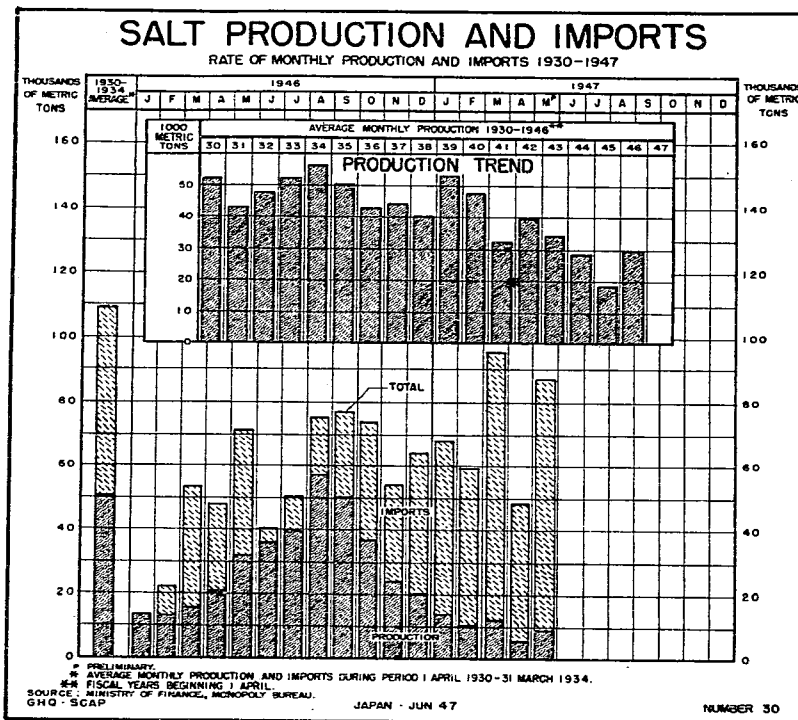


26. Imports of 77,785 metric tons of salt in May were the largest since the Occupation. Domestic production in May amounted to only 9,175 tons as coal was allocated to more essential uses.



#### Coal-tar Products

27. Production of crude benzene in May increased as a larger amount of coal was coked. One additional plant began scrubbing coke gas.

The production of pure benzene remained constant at 266 metric tons because crude stocks were insufficient to permit higher efficiency in operating distillation apparatus.

#### Oil, Paint and Glycerine

28. Paint production declined from 841 metric tons in April to 760 tons in May. Shortages of fats and oils have reduced soap production with an attendant diminishing of stocks of glycerine which is essential for producing explosives for mining.

#### Dyes and Organic Intermediates

29. Total dye production decreased from 198 metric tons in April to 182 in May. This decrease was in sulfur dyes which dropped from 126 to 72 metric tons while production of other more desirable dyes increased markedly. Direct dyes rose from 13 to 34 metric tons and vat dyes from 9 to 28 metric tons. For the first time since the surrender, output of direct, acid, basic, chrome and vat dyes amounted to more than 50 percent of total production.

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Production of intermediates in May decreased generally as output of phenol, chlorobenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and aniline dropped from 215 metric tons in April to 104 tons. H-acid, naphthol and chloropicrin production rose from 35 metric tons in April to 53 tons in May.

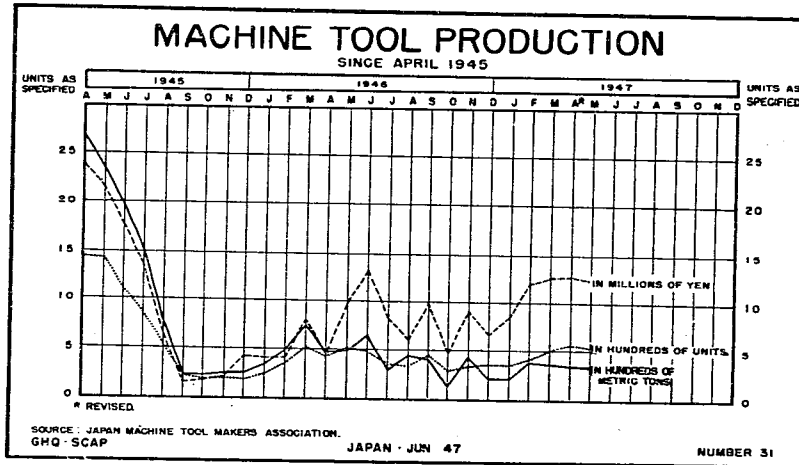
Acetylene Derivatives

30. The production of acetone and acetic acid increased in May to 51 metric tons and 478 tons respectively as more calcium carbide became available. Sufficient acetone was made available for production of urgently needed X-ray film and medicinals.

MACHINERY

Machine Tools

31. May output of machine tools in 58 plants decreased four percent.



Precision Bearings

32. Twenty plants produced 394,005 bearings in May valued at ¥ 20,288,782 compared with April production of 363,610 bearings valued at ¥ 19,127,659.

Small Tools

33. Sixty-two factories employing 8,211 persons manufactured small precision tools in May. Output of taps and dies increased. Shortage of steel is retarding production in many factories.

SMALL TOOL PRODUCTION  
(units)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Straight-shank drills	669,587	664,835
Taper-shank drills	38,480	26,806
Milling cutters	28,941	20,602
Taps and dies	247,090	272,520

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### Industrial Machinery

34. Production and repair of all categories of industrial machinery totaled ¥ 418,505,000 and grossed 18,567 metric tons in May, an increase of 21 percent in value and 15 percent in weight compared with April figures.

Of the 18,567 tons, 77 percent was for new units, 20 percent for parts and accessories and three percent for repairs.

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

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Chemical manufacturing machinery	86,540	82,484
Pumps	28,321	37,640
Woodworking machinery	30,960	36,092
Fans, blowers, compressors	17,181	31,816
Metal-forming equipment	20,214	31,401
Cranes and hoists	26,437	30,714
Mining machinery	16,742	27,356
Prime movers	22,694	24,739
Printing and bookbinding machinery	24,127	24,091
Iron- and steel-manufacturing equipment	5,962	15,521
Food products machinery	12,375	12,026
Conveyors	4,882	11,218
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	9,434	11,191
Power transmission equipment	7,985	9,450
Foundry equipment	9,991	8,641
Rubber manufacturing machinery	10,033	7,932
Pulp- and paper-making machinery	1,477	1,775
Miscellaneous	<u>11,441</u>	<u>14,418</u>
Total	346,796	418,505

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

35. May output of mining machinery increased 63 percent in value as continued emphasis was placed on the rehabilitation of coal mines. Output of closely related equipment such as fans, blowers, conveyors and iron and steel equipment showed substantial increases.

36. Consumption of raw materials and fuel in May by the 1,230 reporting plants showed a slight increase over April.

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

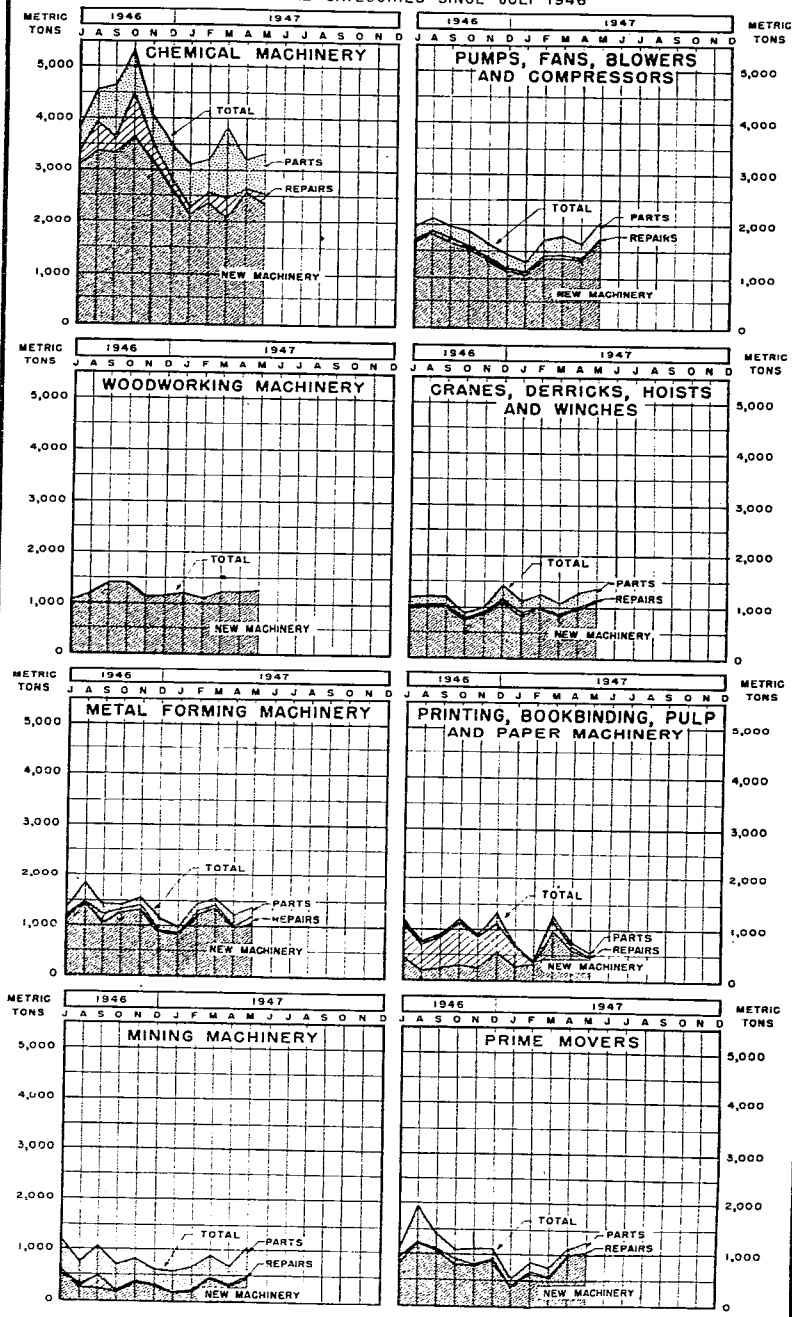
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Steel	9,055	9,547
Iron	9,186	10,375
Coke	9,352	6,739
Coal	5,957	7,179
Power <u>a/</u>	10,621	10,061

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION AND PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.  
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Railway Rolling Stock

37. Production and repair of both passenger and freight cars resumed its upward trend in May. Repair and rebuilding of all railway rolling stock is receiving first priority in allotment of materials, as shown in the charts on opposite page.

Textile Machinery

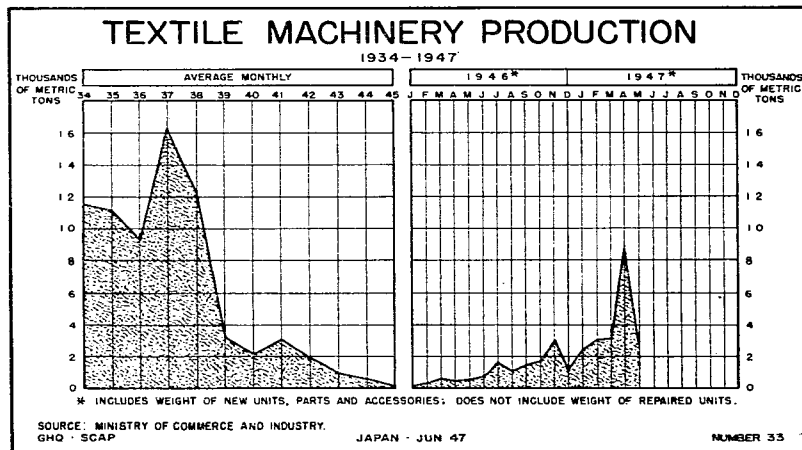
38. Textile machinery production, not including repaired units, grossed 2,702 metric tons. This 69-percent drop in tonnage from April output was accompanied by a three-percent decrease in value.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

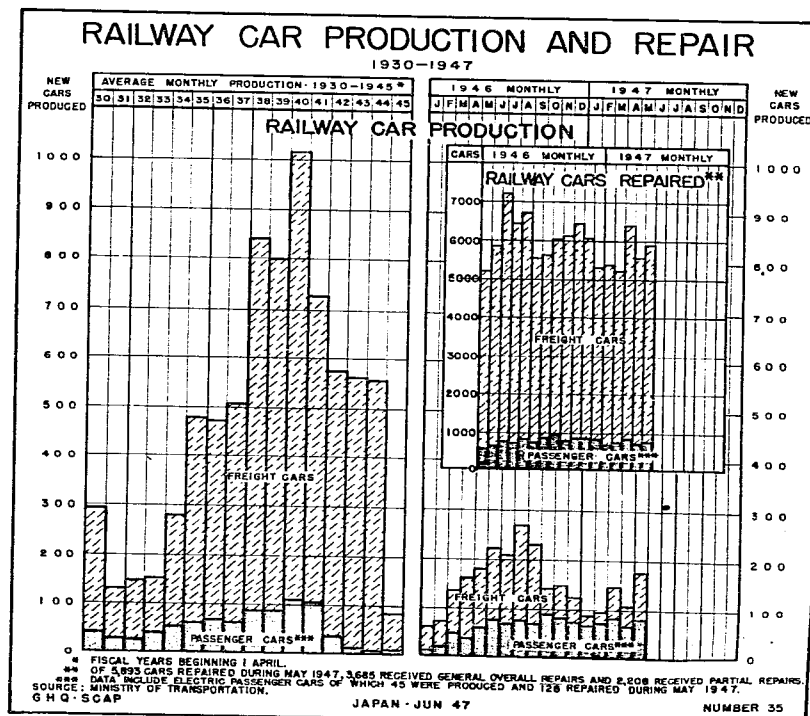
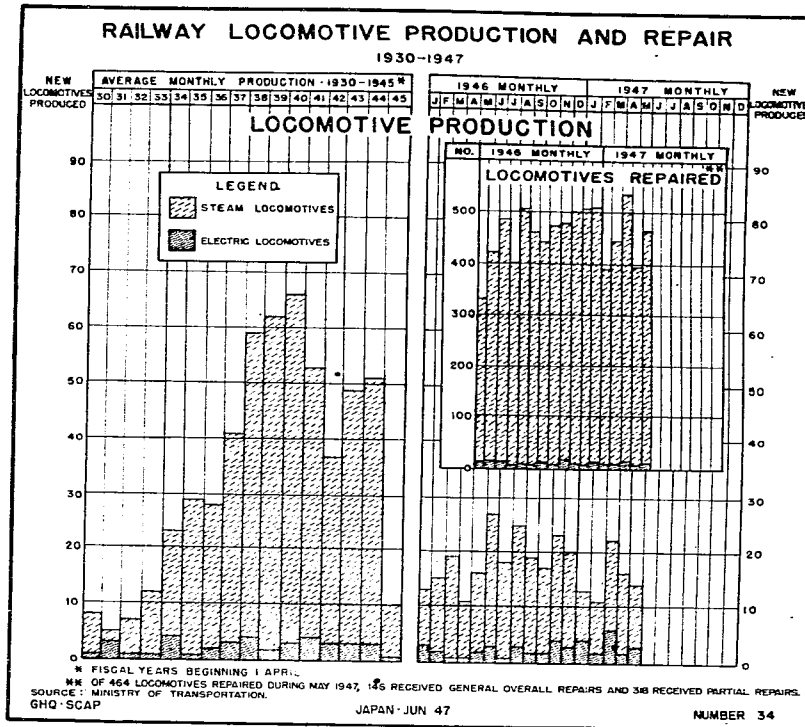
	April a/	May
New units	52,034	67,459
Parts	55,459	37,036
Repairs	<u>41,528</u>	<u>31,040</u>
Total	149,021	135,535

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



39. Of the total value of new units 73 percent was for cotton machinery. Production and repair of cotton machinery and parts in May was valued at ¥ 96,119,000 compared with the revised April figure of ¥ 105,703,000.



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COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	<u>New Sets</u>		<u>Repaired Sets</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Opener	7 a/	34	5 a/	1
Scutcher	31	33	26 a/	6
Carding engine	24	11	58	44
Ring frame	-	-	50	39
Ring twister	24	44	19	9
Warper	20	53	25	13
Loom	627	916	4,330	1,404

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

40. Production and repair of silk machinery was ¥ 16,767,000 in May compared with the revised April figure of ¥ 18,102,000.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	<u>New Sets</u>		<u>Repaired Sets</u>	
	<u>April</u> a/	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Winder	58	50	46 a/	11
Twister	50	84	5 a/	112
Doubler	28	30	-	1
Warper	26	20	2	7
Looms	519	431	670	717

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

41. Production and repair values of wool and worsted equipment totaling ¥ 19,725,000 in May showed little change from April.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	<u>New Production</u>		<u>Repaired Units</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Opener	492 a/	6	1 a/	-
Cards	8	13	18 a/	19
Mule frame	-	-	9	8
Winder	5	27	4	4
Warper	84	-	-	-
Looms	45	41	6	21

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Finishing and dyeing equipment produced was valued at ¥ 1,474,000 and flax, hard fibers and ramie machinery totaled ¥ 1,450,000 compared with April values of ¥ 2,571,000 and ¥ 1,674,000 respectively.

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SECTION 4  
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
Pulp and Paper . . . . .	5
Glass and Ceramics . . . . .	7
Medical Equipment . . . . .	16
Electrical Manufacturing . . . . .	18
Transportation Equipment . . . . .	19
Rubber Manufacturing . . . . .	23
Leather Manufacturing . . . . .	24
Agricultural Equipment . . . . .	26
Handicrafts . . . . .	27
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	34

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Mills near port areas operated at full capacity as import of cereals continued. Transportation difficulties have prevented the full-scale operation of more distant mills. There was a sharp increase in the output of fats and oils resulting mainly from the processing of imported soybeans. May fat and oil production was 198 percent of the April level but still below that of May 1946.

May bean paste and soy sauce production continued low. The effect of imported soybeans was not felt as it requires a minimum of three months for processing bean paste and six months for soy sauce.

Increased canned food production for May was due primarily to the harvesting of bamboo shoots.

Production indexes of representative processed foods since January 1946 and a comparison of May production with May 1946 is shown on the chart on the following page.

Brewing and Distilling

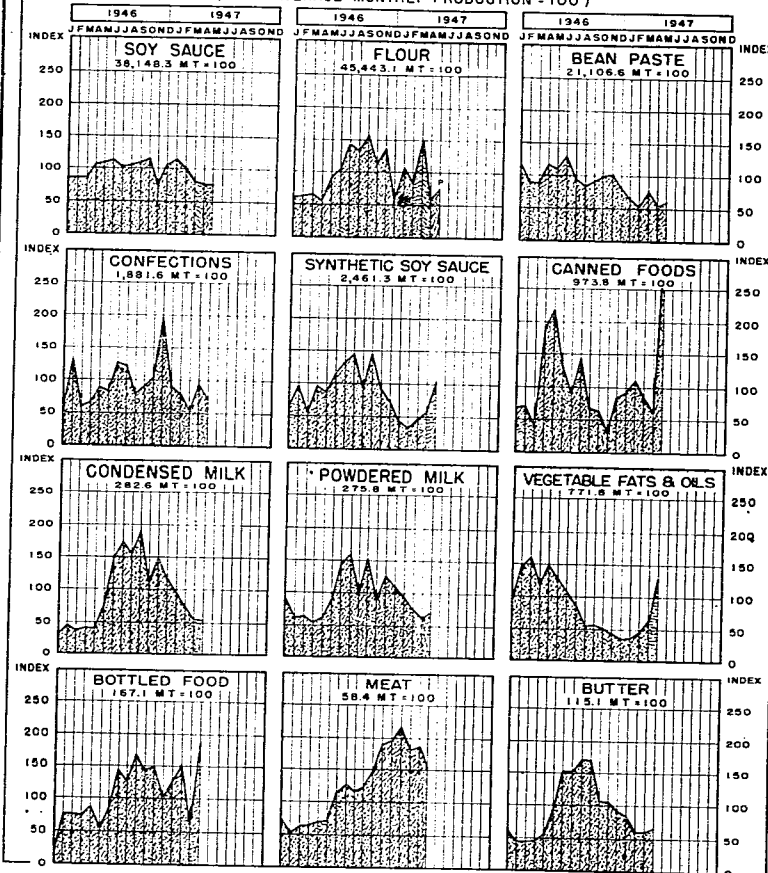
2. Sake production reflected a normal seasonal decline. The shortage of bottles, production of which has been prohibited since July 1946, was increasingly acute. See the graph on page 101.

