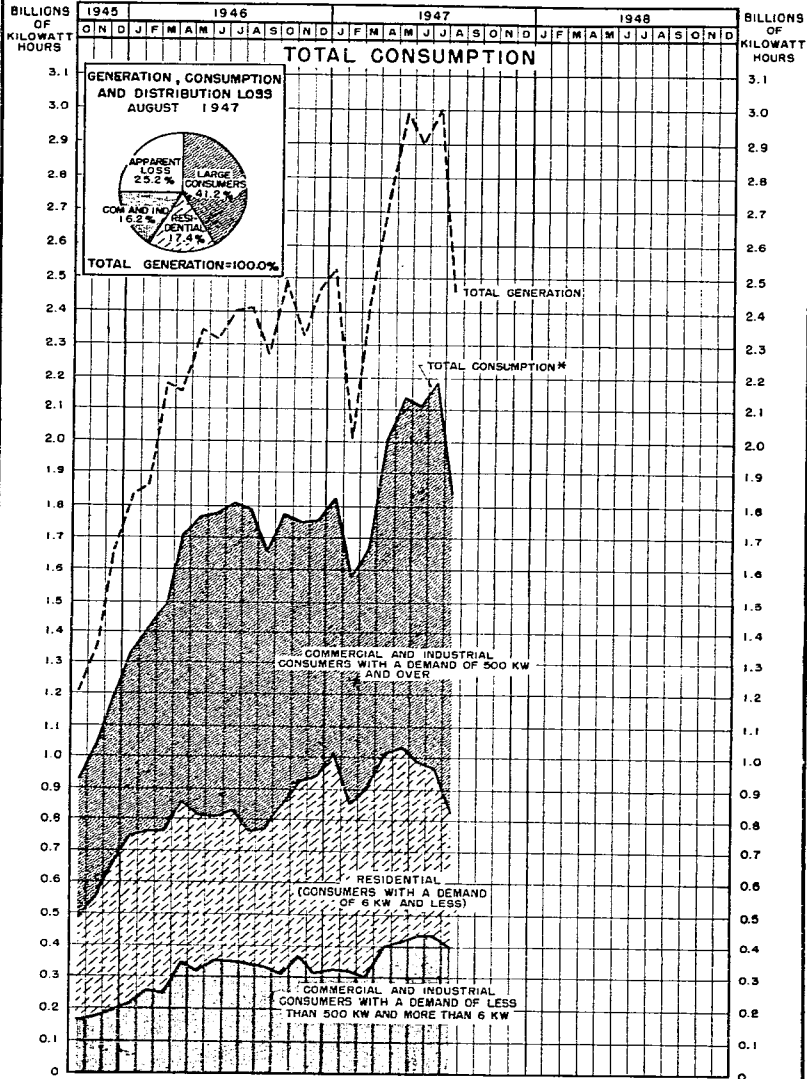
Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 1,015,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 204,000,000 from their July consumption.

Plant Construction

13. The shortage of materials hampered progress on electric power construction projects. Some of the projects in the areas hit by the September typhoon have been temporarily stopped. A special emergency allocation of 5,000 metric tons of cement was made available for repairs to plants and waterways damaged by the typhoon and flood.

# ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION\*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945

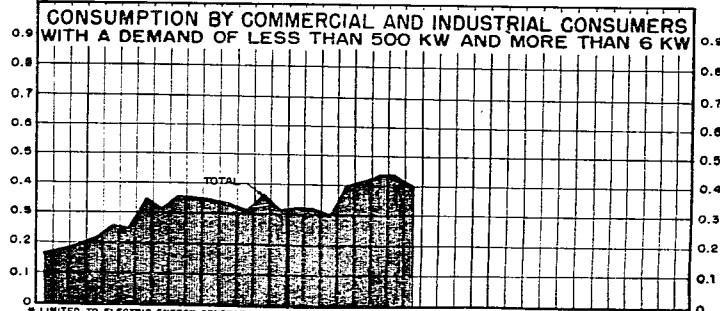
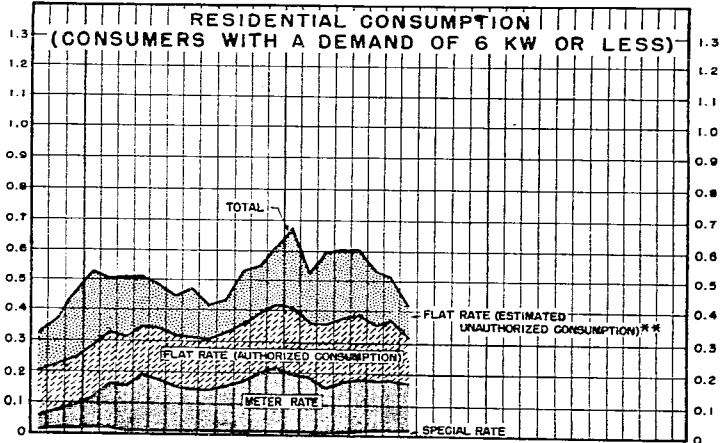
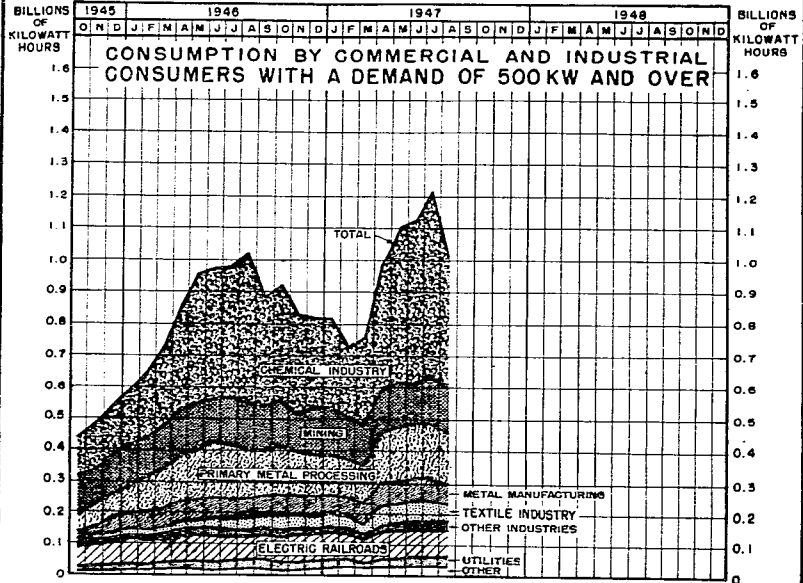


\* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.  
 NOTE: 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1945 AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION DATA ARE INTERPOLATED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47 NUMBER 65A



# ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION\*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



\* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 85 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION.  
 \*\* EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY 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.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47 NUMBER 65B

14. Two power plants, four dams and two waterway projects are under construction. The Iyogawa hydroelectric power plant in Tokushima Prefecture is complete except for installation of two transformers.

GAS INDUSTRY

Production

15. The amount of gas produced daily in September was 1,543,541 cubic meters, 41.8 percent of plant capacity and a decrease of 31,165 cubic meters from August.

16. In the four prefectures producing natural gas, daily production averaged 29,231 cubic meters, 1.86 percent of total gas produced for utility use in Japan.

Consumption

17. Average daily gas consumption in September was 536,062 cubic meters domestically, 387,284 industrially, 120,427 for Occupation requirements and 28,913 in gas works. The total daily consumption of 1,072,686 cubic meters was a decrease of 38,500 from August.

18. Apparent loss in distribution leakage and unaccountable gas amounted to 12.8 percent in September. Daily average amount of gas self-consumed by the gas works for underfiring of ovens in producing coke amounted to 298,727 cubic meters.

19. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale in September:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE  
(metric tons)

Coke	52,297
Refined coal tar	697
Crude coal tar	570
Ammonium sulfate	361
Pitch	26
90 percent motor benzol	32
Pure benzol	14
Creosote oil	10
Solvent naphtha	5
Pure naphthalene	4

20. The gas industry was allocated 120,020 tons of coal for October operations, of which 40,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product and 10,020 tons consigned for emergency reserve stockpiles.

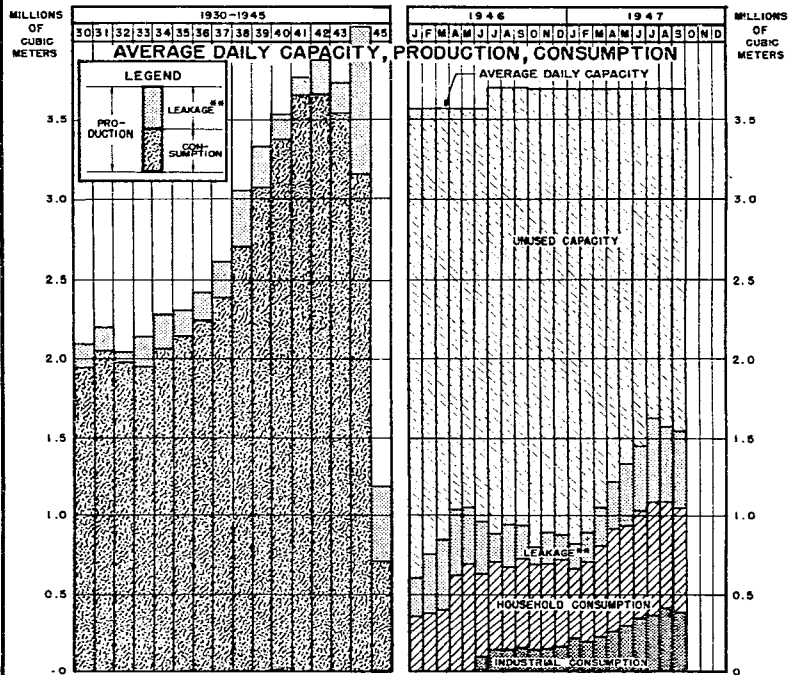
COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS  
September  
(metric tons)

Allocation	101,000
Stock on hand 31 August	22,817
Deliveries	87,117
Consumption	91,708
Stock on hand 30 September	18,226

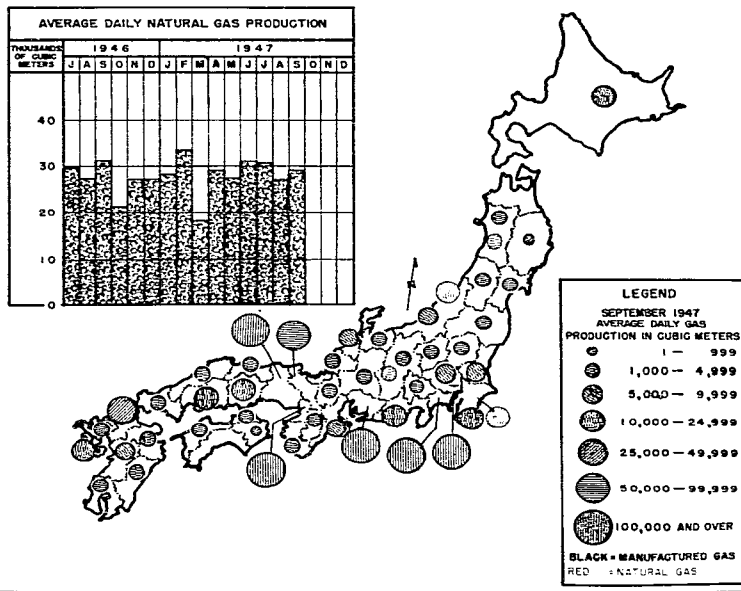
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Gas Section, Coal Board.

# GAS INDUSTRY\*

1930-1947



## SEPTEMBER 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 - OCT 47 NUMBER 66



SECTION 7  
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Aids to Foreign Trade . . . . .	1
Wire. . . . .	4
Radio . . . . .	8
Postal Services . . . . .	16
Construction and Rehabilitation . . . . .	22
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply. . . . .	23
Administration and Personnel. . . . .	30
Financial Operations. . . . .	35
Research and Development. . . . .	37

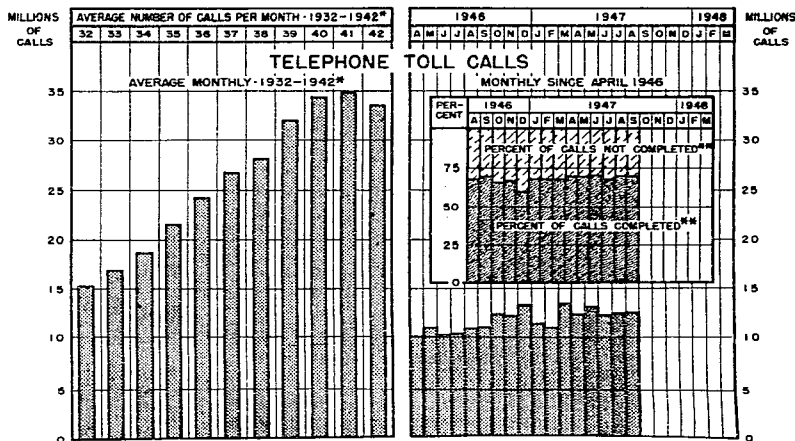
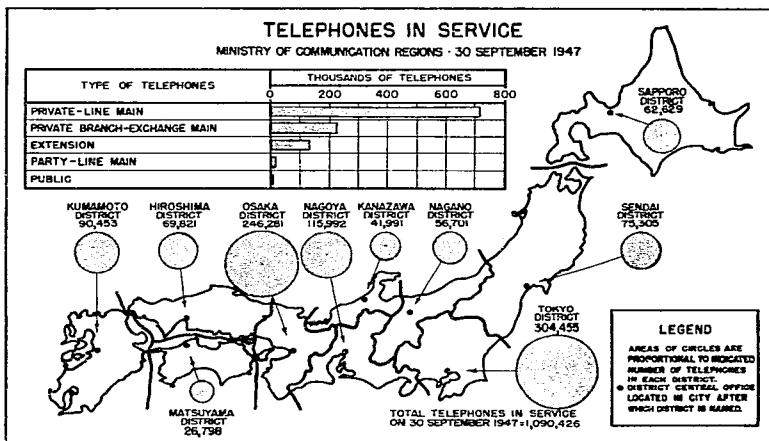
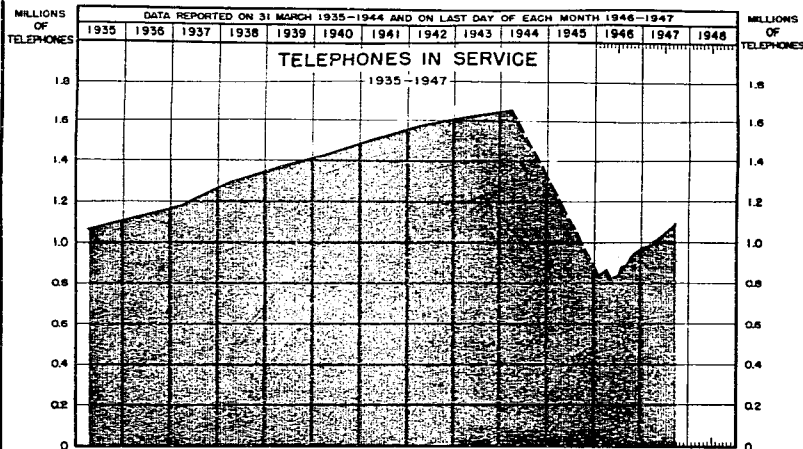
AIDS TO FOREIGN TRADE

1. Expansion of international communications for the benefit of foreign trade continued during October.
2. Full-rate prepaid messages were authorized on 21 October from anyone on board United States ships to any person or organization in Japan and to United States ships from senders in Japan authorized to use military currency or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates. Boeki Cho (Board of Trade) was authorized to send messages to United States ships which will be paid for from the SCAP Commercial Account.
3. Radiotelegraph service with Japan was expanded on 15 October to include Egypt and approximately 75 British Commonwealth points. Messages may be sent from those areas to anyone in Japan and to those areas from anyone in Japan authorized to use British military currency or who has a reply-prepaid voucher.

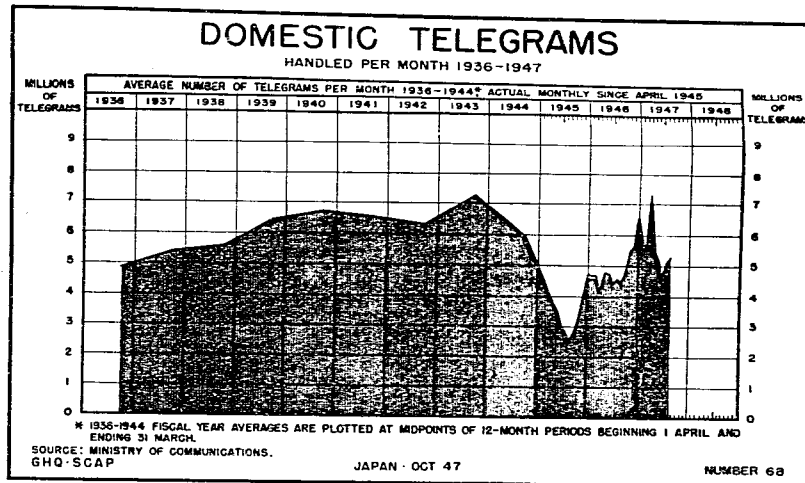
WIRE

4. Nearly 18,000 new telephones were put into service in September, bringing the total to 1,090,426. The number of new installations was about 25 percent lower than in August. See chart on following page.
5. Nearly all service interrupted by September floods has been restored by temporary VHF radio or open wires. Damaged cables are being replaced and flooded equipment is being dried.
6. Installation of public telephones in Tokyo continued. The 80 telephones now newly installed are in such great demand that more are planned to serve all parts of Japan.
7. Domestic telegraph traffic increased about four percent in August, as shown on the graph, page 167.

# TELEPHONE SERVICE



\* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.  
 \*\* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE LARGE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND FUKUOKA.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - OCT 47 NUMBER 67



## RADIO

### Domestic Services

8. On 10 October Japanese coastal radio stations began monitoring international distress frequencies, relieving the U. S. Navy. The Japanese stations will immediately inform proper authorities of distress signals and menaces to navigation.

9. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan closed its relay stations at Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, and Kamogawa, Chiba Prefecture, on 7 October because improved coverage from Tokyo made these stations unnecessary. Network No. 1 of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan now consists of eight central stations, 37 local stations, 48 rebroadcast stations and two short-wave stations.

10. Two new frequencies, 2120 kilocycles and 4200 kilocycles, were authorized to be used during disasters.

11. The number of Japanese land radio stations decreased in October chiefly because certain experimental stations' licenses expired.

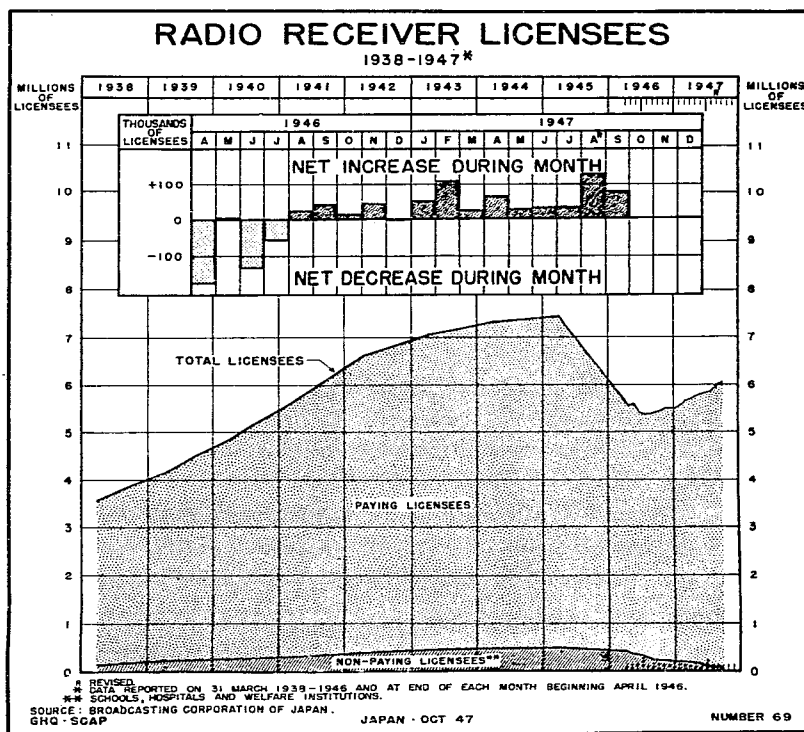
12. Permanent ionosphere measurement radio stations were established in October around Tokyo, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. They will compile data for radio wave propagation predictions.

**AUTHORIZED LAND RADIO STATIONS**

Type of Station	30 September	31 October
Domestic point-to-point	155	155
Broadcast	103	98
Police	67	67
Fishing	48	48
Railroad	47	47
Special (standard frequency experimental, scientific)	61	46
Meteorological	32	32
Broadcast relay	29	31
Lighthouse	24	24
Coastal	15	15
Aeronautical	11	12
Demobilization	12	12
International point-to-point	8	8
Privately owned	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>602</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

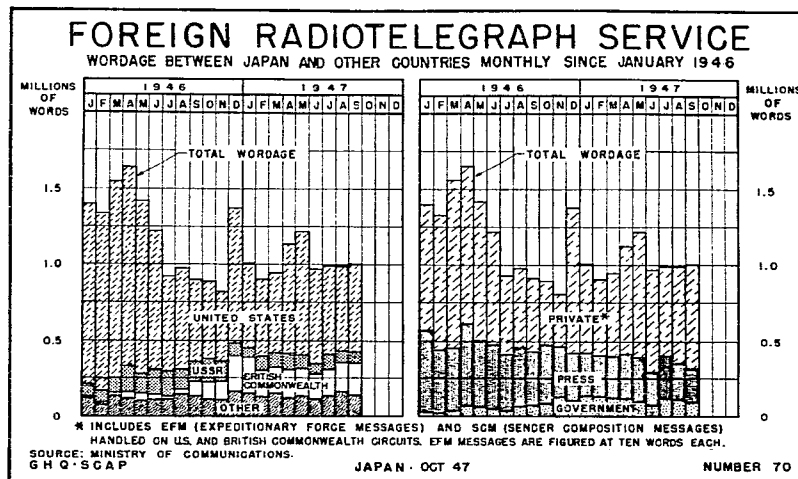
13. The number of radio receiver licensees increased a little over one percent in September, passing the 6,000,000 mark.





### International

14. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased two percent in September to 1,009,000 words. About 58 percent was to and from the United States.



15. The conversion rate between the yen and gold franc was changed in October from ¥ .70 to ¥ 16 per gold franc. Since the gold franc is used in computing certain international telecommunications rates the change means that diplomatic missions in Japan other than those of the United States, British Commonwealth and the Philippines will pay 23 times as much for such communications as before.

### POSTAL SERVICES

16. The volume of domestic ordinary mail, charted on the following page, declined about 11 percent in September. Domestic parcel post gained 18 percent.

17. International letter mail received in Japan increased 79 percent in September after air mail was authorized and restrictions were relaxed with the opening of foreign trade. The number of relief parcels meanwhile decreased 48 percent. In addition to mail chartered, 104 prints, samples and small packets, authorized since 28 August, were received and 662 dispatched. Note the second chart on the next page.

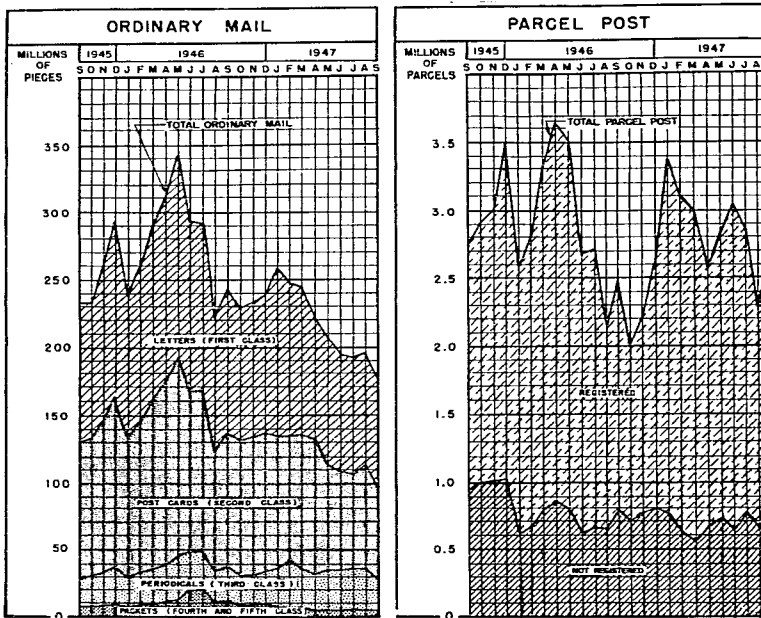
18. On 10 October international mail was expanded to permit mailing to and from Japan of Bibles and any other printed matter at least half of whose contents pertains to religious matter.

19. There were 556 ordinary and 13,242 special post offices in operation on 30 September, an increase of 17 special post offices during the month.

20. The results of the publicity campaign from February through June to persuade people to present their postal savings passbooks for restoring war-damaged ledgers are shown below. From the experience of the 1923 earthquake the Ministry of Communications estimates that about 25 percent of destroyed records will not be restored because of death of depositors, loss of passbooks, abandonment of small deposits and similar causes.