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# FOOD PROCESSING

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



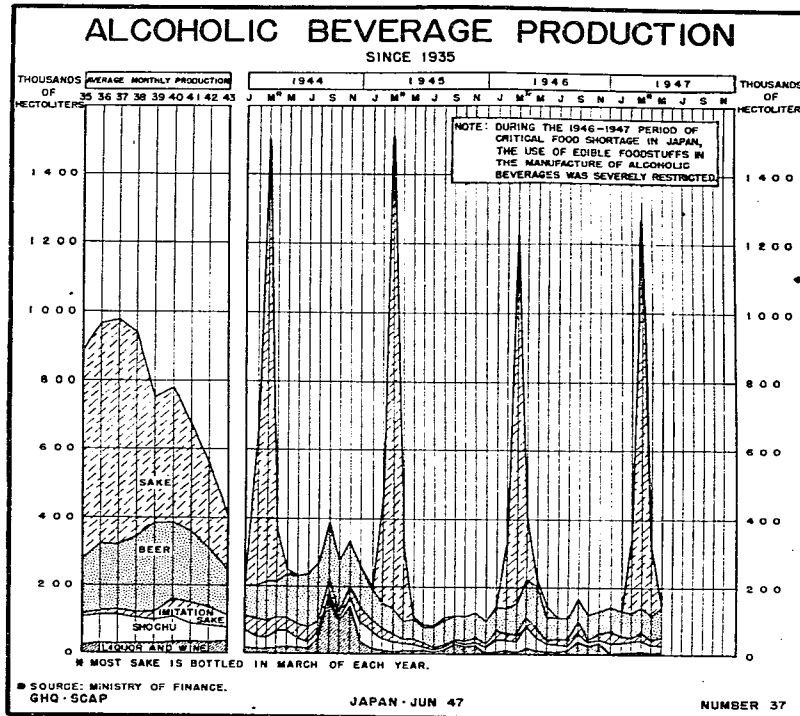
### COMPARISON OF CURRENT MONTHLY PRODUCTION WITH PREVIOUS MONTH AND WITH CORRESPONDING MONTH 1946

PRODUCT	PRODUCTION IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS																					
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
SOY SAUCE	[Bar chart showing production levels for Soy Sauce]																					
FLOUR	[Bar chart showing production levels for Flour]																					
BEAN PASTE	[Bar chart showing production levels for Bean Paste]																					
CONFECTIONS	[Bar chart showing production levels for Confections]																					
SYNTHETIC SOY SAUCE	[Bar chart showing production levels for Synthetic Soy Sauce]																					
CANNED FOODS	[Bar chart showing production levels for Canned Foods]																					
CONDENSED MILK	[Bar chart showing production levels for Condensed Milk]																					
POWDERED MILK	[Bar chart showing production levels for Powdered Milk]																					
VEGETABLE FATS & OILS	[Bar chart showing production levels for Vegetable Fats & Oils]																					
BOTTLED FOOD	[Bar chart showing production levels for Bottled Food]																					
MEAT	[Bar chart showing production levels for Meat]																					
BUTTER	[Bar chart showing production levels for Butter]																					

PRODUCT	PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS		
	APRIL 1947	MAY 1947	APR 47 TO MAY 47
SOY SAUCE	29,406	29,409	+ 3
FLOUR	26,923	34,937	+ 8,014
BEAN PASTE	11,277	12,555	+ 1,278
CONFECTIONS	1,760	1,384	- 376
SYNTHETIC SOY SAUCE	1,464	2,513	+ 1,049
CANNED FOODS	617	3,011	+ 2,394
CONDENSED MILK	155	153	- 2
POWDERED MILK	176	199	+ 23
VEGETABLE FATS & OILS	499	990	+ 491
BOTTLED FOOD	103	302	+ 199
MEAT	109	90	- 19
BUTTER	71	78	+ 7

\* P PRELIMINARY.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, G.H.O.-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 47 NUMBER 36



#### Containers

3. Consumption of tin plate increased from 174 metric tons in April to 300 in May as deliveries of the January-March tin allocation improved.

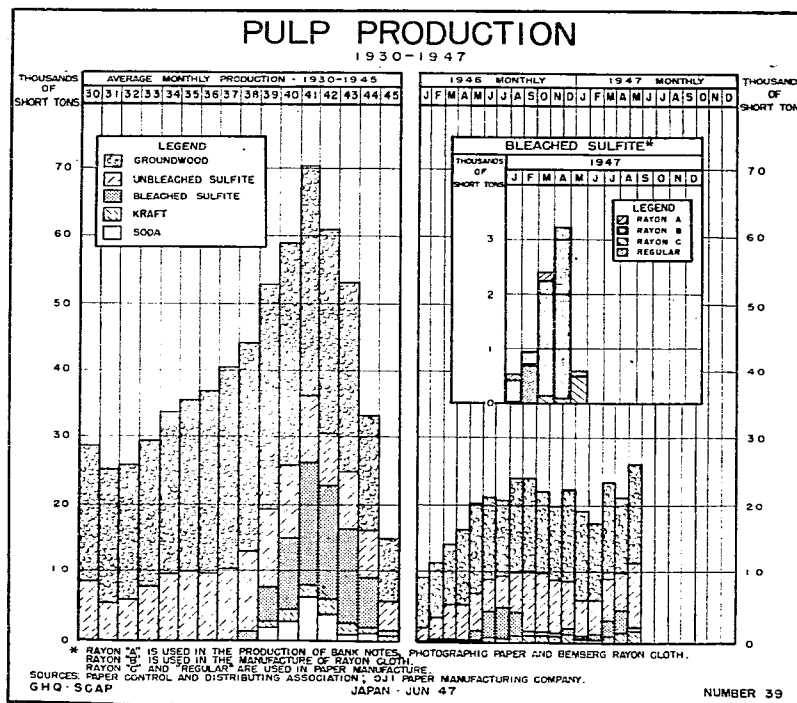
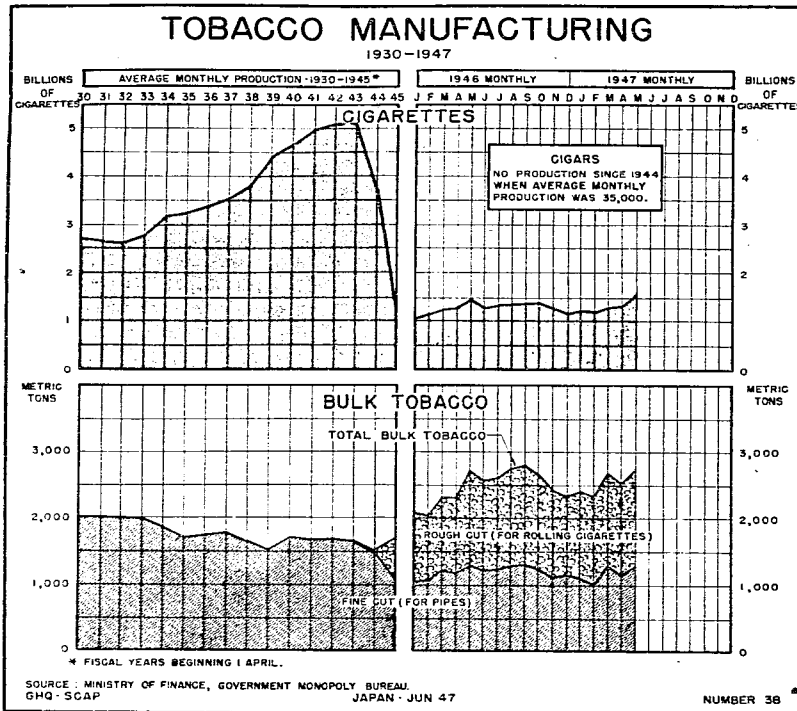
#### Tobacco Products

4. The tobacco industry is operated as a government monopoly under the Monopoly Bureau, Ministry of Finance. This Bureau controls all phases from planting to final processing. Farms with a total area of 40,000 cho (98,000 acres), although owned by individuals, are rigidly controlled. The leaf after initial flus and sun curing is purchased by the Bureau and subsequent processing is carried on in government plants.

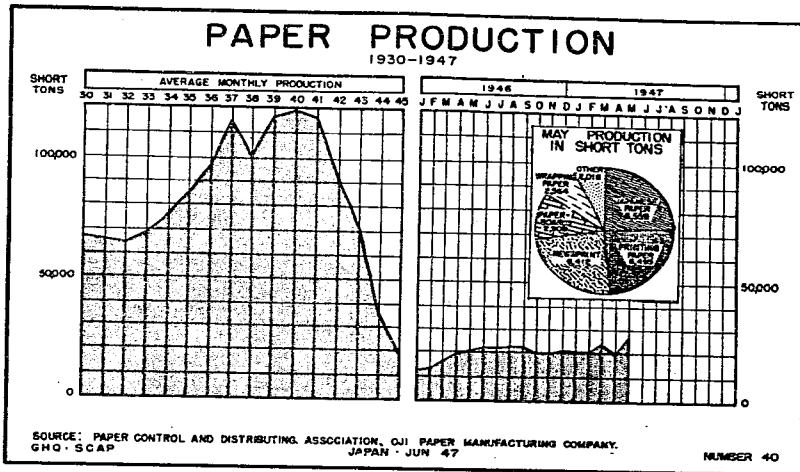
Thirty-three government-owned and -controlled plants employing approximately 14,000 persons were in operation in May. Production of all tobacco products showed slight increases, as shown on the top chart, next page.

#### PULP AND PAPER

5. Pulp production, charted at the bottom of following page, showed marked improvement, with May production 23.3 percent above April and 11 percent above the previous high of March. While rayon and bleached sulfite pulp showed marked decreases output of ground-wood, unbleached sulfite and unbleached kraft more than offset these losses.



6. Paper production in May reached a new postwar high, 36.5 percent above April and 11.5 percent above the previous high established in March. Principal increases were in printing and Japanese machine-made papers.



#### GLASS AND CERAMICS

##### Glass

7. Sheet-glass production in May increased 88 percent over April and output of polished plate glass increased 12 percent.

Optical-glass output in May showed a 50-percent increase over April with production of 300 kilograms.

May fiber-glass production decreased 17 percent while output of glass wool decreased 64 percent.

Glassware production of all types totaled 4,187 metric tons in May, approximately the April level. See the chart at top of next page.

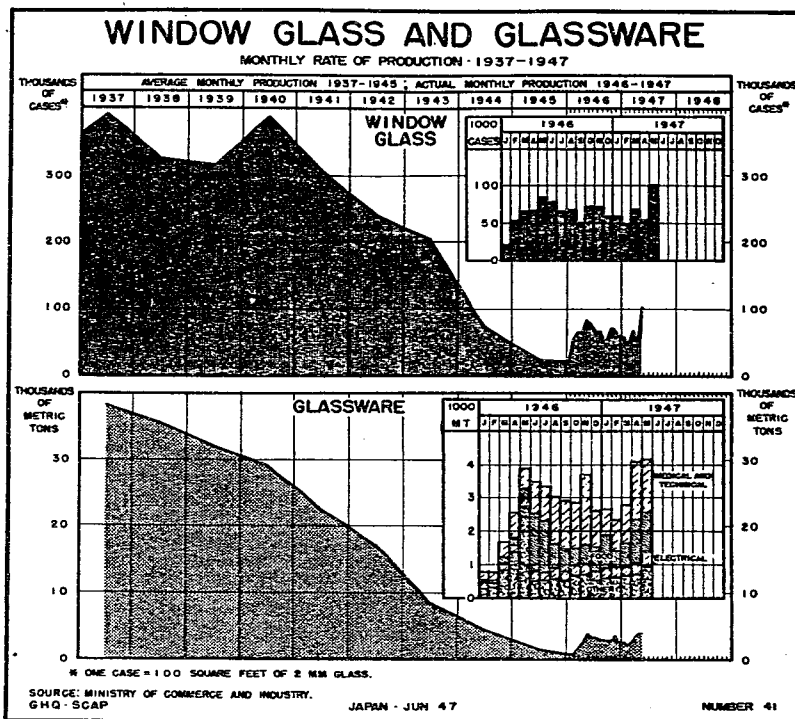
##### Optical Instruments

8. Camera production during May increased 50 percent over the April level; output of binoculars and opera glasses increased 17 percent and production of scientific and engineering equipment was slightly above that of the previous month.

#### INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cameras	3,070	4,592
Projectors	416	216
Binoculars and opera glasses	2,046 a/	2,391
Microscopes	416	491
Transits	155	263

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	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Engineers' levels	263	569
Hand levels	185	100
Sextants	80	80
Alidades	200	0
Gas indicators	61	151
Toolsmakers' microscopes	0	2

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Refractory Industry

9. Production of fire-clay brick during May increased 10 percent and output of silica brick showed a slight increase over April figures.

**REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION**  
(metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Fire clay	12,067	13,310
Silica	3,965	3,981
Chrome	306	242
Magnesia	31	39
Corhart	103	200
High alumina	<u>80</u>	<u>155</u>
Total	16,552	17,927

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

10. Graphite crucible production in May totaled 1,111,776 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal), an increase of 35 percent over April.

Abrasive Industry

11. Production of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds increased eight percent in May although plants in operation decreased from 49 to 46. Output of wheels with elastic bonds decreased 20 percent.

Production of ordinary abrasive paper decreased 9.8 percent during May. Waterproof paper output increased 41 percent in May while abrasive cloth production increased 34 percent.

Production of all types of abrasive grain during May increased 51 percent over April.

**ABRASIVE PRODUCTION**  
(metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	432	465
Elastic bond	41	33
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) <sup>a/</sup>		
Waterproof cloth (9x11 inches)	2,207	2,951
Ordinary paper (9x11 inches)	7,250	6,537
Waterproof paper (8½x10½ inches)	349	492
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide		
Regular	72	108
White	6	11
Silicon carbide		
Regular	3	3

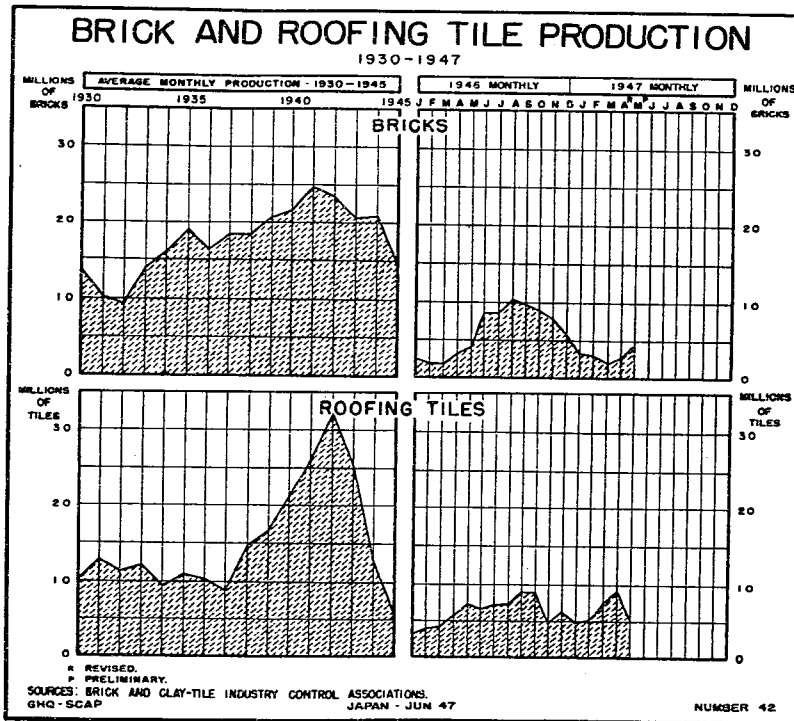
<sup>a/</sup> One ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent.

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

Structural Clay Products

12. Building brick production increased from a revised April figure of 2,715,000 to a preliminary May figure of 4,695,000. The number of operating plants increased from 260 to 272. Preliminary

reports for May show production of 5,303,000 pieces of roofing tile. This represents 2,801 of approximately 4,000 operating plants.



Asbestos Cement Products

13. Output of high-pressure pipe in May decreased 61 percent below April. Corrugated sheet production increased 25 percent over April.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS  
May

	Unit	Production
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	155
Concrete pipe	metric ton	5,527
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <sup>a/</sup>	76,648
Slates	tsubo	6,350
Wallboard	tsubo	26,431

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

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Production Association.

Vitreous Enamelware

14. Production of vitreous enamelware in May totaled 253,300 pieces weighing 269 metric tons compared with April figures of 195,708 pieces weighing 296 tons. Twenty-five plants were operating in May compared with 29 in April.

### Pottery and Porcelain

15. Production, based on reports from 75 pottery and porcelain plants received in May, totaled 7,822 metric tons. Mosaic tile constituted the major share of "industrial ware" output.

#### POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION May

	<u>Thousands of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (metric tons)</u>
Electrical insulators	9,077	2,161
Industrial ware	26,332	2,571
Laboratory ware	166	37
Domestic potteries	7,870	2,606
Sanitary ware	43	447

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

### MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

16. Medical equipment production for May was valued at ¥ 7,924,677 compared with ¥ 7,701,491 for April, not including X-ray and ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus.

#### MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	55	65
Basins, sterilizing	4,024	8,111
Basins, wash	309	70
Distilling apparatus	34	56
Dressing drums	282	1,265
Electric drying ovens	79	85
Electric incubators	87	108
Forceps	9,246	22,889
Illuminating lamps	138	67
Needles, suture	32,000	37,000
Operating tables	118	90
Percussion hammers	1,300	0
Pneumothorax apparatus	0	100
Spatulas	200	200
Speculums	4,262	9,075
Sphygmomanometers	700	550
Steam inhalers	1,600	1,052
Sterilizers	1,445	1,307
Stethoscopes	2,000	682
Sun lamps	5	31
Surgical knives	4,870	6,108
Surgical needles	1,046,256	1,363,315
Surgical scissors	5,290	8,976
Ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus	41	177
Vaccinating lancets	2,000	0
Vaporizers	425	80
X-ray apparatus	135	208

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



Hypodermic Syringes

17. Output of hypodermic syringes in May increased 20.4 percent to 512,772.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

18. Production of electrical items continued an upward trend during May with individual items fluctuating from month to month.

Motors and transformers urgently needed in the mining program accounted for the main increase. Production of welders and generators decreased due primarily to the shortage of silicon steel.

Shortages of insulation materials, silicon steel and lubricating oil for use in factory equipment continued to hamper production.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	3,547	4,630
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	7,649	8,733
16-100 HP	537	581
Over 100 HP	48	81
Portable tools	2,491	3,835
Other	1,633	3,521
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	486	361
AC generators	20	6
Other	1,576	1,339
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,082	3,991
Power, over 100 KVA	200	99
Instrument	449	789
Other	496	615
Rectifiers		
Hot cathode	1,340	771
Steel tank	3	4
Mercury vapor	65	43
Selenium and other	1,422	895
Power condensers	1,293	3,577
Furnaces		
Arc	7	3
Low-frequency induction	2	-
High-frequency induction	4	1
Resistance	50	88
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	145	105
DC arc	-	3
Resistance	46	33

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	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	332	336
Controllers	252	229
Other	528	302
Remote control		
Contactors	371	693
Contactor panels	8	12
Resistors	390	186
Lifting devices	91	154
Other	77	403
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	3,118	3,564
3,300 volts and under	1,612	1,498
Over 3,300 volts	1,519	1,287
Meters		
Watt-hour	27,716	46,487
Pyrometers	1,560	1,983
Other	42,895	54,137
Railway equipment		
Main motors	218	200
M-G sets	39	36
Blower motors	10	6
Locomotives		
Railway	6	3
Mining and industrial	-	2
Battery	10	8
Control apparatus	43	29
Battery-operated vehicles	13	24
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	-	127
Electric levers	45	85
Interlocking relays	-	1
Switch machines	56	9
Electric locks	50	-
Circuit controllers	-	-
Line transformers	40	60
Signal transformers	514	543
Rectifiers	577	208
Approach indicators	177	200
Signal relays	845	738
Insulation material		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	8,347	7,507
Commutator segment	5,039	4,891
Heat-resisting plate	154	-
Flexible plate	2,988	2,436
Paper	12,483	14,088
Paper (rolls)	3,558	4,479
Varnished cloth (square meters)	95,760	78,752
Black tape (rolls)	372,130	758,423
Varnished tubes (meters)	281,708	324,186
Rubber tape (rolls)	21,250	7,800
Varnished tape (rolls)	8,420	7,175
Light bulbs		
General use b/	4,970,691	5,319,797
Special c/	315,895	253,452
Flashlight d/	1,511,415	1,750,534

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Tractors

20. Production of tractors in May totaled 169 compared with a revised April output of 127. Twenty trailers were produced.

Light Carts

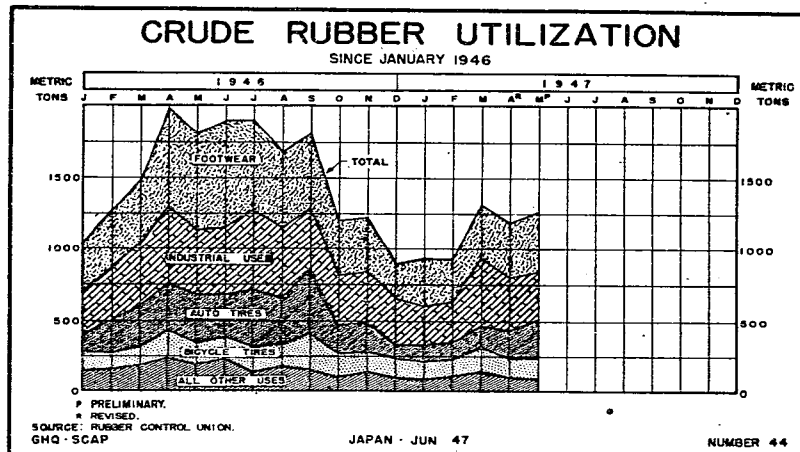
21. Manufacturers produced 29,381 light carts, an increase of nearly 3,000, as additional factories began reporting operations. The 4,141 operating plants employed 20,205 persons.

Bicycles

22. The Bicycle Association reported production of 16,178 completed bicycles in May, a postwar high. Output of rear cars totaled 10,240. The supply of tires and tubes increased.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

23. Preliminary reports for May show increased consumption of crude rubber in the manufacture of rubber goods with 1,261 metric tons being consumed compared with final April figures of 1,180 tons.