# DOMESTIC MAIL DELIVERIES

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



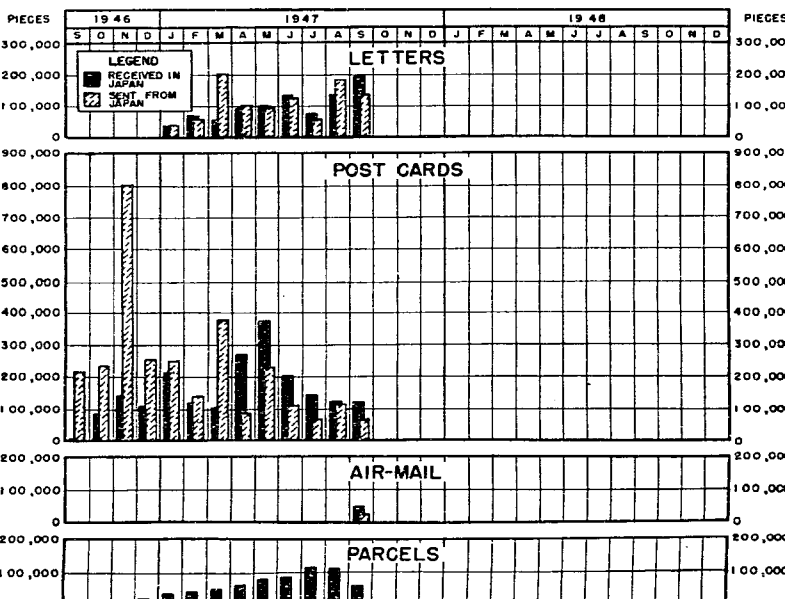
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
GHQ - SCAP

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# INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE\*

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 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 IS LIMITED TO RELIEF PACKAGES FROM ABROAD. AIR-MAIL SERVICE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED SINCE 28 AUGUST 1947.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
GHQ - SCAP

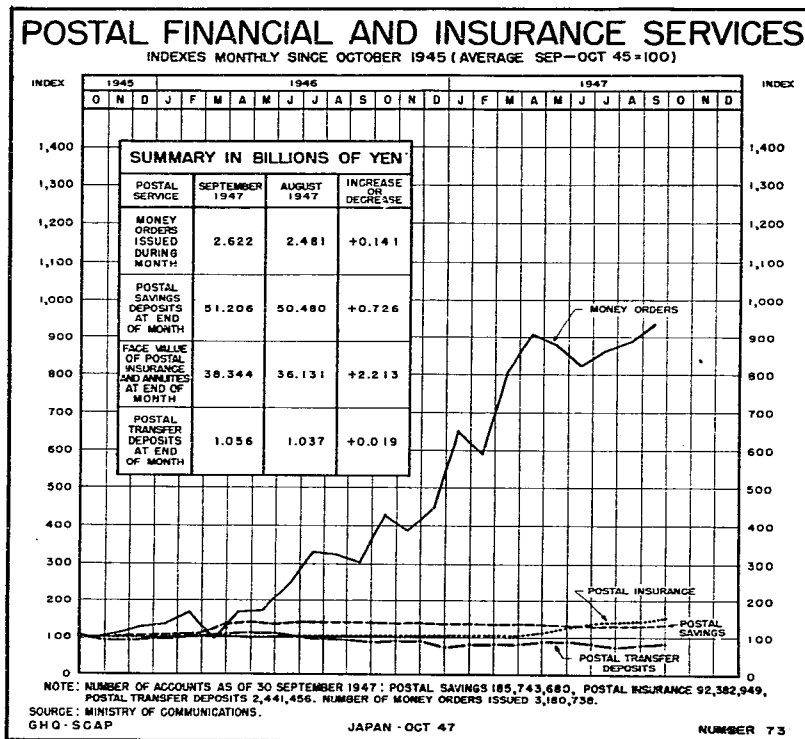
JAPAN - OCT 47

NUMBER 72

RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS  
(thousands of accounts)

Type of Investment	Lost or Destroyed During War	Restored			
		31 Dec 46		31 Aug 47	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ordinary savings	42,783	7,738	18	17,833	42
Special savings	8,927	1,292	14	2,400	27
Postal transfer	214	80	37	90	42
Bond custody	2,126	66	3	543	26
Bond cards	146,763	108,964	74	132,381	90

21. The value of postal savings deposits increased about 1.4 percent in September to ¥ 51,206,249,796. Postal life insurance and annuity policies increased six percent to ¥ 38,343,838,208.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

22. The status of railway mail cars improved in September with 14 being repaired. Five were withdrawn from service because schedules were revised on the Izumo (Hiroshima), Maizuru (Osaka) and Nippo (Kyushu) lines. No additional cars are needed at present because of curtailed service. A reserve of 51 mail cars not in use was established for emergencies.

Twenty-nine trucks were written off as fully depreciated in September. Seven new and nine used Japanese trucks and 18 U. S. Army trucks were acquired, a net gain of five trucks. A new route from Kitami to Rubeahibe, Hokkaido, required the use of two additional trucks.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

Status	Railway Mail Cars		Motor Trucks		Bicycles	
	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Aug	30 Sep
Carried on records	739	739	866	871	34,164	35,852
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	166	162	163	148	7,717	7,200
In actual use	513	508	703	723	26,447	28,652
Additional needed	0	0	146	128	9,890	7,978
Total required	513	559	849	851	36,337	36,630

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

23. Coal deliveries to communications equipment manufacturers declined nine percent in September because of reduced coal allocations.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES  
(metric tons)

	Allocated	Delivered	Percent
August	9,000	7,600	84
September	7,500	6,900	92
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

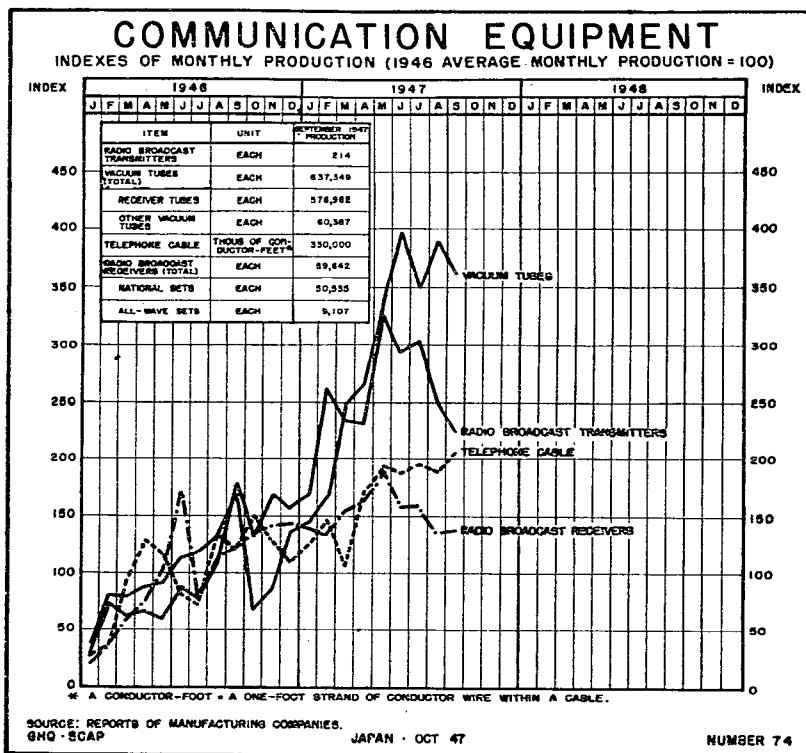
24. Production of telephone sets declined in September because of a machine breakdown and labor negotiations in the plant of one major producer.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	August	September
Telephone sets	28,107	24,959
Automatic switch units	4,685	4,700
Manual switchboards	315	348
Carrier systems	203	189
Repeater systems	36	34
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	26,568	23,701

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

25. Cable production increased from 1,890,000 to 1,970,000 feet in September while production in conductor-feet rose from 300,000,000 to 330,000,000.



#### Radio Equipment

26. Radio receiver production increased about two percent in September to 59,642. Transmitter production dropped from 242 to 214.

27. Total vacuum tube production decreased seven percent in September. The most important item, receiver tubes, fell six percent. Labor trouble caused the decline.

28. In adjusting allocations to decreased production, exports of receiver tubes were stopped in September and both new equipment and replacements were cut down about equally.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	Distribution		Percentage	
	August	September	August	September
New equipment	293,768	279,000	48.0	48.4
Replacements a/	293,768	279,962	48.0	48.5
Operations b/	18,000	18,000	2.9	3.1
Exports	<u>7,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	612,536	576,962	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: Manufacturers' reports.

29. Production of radio parts declined in September except for transformers and speakers.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION  
(thousands)

	August	September
Resistors	2,010	1,480
Condensers	1,456	1,248
Transformers	127	201
Speakers	116	133
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	26,479	24,918

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

30. A revised Mail Law has been submitted to the Diet. The bill provides that the Minister of Communications shall have direct responsibility of furnishing postal service to the people, impartially and at lowest possible rates. All personally owned property used in the postal service will be no longer exempt from taxation and seizure under judgment. Since many special postmasters conduct their offices in buildings owned by themselves which they also live in and since equipment and vehicles have been rented to the Government, much property has previously escaped taxation and was improperly exempt from seizure for debt. The bill does not affect the special post-office system, on which studies are still being made.

31. A bill was also introduced in the Diet to include International Telecommunications Company employees' service with that Company in computing eligibility for pensions.

32. Forty-eight third-class officials and 182 unclassified workers were added to postal personnel during September.

33. The rate of absenteeism among communications field workers remained nearly constant in September at 4.2 percent.

34. Ministry of Communications August payroll figures show that the average male employee earned ¥ 2,095.30; the average female earned ¥ 1,346.36; and the average of all employees ¥ 1,858.85.

PAYROLL AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES  
Ministry of Communications  
August

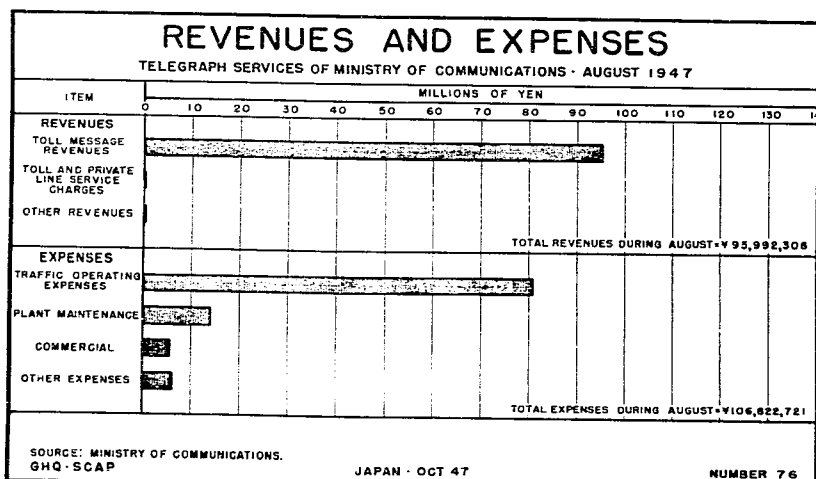
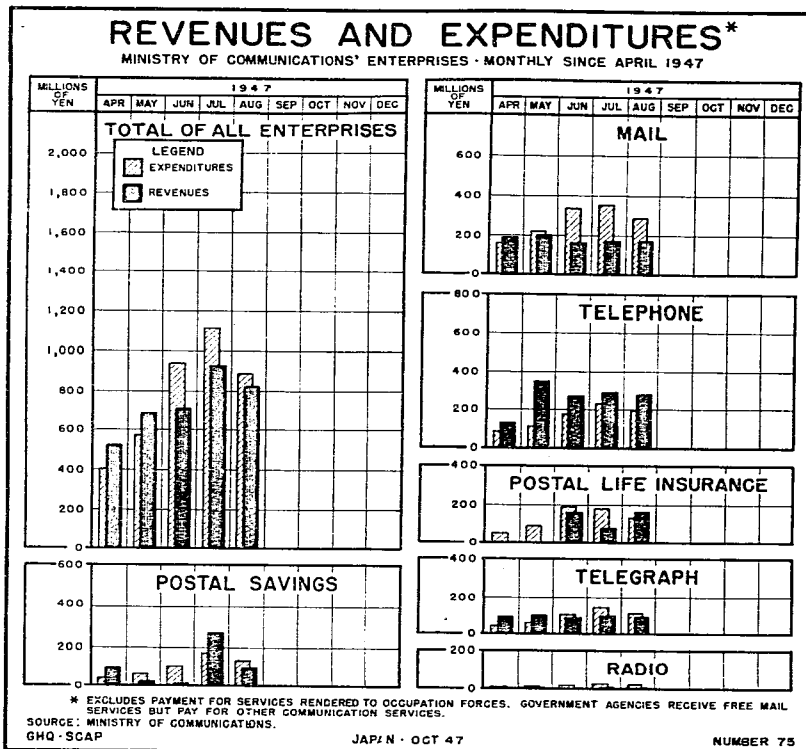
	<u>Wages Paid</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
<u>Men</u>		
Administrative	¥ 42,925,271	16,579
Postal system	192,862,769	91,447
Postal savings	70,420,354	36,992
Postal life insurance	90,047,277	37,429
Telephone	96,347,551	48,256
Telegraph	85,588,954	43,928
Radio	<u>11,502,879</u>	<u>6,806</u>
Total	589,695,055	281,437
<u>Women</u>		
Administrative	6,507,049	4,409
Postal system	24,655,524	18,522
Postal savings	41,874,289	33,120
Postal life insurance	24,369,599	16,229
Telephone	66,011,649	49,032
Telegraph	10,755,633	8,050
Radio	<u>648,288</u>	<u>486</u>
Total	174,822,231	129,848
Grand total	764,517,286	411,285

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

35. Ministry of Communications enterprises lost ¥ 67,733,916 in August. Only the telephone and postal life insurance systems showed a profit. Note chart on following page.

36. A breakdown of telegraph revenues and expenses shows that in August traffic operating and plant maintenance expenses approximately equalled toll message revenues, as illustrated by the second chart on the next page. Other revenues were insufficient to cover administrative and other expenses.



#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

37. There were 5,490 workers engaged in communications research during the first six months of 1947 in Japan's 57 largest laboratories which employ about 90 percent of the total.



COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH WORKERS  
January - July

	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Government a/</u>	<u>Colleges</u>	<u>Total</u>
Engineers and scientists	930	560	120	1,610
Technicians	1,150	1,060	130	2,340
Other	<u>1,000</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1,540</u>
Total	3,080	2,080	330	5,490

a/ Includes Broadcasting Corporation of Japan employees.

SOURCE: Laboratories' reports.

38. Research work has emphasized high-frequency transmission. The number of projects worked on is broken down below.

TYPES OF RESEARCH PROJECTS  
January - July

Apparatus units	235
Materials	148
Radio	136
Vacuum tubes	131
Basic studies	80
Wire transmission systems	29
Wire and cable	28
Telephone circuits and equipment	27
Telegraphy (including facsimile)	21
Television	21
Power apparatus	<u>8</u>
Total	864

SOURCE: Laboratories' reports.

39. The projects consumed about ¥ 85,000,000 during the first six months of 1947.



SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor Legislation and Policy . . . . .	1
Labor and Employer Organizations. . . . .	5
Labor Relations . . . . .	23
Labor Education . . . . .	38
Wages and Working Conditions. . . . .	44
Employment and Unemployment . . . . .	46
Public Works. . . . .	58
Administration. . . . .	62

LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Employment Security Law

1. The House of Representatives on 30 September passed the Employment Security Bill as approved by the House Legislative Committee but postponed the proposed effective date of the Law from 1 November to 1 December.

Unemployment Compensation Measures

2. In preparation for the earliest possible effectuation of the Unemployment Compensation Insurance Bill and the Unemployment Allowance Bill currently under deliberation in the Diet, ¥ 1,000,000,000 was approved in the 1947-48 supplementary budget for payment of benefits.

3. Staffing of the Ministry of Labor continued with the appointment of the third woman to assume a key position in the Ministry. Miss Itoko Niizuma, former Diet member, educated in the United States and active in the women's labor movement since 1919, was appointed chief of the Women's Section under the Women's and Minors' Bureau.

Labor Policy

4. Cabinet ministers held a series of round-table conferences in October with labor leaders and management representatives and presented the Government's policies and programs for increased production, stabilization of labor relations and industrial readjustment. Labor and management pledged support, agreeing to participate in the development of implementing measures through the Economic Reconstruction Council.

## LABOR AND EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

### Economic Reconstruction Council

5. The Economic Reconstruction Council at its central committee meeting 24-25 October approved a comprehensive long-range program for economic rehabilitation which included (1) plans for self-supply of food, (2) improved methods of delivery and distribution of foodstuffs, (3) a five-year plan for importation of raw materials and (4) a five-year plan for industrial readjustment. The program was submitted to the Council's special committees for development of specific recommendations before presentation to the Diet.

6. To cope with the immediate situation the Council approved formation of a "People's Economic Council" enlisting all industrial, financial and business circles.

7. The Council also adopted plans for nationwide campaigns beginning 1 November for (1) increasing production in key industries, mainly coal, electric power, iron and steel, fertilizer and export goods; (2) economy of power and fuel; (3) assurance of food supply; and (4) full utilization of reserve raw materials.

8. Realignment of the Council's officers was approved at the meeting as follows:

Chairman: Nosaburo Suzuki, Social Democratic member of the House of Representatives.

Vice-chairmen: Manjo Otsuka, president, Japan Special Steel Tube Company; Toraichi Hara, Social Democratic member of the House of Councillors and secretary general of the General Federation of the Japanese Trade Unions; and Makoto Kan, chairman, National Congress of Industrial Unions.

Chief Secretary: Kei Hoashi, Social Democratic member of the House of Councillors.

### Employer Organizations

9. After discussion of the Government's labor policies by Cabinet ministers and management representatives at the round-table conference on 10 October, spokesmen for management expressed full support of the labor policies, giving particular endorsement to the Government's objectives of assuring real wages to workers, reduction of income tax on wages and elimination of the black market.

10. The Kanto Employers' Association, the most active of the employer groups, held a special central committee meeting on 25 October to determine its policy with regard to the economic and labor situation and the Government's proposed programs. Stating that "Government enterprises should set an example in industrial adjustment," the Association adopted the following policies:

- (1) Rationalization and stabilization of industry and removal of labor unrest through cooperation of labor and management.
- (2) Elimination of deficits in family budgets in November.
- (3) Protection of healthy unionism, peaceful settlement

of disputes and prevention of unlawful acts of dispute by unions.

- (4) Immediate enforcement of unemployment measures and readjustment of enterprises.
- (5) Reallocation of personnel where necessary.

11. The Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations, representing all important labor and employer groups in the industrial Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, drafted a plan for increasing coal production without state control of the mines, which it said was not necessary. The Federation asserted that production goals would be reached under present management by giving top priority to supply of raw materials to the coal mines and increasing workers' efficiency by providing sufficient food and proper housing.

Labor Union Statistics

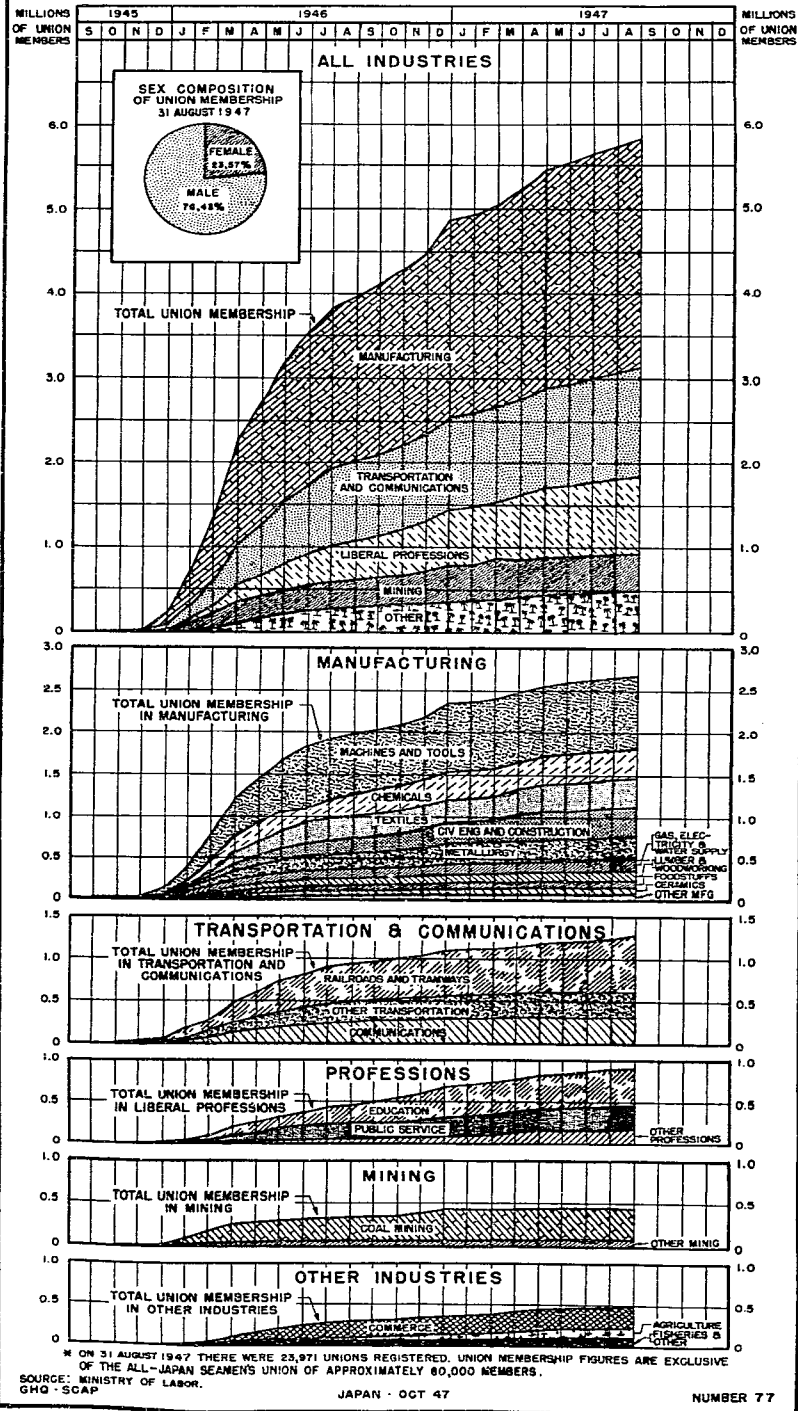
12. Labor unions on 31 August numbered 23,971 with 5,810,437 members. Of these, 701 unions with 85,586 members were organized in August.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/  
31 August

Industry	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	1,227	233,044	39,777	272,821
Machines and tools	3,480	732,292	144,363	876,710
Chemicals	1,677	239,636	93,955	333,591
Gas, electricity and water supply	585	142,385	16,611	162,426
Ceramics	486	55,133	17,807	72,940
Textiles	1,009	85,471	241,116	326,587
Lumber and wood- working	1,364	106,898	32,179	139,077
Foodstuffs	609	54,425	26,542	80,967
Printing and bind- ing	251	23,238	11,126	34,364
Civil engineering and construction	1,061	336,565	19,972	356,537
Other	<u>246</u>	<u>16,875</u>	<u>8,348</u>	<u>25,223</u>
Total	11,995	2,025,862	651,796	2,681,243
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal	239	52,145	11,028	63,173
Coal	643	309,439	54,149	363,588
Other	<u>84</u>	<u>9,447</u>	<u>1,741</u>	<u>11,188</u>
Total	966	371,031	66,918	437,949

# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
<b>Transportation and communications</b>				
Railroad and tramway	645	593,589	84,335	680,797
Automobile	317	48,073	6,959	55,032
Water (inland)	143	23,032	3,204	26,236
Other transportation	847	193,528	25,226	218,754
Communications	<u>1,241</u>	<u>200,884</u>	<u>103,500</u>	<u>309,468</u>
Total	3,193	1,059,106	223,224	1,290,287
Agriculture	1,205	96,343	22,575	118,918
Marine products	109	23,310	2,481	25,791
Commerce	1,480	184,155	97,880	282,035
<b>Education and liberal professions</b>				
Public service	2,332	234,202	72,828	309,263
Education	1,581	257,378	174,166	431,642
Other	<u>929</u>	<u>124,202</u>	<u>43,735</u>	<u>167,987</u>
Total	4,842	615,782	290,729	907,892
All other	<u>181</u>	<u>55,302</u>	<u>11,020</u>	<u>66,322</u>
Grand total	23,971	4,430,891	1,366,623	5,810,437

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

b/ Totals include the following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: manufacturing 3,585 (machines and tools 55, gas, electricity and water supply 3,530); transportation and communications 7,957 (railroad and tramway 2,873, communications 5,084); education and liberal professions 1,381 (public service 1,233, education 98, other 50); total 12,923.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### Labor Organizations

13. After the round-table conferences between Cabinet ministers and labor representatives, all three major federations, qualifying their stand with respect to the Government's wage policy, pledged support of the Katayama Cabinet in its programs of economic rehabilitation.

The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions pledged cooperation with the Government's economic recovery programs within the framework of the ¥ 1,800 base wage policy. The Federation advocated stop-gap wage allowances until the effects of the price-wage structure were apparent. The Council stated it would cooperate with the Katayama Cabinet "as long as it refrained from pursuing policies against the interests of the working classes."