LEATHER MANUFACTURING

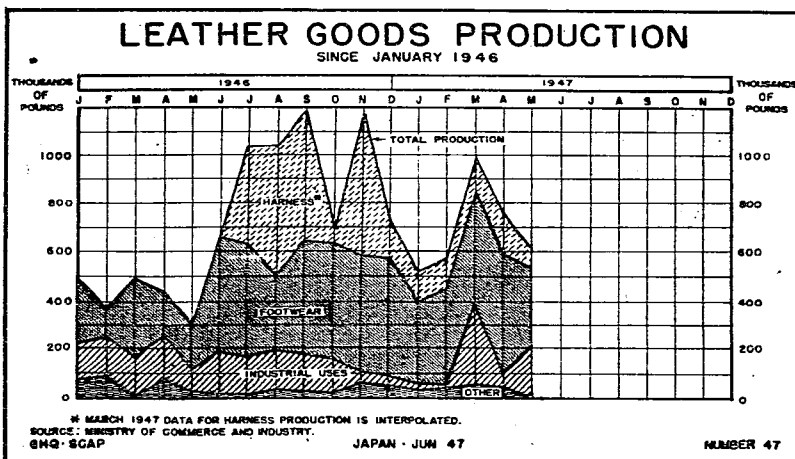
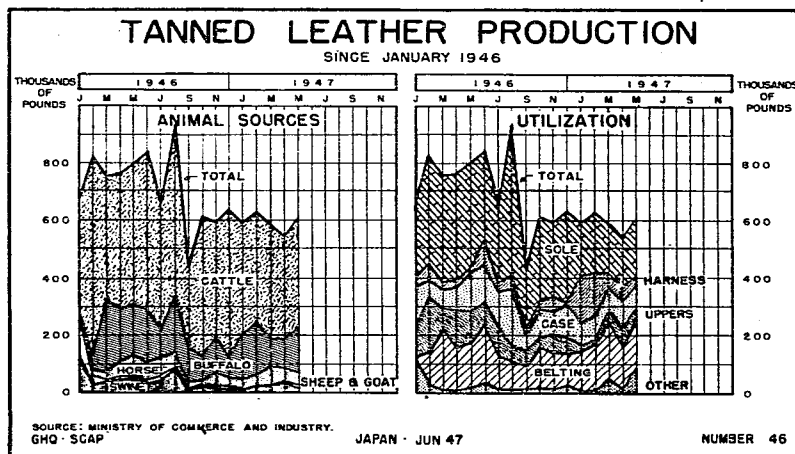
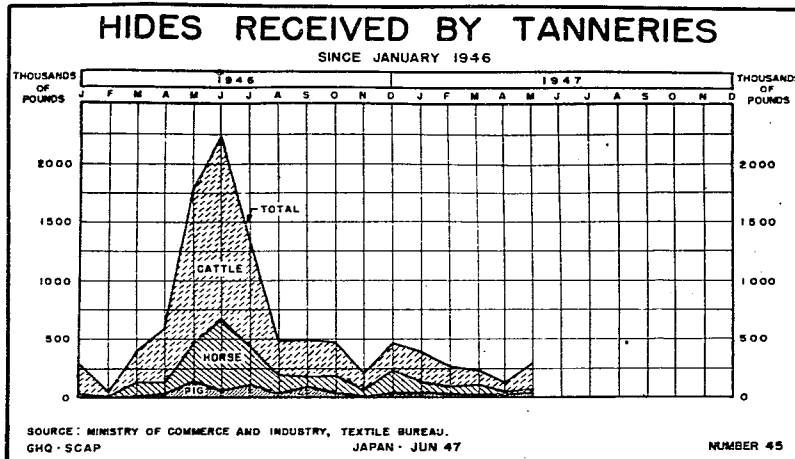
24. Receipts of hides by tanneries during May increased approximately 176,000 pounds over April as the new allocation system became more familiar to the industry. Note the top chart, next page.

Production of tanned leather, shown in the second chart on following page, increased approximately 68,000 pounds over April due to better delivery of hides. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained approximately the same.

25. Production of leather goods in May was about 138,000 pounds less than April output. The decrease was mainly in the production of footwear. See the last chart on next page.

Manufacturers reported 379,163 pounds of leather, principally sole and belting, produced in May from hides released from former military stocks. From this, 830,065 inch-feet of leather belting and 55,617 pairs of cut leather soles were produced in May.

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AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

26. May production of agricultural implements showed little change from April. The 200 reporting plants employed 18,670 persons.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Baling press	103	100
Barley cleaner	292	807
Barley roller	555	477
Cocoon-holder maker	-	500
Cultivating hoe	1,582	508
Farm cart	377	381
Farm fan	17	110
Fertilizer grinder	-	142
Floss remover	986	-
Flour-milling machine	231	351
Fork	27,292	28,821
Grain fan	2,121	1,960
Grain screen	100	486
Harrow	3,111	2,694
Hoe	66,718	87,865
Horse stump cutter	-	170
Incubator	-	2
Plow	22,151	23,967
Power cultivator	-	3
Pruning shears	500	600
Radish grater	820	700
Rice huller	1,187	836
Rice polisher	884	800
Ridge scoop	2,140	713
Scattering scoop	8,798	4,900
Sickle	243,781	455,715
Simple weeder	4,100	10,296
Sowing machine	200	-
Sprayer	7,400	11,086
Straw cutter	860	622
Straw cutter with feeder	6,881	7,054
Straw-mat machine	689	1,004
Straw-rope maker	6,505	7,792
Straw-softening machine	424	359
Stump puller	10	-
Tea-leaf finishers	106	153
Tea-leaf shears	300	1,511
Thresher	6,064	9,181
Tobacco dryer	77	160
Vermicelli machine	-	105
Vertical pump	260	331
Weeder	39,192	53,892

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

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76,550,000. The 51 operating factories employed 2,530 persons. A shortage of hydrochloric acid retarded production.

Umbrellas

31. A total of 103 factories employing 1,191 persons produced 48,060 western-style umbrellas in May. Shortages of textiles and rivets limited production.

Factories totaling 1,414 with 24,225 employees turned out 209,919 Japanese umbrellas. Manufacturers reported a shortage of drying oil and Japanese paper.

Antimony Ware

32. Output of antimony ware in May increased 10 percent over April with production of 54,050 pieces. Thirty-three factories were in operation, employing 517 persons.

Toys

33. Nine new factories began operating in May and 41 factories resumed operation, making a total of 1,533. Production was 4,681,680 pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

34. Production of Japanese typewriters, the major product of the industry, declined due primarily to lack of tin plate and rubber for platens. Output of calculating machines, mimeographs and blue-printing machines increased.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Japanese typewriters	511	475
Teletypewriters	54	4
Calculating machines	190	216
Mimeographs	2,210	2,246
Files for mimeographs	3,000	2,400
Blueprinting machines	4	25
Cash registers	25	10
Time recorders	38	35

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

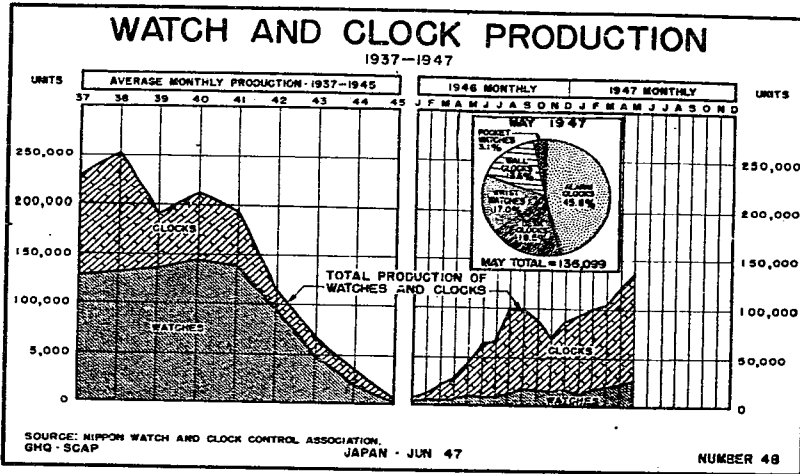
35. The 198 reporting cosmetic factories employed 5,260 persons and produced cosmetics valued at ¥ 55,005,083 in May. Vegetable-oil stocks decreased and manufacturers shifted to use of mineral-base pomade. Eighteen operating dentifrice plants, employing 1,639 persons, produced 602,935 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 5,438,474 and 91,325 kilograms of semipaste valued at ¥ 7,077,688.

Watches and Clocks

36. Watch and clock production in May increased 10 percent over April with 136,099 units. Existing stocks of synthetic jewels are being depleted.

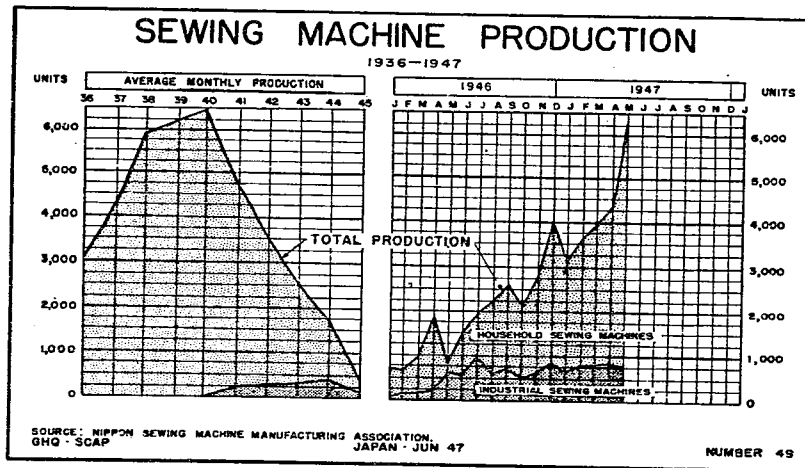
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Home-type Sewing Machines

37. Output of home-type sewing machines increased 55 percent in May over the preceding month, due in part to increased ceiling prices.



SEWING MACHINE PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Bobbin case	6,250	24,650
Shuttle	7,456	8,994
Other	136,605	198,665

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

Light-metal Consumer Goods

38. Greater utilization of electric melting furnaces and increased lignite supply resulted in an 11-percent increase in production of light-metal products.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS  
(metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cast household utensils	1,288	1,308
Other cast products	<u>568</u>	<u>703</u>
Total	1,856	2,011
Forged household utensils	297	179
Other forged products	<u>144</u>	<u>359</u>
Total	441	538

SOURCE: The Light Metal Casting Association and the Aluminum Sheet Industrial Society.

Musical Instruments

39. Output of musical instruments in May increased generally as the number of producers increased from 48 in April to 51. Production of harmonicas, an important export item, increased 10 percent.

Phonographs and Records

40. Phonograph record production continued its upward trend with four companies producing 553,107 in May, a 13-percent increase. Three companies produced 3,866 phonographs compared with 2,685 in April.

Matches

41. May match production dropped to 10,543 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes), a decrease of 15 percent, as short supplies of paraffin and glue continued. Present ration requirements are 14,000 match tons per month.

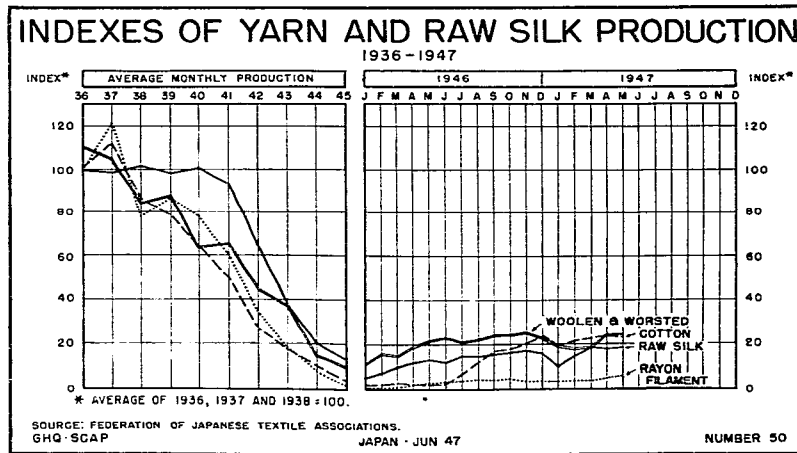


SECTION 5  
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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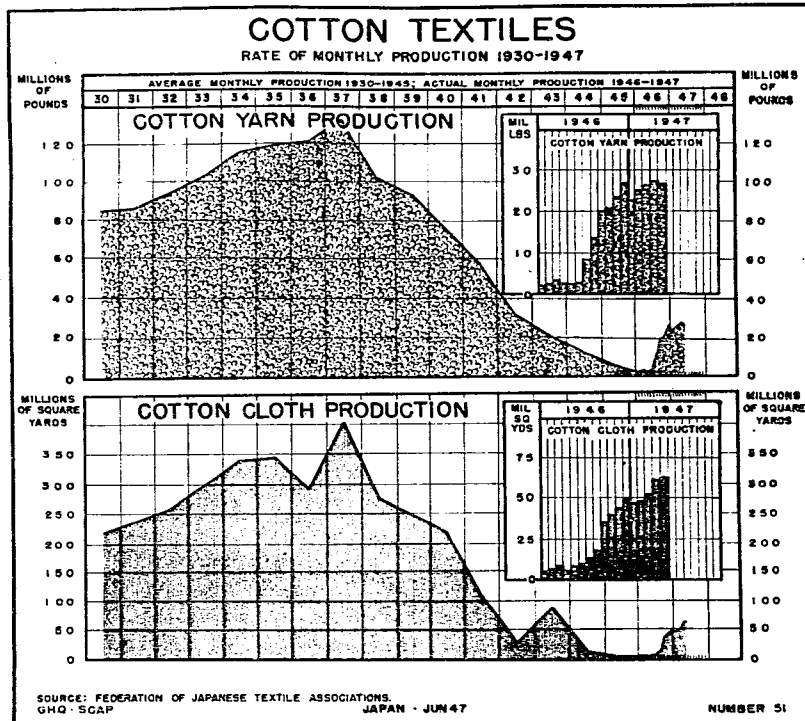
1. Yarn production showed a general increase in all branches of the industry except cotton.



COTTON

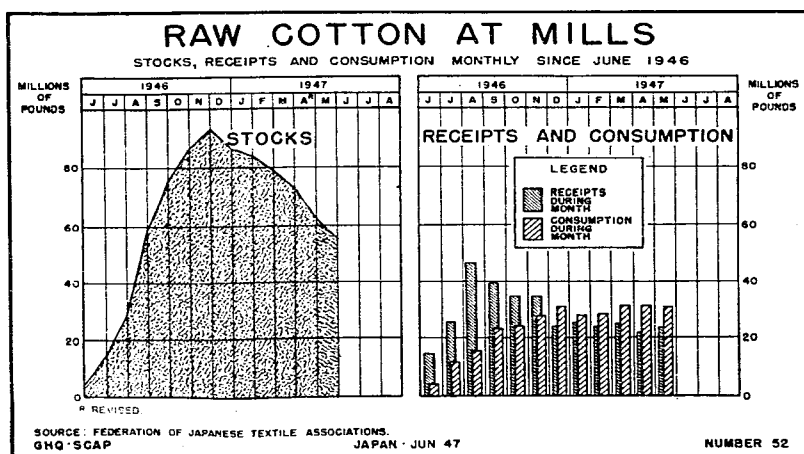
2. Cotton yarn production declined from the postwar peak of 27,394,000 pounds spun in April to 26,545,000 in May as the industry shifted to coarser counts of yarn and revised mixtures to make the best use of the lower grades and shorter staple cotton which remains in the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

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#### Cotton Stocks

3. One cotton shipment was received from the United States in May, making total imports of 891,647 bales of Commodity Credit Corporation cotton through 31 May, as listed on cargo bills of lading. Of this amount 616,409 bales had been released to spinners for processing and the remainder was in storage or in transit.



### Weaving

4. Further broadening of the weaving program to include more small independents resulted in a new postwar production peak of 62,357,000 square yards of cotton cloth in May compared with 60,962,000 in April.

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

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Weavers <sup>a/</sup>	90,390	92,008
Independent weavers	65,282	67,968
Distributing agency		
Receipts	3,954	6,336
Disposition	9,784	6,940
Month-end stocks	11,910	11,306

<sup>a/</sup> Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

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

5. Despite the significant increases in fabric production in recent months, consumption remained less than spinning production.

#### YARN STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	44,011	46,939
Independent weavers	15,313	14,987
Other manufacturers	5,678	6,669
In dealers' hands	<u>475</u>	<u>103</u>
Total	65,477	68,698
Mixed yarn <sup>a/</sup>		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	25 <sup>b/</sup>	21
Independent weavers	474	479
Other manufacturers	475 <sup>b/</sup>	432
In dealers' hands	<u>156</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	1,130	936
Grand total	66,607	69,634

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

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Machinery

6. The number of looms operated by the Big Ten weaving affiliates declined 1,276 in May but as independent weavers put 5,658 looms into operation there was a net increase of 4,382 for the month.

The number of operating spindles declined but 55,038 spindles were made operable and 41,752 were installed.

MACHINERY

	Spindles		Looms	
	April	May	April	May
Installed	2,769,160	2,810,912	120,439	136,763
Operable	2,628,174	2,683,212	113,035	118,590
Operating <sup>a/</sup>	2,276,342	2,153,912	68,857	73,239

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

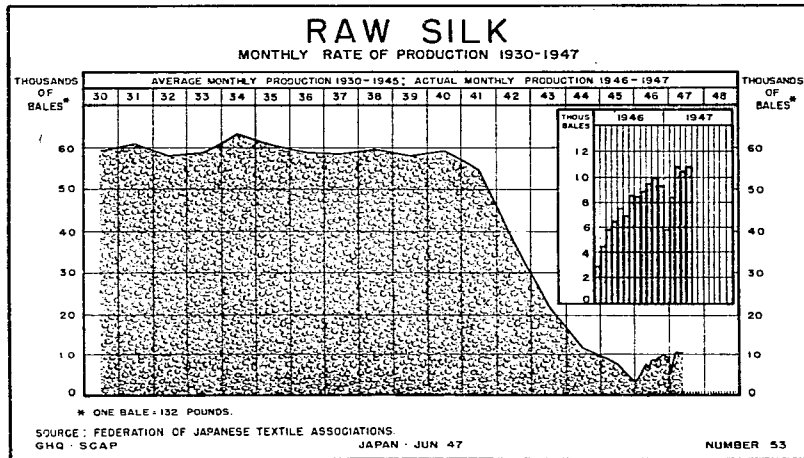
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Reeling

7. The 267 filatures operating in May produced 10,749 bales of raw silk, an increase of 320 bales over April.

Man-hours worked in filatures increased in May because more electricity was available despite a reduction of 96 in reelers employed.



8. The 29 cocoon testing houses in operation at the end of May produced 95 bales of raw silk in addition to the quantities reeled by commercial filatures. Twenty-eight testing houses produced 75 bales in April.

9. Research was completed on a new process for preparing cocoons for reeling designed to improve the quality of the reeled silk. The chrysalis is killed by short-wave radiation and the cocoons are stored under controlled humidity conditions at room temperature. At the time of reeling they are treated with hot water in a vacuum chamber. The action of the water forced inside the cocoon by the vacuum more completely loosens the filament so that a better quality of silk can be reeled. This process takes the place of the standard boiling machine.

Cocoon Stocks

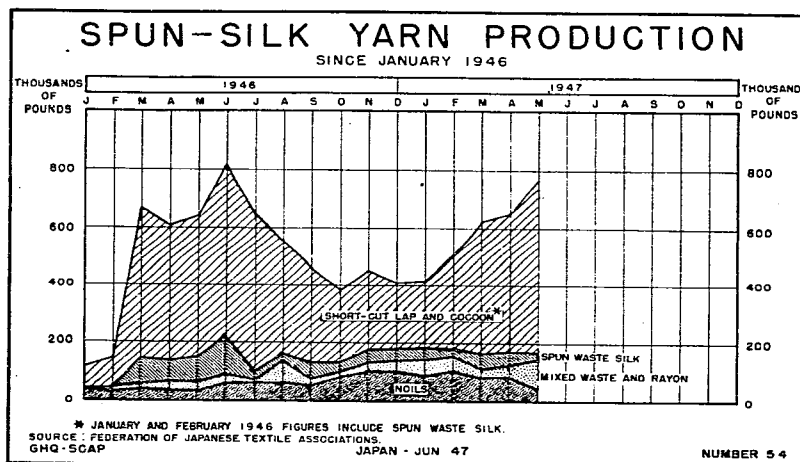
10. The consumption of 12,393,000 pounds of cocoons in May reduced the stock of reelable cocoons to 71,262,000 pounds, fresh weight.

Silk Stocks

11. Distributing agencies held 128,499 bales of raw silk at the end of May.

Spinning

12. Decreases in silk waste and noil spinning caused by a high turnover in labor during May were more than compensated for by increases in spinning of mixed yarn and cut staple.



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

	Production		Stock	
	April	May	30 April	31 May
Spun waste silk	49	32	557	769
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	37	92	170	296
Silk noils	87	48	242	157
Cut staple	480	597	1,629	1,827

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds) a/

	Stocks		Consumption	
	30 April	31 May	April	May
Waste silk	2,454	2,501	361	304
Cut staple	6,553	6,486	552	744

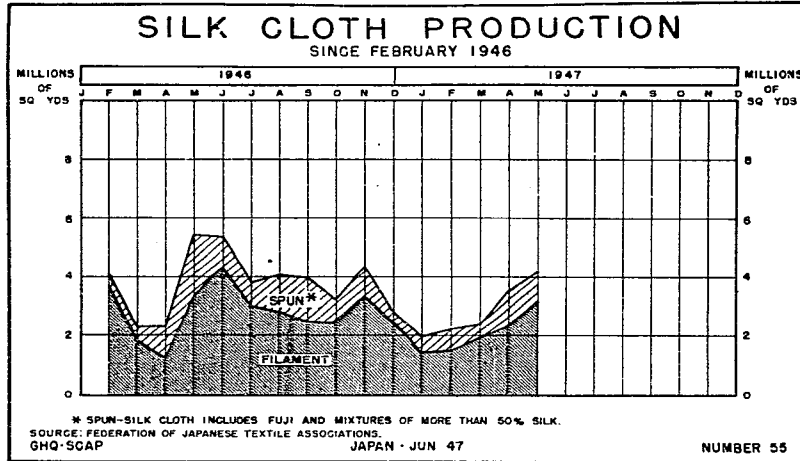
a/ Computed at boiling stage, before spinning.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Weaving

13. The uptrend in silk filament weaving continued in May with an output of 3,168,000 square yards of fabric, an increase of 343,000 square yards over April. Production of fuji silk and other fabrics dropped from 1,242,000 square yards in April to 1,011,000 square yards in May.