The National Congress of Industrial Unions, maintaining its opposition to the Government's wage policy, predicated its cooperation in economic reconstruction programs on the condition that the Government stabilize workers' living by revising the ¥ 1,800 basic wage scale.

14. Labor, although advocating state control of coal mines, voiced opposition to the Government's "emasculated" Coal Mine State Control Bill, labeling it a "desk plan."

15. On 11 October 10,000 government workers staged a rally in Tokyo in opposition to the provisions of the Civil Service Bill relating to labor affairs and especially to those provisions prohibiting civil servants from taking part in political activities.

16. Despite support of the Cabinet by all three major federations, active opposition by the National Congress of Industrial Unions to the Government's wage policy and differences in political ideology continued to obstruct concerted labor action. Press comment indicated that leaders of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions had resumed merger talks but merger with the National Congress of Industrial Unions became even more remote as dissension between the right- and left-wing factions of the N. C. I. U. started to come into the open.

17. Unification of labor unions in Hokkaido, regardless of their other affiliations, was undertaken by the Preparatory Committee of Hokkaido Labor Front Unification which held a three-day conference beginning 22 October in Sapporo and established the Hokkaido Labor Union Congress.

18. The second annual convention of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions held on 7-9 October proceeded in marked harmony and almost unanimously approved full support of the Katayama Cabinet.

The convention approved (1) plans for an extensive labor education program, (2) a recommendation for reorganization of the Federation on an industrial basis and (3) a recommendation for proportionate increase in the membership of the central committee with due consideration of the new member unions.

With the re-election of Komakichi Matsuoka as president and five out of the six former members of the executive committee, the top leadership of the Federation remained almost unchanged. Members of the executive committee are Yonekichi Kanemasa, Toshiharu Shigemori and Aichi Kamiyo (new), vice-presidents; Toraiichi Hara, secretary general; and Minoru Takano and Heiji Kono, managers.

19. Factional rivalries between unions within the All-Japan Council of Coal Mine Workers' Unions, a deliberative body composed of affiliates of the two major federations and independent unions, reached a climax at the Council's convention 10-12 October and resulted in secession of an affiliate of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and an independent union. The split occurred over three issues:

- (1) A charge that the National Congress of Industrial Unions and pro-N. C. I. U. "neutral" unions attempted to amend the Constitution to give the Council executive powers.
- (2) Without the consent of the Federation-affiliated



and independent unions, the National Congress of Industrial Unions' group in the name of the Council had announced suspension of the Council's participation in the Economic Reconstruction Council on grounds that the management was undemocratic in implementing the coal production plan.

- (3) Differences with regard to the Government's price-wage policy. The Federation and independent unions favored wage adjustments in line with the Government's wage policy, while the National Congress of Industrial Unions' affiliates favored large wage increases.

When the convention refused a vote of confirmation on the officers elected at the July convention, all of whom were members of the National Congress of Industrial Unions' affiliates or pro-N. C. I. U. "neutral" unions, and later voted down proposals for revised operation of the Council, the dissident unions seceded, charging that the character of the Council was distorted and that it was under undemocratic leadership.

20. The two unions seceding from the All-Japan Council of Coal Mine Workers' Unions, the Japan Federation of Coal Miners, a General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions' affiliate, and the unaffiliated Japan Miners' Union, organized on 14 October as the Federation of National Coal Miners' Labor Unions (Nippon Tanko Rodo Kumiai Domei). Takeo Muto was elected as chairman and Asaichi Takahara as vice-chairman at the inaugural meeting on 30 October.

21. The extraordinary convention of the Government Railway Workers' Union held 16-19 October was forced to adjourn without agreement after four days of turbulent debates between the conservative and left-wing factions. The central committee resigned in protest against the convention's all-around rejection of its proposals. The central executive committee remained in office pending election of an interim central committee.

22. After three days' discussion on the Asahi Shimbun's proposal that the Union withdraw from the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union's convention of 26-29 October deferred the issue for consideration at a later date and recessed indefinitely.

The Asahi spokesman asserted that "the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union is being subjected to deep suspicion and severe criticism by the public because of its relationship with the National Congress of Industrial Unions." The opposition contended that the "National Congress of Industrial Unions has since changed considerably as a result of self-criticism."

#### LABOR RELATIONS

##### Negotiations and Agreements

23. Despite extensive and in many instances strained negotiations involving a large number of workers, work stoppages and disruption of operations occurred in only a limited number of disputes.

24. Success of the Government's price-wage policy was at stake in the Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation of the three-month dispute between the Government and government workers over wage demands above the ¥ 1,800 standard.

The dispute centered around the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union. Pressing for decision on their case, under mediation by the Central Labor Relations Committee since late September, communications workers at the Tokyo Central Post Office, the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office and the Osaka Post Office resorted to "mass absenteeism."

The Government interpreted the tactic as a "wildcat strike." The Union denied this, stating that the absenteeism resulted from workers' inability to work on the amount of food they could purchase with their present earnings. The Government thereupon defined the absenteeism under the provisions of the Labor Relations Adjustment Act as illegal acts by individuals and warned the absent workers that they would not be paid and were subject to loss of status under civil-service regulations.

Meeting with criticism by other groups and reluctant to arouse public antagonism, together with a probable desire to avoid a showdown on the strike issue, the workers resumed normal attendance after several days.

The Central Labor Relations Committee's public hearing 29 October on the dispute ended in confusion after some 30 labor representatives walked out when Hiroo Wada, director general of the Economic Stabilization Board, refused to answer their questions and instead read a prepared statement on the necessity of maintaining the Government's price-wage structure.

25. Upon failure by the union to obtain a two-thirds strike vote of the membership, the dispute at one of the plants of the Japan Steel Tube Company involving some 3,300 workers was settled amicably on terms offered by the Company. According to the preliminary agreement the Company was to pay a special emergency allowance for October only and negotiations continued. This agreement set a formula for settlement of the disputes in the Company's other plants.

26. A wage agreement was negotiated between the Japan Mining Company and its 15,000 workers. Negotiations on the question of rank system involved in the dispute continued.

27. Negotiations over wage demands between the All-Japan Iron and Steel Workers' Unions Council, representing approximately 40,000 workers, and various iron and steel companies were unsuccessful with one exception. The Council agreed to submit the dispute to the Central Labor Relations Committee on the national level. The single settlement reached involved 3,550 workers at the Wanishi Plant who agreed on an average monthly basic wage of ¥ 2,820.

28. The All-Japan Express Workers' Union, representing approximately 96,000 members, and the All-Japan Express Company opened negotiations 11 October over wage increases and retirement allowance.

29. A strike which broke out on 7 October at the All-Japan Rolling Stock Company, manufacturing boilers and safety valves for export to Korea, was called off by 25 October pending referral to the Central Labor Relations Committee for mediation.

30. On 1 October the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan Employees' Union, affiliated with the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, presented demands on behalf of its 7,000 members for fuel, winter

clothing, stove repair and similar allowances amounting in all to more than ¥ 11,000,000. After the Corporation's response that it would consider only fuel allowances, negotiations were begun which were further complicated by disagreements over precise amounts of allowances for the various areas.

By the end of October the Union, unable to reach an agreement, threatened regional slowdowns. The Company, in turn, warned that it would not pay wages to workers resorting to acts of dispute.

#### Disputes

31. While a number of work stoppages involving large groups of workers were precipitated without prior attempts at conciliation or mediation, by the end of October operations were resumed in most cases at least partially and negotiations were in progress. Among the more involved cases setting precedents for labor relations in general were disputes at the Japan Electric Company, Hitachi Limited, the Japan Radio Manufacturing Company and the Tokyo Engineering Company.

32. Upon failure to reach an agreement over demands for an increase of the present average monthly wages of ¥ 2,050 up to ¥ 4,500 including tax, some 12,800 employees of the Japan Electric Company struck on 1 October without resorting to third-party conciliation or mediation.

Claiming ignorance of procedure and indicating skepticism toward the Labor Relations Committees, the union referred the Company's counteroffers to vote by the rank-and-file union membership. The Company's first offer of ¥ 2,800 average monthly wage plus production rates was voted down. The second offer of ¥ 3,100 was scheduled for vote on 3 November.

33. Some 32,000 employees of Hitachi Limited, manufacturers of machine tools and mining equipment, after extensive negotiations and no attempt at conciliation or mediation by 3 October, walked out from Hitachi plants throughout the country. The dispute was over the union's demand for ¥ 5,000 average monthly wage against which the Company offered ¥ 3,000, claiming it could not afford to pay more. The strike was continuing at the end of the month.

34. Forty-five hundred workers in five plants of the Japan Radio Manufacturing Company went on strike 15 October in objection to the Company's plan to dismiss 1,200 surplus workers and failure to meet the union's demand for wage increases.

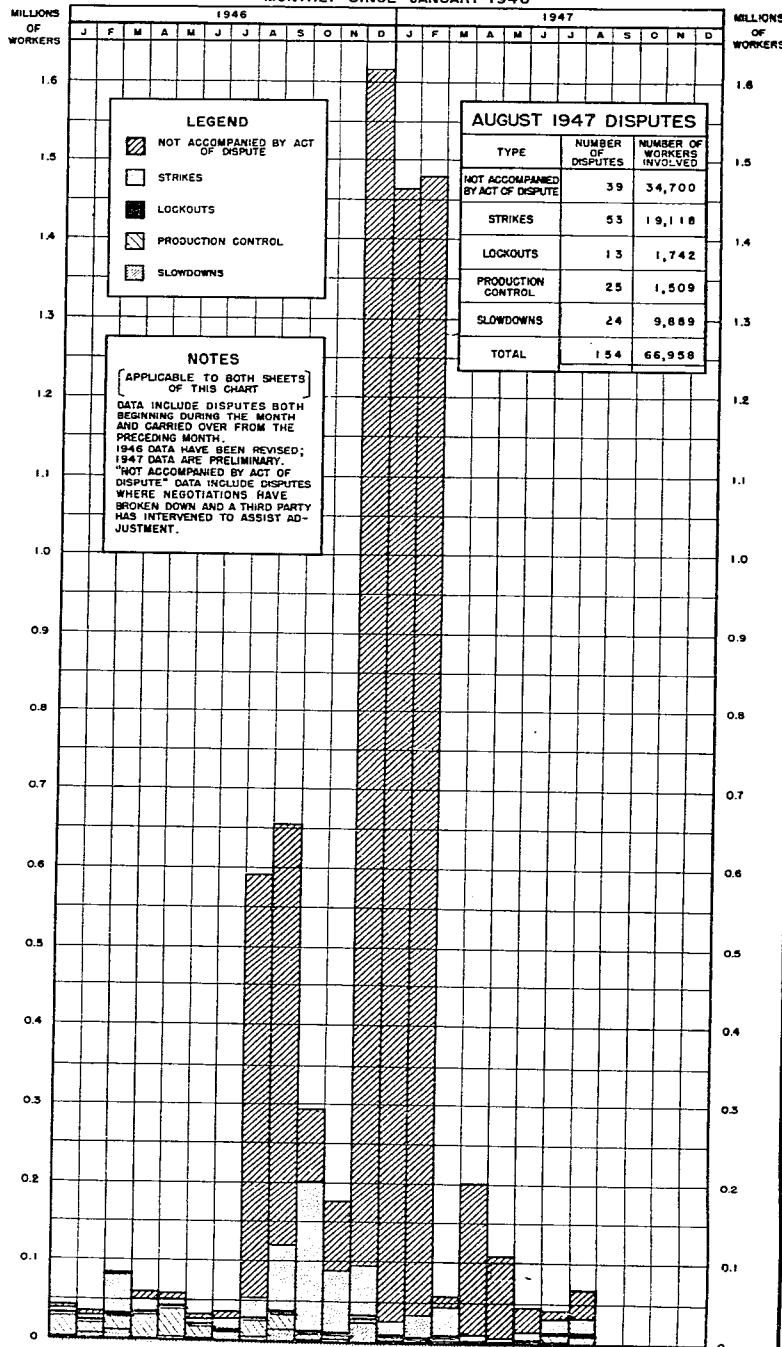
Although the strike continued, the union agreed in the interest of the over-all economy to complete the radio installation work that the Company was doing on whaling ships scheduled to leave with the coming expedition.

35. Despite higher-than-average wages gained as a result of a series of disputes during recent months, the 1,800 employees of the Tokyo Engineering Company again pressed for wage increases, and on 11 October went on a sit-down strike when their demands were turned down. In view of the disruption in production owing to previous disputes and distrust of the procedure the Company declined to seek conciliation or mediation. The union also made no attempt to settle the dispute.