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

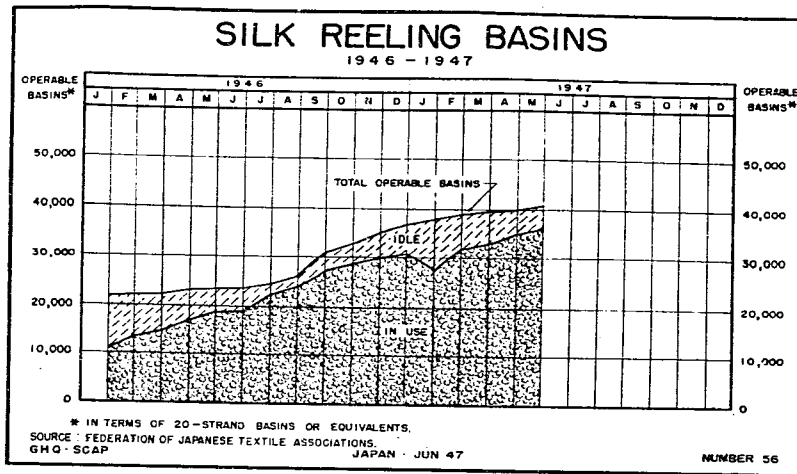
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Silk	12,641	18,849
Fuji silk and others	3,669	2,321
Distributing agency		
Receipts	3,166	2,163
Disposition	1,827	1,778
Month-end stocks	29,907	30,292

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

Machinery

14. Additional basins put into operation in May totaled 1,325 while 928 were rehabilitated, as shown in chart on facing page.

15. There were 107,845 silk-staple spindles operating at the end of May compared with 99,830 at the end of April; 9,006 silk noil spindles were in operation compared with 11,043 (revised) in April.



#### RAYON

##### Export Program

16. By the end of May the weavers had completed 96 percent of their first export production program, designed to produce approximately 12,000,000 yards of fabric for foreign markets. Rayon yarn from 1946 production was utilized in this program.

An allocation was made of more than 264,000 pounds of filament rayon yarn from January-March production for the weaving of approximately 1,500,000 yards of fabric for export. A minimum of 300,000 pounds from each month's filament production has been allocated since April for the weaving of from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 yards of cloth for export.

##### Filament and Staple Production

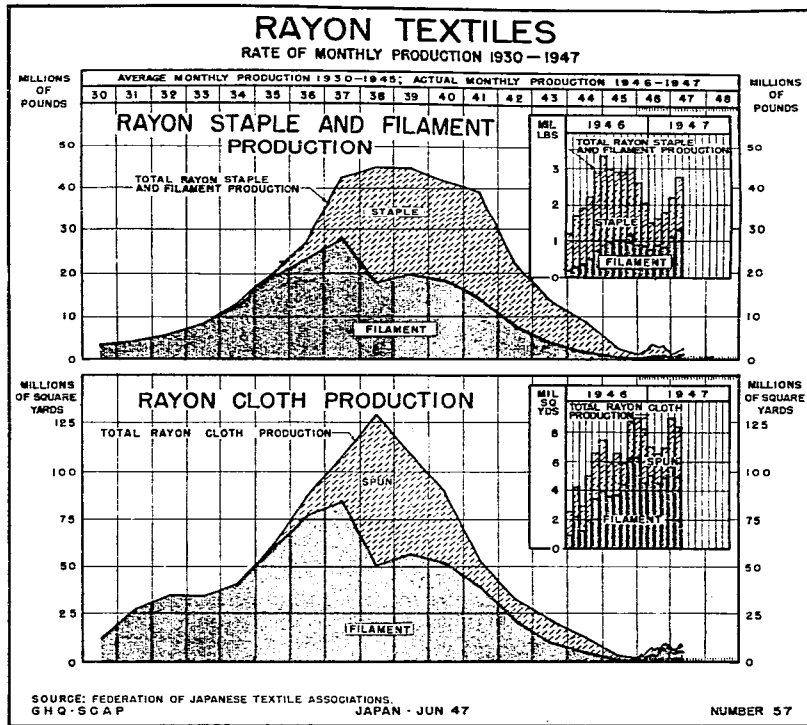
17. Increased receipts of pulp, caustic soda and coal resulted in an expansion in both filament and staple production in May, as shown on the graphs at top of next page. The production of 1,293,000 pounds of rayon filament set a new postwar high. Staple production increased from 1,140,000 pounds in April to 1,441,000 pounds in May but was 980,000 pounds short of the peak achieved in June 1946.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Rayon mills	3,160	2,773
Weavers	4,597 <sup>a/</sup>	4,380
Other manufacturers	1,502	1,388

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



#### RAYON STAPLE STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	April	May
<b>Production mills</b>		
Beginning stocks	3,048	2,959
Production	1,140	1,441
Deliveries	1,229	1,840
Month-end stocks	2,959	2,560
<b>Processing mills</b>		
Beginning stocks	11,113	10,191
Receipts	1,774	1,823
Consumption	2,696	2,712
Month-end stocks	10,191	9,302

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Pulp

18. Production of rayon pulp dropped to 220,500 pounds in May

after a total production of almost 11,025,000 pounds in the two previous months.

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

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Receipts	3,019	3,722
Consumption	2,896	3,500
Month-end stocks	2,851	3,073

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Caustic Soda

19. Caustic soda receipts were 1,359 metric tons in May, an increase of 482 metric tons over April. Deliveries, which exceeded the month's allocation, were against previous allocations which had been held up because of transportation difficulties.

Coal

20. The coal supply remained low with only 20 days' supply on hand at the end of May.

Spinning

21. Spun-rayon yarn production was 1,245,000 pounds in May, an increase of 185,000 over April.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Spinners	5,117	4,877
Independent weavers	3,153 <sup>a/</sup>	3,267
Other manufacturers	234	236
In dealers' hands	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	8,524	8,400

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

22. Rayon weavers produced 4,784,000 square yards of filament rayon fabric and 3,481,000 square yards of spun-rayon fabric in May, compared with 5,623,000 and 3,267,000 respectively in April.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
<b>Mills</b>		
Rayon	27,490	22,562
Spun rayon	9,092	9,454
<b>Distributing agency</b>		
Rayon		
Receipts	286	198
Distribution	1,280	53
Month-end stocks	9,192	9,337
Spun rayon		
Receipts	3,791	666
Distribution	7,197	2,285
Month-end stocks	12,340	10,721

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

WOOL

Export Program

23. Arrangements were completed in May for the shipment of 7,481 bales of raw wool from Australia, the first imports from that country since the war.

24. Allocation plans formulated by the industry call for the distribution of 1,018 bales for domestic use and the manufacture of the remainder into woolen and worsted products for export.

25. The spinning on the industry a first export program, which called for 2,000,000 yards of fabrics, was 80 percent completed by the end of May but weaving lagged because of the lack of agreement among the manufacturers on the most acceptable patterns.

Spinning

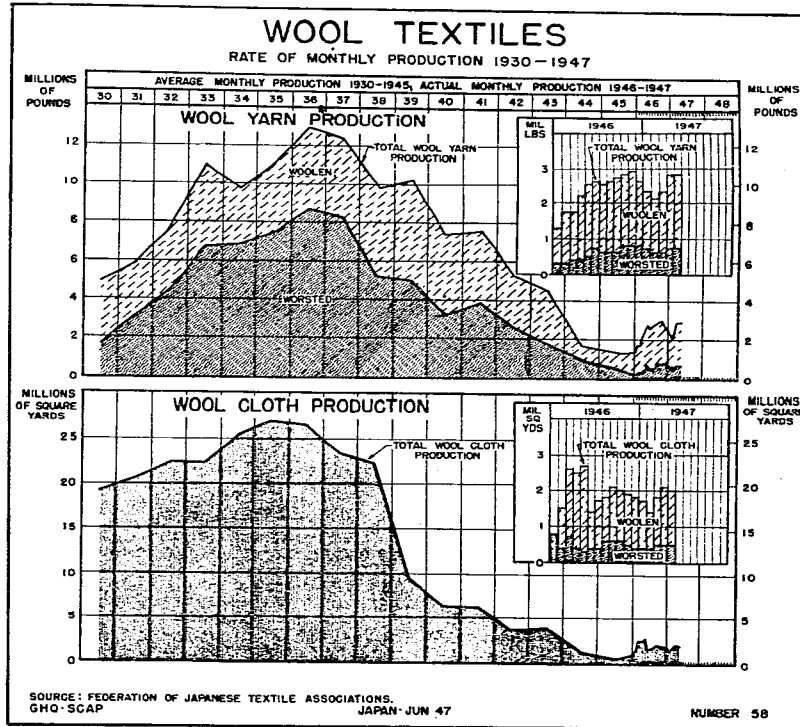
26. May production of woolen yarn was 2,106,000 pounds, a gain of 33,000 pounds over April, and worsted production was 677,000 pounds compared with 675,000 pounds in April, as shown in chart at top of facing page.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
<b>Woolen</b>		
Spinners	2,772	3,213
Weavers	1,501	1,440
<b>Worsted</b>		
Spinners	1,916	1,930
Weavers	374	522

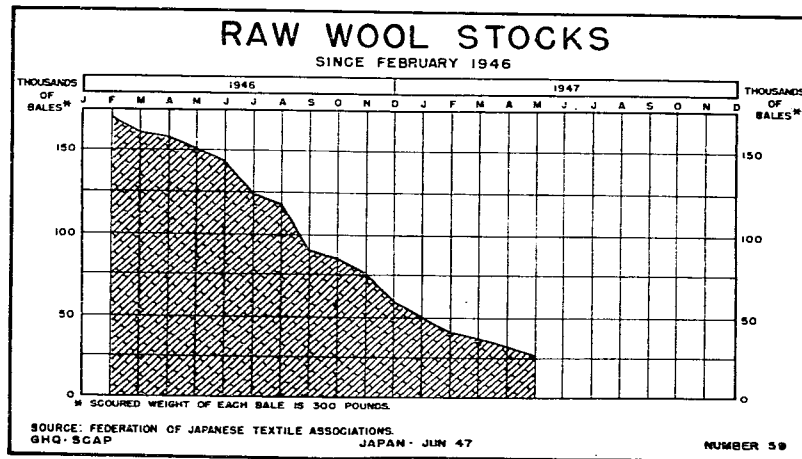
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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**Wool Stocks**

27. Raw wool stocks continued to decline as no new stocks were received during May.



**Weaving**

28. Production of woolen fabrics amounted to 1,539,000 square yards in May compared with 1,587,000 (revised) in April, while

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output of worsted fabric was 465,000 yards compared with April's 515,000 (revised). The lag in the export weaving program was chiefly responsible for this reduction in output.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Mills		
Woolen	3,071	3,523
Worsted	988	998
Distributing agency		
Receipts	1,658	900
Distribution	248	2,018
Month-end stocks	2,812	1,694

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

Machinery

29. Small increases were made in installed, operable and operating wool cards but there were reductions in the number of installed and operating worsted spindles and operating looms.

**SPINNING MACHINERY**

	<u>Wool Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Installed	442	447	413,197	410,618
Operable	414	422	357,329	362,158
Operating a/	264	269	100,848	97,271

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

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Installed	10,823	10,994
Operable	10,469	10,709
Operating	3,865	3,854

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND EAST FIBERS

New Ramie Processing Method

30. As an improvement over present methods of decorticating and retting ramie a Japanese scientist in Kyoto University has

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developed a process by which the stems are inoculated with a pure strain of yeast isolated from the ramie plant itself and left to rot for four days. The bark is then washed off and the fiber is ready for immediate use. This process gives an exceptionally fine product.

Spinning and Twisting

31. Increased receipts of raw materials permitted expanded production of flax and jute yarns and rope in May while ramie yarn production decreased because of a shortage of raw materials.

YARN AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Stocks	
	April	May	30 April	31 May
Flax	977	1,015	2,609	2,637
Ramie	389	318	829	917
Jute	137	204	251	297
Rope	2,056	2,223	1,712	1,897
Cord	5	5	0	0
Fish-net twine	318	285	161	156

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

32. The first shipments of soft hemp received from the United States were distributed to cordage mills and other consumers in May.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Consumed	Stocks
	30 April	May	May	31 May
Sisal	390	18	153	255
Jute	1,438	79	112	1,405
Ramie	175	98	85	188
Flax	5,594	2,920	1,866	6,648
Hemp				
Domestic	5,247	771	991	5,027
Manchurian	1,240	122	313	1,049
Manila	533	35	162	406
American	0	143	1	142
Maolan <sup>a/</sup>	966	946	866	1,046
Bamboo	443	49	93	399

<sup>a/</sup> New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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Weaving

33. The largest gains in fabric production were in linen weaving.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Stocks	
	April	May	30 April	31 May
Flax	1,314	1,496	2,135	2,365
Ramie and hemp	385	378	764 a/	700
Jute	28	29	16	16

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Other Products

34. Production of oakum was 24,000 pounds in May, an increase of 4,000 over April. By the end of May mills had accumulated stocks of 10,283 pounds compared with 2,233 on 30 April.

35. Production of linen fire hose increased from 35,000 pounds in April to 36,000 in May. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 75,000 pounds compared with 61,000 (revised) at the end of April.

Machinery

36. The increases in yarn and fabric production were accompanied by similar increases in operating machinery.

MACHINERY

	Spindles		Locms	
	April	May	April	May
Flax	40,942	44,547	2,785 a/	2,739 a/
Ramie and hemp	22,037	18,755	-	-
Jute	2,454	3,358	27	33

a/ Includes ramie and hemp.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Spinning

37. Production of throstle-spun yarn in May was 610,000 pounds, a 26-percent gain over April, while reprocessed yarns dropped from 41,000 pounds in April to 37,000 in May.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	755	829
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	116	109
Cotton spinners	140	21
Spun-rayon spinners	28	26
Others		
Spinners	561	260
Independent weavers	103	7

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

38. The production trend in throstle weaving followed spinning with an increase from 423,000 square yards in April to 559,000 in May.

39. Independent weavers cut down sharply on reprocessed fabric production in order to utilize a larger portion of their facilities for weaving export cotton goods with the result that production dropped from 226,000 square yards in April to 70,000 in May.

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

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Throstle	591	777
Reprocessed	277	182
Others (mixed fabrics)	474	393

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

40. No new spindles were installed but there were increases in both operable and operating spindles.

**THROSTLE SPINDLES**

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	975,242	982,404
Operating	828,214	831,798

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Garments

41. Knit goods production was accelerated in May by the export manufacturing program, the largest single item of which was 279,301 dozen singlets knit for export.

KNIT GARMENTS PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of dozen)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	April	30 April	May	May	31 May
Underwear	223	261	349	296	314
Outerwear	20	32	22	13	41
Gloves (pair)	90 a/	127	76	24	179
Hosiery (pair)	228	1,013	240	126	1,127

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in Process	Stocks
	30 April	May	May	31 May
Cotton	953	2,021	1,552	1,422
Mixed cotton	92	19	34	77
Rayon (filament)	790	107	182	715
Spun rayon	106 a/	38	45	99
Raw silk	133	2	28	107
Woolen	780	137	263	654
Others	109 a/	74	49	134

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabrics

42. As larger supplies of yarn have become available for export manufacture, the knit fabric section of the industry has assumed greater importance.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Distribution	Stocks
	April	30 April	May	May	31 May
Cotton	616	320	1,084	961	443
Rayon					
(filament)	23	103	19	25	97
Spun rayon	44	134	21	21	134
Silk (filament)	3	12	5	8	9
Spun silk	15	12	14	11	15
Wool	45	83	34	35	82
All others	12	32	29	24	37

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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### Machinery

43. The knitting industry continued to rehabilitate machinery in anticipation of larger export manufacturing programs but the increase in operating machines was slight and a decrease was reported in warp-fabric and power-operated machines.

#### KNITTING MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	94	85
Circular	9,862	9,930	2,698	3,065
Flat	10,925	10,926	3,041	3,061
Glove				
Flat	15,961	16,736	2,182	2,239
Hosiery				
Circular	9,599	10,043	4,007	4,077
Full fashioned	1,855	1,855	1,171	1,170
Sewing machines				
Foot operated	199	219	53	53
Power operated	9,349	9,631	4,363	4,343

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

44. Although there was an increase of 70 percent in tabi production over April and a 122-percent increase in unwadded bedding resulting from the release of unexportable narrow-width silk fabric, the general trend in clothing production was downward in May

#### PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES (thousands)

	<u>Production April</u>	<u>Production May</u>	<u>Deliveries May</u>
Japanese ready-made clothing	265	112	112
Western-style ready-made clothing			
Children's	935	500	499
Women's	70	62	62
Men's	519	403	403
Elementary-school uniforms	361	419	350
Secondary-school uniforms	92	148	148
Work clothing	1,027	956	956
Official uniforms	0	4	4
Underwear	1,083	712	712
Tabi (pair)	1,614	2,741	2,741
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	56	62	59
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	46	102	72
Mosquito nets	111	81	56
Hats and caps	109	95	2
Others	510	260	255

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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**CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in Process	Stocks
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Cotton	12,722 a/	3,014	4,525	11,211
Rayon (filament)	2,580	1,924	1,306	3,198
Spun rayon	7,021	3,012	2,870	7,163
Silk (filament)	2,873	93	207	2,759
Linen	2,607	1,294	1,560	2,341
Woolen	2,788	644	812	2,620
Worsted	773	122	330	565
Reprocessed	359	150	84	425
Others	33 a/	43	54	22

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**MACHINERY**

	Operable		Operating	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Electric cutters	4,743	4,790	3,112	3,130
Sewing machines				
Foot	38,222	38,799	28,089	28,735
Power	110,672	112,432	80,772	79,586

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**SUNDRY GOODS**

45. Fish netting production continued to increase, depleting manila yarn stocks. Most other production slackened because of a shortage of yarn and dyestuffs throughout the sundry goods industries.

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

	Production	Stocks	Production	Distribution	Stocks
	<u>April</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Fish netting					
Cotton a/	1,997	862	2,225	2,065	1,022
Manila	149	113	134	166	81
Silk	7	6	8	8	6
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	355	2,259	357	215	2,401
Mixed cotton	0	10 b/	0	1	9
Silk	42	344	15	79	280
Rayon	11	43	26	32	37
Braid	80	191	78	63	206
Fringe	3	73	2	15	60
Tape	104	427	98	136	389
Twine and net	47	44	37	43	38
Lace	8	99	11	17	93

a/ Including twine.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 May</u>
Cotton				
Pure	5,446	2,626	2,617	5,455
Mixed	377	0	26	351
Raw silk	563	10	61 <sup>a/</sup>	512
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	711	61	98	674
Spun rayon	111	4	11	104
Reprocessed	4	0	1	3
Throstle	40	20	15	45
Manila hemp	84	106	132	58
Others	31	0	0	31

<sup>a/</sup> 17,057 pounds of raw silk delivered to weavers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

46. The quantity of cotton fabrics dyed and finished in May was more than double April's production as a result of the accelerated export program.

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

	<u>Processed</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Processed</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Returned</u> <u>to Client</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 May</u>
Cotton	6,087	12,377	8,232	11,502
Spun rayon	4,178	3,557	4,619	4,388
Silk	5,426	4,560	4,335	6,997
Rayon	4,886	4,595	4,551	7,301
Linen and ramie	1,269	1,456	1,392	2,305

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**MACHINERY**

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Mills reporting	221	232
Mills operating	170	169
Machines operating		
Boilers	286	283
Tenters	261	259
Driers	374	394
Printers	23	26
Napping machines	105	105

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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SECTION 6  
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation. . . . .	1
Rail Transportation . . . . .	2
Water Transportation. . . . .	4
Electric Power. . . . .	7
Gas Industry. . . . .	16

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of trucks and buses increased during May but the operating ratio remained 64.8 percent for lack of fuel, tires and parts.

A total of 3,172 surplus U. S. trucks and 728 trailers had been distributed to the Japanese Government by 31 May.

MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY

	<u>Trucks</u>		<u>Buses</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Operable	51,378	52,105	7,604	7,905
Deadlined	<u>27,571</u>	<u>28,302</u>	<u>4,422</u>	<u>4,151</u>
Total	78,949	80,407	12,026	12,056

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

2. A total of 292,919,131 passengers were carried on government railways in May, an increase of 14,755,464 over April.

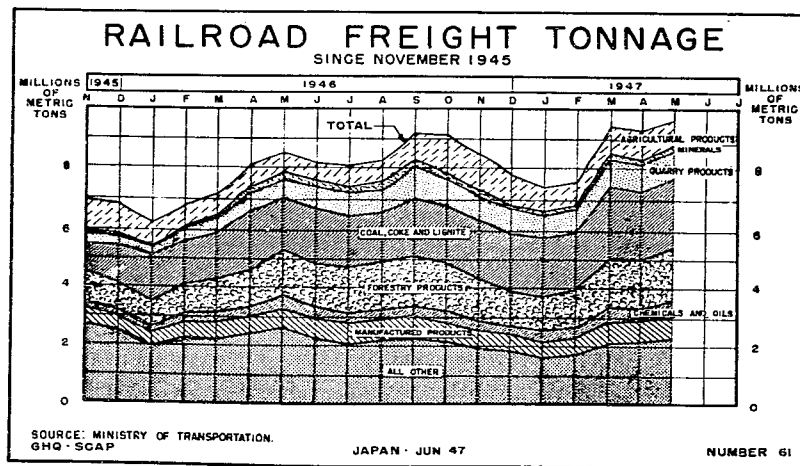
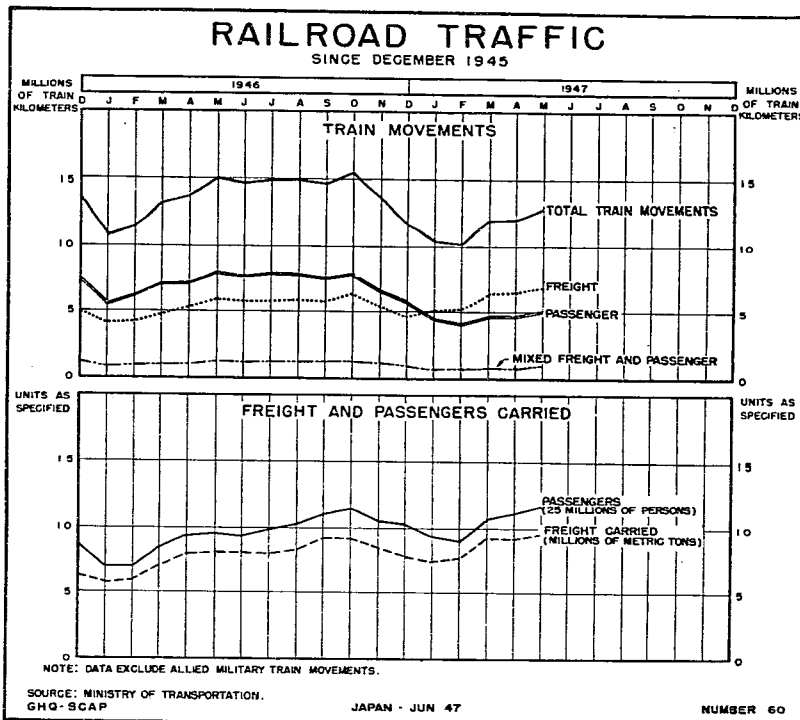
Total train kilometers operated in May increased to 12,819,700 from the April figure of 11,966,220. See first chart on following page.