36. Labor disputes during August totaled 154 and involved 66,958 workers, compared with 98 disputes involving 41,908 workers during July. Strikes, slowdowns, lockouts and production control

# WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



**LEGEND**

- NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE
- STRIKES
- LOCKOUTS
- PRODUCTION CONTROL
- SLOWDOWNS

**NOTES**

[APPLICABLE TO BOTH SHEETS OF THIS CHART]

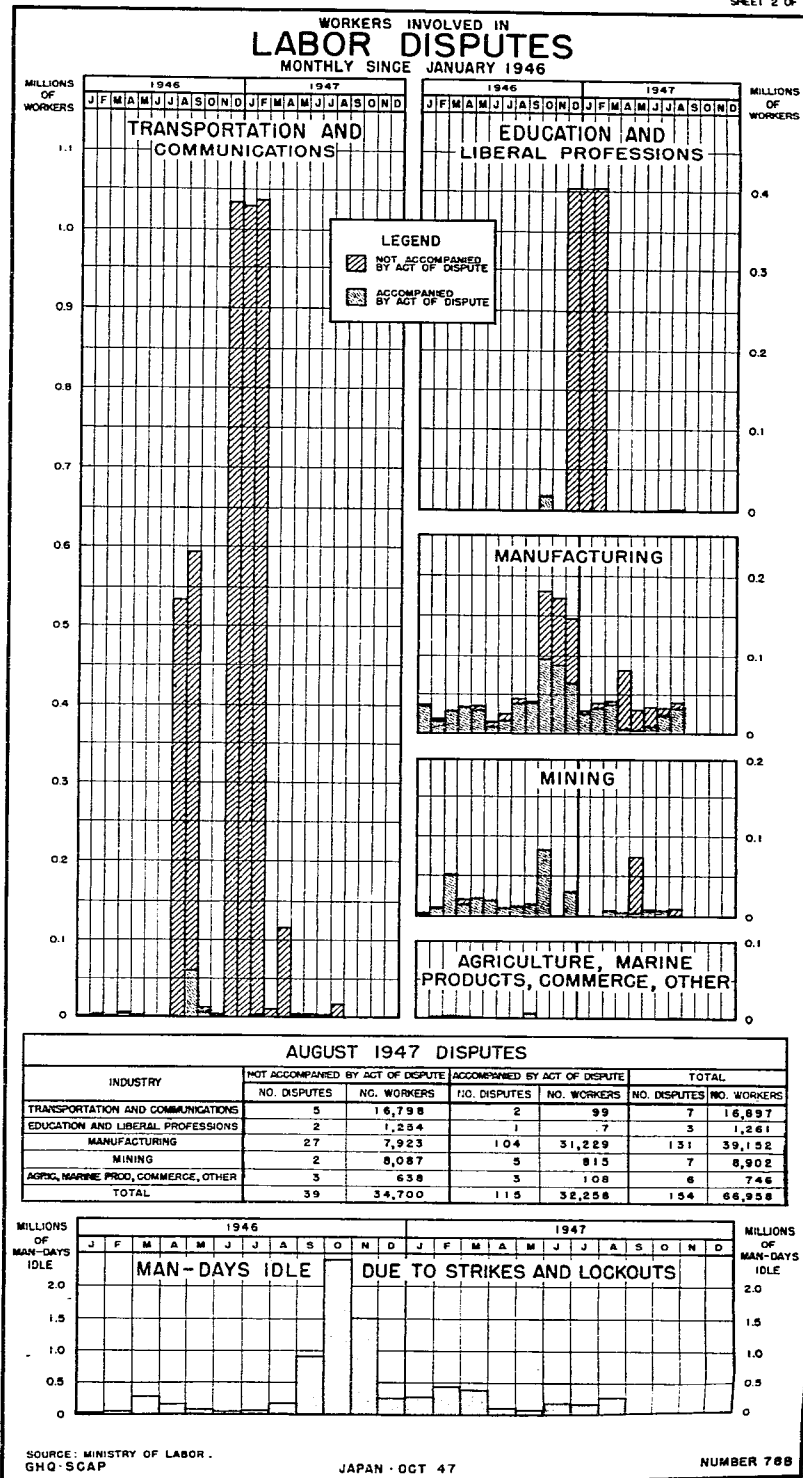
DATA INCLUDE DISPUTES BOTH BEGINNING DURING THE MONTH AND CARRIED OVER FROM THE PRECEDING MONTH.

1946 DATA HAVE BEEN REVISED; 1947 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.

\*NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE\* DATA INCLUDE DISPUTES WHERE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BROKEN DOWN AND A THIRD PARTY HAS INTERVENED TO ASSIST ADJUSTMENT.

**AUGUST 1947 DISPUTES**

TYPE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE	39	34,700
STRIKES	53	19,118
LOCKOUTS	13	1,742
PRODUCTION CONTROL	25	1,509
SLOWDOWNS	24	9,689
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>66,958</b>



accounted for 115 disputes and 32,258 of the workers. Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts increased from .08 percent in July to .09 percent in August. Disputes where negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment accounted for 39 disputes and 34,700 workers.

#### Labor Relations Committees

37. The second-term Central Labor Relations Committee, whose appointment was delayed since last March because of changes in constitutional and administrative requirements and questions on the eligibility of some of the proposed members, was commissioned on 23 October. Membership of the new Committee was announced by the Minister of Labor as follows:

#### Neutral Representatives

Shinjiro Kitazawa	Professor, Waseda University
Itsutaro Sushiro	Chairman, Central Labor Relations Committee; former professor, Tokyo University
Takashi Katsura	Director general, Central Labor Relations Committee; managing director, Central Labor College
Masao Tsuda	Secretary general, Japan Press Association
Ichiro Nakayama	Professor, Tokyo University of Commerce
Keizo Fujibashi	Professor, Keio University
Fukichi Umino	Lawyer; concurrently member of Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Relations Committee

#### Labor Representatives

Katsuzo Arahata	Chairman, National Metal Industry Workers' Union
Toraichi Hara	Secretary, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions
Zengoro Shimagami	Central Committee, General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions
Katsumi Kikunami	Former chairman, National Congress of Industrial Unions
Hifumi Kawashige	Adviser, National Council of Government Public Office Workers' Unions
Yashiro Ii	Member, Central Executive Committee, Government Railway Workers' Union
Wataru Tsutsura	Secretary general, National Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Union

Employer Representatives

Hajime Maeda	Director, Coal Mining Federation
Manjo Otsuka	President, Japan Special Tube Company
Akihira Watanabe	Director, Japan Electric Equipment Company
Yasaji Seto	Director, Japan Steel Tube Company
Kenzo Horiki	Director, Workers' Welfare Association of Ministry of Transportation
Takeshi Sakurada	President, Misshin Spinning Company
Nobutaka Shikauchi	Director, Japan Electric Company

The term of office for members of the new Committee is for one year from the date of commission, except for Arahata, Hara and Shimagami who as members of the Diet come under the provisions of Article 39 of the National Diet Law. The Diet approved their appointment only until 31 March 1948.

LABOR EDUCATION

38. The Government and labor organizations continued to expand their education programs, emphasizing education of rank-and-file union membership.

The numerous meetings, rallies and lecture courses sponsored throughout the month by government, labor and employer organizations to familiarize the public with the provisions of the Labor Standards Law were attended by capacity crowds.

Federations and Unions

39. The most ambitious labor education program undertaken in Japan was approved by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions at its convention in October. The Federation appropriated ¥ 752,000 for the program from its total budget of ¥ 4,000,000 for 1948.

The plan, based on the Federation's geographic organization, provided for (1) "elementary" schools in every local union for every union member or prospective union member, (2) "secondary" schools at the prefectural level for the more promising graduates of the local schools, (3) eight regional "labor colleges" for the selected graduates of the prefectural schools and (4) a "labor university" in Tokyo to be opened in April 1948.

Affiliated national unions were left free to conduct their own labor education programs.

40. The first labor school in highly unionized Hokkaido for rank-and-file labor union membership was opened in the middle of October under the joint sponsorship of the newly formed Hokkaido Labor Association, representing all labor union factions, the Government and educational institutions. The initial setup of the Hokkaido Labor School provided for a permanent school in Sapporo with a capacity for approximately 100 students attending two-week courses and periodic institutes in principal industrial and mining areas.

Government Labor Education

41. Recognizing the importance of proper labor education on the part of both the public and government officials to national stability and recovery, the Ministry of Labor continued to expand and train labor education staffs at the prefectural and local level. All officials newly appointed to labor education functions attended a special training conference in Tokyo 29 September-6 October.

42. The Management Advisory Committee to the Workers' Education Section of the Ministry of Labor held its first meeting on 16 October. The Committee, composed of representatives of employers, employer associations and the general public, was organized to advise the Ministry on labor education for management.

Publications on Labor

43. Major publications during October included the following:

<u>Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Publication</u>
All-Japan Communication Workers' Union	Hatsuo Kumagaya's "Trade-union Classroom," a primer of trade-union principles.
	Kenzo Imano's "The Talk of Trade-unions in the World."
Democratic Labor League	"Shop Steward System."

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

44. While the Government adhered to the ¥ 1,800 standard wage and two of the major federations advocated wage settlements in line with the Government's price-wage structure, wages continued to rise. New monthly basic wages negotiated in private enterprises ranged between ¥ 2,500 and ¥ 3,500.

Wage surveys by the Bureau of Statistics indicated that monthly wages of laborers in manufacturing increased eight percent from June to July and 12 percent in August. Wages of staff workers in manufacturing increased 6.6 percent from July to August.

The average monthly wages for laborers in coal mining increased 17.5 percent from June to July and an additional 4.5 percent in August. Wages of staff workers in coal mining increased 6.1 percent from July to August. In metal mining, laborers' wages increased 32.8 percent from June to July and nine percent in August.

Average monthly wages for laborers in transportation increased by 12.4 percent in July and 21 percent in August.

Average monthly wages in commerce also increased from June to August.



AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF LABORERS AND STAFF EMPLOYEES a/  
June - August  
(yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Laborers</u>			<u>Staff b/</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
Metallurgy	1,888	2,095	2,311	2,548	2,657
Machines and tools	1,687	1,823	2,114	2,391	2,684
Chemicals	1,481	1,620	1,761	2,570	2,576
Ceramics	1,734	1,860	1,981	2,675	2,554
Textiles	691	726	793	2,313	2,344
Lumbering and woodworking	1,305	1,392	1,489	1,694	1,788
Foodstuffs	1,542	1,872	2,018	2,535	2,391
Printing and bookbinding	2,038	1,983	1,933	2,912	2,821
Other	<u>1,173</u>	<u>1,207</u>	<u>1,371</u>	<u>1,954</u>	<u>2,269</u>
Average	1,503	1,624	1,822	2,429	2,590
Gas, electricity and water supply	2,366	2,417	2,576	2,621	2,698
<b>Coal mining</b>					
Underground	2,842	3,322	3,457	-	-
Surface	<u>1,783</u>	<u>2,107</u>	<u>2,213</u>	-	-
Average	2,376	2,791	2,917	2,932	3,112
<b>Metal mining</b>					
Underground	1,722	2,165	2,535	-	-
Surface	<u>1,320</u>	<u>1,797</u>	<u>1,884</u>	-	-
Average	1,428	1,896	2,066	2,339	2,758
Transportation	2,031	2,284	2,758	2,463	3,087
Commerce	1,492	1,758	1,878	2,297	2,421

a/ Average for men and women workers. Includes all regular and special wages prior to tax and social insurance deductions and value of wages in kind.

b/ June figures for staff employees not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

45. According to the new wage scale adopted by the Government on 21 October, wages of domestic workers employed for Occupation Force dependent housing were brought in line with the take-home pay of other Occupation Force workers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Surplus Labor

46. The Government announced a personnel retrenchment program which called for (1) gradual reduction in total government

employment by filling only one third of future vacancies, (2) adjustment of personnel requirements through intra-agency transfers and (3) no hiring from outside. Deviations from the plan require Cabinet approval.

#### Employment Security Offices

47. The Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Ministry of Education initiated its first vocational counseling program. Public Employment Security Offices were directed (1) to survey jobs that may be available at graduation time next spring, (2) make information on job openings available to the prospective graduates through their schools, (3) conduct individual interviews and conferences with the students, (4) assist in placements upon graduation of those students who want employment and (5) conduct a systematic follow-up on placements during the subsequent six months.

Teachers and Public Employment Security Office counselors assigned to the program attended three-day training conferences held by the Ministries of Labor and Education.

#### Vocational Training

48. Departing from the custom of training handicapped persons only in special training centers, the Employment Security Bureau issued instructions to prefectural governments to encourage handicapped persons to attend courses at regular vocational training centers.

49. The number of students attending vocational training centers decreased in September by 447 to a total of 13,943 men and 2,432 women.

50. Persons enrolled in government-subsidized "jusan" or sheltered workshops numbered 29,317 men and 67,531 women in 2,017 establishments. In addition persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 7,125 men and 35,415 women.

51. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce unemployment employed 4,331 persons in 112 plants.