3. Railway freight tonnage handled, shown on the second chart on next page, increased by 364,600 metric tons to 9,553,100 in May

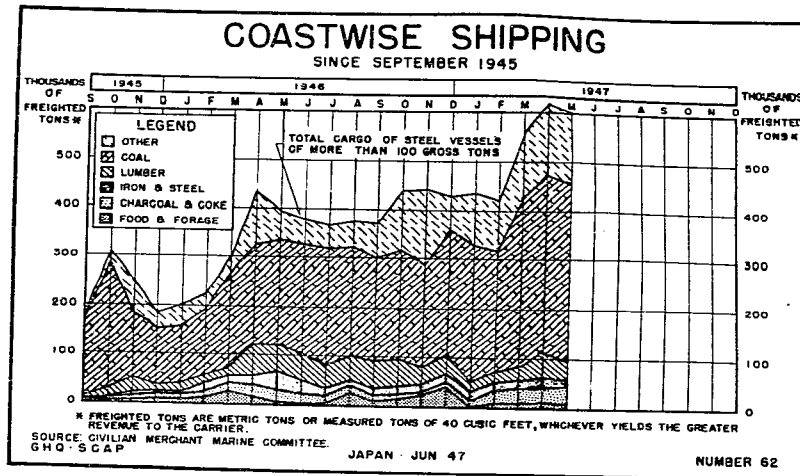
WATER TRANSPORTATION

4. Tonnage carried in coastwise merchant shipping in steel vessels of more than 100 gross tons decreased to 603,233 freight tons in May. Note the chart at top of page 141.





5. Cargo carried during April in coastal trade in wooden vessels of less than 100 gross tons was higher than cargo carried in larger vessels.



#### COASTAL CARGO CARRIED (freight tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Steel ships	618,235	603,233
Wooden vessels		
More than 100 gross tons	495,356	551,984
Less than 100 gross tons	<u>1,129,769</u>	-
Total	2,243,360	-

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

6. Shipments to China during May decreased to 22,975 metric tons from the April total of 32,897. Shipments to Korea increased from 82,729 metric tons to 136,117.

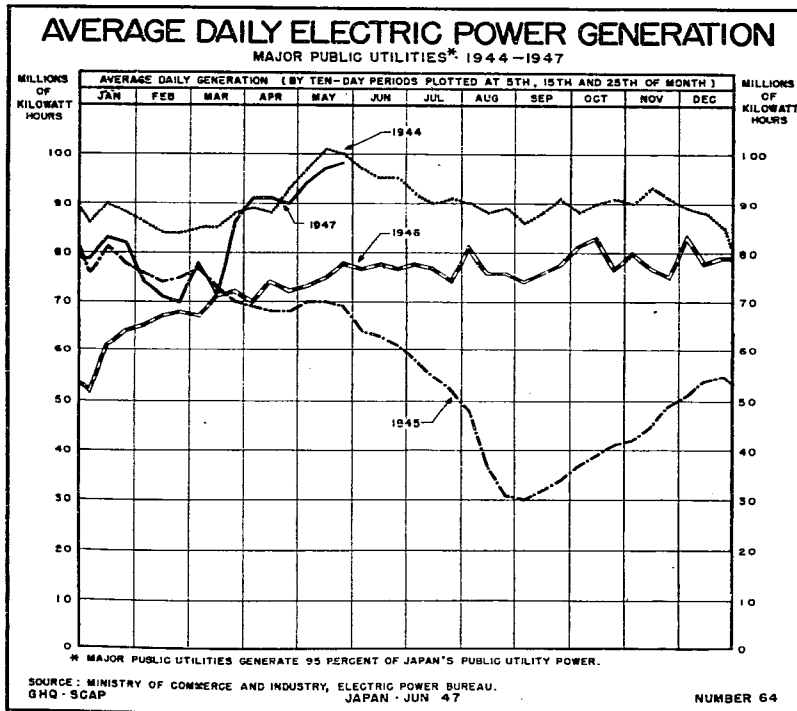
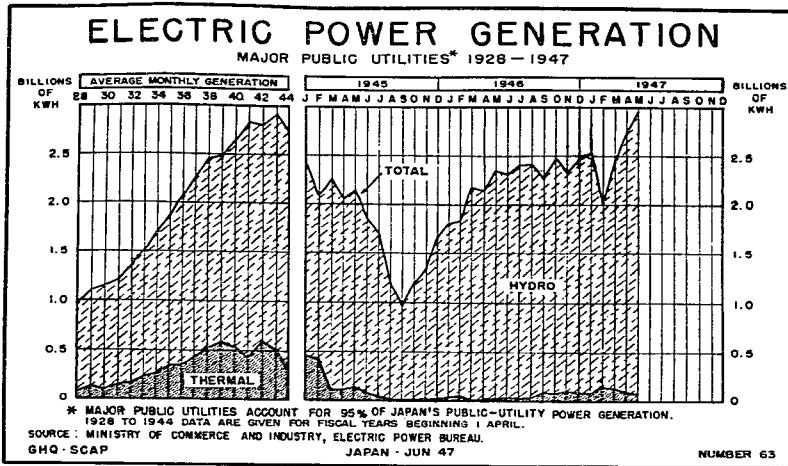
#### ELECTRIC POWER

7. The total electric power generated in May was 2,988,794,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 260,614,000 or 9.5 percent over April.

Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,914,332,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for 74,462,000. See first chart on the following page.

#### Hydroelectric Generation

8. Average daily hydroelectric production was 94,010,000 kilowatt hours. The equivalent of 5,200,000 kilowatt hours of water daily was spilled away as surplus due to inadequate equipment. Due to waterway troubles 18 hydroelectric plants with a total rated capacity of 72,310 kilowatts stopped operation during May. Of these 18 plants 10, with a capacity of 23,350 kilowatts, were only partially shut down. Three hydroelectric plants were repaired, adding 18,250 kilowatts to capacity. See second chart on following page.



9. The stream flow available during May at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric power plants was seven percent over the average flow for the same period during the last 10 years.

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

	<u>May</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	111	112	99
Tohoku	151	136	111
Kanto	1,200	1,132	106
Kansai	1,597	1,488	107
Chugoku	154	129	119
Shikoku	120	104	115
Kyushu	<u>195</u>	<u>187</u>	104
Total	3,528	3,288	107

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

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

Thermal Generation

10. Average daily thermal power production during May was only 2,403,000 kilowatt hours. Additional steam capacity was not utilized because of lack of coal, lack of repairs and maintenance, war damage to plants or conservation of coal during the rainy season.

11. Power restrictions during May were applied only to Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu where the hydroelectric generation was below normal because of equipment failure.

MAXIMUM POWER RESTRICTIONS <sup>a/</sup>

May  
(percent of July-September average consumption)

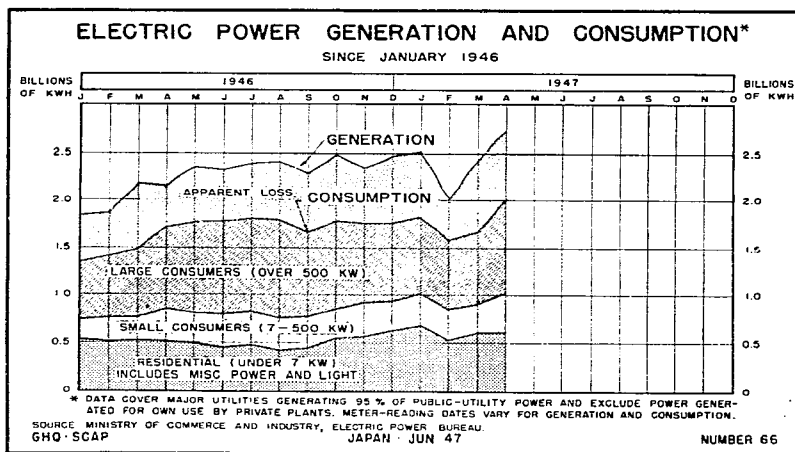
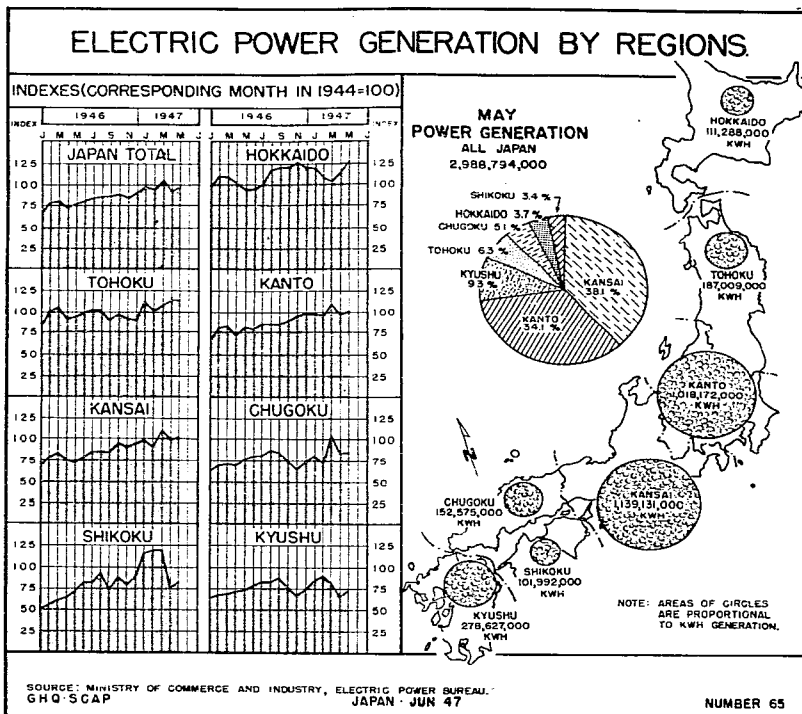
	<u>Essential Public Use and Coal Mining</u>	<u>Industrial</u>		<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Japanese Households</u>
		<u>Essential</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Chugoku	-	10	30	20	20
Shikoku	-	10	30	20	20
Kyushu	10	20	50	20	20

<sup>a/</sup> Electric boilers totally restricted in all districts except Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto and Kansai, which had no power restrictions.

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

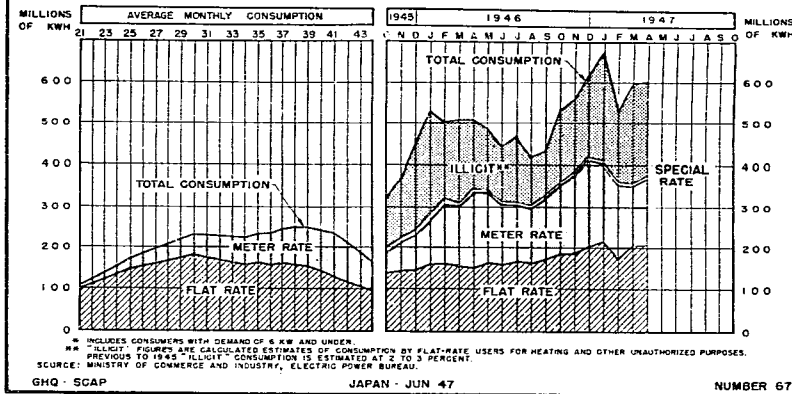
12. The manufacturing districts of Kanto and Kansai accounted for 2,157,303,000 kilowatt hours of the total production, an increase of 171,192,000 over April's production in these districts, as shown in the first chart on the following page.

13. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 987,000,000 kilowatt hours of the total April consumption of 2,001,000,000 kilowatt hours. Note the second chart on next page.



14. April consumption of electric power by residential users increased to 603,000,000 kilowatt hours from the March level of 597,000,000.

**ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION BY RESIDENTIAL USERS\***  
1921-1947



**Plant Construction**

15. Fourteen hydroelectric projects and one waterway project having a capacity of 208,300 kilowatts were under construction during May.

**GAS INDUSTRY**

16. The average daily amount of gas produced in May was 1,348,459 cubic meters, 37 percent of plant capacity.

17. In Akita, Chiba, Niigata and Nagano the average daily natural gas production was 27,526 cubic meters, 2.04 percent of Japan's total gas production, as shown on the chart, next page.

18. Average daily gas consumption was 515,149 cubic meters domestically, 295,758 industrially, 128,187 for Occupation Forces' requirements and 20,055 in gas works. The total of 959,149 cubic meters represented an increase of 9,274 cubic meters over April daily consumption.

19. The gas industry was allocated 106,820 tons of coal for June operations, of which 37,450 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product and 6,300 tons for emergency reserve stockpiles.

**COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS**  
May  
(metric tons)

Allocation	100,000 a/
Stock on hand 30 April	12,953
Deliveries	69,529
Consumption	88,898
Stock on hand 31 May	13,584

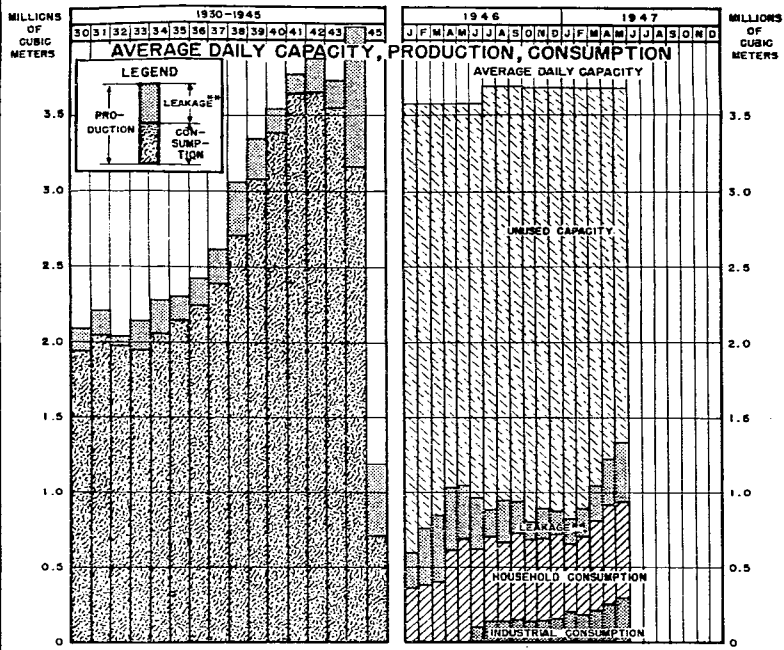
a/ Thirty thousand tons for manufacturing coke with gas as a by-product.

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

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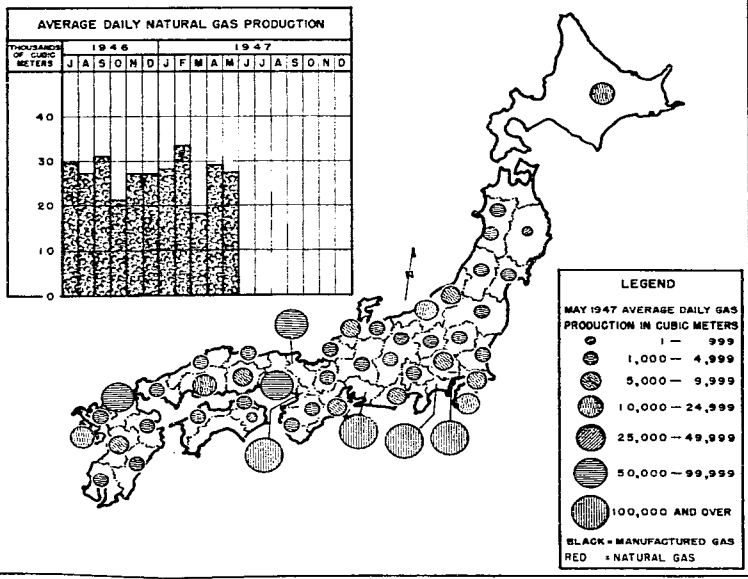
# GAS INDUSTRY\*

1930-1947



## MAY 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 · JUN 47 NUMBER 68

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20. Apparent loss through distribution leakage amounted to approximately 28.4 percent in May.

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SECTION 7

COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration. . . . .	1
Wire. . . . .	5
Radio . . . . .	7
Postal Services . . . . .	12
Construction and Rehabilitation . . . . .	16
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply. . . . .	21
Personnel . . . . .	28
Financial Operations. . . . .	30
Research and Development. . . . .	32

ADMINISTRATION

Revised Laws

1. The Ministry of Communications' Temporary Legal Committee was reorganized 6 June into two divisions, one of which will handle postal matters exclusively.

Liquidation of International Telecommunications Company

2. The Ministry of Communications established a temporary International Telecommunications Facilities Division on 25 May to take over construction and maintenance of all telecommunications facilities previously operated by the International Telecommunications Company.

Engineering services for the Company's facilities will be performed by a Telecommunications Facilities Office, established by the Ministry on 6 June.

3. Two hundred employees of the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company transferred on 6 June to the Ministry of Communications. Other employees will remain with the Company for about two months until present contracts are fulfilled.

4. Late in May the Ministry of Communications completed a plan for assuming ownership and operation of the estimated 176,460 telephones now maintained by the Japan Telephone Equipment Company. The Company's employees have been offered positions under the Ministry.

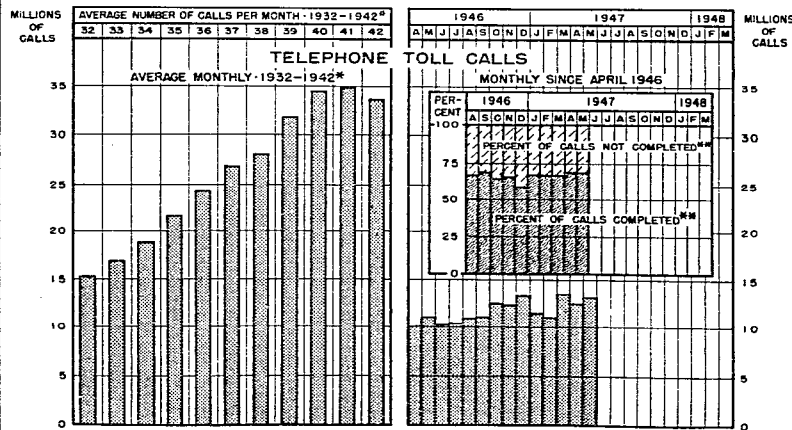
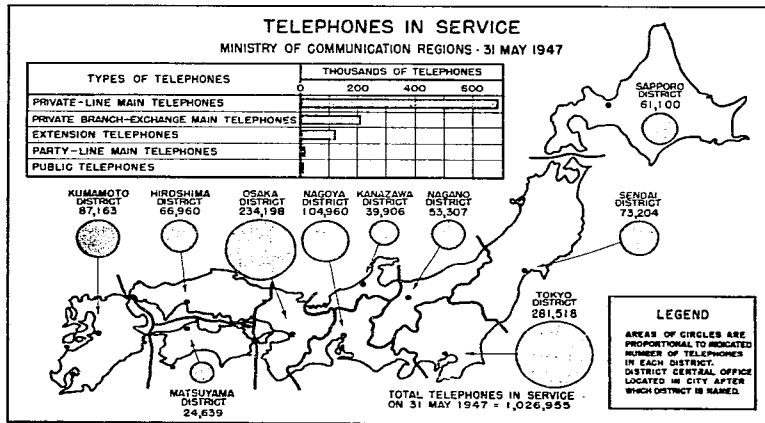
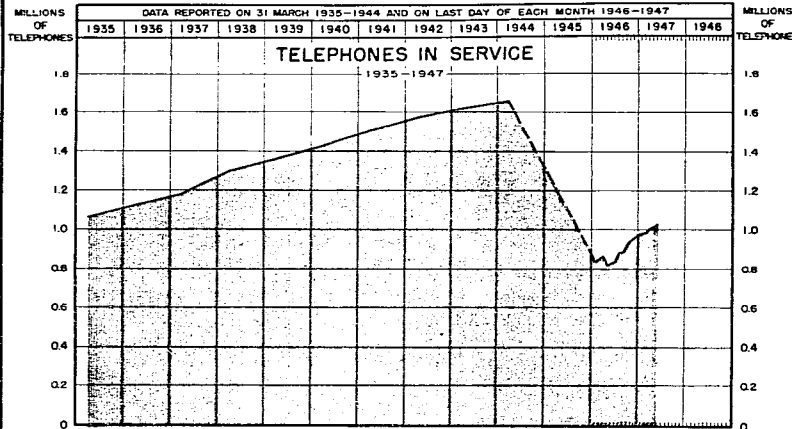
WIRE