52. Government-subsidized industrial cooperatives numbered 11, employing 459 persons.

#### Recruitment Programs

53. Employment in the textile industry which had dropped in August to 524,921 went up to 538,500 workers at the end of September as workers who went to the farms for the summer began to return to their jobs in the mills.

54. Workers in the silk-reeling industry numbered 8,547 men and 70,959 women, a total of 79,506.

#### Coal Mine Employment

55. With employment in coal mines near capacity of existing facilities and evidence that mere addition of workers beyond the present number would not readily raise coal output to meet scheduled requirements, recruitment of coal miners was slackened.

56. Early in October the Government submitted an "Emergency

Plan for Increasing Coal Production" for consideration by the Diet, labor and management. Aiming at full utilization of existing facilities, the Plan proposed:

- (1) Introduction of 24-hour operation with adjustment of working hours through collective bargaining.
- (2) Revision of the wage system with due remuneration for production efficiency.
- (3) Promotion of a healthy labor movement.
- (4) Peaceful settlement of labor disputes and establishment of a special labor relations committee for handling disputes in the coal-mining industry.
- (5) Repair and rehabilitation of production facilities.
- (6) Concentration of technical and other experts in the coal-mining industry.
- (7) Development of new mine pits.
- (8) Elimination and prevention of illegal distribution of coal.

57. During September 21,169 workers were hired but 15,280 workers left the mines, resulting in a net increase in total employment of 5,889 workers. Total employment in coal mines at the end of September was 431,094 of which 226,999 were underground workers and 204,095 were surface workers. Women employed in the coal mines numbered 57,760.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

58. Economic Stabilization Board appropriations made on 16 October to cover the public works program for the third quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year totaled ¥ 1,805,885,000, distributed among cooperating agencies as follows:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	¥ 861,623,000
Ministry of Home Affairs	467,961,000
Board of Reconstruction	269,620,000
Ministry of Transportation	80,481,000
Ministry of Education	48,915,000
Ministry of Labor	41,747,000
Ministry of Justice	26,957,000
Ministry of Welfare	8,581,000

59. After final approval of over-all cement allocations the Economic Stabilization Board completed certification of public works projects for the third quarter and allocation of cement and other critical materials.

60. To strengthen inspection and supervision of public works projects at the national level, the Economic Stabilization Board set up a Construction Bureau and Inspection Section providing for some 40 field inspectors.

61. Administration and supervision of land reclamation projects, heretofore performed by the recently closed quasi-official Land Reclamation Public Corporation, were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. To maintain continuity in

operations the Ministry also took over the Corporation's 3,000 employees whose salaries for the remainder of the fiscal year will be paid from public works funds.

ADMINISTRATION

62. The Ministry of Labor jointly with prefectural governments conducted five-day training conferences in six regions for some 330 employees newly appointed to labor administration functions. The conference lectures, covering organization of labor administration, labor policy, labor relations and labor legislation, were given by chiefs of bureaus and sections, members of the Central Labor Relations Committee and others.

SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food. . . . .	3
Textiles and Related Products . . . . .	4
Consumers' Goods. . . . .	5
Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	6
Chemicals and Drugs . . . . .	7
Metals and Minerals . . . . .	8
Wood and Paper. . . . .	9
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10

1. Private trade transactions approved through 31 October were: 14 import contracts valued at \$ 4,104,685 for shipments of scrap rubber, rayon pulp, quebracho, salt, wool, shellac, kaolin and mica; and 371 export contracts valued at \$ 4,072,249 covering machinery, metals, textiles, fibers, ceramics, bamboo, paper, furs, chemicals, foods and miscellaneous items.

Food exports from Japan are specialty foods such as canned crab meat, frozen scallops, frozen frog legs and canned bamboo sprouts.

2. Government-to-government trade during October included a 29,857-bale shipment of raw cotton from India, the initial shipment of a contract totaling 170,000 bales.

India has purchased from Japan 3,000 bales of raw silk (132 pounds per bale) and 2,800,000 pounds of rayon yarn against a cotton contract.

The cotton purchase contract permits barter of goods manufactured from either Japanese or imported raw materials or optional payment in pounds sterling.

FOOD

3. Apples were imported from Korea in September for the first time since the surrender. Exports to Singapore included first post-war shipments of canned asparagus, canned oranges and canned peaches. Additional samples of Japanese canned crab meat were submitted to Belgian representatives.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>China</u>		
Misc	378	0
Wheat bran	2,554	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Beans	169	1,820
Beans and peas, mixed	0	60
Peas	346	1,057
Sugar	771	0
Vegetable oil	63	285
Miscellaneous	1,040	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Apples	0	294
Laver	211	0
<u>Philippines</u>		
Copra	11,675	0
<u>United Kingdom a/</u>		
Flour, Indian grain	4	0
Miscellaneous	87 b/	15
Sugar	1 c/	0
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	158,497 e/	24,782
Beans d/	25,188	5,219 e/
Corn	390,298	25,637
Flour	138,599 e/	53,748 f/
Milo d/	42,886	36,043
Peas d/	48,484	7,513
Rations (units)	24,377	0
Rice d/	2,664	2 a/
Sugar	26,446	10,583
Wheat	308,792 e/	290,151
Miscellaneous	27,344 c/	4,997 g/
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Belgium</u>		
Crab meat, canned	57	36
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	0
Tea	40	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	100	7
Scallops, ligament	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Malaya</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	5	0
<u>Singapore</u>		
Abalone, dried	27	0
Asparagus, canned	0	20
Buttlefish, dried	32	24
Mushrooms, dried	28	0
Oranges, canned	0	3
Peaches, canned	0	4
Scallops, ligament	19	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Oranges, canned	748	0
<u>United States</u>		
Ajinomoto (monosodium glutamate)	11	0
Frog legs, frozen	4	0
Mushrooms, dried	7	0
Tea	1,652	652

- a/ Diverted from military stocks.  
b/ Includes canned food cumulative figure revised to exclude sugar.  
c/ Revised.  
d/ Previously recorded as part of miscellaneous foods.  
e/ 0.2 metric ton diverted from military stocks.  
f/ 12 metric tons diverted from military stocks.  
g/ 1,285 metric tons diverted from military stocks.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

4. Australian wool was imported in September from Singapore for the first time since the end of the war. First postwar shipments of cotton fabrics to Burma and French Somaliland and silk fabrics to French Indo-China and Singapore were made in September.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,104 a/	0
<u>China</u>			
Hemp	metric ton	109	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cloth, hessian	metric ton	82	0
<u>Philippines</u>			
Hemp, Davao	metric ton	201	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Tapioca	metric ton	147	167
Wool, greasy	metric ton	0	39
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>			
Canvas, scrap	metric ton	0	2
Capes	each	0	1,562
Jackets	each	500	1,796
Jerseys	each	0	3,572
Overcoats	each	88	1,731
Skins, sheep	each	2,155	1,045
Socks	pair	0	23,422
Trousers	pair	378	2,328
Tarpaulins	each	0	22
Tents	each	0	430
Miscellaneous	each	0	7,811
<u>United States</u>			
Blankets	each	20	0
Blouses	each	21,025	494
Capes	each	301,542	13,252
Cloth, asbestos separators	pound	41,229	3,222
Coats	each	114,805	3,612
Comforters	pound	220,972	1,715
Cotton, raw	pound	100,260,000	0
Covers	each	160	0
Coveralls	each	2,479	3,268
Dresses	each	0	108
Gloves	pair	6,725	0
Hats	each	2,503	0
Hemp fiber	metric ton	899	0
Jackets	each	193,794	29,230
Leggings	pair	5,990	1,741
Neckties	each	19,994 a/	0
Ponchos	each	2,379	0
Sacks, empty	metric ton	3,388	1,631
Shirts	each	85,882	922
Socks	pair	787,650	70
Suits	each	19,516	0
Sweaters	each	4,802	0
Tents, pavilion	each	0	1
Trousers	each	119,370 a/	114,722
Twine, sacking	pound	62,240	24,160
Underwear	each	106,227 a/	15,481
Miscellaneous	piece	0	4,247
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	7,862,457 a/	374,760



<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0
<u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	12,497,480 a/	1,860,510
<u>Arabia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	999,200 a/	0
<u>Argentina</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,000,600 a/	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,742,917 a/	0
Silk, raw	pound	223,850 a/	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200 a/	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0
<u>Belgian Congo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	479,030 a/	273,883
<u>Belgium</u>			
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	7,375 a/	0
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	391,910 a/	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	1,009,200
Twine	pound	70,800	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0
<u>Ceylon</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,767,025 a/	2,453,365
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
Miscellaneous manu- factured end products	dozen	1,139	0
<u>China</u>			
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	339,305 a/	0
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,854,000	0
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,400 a/	0
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,400 a/	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	65,686
<u>French Somaliland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	200,120
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	180,285 a/	0
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,799,800 a/	0
<u>Guam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	518,496 a/	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,546,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	535,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	175,276 a/	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	240,432 a/	19,114
Yarn, cotton	pound	7,200,000	2,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,180,000	0
<u>India</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	16,648,566 a/	6,925,673
<u>Iran</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	126,305 a/	0
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,358,960 a/	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw (American)	pound	4,985,754	0
Fabric, serge, khaki	linear yard	113,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	57,582 a/	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	169,952 a/	0
Felt, wool	pound	1,345	923
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	9,408,544 a/	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	59,932,015 a/	17,456,741
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,410 a/	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>			
Textile manufactured products			
Aprons	dozen	649	0
Blankets	dozen	285	0
Bootees	dozen	425	0
Child's sets	dozen	110	0
Facecloths, cotton	dozen	950	0
Handkerchiefs	dozen	18,491	0
Knickers	dozen	120	0
Mufflers	dozen	3,527	0
Netting, mosquito	piece	348	0
Rompers	dozen	4,718	0
Sheets	dozen	61	0
Shirts	dozen	6,219	0
Socks	dozen	7,530	0
Socklets	dozen	2,188	0
Stockings	dozen	807	0
Towels	dozen	28,398	0
Tablecloths	set	660	0
Tablecloths	dozen	600	0
Undershirts, men's	dozen	5,477 a/	0
Underwear, women's	dozen	592 a/	0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	8,404	0
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,660,600 a/	0
<u>North Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,997,560 a/	0
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	795,300 a/	46,800
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,424,684 a/	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,347 a/	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	24,057,266 a/	0
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	359,880 a/	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	390,088 a/	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	133,118

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	12,024,464 a/	1,367,055
<u>Tanganyika</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,392,781 a/	0
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	600,800 a/	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	28,155,810 a/	17,059,085
Yarn, cotton	pound	4,000,000	2,000,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	58,048,733 a/	4,997,600
Silk, raw	pound	666,684 a/	0
<u>United States</u>			
Braid, straw	piece	11,950	15,600
Cashmere, top	pound	7,500	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	7,882,494 a/	5,464,214
Hats, harvest	each	201,800	0
Hair, angora rabbit	pound	2,960	0
Silk, raw	pound	520,203	1,313
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0
<u>Zanzibar</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	253,600 a/	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

#### CONSUMERS' GOODS

5. September shipments of consumers' goods for the first time since the surrender included sheet glass and porcelain insulators to Korea, ironstone chinaware to Hongkong, cast-iron rice bowls, smoothing irons and bicycle tire valves to the Netherlands East Indies, buttons to Sweden, bamboo blinds to the United States and whangee canes to the United Kingdom.