Domestic Telephone

5. Nearly 14,000 telephones were put into service in May, continuing the steady increase of the past year.

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# TELEPHONE SERVICE



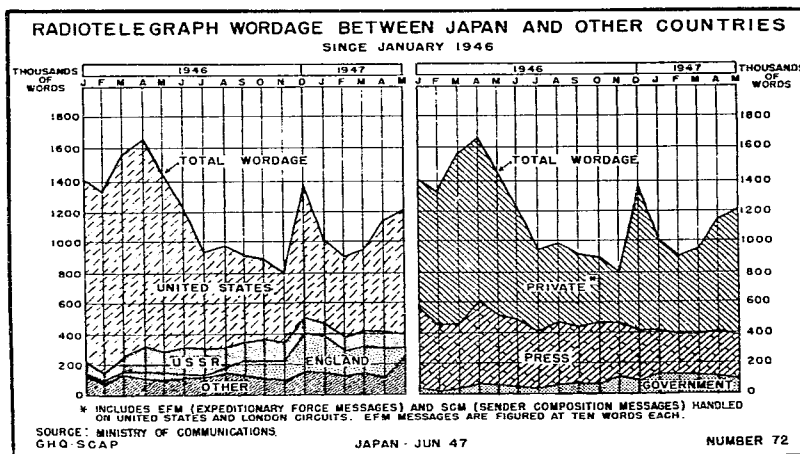
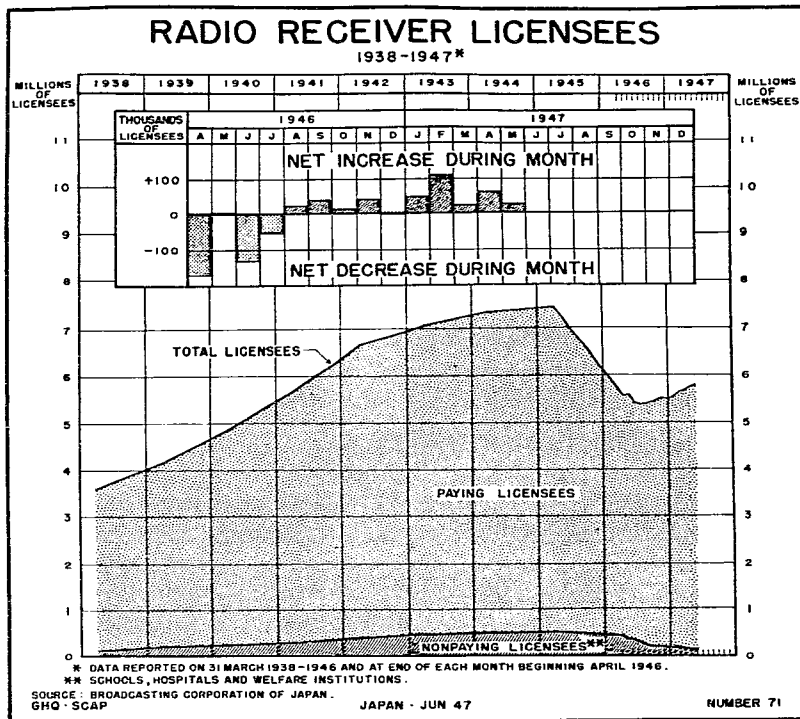
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
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JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 69

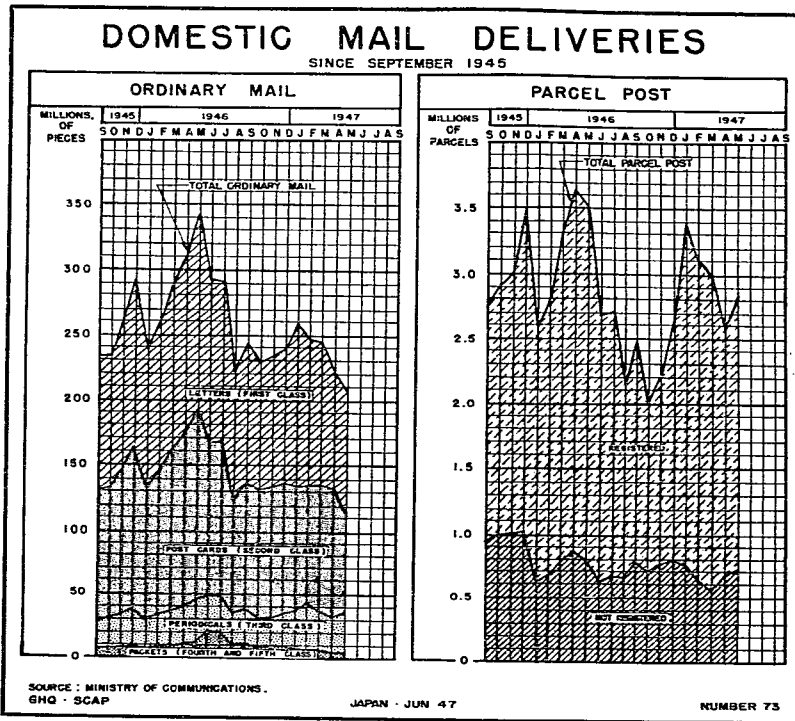
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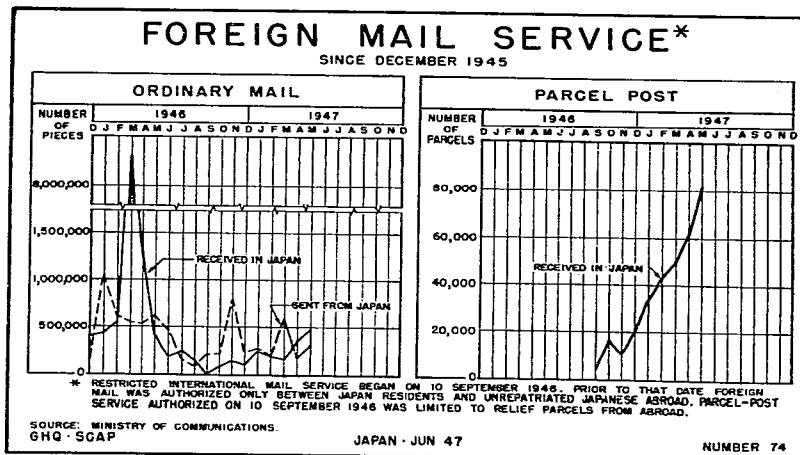


#### POSTAL SERVICES

12. The volume of domestic letter mail decreased nearly seven percent in May. The chief drop was in second-class mail, widely used in the recent political campaign.

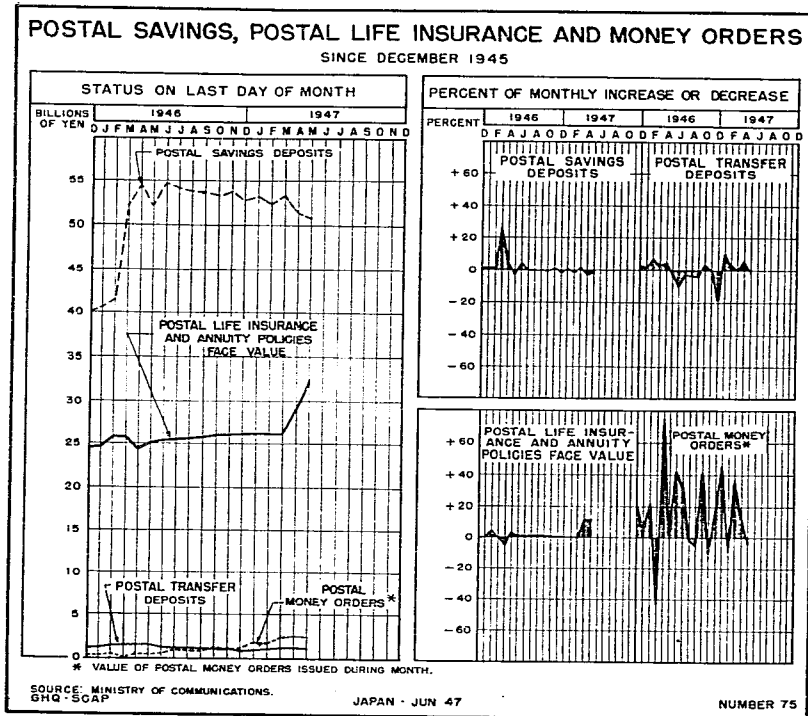


13. The number of gift parcels coming from abroad continued to increase in May, being 31 percent greater than in April.



14. There were 556 ordinary and 13,156 special post offices operating on 31 May, an increase of 11 special post offices during the month.

15. The face value of postal life insurance and annuities increased 11 percent in May while postal savings deposits declined slightly.



#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

##### Telephone and Telegraph

16. Work continued on the Tokyo telecommunications line set up for joint use by government agencies. Work began on another joint line in the Kumagoma exchange area.

17. On 1 June 70 kilometers of eight-pair submarine cable were laid in the Tsugaru Straits between Ishizuki, Honshu, and Tobetsu, Hokkaido.

##### Postal

18. Six additional railway mail cars were put into use during May on the Tohoku, Joban and Ou lines.

During May 25 trucks were charged off as fully depreciated and 16 were acquired. Seventy former U. S. Army trucks were allocated to the postal system but have not yet been received.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Carried on records	733	733	828	819	33,360	33,360
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	179	164	156	158	9,121	9,864
In actual use	485	491	672	661	24,239	23,496
Additional needed	0	0	172	183	7,511	8,744
Total required	485	491	844	844	31,750	32,240

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

19. The increase in bicycle requirements was caused by restoration of service curtailed during the war. The number of bicycles reported as in actual use does not include 3,161 rented from individuals at ¥ 35 per month.

20. During May a dormitory for post-office employees, a combination workroom-dormitory and a clinic formerly classed as "less than 50 percent complete" were completed or nearly completed. Of the current construction program one Postal Savings Branch remains less than 50 percent complete.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

21. Communications equipment manufacturers received 14 percent more coal in May than in April.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES  
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
April	7,500	6,500	87
May	8,000	7,400	93
June	8,500	-	-
July	8,500	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

In addition to the above coal 1,500 metric tons of lignite were available to manufacturers as a "filler."

Wire Equipment

22. Telephone-set production declined about seven percent during May but production of other wire equipment generally increased.

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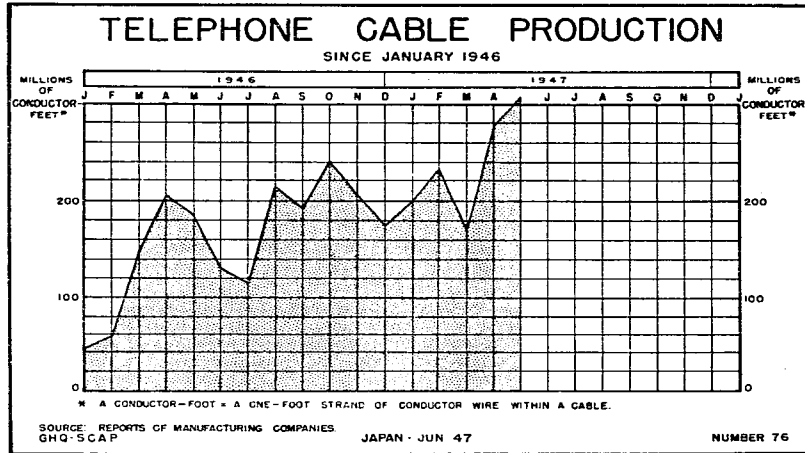


WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Telephone sets	26,715	24,734
Automatic switch units	4,403	4,665
Manual switchboards	220	320
Carrier systems	67	103
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	13,202	16,317

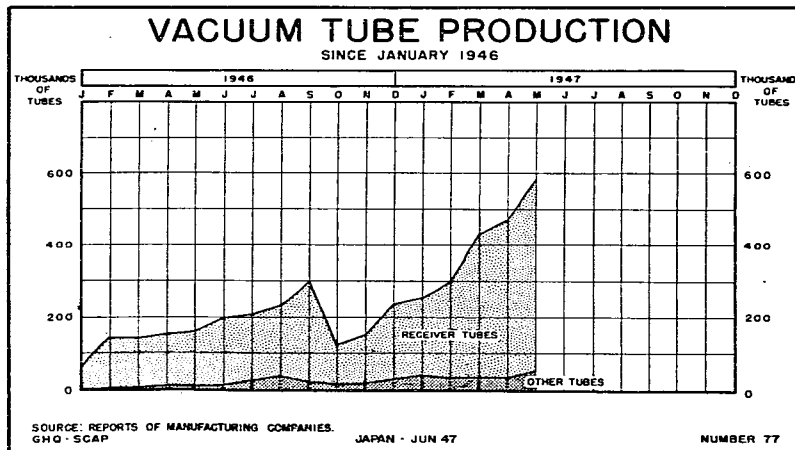
SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

23. Cable production, measured in conductor-feet, increased about 12 percent in May, and cable length increased from 1,109,000 to 1,975,000 feet. Increased manufacture of larger cable was made possible by increased coal and insulating paper deliveries.



Radio Equipment

24. Receiver tube production increased 23 percent in May.



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25. The higher tube production permitted a 64-percent increase in allocation of tubes for receiver repairs.

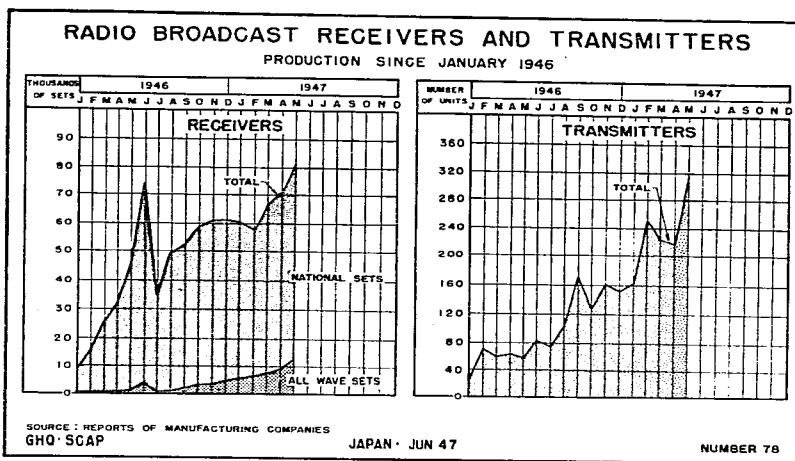
RECEIVER TUBE ALLOCATIONS

	April	May	Percentage	
			April	May
New equipment	270,000	270,000	64.8	54.1
Replacements	127,921	209,021	30.7	41.9
Operations <sup>a/</sup>	18,750	20,000	4.5	4.0
Total	416,671	499,021	100.0	100.0

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

SOURCE: Communications Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

26. Radio receiver production increased 16 percent in May. Included are 20,000 battery sets for Korea.



27. May production of radio parts decreased due to the difficulty small manufacturers had in obtaining raw materials.

RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION (thousands)

	April	May
Condensers	1,918	1,901
Resistors	1,802	1,428
Transformers	113	209
Speakers	146	156
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	19,397	16,901

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

PERSONNEL

28. Average weekly absenteeism in 92 offices throughout Japan declined from 5.4 percent during early March to 3.1 percent during early June.

29. The number of postal employees did not change in May.

NUMBER OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES  
31 May

	<u>Second Class</u>	<u>Third Class</u>	<u>Quasi-classified a/</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>	<u>Total</u>
Postal Bureau	217	23,607	21,843	54,172	99,839
Postal Savings Bureau	1	9,389	1,704	33,076	44,170
Postal Life Insurance Bureau	0	5,076	4,525	33,634	43,235
Postal Savings Branches	40	5,744	12	17,396	23,192
Life Insurance Branches	<u>48</u>	<u>2,988</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3,533</u>	<u>6,594</u>
Total	306	46,804	28,109	141,811	217,030

a/ Persons receiving the same treatment as classified employees, whose number is fixed by law.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

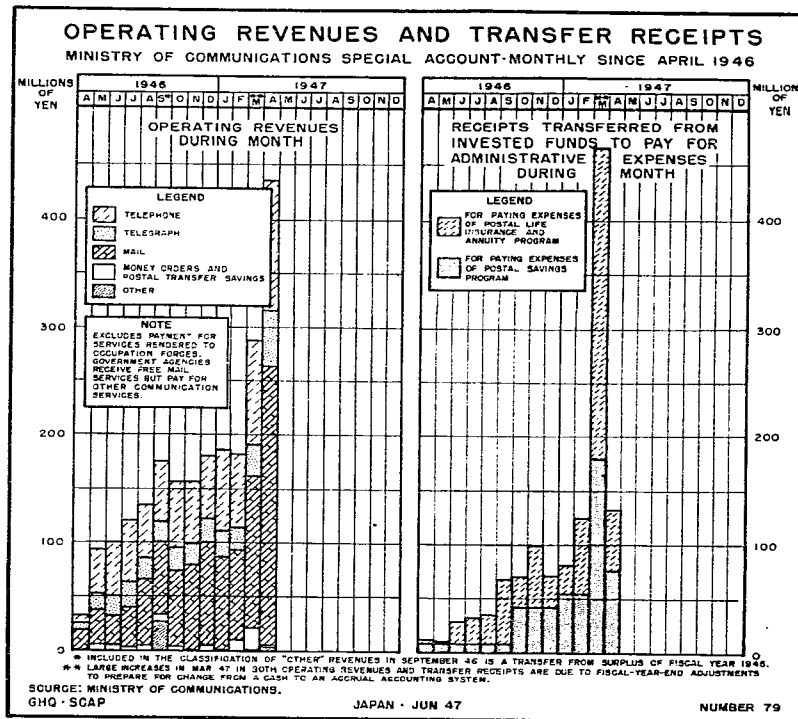
30. Construction expenditures approximately tripled during the first quarter of 1947. Nearly 90 percent of this was spent on telecommunications rehabilitation.

CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Reconstruction</u>	<u>Total</u>
October-December 1945	16,471	18,062	34,533
January-March 1946	22,429	26,435	48,864
April-June 1946	15,158	14,111	29,269
July-September 1946	25,319	100,478	125,797
October-December 1946	79,259	244,371	323,630
January-March 1947	<u>294,231</u>	<u>755,692</u>	<u>1,049,923</u>
Total	452,867	1,159,149	1,612,016

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

31. Operating revenues of the Ministry of Communications increased 51 percent in April due to rate increases. Receipts for Postal Savings operations and Postal Life Insurance and Life Annuities declined from March when accounts were adjusted at the end of the fiscal year.



#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

32. Government- and industry-operated communications laboratories worked on 731 projects, mostly pertaining to radio communications, during the last six months of 1946.

#### RESEARCH PROJECTS July-December 1946

<u>Type of Research</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Radio	152
Materials	125
Basic studies a/	116
Vacuum tubes	114
Apparatus units	80
Telephone circuits and equipment	34
Wires and cables	29
Wire transmission systems	29
Telegraphy (including facsimile)	23
Power equipment for communications	20
Television	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>731</b>

a/ Many basic studies pertain to radio, as for example the study of the ionosphere.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications and Manufacturers' reports.



SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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Labor and Employer Organizations. . . . .	7
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LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

1. In response to growing demands from labor and other organizations for greater participation in formulating important legislation the Cabinet on 10 June appointed a committee representing all major groups affected including the labor federations, prominent women's organizations, private employers, nonpartisan experts in social insurance and government labor bureaus to draft the Labor Ministry Bill.

A committee with comparable membership was appointed to complete preparation of the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law

2. Implementation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law was deferred pending enforcement of the Labor Standards Law.

In order to concentrate workmen's compensation administration within the Government, the Ministry of Welfare decided to dissolve the Contractors' Welfare Society, an employers' organization which since 1936 had administered payment of workmen's compensation benefits from an annual government grant.

Labor Standards Law

3. Sites were selected for more than 300 local branches of the prefectural Labor Standards Offices in preparation for promulgation of the Labor Standards Law. By 30 June chiefs had been appointed for all prefectural offices and for most of the sections in the national Labor Standards Bureau.

4. Conferences with local labor and employer representatives were held by prefectural Labor Standards Offices to publicize and interpret the new Law.

Labor Policies of the National Diet

5. Of particular significance for labor among measures called

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for in the eight-point Cabinet economic program were the following:

- (1) Wage stabilization on a flexible cost-of-living basis predicated upon improvements in official price and food distribution policies.
- (2) Encouragement of incentive wage systems as a means of raising labor productivity.
- (3) Gradual shifting of surplus labor employed by Government and private industry into export and other expanding industries by means of enlarged employment security and vocational training programs.
- (4) Prompt establishment of an unemployment insurance system and expansion of the public works program to absorb more unemployed persons.
- (5) Labor-management implementation of government policies through the Economic Reconstruction Council.

In announcing the program the Prime Minister stressed that it was conditional "most of all" upon "the unstinting labor of working people" and asked full support by organized labor. Similar statements were made by Cabinet members including the Minister of Commerce and Industry who, upon strong union objection to the projected bill for state control of coal mines, traveled to Hokkaido to promote "understanding" among coal miners of the projected legislation and other Cabinet policies.

6. Labor and employer reaction to the Cabinet economic program ranged from pledges of "fullest cooperation" by the Federation of Economic Organizations and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions to observation by a National Congress of Industrial Unions' official that "labor's hard struggles for the past 30 years did not end with formation of the Katayama Cabinet."

At meetings with the Prime Minister and Cabinet members on 13, 14 and 19 June both labor and employer representatives commented on "lack of clarity" in the economic program and stressed the need for respecting labor initiative in formulation and execution of reconstruction measures. The Economic Reconstruction Council in particular emphasized its independence from government influence.

#### LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

##### Economic Reconstruction Council

7. The labor-management Economic Reconstruction Council continued to participate in the nationwide movement for price reduction, initiated by retailers in April and carried forward with wide labor support during May. The Council on 21 June sponsored a national rally for food policy reform.

8. The Coal Industry Reconstruction Council appointed a committee on 7 June to formulate a concrete program for increasing coal production, based on May surveys of factors impeding production.

Chief obstacles found in the surveys were poor housing and working conditions, delays in the delivery of supplementary food and clothing rations, "unintelligent" supervision and departure of large numbers of workers for seasonal employment in farming and fishing.