Sample shipments of foot lockers, rubber pillows, hot-water bottles and glassware were made to Singapore; foot lockers, porcelainware, rubber pillows and hot-water bottles to Hongkong; cameras, canvas and rubber shoes to Belgium; lamps, lamp chimneys and porcelainware to the Netherlands East Indies; and cameras to the United States.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United Kingdom a/</u>			
Benches, dining	each	0	44
Bottles	each	0	146
Boxes	each	0	81
Brushes	each	0	136
Chairs	each	0	30
Jars	each	0	70
Stools	each	0	22
Stretchers	each	0	2,161
Tables	each	0	56
<u>United States</u>			
Needles, sewing	each	2,113	1,111
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Cases, cigarette	dozen	300	0
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	each	2,600	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	each	600	0
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	0
Buttons	great gross	3,921	0
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen pieces	0	23,140
Clocks, alarm	each	23,500	7,200
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	500 b/	0
Fans, electric	each	1,300	0
<u>Glasaware</u>			
Ashtrays	dozen	156	168
Glasses, liquor	dozen	2,208	2,393
Jugs, water	dozen	80	228
Tumblers	dozen	7,620	330
Water bottles and cups	dozen	53	52
Pencils	great gross	22,500	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	17,610 c/	0
Tea sets	each	0	50
Tile, semiporcelain	dozen pieces	15,358	20,808
<u>Korea</u>			
Blades, paper knife	each	50	30
Bulbs, light	each	240,580	0
Glass, sheet	piece	0	1,205
Insulators, porcelain	each	0	58,061
Insulator shackles, porcelain	set	0	4,800

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Instruments, musical	set	12	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	3,200	0
Bottles, beer	each	2,500,000	2,490,000
Bowls, rice, cast iron	set	0	1,100
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen	2,938	732
Earthenware	dozen	1,391	0
Glassware, tumblers	dozen	58,228	0
Glass, window	pound	1,165,086	0
Irons, smoothing	dozen	0	250
Jars, glass	dozen	3,016	0
Mirrors	dozen	1,200	0
Pens	each	0	5,000
Porcelainware	dozen	396,700	29,134
Dinner sets	set	0	500
Tea sets	set	3,372 <u>g/</u>	0
Valves, bicycle tire	each	0	260,000
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Books and dictionaries	each	219	0
Bicycles	each	500	0
Calculators	each	17	0
Clocks	each	50	0
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0
Postal supplies	case	51	0
Safes	each	30	0
Scales	set	93	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0
Watches, stop	each	10	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Clocks	each	5,260	2,620
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	500	100
Watches	each	500	800
<u>Sweden</u>			
Buttons	great gross	0	42
<u>United States</u>			
Binoculars	each	2,285	0
Blinds, bamboo	each	0	6,965
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Cameras	each	69	175
Dinner sets, porcelain	set	11,988 <u>g/</u>	1,510

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Earthenware	piece	274,928	0
Earthenware	set	489	0
Flowers, artificial	dozen	20,000	0
Harmonicas	dozen	6,240	0
Lamps, miniature electric	dozen	112,500 d/	208,333
<u>Leather goods</u>			
Boston bags	each	840	240
Belts	dozen	120	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Mats, chip, florist	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0
Opera glasses	each	4,200	0
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	2,140	0
Parasols	dozen	2,242	0
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,821	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	101,168	1,000
Tea sets, porcelain	set	6,996	0
Skins e/	each	179,200	0
Slide rules	each	20,000	0
Sockets, brass, for Christmas lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Canes, whangee	piece	0	2,100

a/ Diverted from military stocks.

b/ Previously included in porcelainware, pieces.

c/ Revised.

d/ Includes 47,083 dozen lamps previously classified as electric flashlight bulbs.

e/ Includes marten, mink and rabbit skins.

#### MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

6. First postwar shipments of machinery and equipment were made in September as follows: (1) to China, automatic looms and radio parts; (2) to French Indo-China, chain blocks (hoists); (3) to Korea, X-ray film, card hackle pins, auto tire tubes, blasting caps and detonators, and water pumps; and (4) to the Ryukyus, insecticide equipment consisting of hand dusters and knapsack sprayers.

Samples of electric fixtures were shipped to Singapore and Hongkong and mechanical calculators were sent to Hongkong; sample bicycles were shipped to French Indo-China.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United Kingdom a/</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	0	884
Blocks and tackle	set	0	4
Tires	each	724	0
<u>United States</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0
Equipment for pest control	metric ton	26	0
Medical supplies			
Splints	yard	146	0
Splints, basswood	foot	7,890	0
Miscellaneous	piece	701,000	0
Mowers, towed type	each	1	0
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0
Refrigerators	each	51	0
Scrapers, road	each	65	0
Trailers	each	8,281	0
Transformers	each	407	0
Trucks	each	7,833	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
Communications equipment			
Rectifiers and other transmitting equipment	piece	277	0
Transmitters and receivers	set	264	195
Tubes, vacuum	each	11,028	2,220
Wire rods, copper	kilogram	304,950	0
Parts, radio	piece	0	926
Lamps, miners' cap	set	100	900
Looms, automatic	set	0	384
Sewing machines	each	1,400	600
Spare parts, lamp, miners' cap	case	0	14
Transportation equipment			
Locomotives, electric	each	10	0
Locomotives, steam, with tender b/	set	5	0
Turbine parts	set	3	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Blocks, chain	set	0	6
Engines, diesel	set	23	3
Engines, gasoline	set	25	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0



<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Amplifiers, line	set	5	0
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Consoles, mixing	set	9	0
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0
Receivers, radio	set	3,800	14,900
Rectifiers	set	5	0
Switchboard parts	piece	23,512	0
Telephones, dis- patchers'	set	6	0
Telephone parts c/	each	22,854	0
Teleprinter parts	each	225	0
Transmitters	set	535	0
Transmitter parts	each	540	0
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	31,637	0
Wire, copper	coil	60	884
Wire, other d/	set	50	0
Miscellaneous e/	piece	533,987	53,330
Medical equipment			
Dental supplies f/	piece	1,835 d/	0
Needles, injection	each	4,200	0
Roentgen apparatus			
Cable, X-ray	meter	100	0
Film, X-ray	roll	0	1,000
Film, X-ray	dozen sheets	0	2,500
Miscellaneous g/	piece	327	0
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0
Textile equipment			
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	121,977	0
Burnishing	coil	300	0
Cards, clothing	set	300	0
Cloths, clearer sizing, wool flannel	yard	8,000	0
Covering, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0
Latch needles	gross	12,060	1,230
Loom parts h/	each	2,178,407 d/	146
Pickers, leather	each	35,000	0
Pins, card backle	each	0	2,090,000
Rollers, temple	each	10,000	5,000
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0
Sewing-machine parts	each	4,680	600
Spindles	each	26,000	0
Stripping, clothing cards	coil	200	0
Travellers, G-type	kilogram	393	0
Travellers, V-belt type	each	10,450	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Textile equipment (continued)			
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	16	0
Wire, garnet	pound	2,000	0
Miscellaneous i/	piece	7,580,035	1,069,470
Transportation equipment			
Automobile parts	each	5,325	6,653
Automobile parts	set	95	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Bicycle rear care	each	400	0
Lamps, headlight	each	2,060	0
Locomotives	each	7	0
Streetcar repair parts	piece	8,000	0
Tires	each	5,000	0
Tubes, auto tire	each	0	5,000
Other machinery and equipment			
Boiler tubes	kilogram	241,457	0
Burner tips, oxygen	each	5	0
Caps, blasting	piece	0	50,000
Detonators, electric	piece	0	302,500
Dusters	each	1,500	0
Fuses	kilometer	500	50,000
Insulators, rail	set	19,334	0
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Machines, glass forming	each	2	0
Machines, glass head sealing	each	1	0
Machines, glass stem	each	1	0
Pumps	each	0	62
Pumps, diesel engine, with nozzle	each	1	0
Roller bearings	each	5,080 d/	0
Rollers, rice hulling	each	5,136	1,574
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0
Valves, diesel engine	set	2	0
Wire cloths, paper mill	each	15	56
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Apparatus, weather	set	1	0
Belting	kilogram	1,764	0
Belting	foot	110	0
Dusters, insecticide, hand	each	0	216
Cultivators, rice	each	21,000	0
Engines, diesel	set	300	0
Engines, semidiesel	set	12	0
Hoes	each	20,100	0
Lacings, belt, diesel	dozen	30	0
Machines, rice cleaning	each	44	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands (continued)</u>			
Presses, printing	each	1	0
Pumps, vacuum	each	2	0
Sickles	each	20,000 d/	0
Sprayers, insecticide, knapseck	each	0	248
Threshing machines	each	2,625	0
Trucks	each	1	0

United Kingdom

Looms, automatic	each	192	0
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- a/ Diverted from military stocks.
- b/ Previously reported as steam locomotive tenders.
- c/ Includes carbon boxes, cards, extensions, mouthpieces, plugs, protectors and receivers.
- d/ Revised.
- e/ Includes batteries, commutators, condensers, fuses, lamps, switches, switch-system parts and tungsten filaments.
- f/ Includes wide variety of miscellaneous dental supplies heretofore shown separately.
- g/ Includes developing plates, intensifying screens, vacuum tubes and gauging instruments.
- h/ Includes heddles, heddle hooks and weaving-machine parts.
- i/ Includes bobbins, brushes, copper fingers, fiber cases, flyers, roller bearings, V-belts, wire drops, wire healds and shuttles.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

7. Japan received first postwar shipments in September of cutch from Hongkong, matches from the United Kingdom and carbon black and benzol from the United States. New exports of chemicals, drugs and related products were dyestuffs to Burma, zinc oxide to Hongkong, vaccine to the Ryukyu Islands and to Greece, and magnesium and dynamite to Korea. The vaccine shipped to the Ryukyus was to combat an outbreak of hog cholera.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0
Salt	metric ton	169,182	18,270
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	0	7
Salt	metric ton	955	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Copal, gum	metric ton	48	0
Iles iles	metric ton	116	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	5	51
Gambier, block	metric ton	322	29
Mangrove bark	metric ton	64	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Matches	box	0	181,811
Salt a/	metric ton	344,251	76,846
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	115,352	35,154
Benzol	metric ton	0	2,082
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Carbon black	metric ton	0	127
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Dyes	metric ton	7 b/	- g/
Drugs and medicines d/	metric ton	482 b/	153
Ether	metric ton	20	0
Glue, casein	metric ton	592	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	130	0
<u>Pest control supplies</u>			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	256,281	0
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	570	0
Larvicide	metric ton	802	0
Potash	metric ton	62,181 b/	0
Rongalite	metric ton	5	0
Salt	metric ton	9,162	0
Soap	pound	1,192	0
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0
Sodium hydrosulfite	metric ton	166	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	2,685	0
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Burma</u>			
Dyestuffs	metric ton	0	6
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuffs	metric ton	432	0
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
Pigment	metric ton	59	173
Sulfur	metric ton	1,000	993
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	150	0
<u>Greece</u>			
Vaccine	ampoule	0	100

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0
Citric acid	kilogram	2,500	0
Dyestuffs	kilogram	936	0
Hair dye	dozen bottles	1,500	1,000
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	125,000	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0
Zinc oxide	metric ton	0	30
<u>Korea</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonia	metric ton	1	4
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	kilogram	2,050	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0
Citric acid	kilogram	1,000	0
Coal-tar pitch	metric ton	993	0
Dynamite	kilogram	0	68
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	14	0
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	20	0
Magnesium	kilogram	0	3
Matches, safety	case	450	0
Naphthalene	metric ton	6	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, lacquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Peptone	kilogram	206	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Powder, developing	gross packages	70,224	0
Salt	metric ton	3,300 a/	0
Sodium thiosulfate	kilogram	250	0
Sulfuric acid	gallon	3,000	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	65,070	8,738
Toluol	kilogram	1,020	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	1,866	534
Insecticide	pound	25,000	0
Larvicide	pound	25,000	0
Oil, chaulmoogra	kilogram	50	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	4,637	1,385
Vaccine	vial	0	120
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ginseng	pound	5,280	0
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor slab	kilogram	1,000	0
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	660

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0
Camphor oil	pound	45,000	0
Camphor, powder	kilogram	8,000	0
Camphor, tablets	kilogram	7,000	0
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	98,545	0
Safrole	pound	22,500	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0

- a/ Includes salt from Aden, Egypt and Turks Island, West Indies.  
b/ Revised.  
c/ Less than .5 metric ton.  
d/ Rough estimate of serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

8. Japan received first postwar imports in September of tungsten and electrolytic copper from Korea and cobalt oxide from the United States. Exports to Korea the first time since the end of the war were iron, grease, oil, strip steel, zeolite and zinc.

#### METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	6,271 a/	40
<u>Korea</u>			
Copper, electrolytic	metric ton	0	194
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	3,072	580
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	7,569	0
Lead, concentrate	metric ton	291	0
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0
Mica	metric ton	9	22
Talc	metric ton	657	0
Tungsten, concentrate	metric ton	0	5
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	5,334	1,916
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt oxide	metric ton	0	10
Ore, vanadium	metric ton	21	0
Oil, finishing	metric ton	378	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>September</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Gasoline, 62 octane	barrel	50,025	-
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	290	-
Grease	metric ton	68	-
Indralatum	pound	3,200	-
Kerosene	barrel	61,960	-
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,873,614	-
Oil, lubricating	gallon	7,659,006 <sup>a/</sup>	-
Wax, paraffin	metric ton	23	-
Waste, grease	pound	700	-
Waste, oil	barrel	3,710	-
Phosphate rock (U. S.)	metric ton	744,451	77,073
Phosphate rock (Angaur)	metric ton	141,000 <sup>a/</sup>	0
Rasorite	metric ton	3,605 <sup>a/</sup>	0
Strontium nitrate	metric ton	12	0
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Semicoke	metric ton	1,410	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Coal, bunker	metric ton	1,758	0
<u>China</u>			
Clay	metric ton	0	8
Coal	metric ton	176	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	240	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	73,674	4,178
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	744	0
Coal	metric ton	411,461	98,661
Iron	kilogram	0	5
Mercury	kilogram	2,312	1
Oil, terebene	kilogram	240	0
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Grease	kilogram	0	90
Oil	kilogram	0	6,080
Oil	liter	0	560
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	144	0
Steel, strip	roll	0	30
Zeolite	kilogram	0	7,500
Zinc	kilogram	0	3