On the basis of the surveys' findings the Council defeated a proposal to increase coal miners' daily working hours from eight to nine.

9. The Textile Industry Reconstruction Council, meeting on 29-30 May, adopted a plan for industry-wide wage increases ranging from 40 to 50 percent and based on an eight-hour day with overtime generally not to exceed one-half hour daily. The Council also voted to establish a committee for study and improvement of production techniques in the industry.

#### Labor Federations

10. Officers of the National Congress of Industrial Unions conducted a series of regional conferences with affiliated unions to "stimulate rank-and-file criticism" of the Congress' past policies and current leadership in preparation for the Congress' July convention.

11. The Central Executive Committee of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions meeting on 29-30 May recommended that the Federation direct future efforts toward unification of labor groups around a broad program for economic recovery that would stress maximum production and avoidance of work stoppages by unions "wherever possible."

"The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions," the Central Executive Committee stated, "must lead others in showing organized labor the correct way to direct the labor movement."

#### Labor Union Statistics

12. During April 1,349 unions with a total of 218,524 members were formed, indicating a renewed emphasis on organizational activity following a lull during the first three months of 1947 and bringing total union membership to 5,445,493 on 30 April.

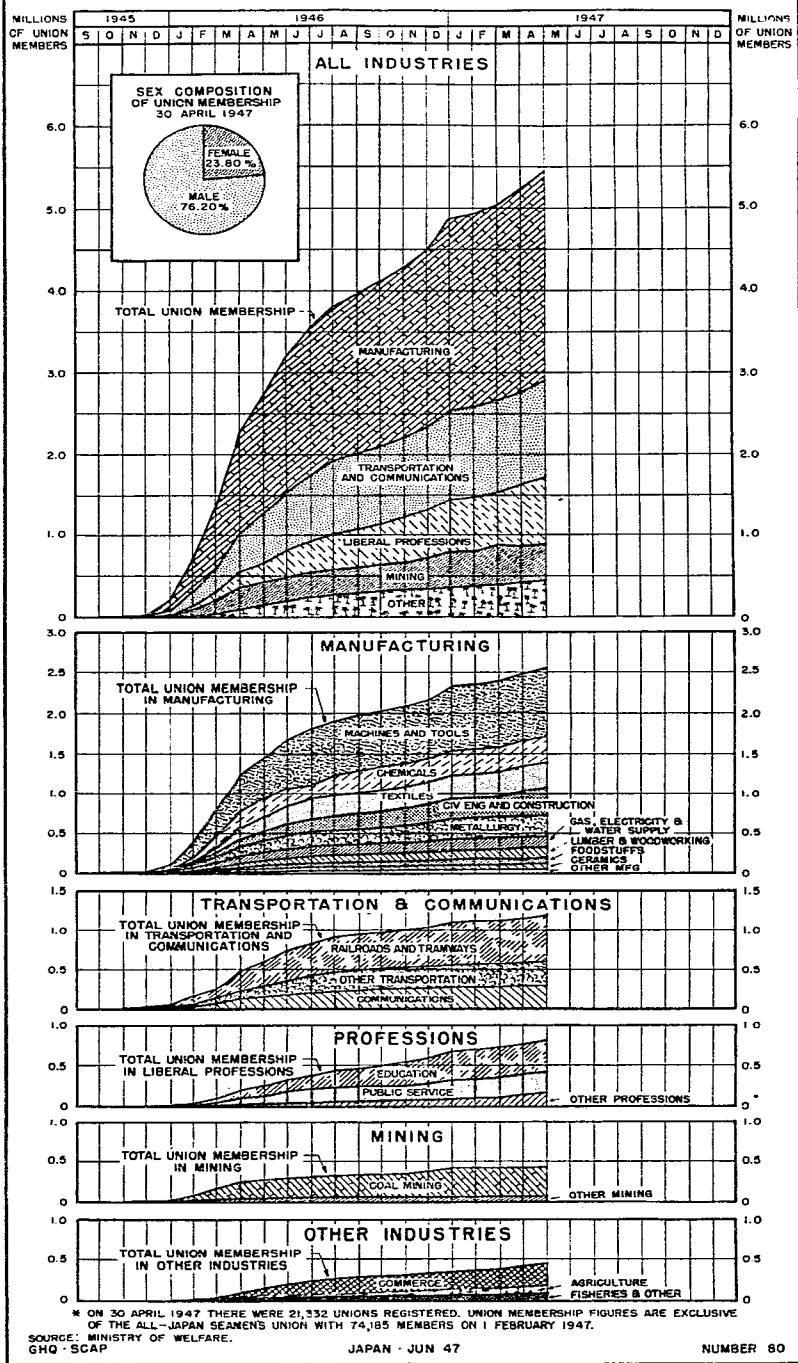
#### LABOR UNIONS <sup>a/</sup> 30 April

Industry	Unions	Membership		Total <sup>b/</sup>
		Men	Women	
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	1,138	226,446	38,427	264,873
Machines and tools	3,176	707,001	140,788	847,789
Chemicals	1,550	240,750	92,606	333,356
Gas, electricity and water supply				
Ceramics	438	125,821	13,737	142,723
Textiles	918	53,099	16,671	69,770
Lumber and woodworking	1,176	82,006	234,155	316,161
Foodstuffs	552	99,737	30,445	130,182
Printing and binding	217	51,587	25,229	76,816
Civil engineering and construction	217	22,123	10,873	32,996
Other	906	303,909	18,436	322,345
	201	14,603	7,364	21,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>1,927,082</b>	<b>628,731</b>	<b>2,558,978</b>



# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		<u>Total b/</u>
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal	239	52,819	10,907	63,726
Coal	610	306,959	53,560	360,519
Other	<u>74</u>	<u>8,207</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>10,077</u>
Total	923	367,985	66,337	434,322
<b>Transportation and communications</b>				
Railroads and tramways	524	523,207	70,353	593,560
Automobile	276	44,746	6,667	51,413
Water (inland)	118	21,938	3,024	24,962
Other	803	187,649	24,971	212,620
Communications	<u>1,211</u>	<u>199,413</u>	<u>102,470</u>	<u>306,967</u>
Total	2,932	976,953	207,485	1,189,522
Agriculture	973	78,832	18,282	97,114
Marine products	94	21,670	2,368	24,038
Commerce	1,278	169,488	89,296	258,784
<b>Education and liberal professions</b>				
Public service	1,928	203,646	65,748	270,627
Education	1,526	235,539	165,698	401,335
Other	<u>784</u>	<u>108,018</u>	<u>39,536</u>	<u>147,554</u>
Total	4,238	547,203	270,982	819,516
All other	<u>166</u>	<u>52,934</u>	<u>10,285</u>	<u>63,219</u>
Grand total	21,332	4,142,147	1,293,766	5,445,493

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excluding the All-Japan Seamen's Union which reported 74,185 members on 1 February.

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

#### Labor Union Activities

13. Conventions were held by the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union on 27 May, the All-Japan Textile Workers' Union on 26-28 May, the All-Japan Coal Miners' Union on 2-3 June, the National Council of Coal Mine Workers' Unions on 5-6 June and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union on 10-14 June.

14. The convention of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union was held in an attempt to reconcile factions opposing continued affiliation with the National Congress of Industrial Unions. At the

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### Employer Organizations

22. The Kanto Employers' Association, first and most active of the many employers' associations emerging in the postwar period, met on 17 June to evaluate progress at the end of a year's activities.

23. As part of a projected series of special reports for membership use, the Research Department of the Association completed studies of supplemental wage structures in major industries and of recent cases of unfair labor practices.

### LABOR RELATIONS

#### Labor Relations Committees

24. The Central Labor Relations Committee, which has been instrumental in the conclusion of most major agreements since January, continued to receive an increasing number of conciliation and mediation requests from both labor and management. The Committee participated in all major negotiations during June.

Pending screening under the Purge Directive of the new Committee appointed during March and April the original members appointed in March 1946 carried on the work of the Committee.

25. The First Annual Report of the Central Labor Relations Committee, issued early in June, outlined major activities and accomplishments of the Committee during the year following its establishment under the Trade-union Law in March 1946.

The Committee assisted in settlement of all major disputes occurring from March 1946 through April 1947. Of the 12 conciliation cases handled six were settled on the basis of Committee recommendations, one was returned to and subsequently settled in direct negotiation and five were under conciliation at the time of the report. Of the eight mediation cases handled four were settled in conciliation and three were under mediation at the time of the report. Work stoppage was averted in all cases.

With the exception of one strike at the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machinery Company all disputes were in negotiation at the time of referral to the Committee.

Conciliation varied in length from six days in a minor dispute of medical workers to 73 days in the Tokyo Shibaura dispute which involved a number of precedent-making issues. Mediation generally lasted from 35 to 254 days.

Demands for wage increases and union recognition were principal causes of disputes handled by the Committee. Prevalent during the first part of 1947 were disputes stemming from threatened unemployment following liquidation of the employing establishment.

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CONCILIATION CASES HANDLED BY THE CENTRAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE  
March 1946 - April 1947

Employer	Union	Workers Involved	Principal Cause of Dispute	Form of Dispute	Duration of Conciliation (days)	Result of Conciliation
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machinery Company, Ltd.	Federation of Tokyo Shibaura Unions	42,000	Unilateral discharges	Strike	73	Settled
Japanese Government	National Council of Government and Public Office Workers' Unions	83,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	22	Settled
Ministry of Home Affairs	Federated Council of Employees Unions of Public Organizations	230,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	29	Settled
Ministry of Education	All-Japan Teachers Unions' Council	338,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	29	Settled
Ministry of Education	University and College Faculty Union	20,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	6	Settled
Ministry of Welfare; Japanese Red Cross; Tuberculosis Prevention Society	National Council of Medical Workers' Unions; Japanese Red Cross Employees' Union; Tuberculosis Prevention Society Employees' Union	15,000	Threatened discharge	Negotiations	Continuing	
Japanese Government	Joint Struggle Committee of All Government and Public Office Workers' Unions	2,600,000	Wage demands Union recognition Reform of government policies	Negotiations	59	Returned to direct negotiations
Committee for Control of Closed Institutions	Housing Corporation Employees' Trade Union	5,283	Threatened discharge	Negotiations	34	Settled
Ministry of Home Affairs	Federation of Municipal Transport Workers' Unions	27,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	Continuing	
Civilian Merchant Marine Commission	Civilian Merchant Marine Commission Employees' Union	4,500	Threatened discharge	Negotiations	12	Settled
Ministry of Justice	Council of Ministry of Justice Employees' Unions	3,874	Union recognition	Negotiations	Continuing	
Federation of Metal Mine Employers	Federation of All-Japan Metal Mine Labor Unions	70,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	Continuing	

SOURCE: Annual Report of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

MEDIATION CASES HANDLED BY THE CENTRAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE  
March 1946 - April 1947

Employer	Union	Workers Involved	Principal Cause of Dispute	Form of Dispute	Duration of Mediation (days)	Result of Mediation	
Ministry of Transportation	Tokyo Council of Government Railway Workers' Unions	110,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	108	Settled	
Ten major electric power supply companies	All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union	100,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	35	Settled	
Ministry of Communications	All-Japan Communications Workers' Union	320,000	Wage demands	Union recognition	Negotiations	109	Settled
Ministry of Transportation	General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions	517,000	Wage demands	Union recognition	Negotiations	63	Settled
All-Japan Motor Express Company, Ltd.	All-Japan Motor Express Company Workers' Union	105,000	Wage demands	Contract revision	Negotiations	61	Settled
Civilian Merchant Marine Commission	Civilian Merchant Marine Commission Employees' Union	4,500	Threatened discharge	Negotiations	254	Referred to conciliation	
Federation of Private Railway Employers	General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions	93,000	Wage demands	Negotiations	Continuing		
Japan Lighter and Stevedore Contractors	All-Japan Port and Harbor Workers' Union	30,000	Wage demands	Union recognition	Negotiations	Continuing	
Ministry of Communications	International Telecommunications Workers' Union	3,000	Threatened discharge	Negotiations	Continuing		

SOURCE: First Annual Report of the Central Labor Relations Committee.

26. The Consultation Section of the Central Labor Relations Committee, established in February to avert labor disputes through informal discussion with the parties involved, gave free legal advice to 52 labor and employer representatives during the year.

Publications of the Committee, distributed to government officials, labor unions, employer groups and prefectural Labor Relations Committees, included 14 pamphlets on labor subjects and a periodical which rose in circulation during the year from 200 to 3,000 copies.

27. Precedent for Labor Relations Committee intervention to assist in settlement of factional disputes within unions was established on 5 June by the Central Labor Relations Committee. The Committee conducted a secret vote to determine majority preference of

the 178 employees of the Tamura Wireless Manufacturing Company who had split into three factions favoring affiliation with different federations. As a result of the election the factions merged into one union and affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

#### Negotiations and Agreements

28. According to revised statistics issued by the Ministry of Welfare in June, on 31 May 81 percent of total union membership was covered by collective bargaining agreements. Approximately 67 percent of all workers covered were included in agreements covering two or more unions on a plant-wide, company-wide, industry-wide or regional basis, compared to 43 percent in December and 23 percent in March 1946.

Of the total agreements, according to preliminary analysis, approximately 33 percent contained detailed procedures for settling disputes, 13 percent specifically called for referral of disputes to Labor Relations Committees and a few provided for settlement by an impartial umpire. None contained clauses prohibiting work stoppage.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS <sup>a/</sup>  
August 1945 - May 1947

Period	Agreements Concluded									Cumulative Total of Agreements in Effect <sup>b/</sup>			Percentage of Organized Labor Covered	
	Covering One Union			Covering Two or More Unions			Total			Agreements	Unions	Workers	Unions	Members
	Agreements	Unions	Workers	Agreements	Unions	Workers	Agreements	Unions	Workers					
1945														
Aug - Dec	3	3	3,111	-	-	-	3	3	3,111	3	3	3,111	0.6	1.0
1946														
Jan - Mar	198	198	75,429	15	15	22,858	213	213	98,287	216	216	101,398	6.5	16.0
Apr - Jun	847	847	354,856	129	142	229,753	976	989	584,612	992	1,002	671,059	8.0	13.0
Jul - Sep	672	672	366,856	142	150	218,404	814	822	585,260	1,806	1,827	1,262,359	11.0	23.2
Oct - Dec	721	721	396,397	89	136	295,366	810	857	691,763	2,616	2,684	1,954,072	15.0	40.2
1947														
Jan - Mar	793	793	255,003	51	209	1,868,480	844	1,002	2,123,483	3,460	3,686	4,077,555	17.0	78.2
Apr - May <sup>c/</sup>	204	204	47,420	10	27	350,056	214	231	707,476	3,674	3,917	4,475,031	16.0	81.0
Total	3,238	3,238	1,499,074	436	679	2,975,957	3,713	4,391	4,475,031	5,713	5,917	4,475,031	16.0	81.0

<sup>a/</sup> Number of agreements includes both basic agreements and any local agreements supplementing the basic agreement; workers covered are counted only once.

<sup>b/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>c/</sup> Incomplete. Includes only information based on reports received by Ministry of Welfare up to 31 May 1947.

<sup>d/</sup> Includes 39 agreements for which no information was available on the number of unions and workers covered.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

29. A number of national and local negotiations progressed slowly during June as employers generally sought to defer wage settlements pending announcement of the official wage-price policy outlined in the Cabinet's eight-point program.

30. A threatened strike of 18,000 employees of the All-Japan Steel Tube Company, Ltd., was averted on 1 June when labor and management accepted a Central Labor Relations Committee offer of conciliation assistance. Negotiations had been deadlocked since April over union demands for wage increases based on an "average" wage for a worker 31 years old with 5 years' seniority and 2.5 dependents and management claims that the price currently paid by the Government for steel products was too low to permit payment of such increases.

31. The All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union, representing 120,000 members, and 10 major electric-power supply companies on 29 May renewed and are still conducting negotiations for revision of wages on a cost-of-living basis. The negotiations scheduled for April had been postponed until late May upon management request for more time in which to conclude the cost-of-living study provided for in the December agreement.

32. Employers in the metal mining industry, where wage issues had been referred back for regional negotiation by the Central Labor Relations Committee in May, generally claimed financial inability to meet union demands and to cover current payrolls.

First regional wage agreement for the industry, covering 15,000 workers or approximately 25 percent of metal mining employment, was reached on 17 June by labor and management of the Nippon Metal Mining Company. The agreement, which averted a scheduled walk-out, represented a compromise between union wage demands and management claims of financial insecurity.

On 4 June, after a series of conferences, the Federation of All-Japan Metal Mine Labor Unions and the Federation of Metal Mine Employers agreed that where financial difficulties made layoffs "inevitable" each case must undergo union review before disposition.

33. The Osaka Regional Council of the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions and 19 private railway companies in the Osaka area on 10 June signed a provisional agreement providing for separate plant-wide negotiations of wage issues "in the light of the actual financial condition of each company."

#### Labor Dispute Statistics

34. The number of labor disputes during April fell to 57 involving 201,562 workers, the lowest level since January 1946, as unions continued to emphasize collective bargaining and recourse to conciliation and mediation. Strikes, slowdowns, lockouts and production control accounted for 45 of the disputes and 11,250 of the workers involved; disputes where negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist adjustment accounted for 12 disputes and 190,312 workers. See the charts on pages 172 and 173.

Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts decreased to 108,726 with one strike accounting for 70,077 of these. Man-days idle represented .05 percent of available working time compared with .19 percent in March and 1.21 percent at the October 1946 peak of strike activity.

#### Labor Disputes

35. There were no major work stoppages during June. Scattered walkouts in the metal-mining and textile industries involved small numbers of workers in minor establishments and were generally settled within a few days.

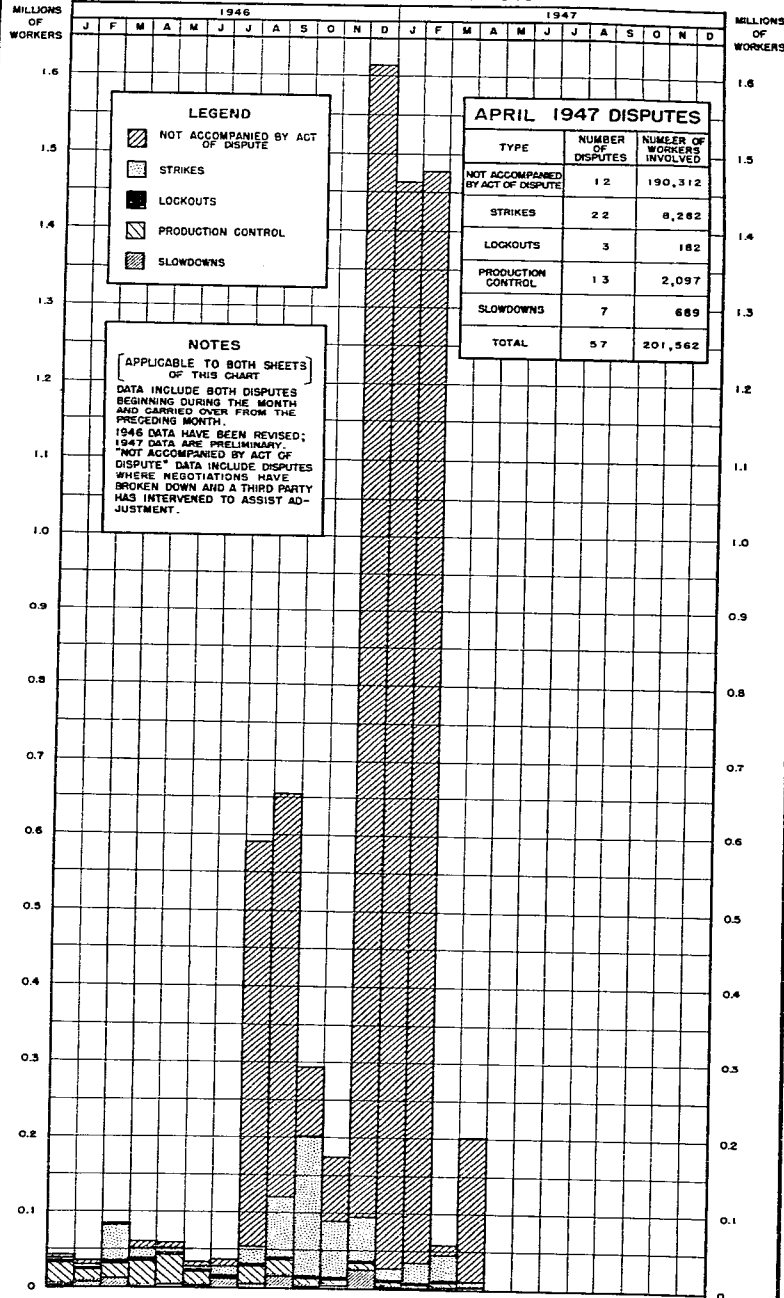
#### LABOR EDUCATION

36. A publicity program to familiarize the nation with the policies and procedures contained in postwar labor legislation and in the recent reorganization of public employment exchange administration was carried out by the Ministry of Welfare for labor administration officials, labor and employer groups, Labor Relations Committees and the general public in every prefecture from 2 to 6 June.

37. The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry established an education committee to instruct members, most of whom are owners of small businesses employing 100 or fewer workers, in the basic principles of trade-unionism, collective bargaining, contract negotiation and related matters.

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# WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



**LEGEND**

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

**APRIL 1947 DISPUTES**

TYPE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE	12	190,312
STRIKES	22	8,282
LOCKOUTS	3	182
PRODUCTION CONTROL	13	2,097
SLOWDOWNS	7	689
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>201,562</b>

**NOTES**

APPLICABLE TO BOTH SHEETS OF THIS CHART

DATA INCLUDE BOTH DISPUTES 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.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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JAPAN - JUN 47

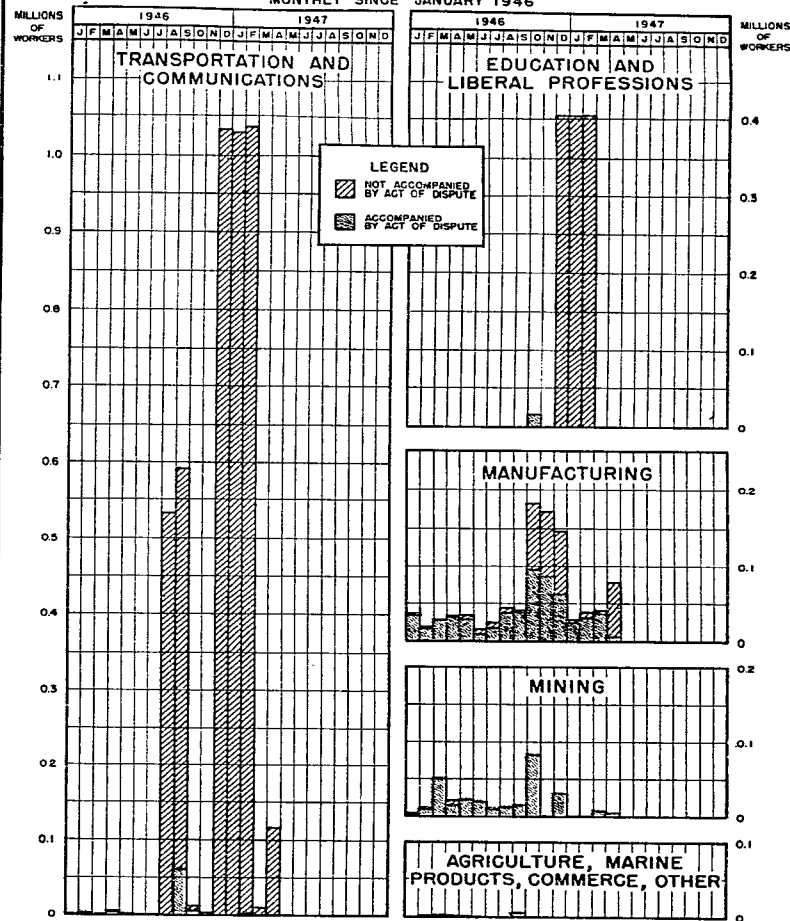
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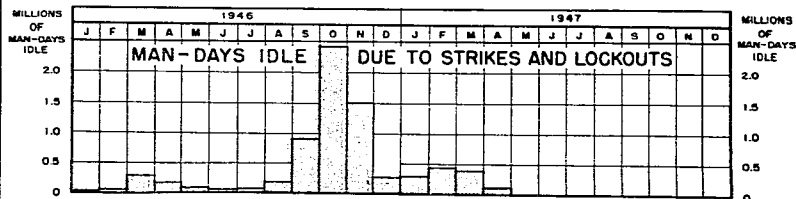


### WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



#### APRIL 1947 DISPUTES

INDUSTRY	NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		TOTAL	
	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	4	115,777	1	9	5	115,786
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	2	838	1	7	3	845
MANUFACTURING	6	73,697	34	5,850	40	79,547
MINING	0	0	7	5,251	7	5,251
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	0	0	2	133	2	133
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>190,312</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>201,562</b>



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

NUMBER 818

Labor Schools

41. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions on 9 June inaugurated a series of short lecture courses on labor subjects to be held for groups of 100 local union officers in key industrial centers throughout the nation over a six-month period. First course in the series was given in Tokyo from 9 to 14 June.

42. Labor schools held during June covering trade-unionism, collective bargaining procedures, problems of women in industry and other labor matters included the following:

LABOR SCHOOLS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1-30 June	Hiroshima labor leaders
23-27 June	100 students, mostly Tokyo union members
16-17 June	750 women trade-union leaders and 1,000 representatives of women's groups in Kobe
19-20 June	75 women trade-union leaders and 750 representatives of women's groups in Fukuoka
10-11 June	3,500 Tokyo labor leaders

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

43. By the end of June major labor and employer groups had given modified sanction to the general plan for wage stabilization set forth in the Cabinet's eight-point economic program. After both groups stressed the necessity for preceding wage measures with basic reforms in official pricing and food distribution, the Cabinet deferred announcement of definite wage policy pending further discussion in official and economic circles.

44. The two technical subcommittees of the Wage Investigation Commission met several times during the month to discuss problems of wage-price stabilization including a plan for determining average wages in each industry as a partial basis for revision of official prices. A special subcommittee was formed on 10 June to compute a formula for calculating such "average" wages.

45. Urban family expenditures increased during the two-week period ending 6 April, owing largely to increased outlays for food and clothing, and remained at approximately the same level throughout the month. See charts on pages 200 and 201.

46. Under pressure from the rising cost of living average money wages in industry as a whole increased approximately 30 percent between 1 January and 30 April, according to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY AND DAILY  
CASE-WAGE PAYMENTS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES <sup>a/</sup>  
January - April 1947  
(yen)

	Monthly				Daily	
	Staff		Regular		Regular	
	Employees		Laborers		Laborers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Commerce</b>						
January	1,195.67	477.89	966.52	412.58	41.39	17.63
February	1,325.15	531.92	1,059.22	452.91	43.59	18.80
March	1,440.51	579.95	1,205.86	473.44	49.96	20.46
April	1,589.19	636.32	1,284.65	586.89	52.21	24.05
<b>Manufacturing</b>						
January	1,139.61	525.30	876.89	352.33	41.40	18.93
February	1,280.23	587.41	1,005.97	437.21	44.03	19.53
March	1,407.90	646.43	1,087.56	457.63	49.63	21.76
April	1,589.91	748.87	1,278.86	520.54	55.12	23.17
<b>Mining and quarries</b>						
January	1,234.94	522.00	1,050.02	512.45	44.53	21.29
February	1,334.87	590.37	1,123.35	566.18	49.85	23.99
March	1,448.91	627.18	1,220.27	590.23	52.20	24.64
April	1,431.76	655.75	1,335.71	645.98	56.03	26.32
<b>Transportation</b>						
January	911.35	423.75	852.57	471.59	33.52	18.74
February	1,095.04	554.51	934.98	552.89	38.24	21.71
March	1,316.33	723.74	1,033.79	593.93	42.28	24.54
April	1,476.38	775.00	1,223.94	717.57	48.19	28.62

<sup>a/</sup> Not strictly comparable with Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' Survey conducted through December 1946 due largely to change in sampling method. Includes all money payments except bonuses for periods longer than two months prior to tax and social insurance deductions.

SOURCE: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Wage Survey.

Transportation, where wages had lagged behind those in other industries at the beginning of the period, registered the largest percentage increase for staff employees, 62 percent for men and 83 percent for women, and mining the smallest, less than 16 percent for men and 26 percent for women. Wage increases subsequently negotiated by miners were not included in the April figures.

Despite a higher rate of increase women's wages remained at about half the wage level for men.

47. Continuing plans to eliminate differences in base rates of pay among the various government ministries, the Preparatory Committee for the Advisory Committee for the Investigation of the Improved Treatment of Government Employees drew up a schedule of average wages in each ministry for use as a basis for revising the method of payment of wage increases agreed to in April.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

48. The Cabinet's proposal to "take measures to encourage those enterprises which are heavily burdened with surplus workers" occasioned widespread comment during June, particularly among labor groups.

The proposal "lacked clarity," according to the National Congress of Industrial Unions. "It seems contradictory," the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Unions stated, "that the Government while urging workers to do their utmost implies the necessity of discharging them." The All-Japan Council of Labor Unions stated that "organized labor will keep a close watch on such measures."

Other comment, marked by wide variance in estimates of nonproductive employment and general reluctance to contemplate mass discharges, reflected the need for further study upon which to base concrete policy.

49. In an effort to determine the extent of surplus or "under-employed" labor as a basis for formulating a government program, Ministry of Welfare officials met late in June with employers from eight major industries.

Most surplus workers were discharged in production curtailments immediately following the end of the war, according to employers questioned, and labor idleness since that time stemmed from bottlenecks in allocation and distribution of production materials. Improvement in the flow of materials would result in full utilization of employed workers, the employers asserted.

50. The Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare worked during June on the following measures to relieve unemployment:

- (1) A program for the re-employment in export industries, public works and Occupation Force labor of several thousand teashop and restaurant workers scheduled for discharge upon enforcement 1 July of an Economic Stabilization Board order closing all eating establishments not on a coupon basis as a means of alleviating the stringent food situation.

Officials anticipated difficulty in placing the workers, many of whom were elderly war widows unsuited to industrial labor, in occupations paying equivalent wages.

- (2) A program, released at the end of June, for subsidizing a limited number of small cooperative enterprises rented and operated under Ministry of Welfare supervision by groups of 50 to 100 unemployed persons.
- (3) A day-to-day publicity program in each prefecture to draw a larger percentage of unemployed into Employment Security Offices for placement.

Reports from a number of prefectural offices indicated that the publicity program carried out early in June was followed by a marked increase in job applicants.

#### Labor-market Survey

51. A survey of current employment and unemployment was carried out in Saitama Prefecture during June as part of the labor-market analysis program.

Officials succeeded in collecting adequate data from the employment survey, conducted by means of questionnaires mailed to all employers in the area, but reported difficulty in obtaining reliable unemployment figures.

### Vocational Training

52. The number of students enrolled in vocational training establishments increased during May by 1,112 to a total of 15,522 (13,349 men and 2,173 women) at the end of the month. Courses under way numbered 504 in 410 establishments.

Chief obstacle to expansion of the vocational training program, according to officials in charge, was difficulty in procuring working materials. Attendance fluctuated with the cost of living. Most women students completed the courses but men were often forced to drop out for financial reasons since the Government provided no living allowance outside of daily commutation fare.

53. Persons enrolled in the Government-subsidized "jusan" or sheltered workshops decreased by 173 during May to a total of 100,472 (30,046 men and 70,426 women) in 2,003 establishments. Persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled an additional 47,677 (7,054 men and 40,623 women) on 31 May.

54. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce unemployment increased during May to 110, employing 3,977 workers.

### Recruitment Programs

55. Recruitment during May of 22,131 workers for the coal mining industry resulted in a substantial re-employment increase of 8,726 and brought total recruitment for April and May 3,828 beyond the goal established for the current quarter (1 April-30 June). While continuing to offset turnover recruitment of 10,908 workers in the textile and 3,893 workers in the raw silk industry resulted in only small net employment increases of 751 in textiles and 321 in raw silk as compared with increases of 9,440 and 8,504 in April, and brought total recruitment for April and May short of the quarterly goal by 24,374 in textiles and 12,859 in raw silk.

56. Seasonal factors accounted for most turnover in coal mining and textile employment during April, according to Employment Security Office surveys based on oral interview of workers leaving representative establishments.

Of the workers leaving both industries approximately 40 percent were farmers or farm girls returning to the land after accepting employment during the winter lull and regular workers departing temporarily to engage in fishing and spring planting.

Second major cause of turnover in coal mining was lack of adequate housing which accounted for 14 percent of separations during the month.

Low wages were the least important turnover factor in both industries, occasioning 0.3 percent of separations in coal mining and 0.6 in textiles, according to the surveys.

57. In marked contrast to past practice of recruiting textile workers from distant prefectures, 67 percent of workers in major textile mills as of 31 December were recruited from the prefecture in which the mill was located, according to a survey released by the Employment Security Bureau in June.

Due to the prevalence in textile mills of work shifts ending late in the day 83 percent of the workers were living away from home in dormitories or company houses.

Women comprised 79 percent of the workers in textile mills covered by the survey.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

58. Employment on public works projects was 379,737 on 30 April and 645,933 on 31 May according to Economic Stabilization Board statistics. The number of workers was lower than in previous months due to completion of a large number of projects in March and delay in certification of new projects during April and May.

59. More than half the workers employed during April and May were farmers and other small landholders engaged in projects such as land reclamation and development from which they would receive, in addition to regular wages, direct nonmonetary benefit in the form of improved property or working facilities.

60. As rising prices and delays due to material shortages continued to decrease the purchasing power of public works funds appropriated in April, the Economic Stabilization Board and participating ministries drafted a tentative budget request for an additional ¥ 16,881,284,422 to complete the program, 98 percent over the ¥ 17,278,567,000 originally appropriated. The figure was based on estimates of proposed official price increases and anticipated wage adjustments.

#### ADMINISTRATION

61. Recruitment of new personnel for the national Employment Security Bureau and Prefectural Employment Security Offices continued and was scheduled for completion by 30 September.

Selection of a private expert in manpower problems as chief of the Bureau's Research Section was the first instance of non-civil-service appointment in the field of manpower administration.

62. A third five-day series of labor education courses was held in all prefectures from 16-28 June for 327 local labor administration officials. Lectures by Ministry of Welfare officials and local union officers covered labor administration, labor legislation, wage problems, collective bargaining procedure, workers' education and related subjects.

63. Transfer from labor administration posts of all former police and officials of "labor front" organizations in accordance with ministerial instructions of 30 November was completed during May.

Persons affected totaled 916, of which 350 were from labor administration sections, 564 from vocational administration sections and 2 from Labor Relations Committees.

64. Of the 78 persons appointed since February to replace officials transferred, 74 were government officials in other branches of "qualified private individuals," while 4 were chosen from among recent university and college graduates.

SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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Machinery and Equipment . . . . .	7
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Miscellaneous . . . . .	13

FOOD

1. Imports of grains and other essential foods in May continued with no substantial increase over April.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>China</u>		
Salt	11,373	23,799
<u>Korea</u>		
Laver	0	191
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Salt g/	31,569	53,986
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	31,471	8,589
Corn	23,602	54,556
Flour, soybean	0	8,284
Flour, wheat	2,991 d/	1,800
Seed potatoes, white	996	0
Sugar	2,316	909
Wheat	29,751	15,506
Miscellaneous g/	27,552 f/	30,699
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Canada</u>		
Tea	39	0



<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Korea</u>		
Vegetable seeds	5	0
<u>United States</u>		
Tea	0	253

- a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ From Aden and Egypt.  
d/ Including approximately 19 metric tons of flour transferred from U. S. military stocks.  
e/ Includes canned, dried and packed meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, crackers, concentrated fruit juices, soup powders, jams and other food products.  
f/ Approximately 66 metric tons of beans transferred from surplus military stocks were included in the April total.

TEXTILES

2. Shipments of cotton fabrics were made to seven new markets in May but the total yardage exported registered only a small increase over April shipments.

3. The shipment of furs to the United States in May was the third since the surrender.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Cotton, raw	pound	10,497,000	10,760,000
Hemp fiber	metric ton	337	573
Sacks, empty	metric ton	310	193
Twine, sacking	pound	6,387	6,283
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	4,062,000
<u>Australia</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	95,217	35,923
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	392,000	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	3,242,000
<u>China</u>			
Yarn, rayon	pound	500,000	118,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	150,000
<u>Egypt</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,252,000	2,945,000
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	1,250,000
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	105,000	140,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw	pound	1,379,000	0
Fabric, woollen	meter	38,257	0
Yarn, wool hosiery	pound	300,000	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	6,043,000	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Singlets	dozen	0	350,000
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	100,000
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	0	2,721
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	2,890,000
<u>North Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	998,000
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,748,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,000	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	11,236,000
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,990,000	8,034,000
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	601,000
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	56,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	25,824,000	13,098,000
Silk, raw	pound	0	133,496
<u>United States</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	126,000
Silk, raw	pound	0	432,430
Skins, marten	piece	0	1,200
Skins, mink	piece	0	64,500
Skins, rabbit	piece	0	113,500

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Samples

4. Eighteen bicycles were shipped to the Netherlands East Indies in May as samples of models presently available.

5. Sample table-tennis balls were shipped to the United States and sample watches and clocks to China in May.

Completed Shipments

6. The first postwar shipment of pearls was sent to the United States in May.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Books	box	2	0
Needles, sewing	each	165	144
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	set	2,000	0
Sewing machines	set	500	200
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fans, electric, desk	set	0	120
<u>Korea</u>			
Discs, recording	each	450	0
Instruments, band	set of 15	4	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>United States</u>			
Pearls, cultured	strand	0	13,821

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

7. The first shipment of storage batteries to China since the end of the war was made in May.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Equipment for pest control c/	metric ton	1	2
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	0	15,001
Communications equipment			
Copper wire rods, electrolytic	kilogram	0	105,043
Rectifiers	each	541	0
Repair equipment	set	0	3
Tubes, vacuum	each	11,028	0
Locomotives, electric	each	10	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Engines, marine diesel	set	0	6
<u>Korea</u>			
<u>Leather</u>			
Belting	yard	16,966	0
Pickers	each	2,000	0
Plugs, switchboard	piece	1,000	0
Rolls, rice-hulling	each	380	0
<u>Textile-machinery parts</u>			
Cards, clothing	set	12	0
Cases, fiber	each	3,700	0
Flyers	each	2,600	0
Needles, latch	gross	1,500	0
Reeds	each	2,000	0
Scissors, bent	each	12,000	0
Scissors, straight	each	6,000	0
Smuttles	each	7,100	0
Wire, carbon steel	pound	614	0
Wire, garnet	pound	1,000	0
a/	Revised.		
b/	Preliminary.		
c/	Includes delousing apparatus, dusters, sprayers, rattraps and other equipment.		

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

8. Surplus sulfur dyes which are unsuitable for use in the Japanese textile industry were shipped to China in May.

9. Safrole, an oil used in the manufacture of perfume, was shipped to the United States in May for the first time since the war.

10. A small amount of fish-liver oils was shipped to the United States.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Iles iles	metric ton	0	56
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	8,487	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	167	0
Medical supplies c/	metric ton	22	7
Potash	long ton	13,315	0
Supplies for pest control			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	81,221	6,100
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	147	24
Larvicide, DDT	long ton	379	68
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuffs	kilogram	0	432,456
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	0	40,000
Citric acid	kilogram	0	2,500
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	0	100,000
Wax, vegetable	pound	0	131,936
<u>Korea</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	240	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0
Clay, refractory	kilogram	33	0
Ink, printing	kilogram	12,725	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Oil, printing	kilogram	6,320	0
Peptone	kilogram	56	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Powder, developing, for X-ray film	gram	70,224	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	350	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	1,799	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor slab, refined	kilogram	0	1,000
Menthol crystals	pound	0	1,500

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	0	67,500
Gum, copal	metric ton	0	48
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	0	7,535
Safrole	pound	0	22,500
Wax, vegetable	pound	0	44,800

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

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

METALS AND MINERALS

11. Both imports and exports of metals and minerals were very light in May. The chief import, phosphate rock, showed a decline of 41,271 metric tons.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
<b>Kaolin</b>	metric ton	1,409	1,221
<u>Korea</u>			
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	3,072	0
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	1,668	1,754
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0
Mica, sheet	metric ton	9	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	0	3,198
<u>United States</u>			
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Gasoline	barrel	90,760	0
Kerosene	barrel	29,960	0
Oil, lubricating	barrel	3,788	0
Waste	barrel	1,025	0
Wax, paraffin	pound	17,022	0
Phosphate $\frac{2}{3}$	metric ton	144,041	99,572
Rasorite	metric ton	645	0

EXPORTS

China

Coal	metric ton	176	-
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Hongkong

Coal	metric ton	6,012	0
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Korea

Coal	metric ton	21,120	-
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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Mercury	kilogram	2,312	0
Phosphate	metric ton	8,602	9,251
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal	metric ton	150	0
<u>United States</u>			
Lead	metric ton	750	1,650
Zinc slab	metric ton	500	2,300

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.  
c/ Includes imports from Angaur Island.

WOOD AND PAPER

Completed Shipments

12. Except for shipments of cigarette paper and newsprint to China, May exports of wood and paper products were relatively small.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Barrier, waterproof	metric ton	563	50
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	231,896	332,042
Paper, newsprint	pound	0	457,075
Timber, mining	cubic foot	953,560	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	0	1,500
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	103,664	147,407
Bamboo	piece	55,425	14,381
Lumber, dunnage	piece	814	0
Paper, cigarette	pound	73,977	0
Paper, flooring	sheet	240,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	5,000	135,590
Bamboo table sets	set	0	250
Baskets, picnic	nests of 3	0	576
Paper, filter	ream	0	11,120
Parasols, paper	dozen	0	2,000

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

MISCELLANEOUS

Completed Shipments

13. Approximately 20,000 baby chicks selected for breeding purposes were shipped by air to Okinawa in May.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	0	65
<u>Singapore</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	928	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulls	head	0	25
Dairy feed	metric ton	0	5
Hay	metric ton	0	8
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	207	0
Shoes, canvas	pair	97	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>United States</u>			
Seed oysters (broken)	pound	256,390	0
Seed oysters (unbroken)	pound	615,120	0
Seeds, yew	pound	0	325

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.





SECTION 10  
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Producers' Goods . . . . .	17
Consumers' Goods . . . . .	27
Violations and Controls. . . . .	33

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. On 10 June total collections of rice and rice substitutes from the 1946 harvest equalled 4,349,177 metric tons of rice equivalents, 103 percent of the collection quota; see charts, pages 190 and 191.
2. The Japanese Government owned 29 days' supply of staple foods on 31 May. The supply, in days' ration requirements, varied from 121 in Shiga Prefecture to .9 in Ehime Prefecture; see charts, pages 192 and 193.
3. Shipments of rice from surplus to deficit prefectures ceased in June because no high-producing areas have enough rice to last until the fall harvest. All prefectures are partly dependent upon imported food.
4. In Japan's six largest cities delays in ration distribution increased from an average of 3.4 days on 20 May to nearly five days on 30 May.
5. About 248,000 metric tons of imported food, approximately 41 percent of staple-food distribution, were released during June. Of this, 59,000 metric tons were indigenous rice stored in substitution of previously released imported food.
6. On 18 June the Price Board announced increased prices which will be paid to farmers for summer grain and white potatoes which will be collected from July through September. The following table shows prices for the most common grade of each.

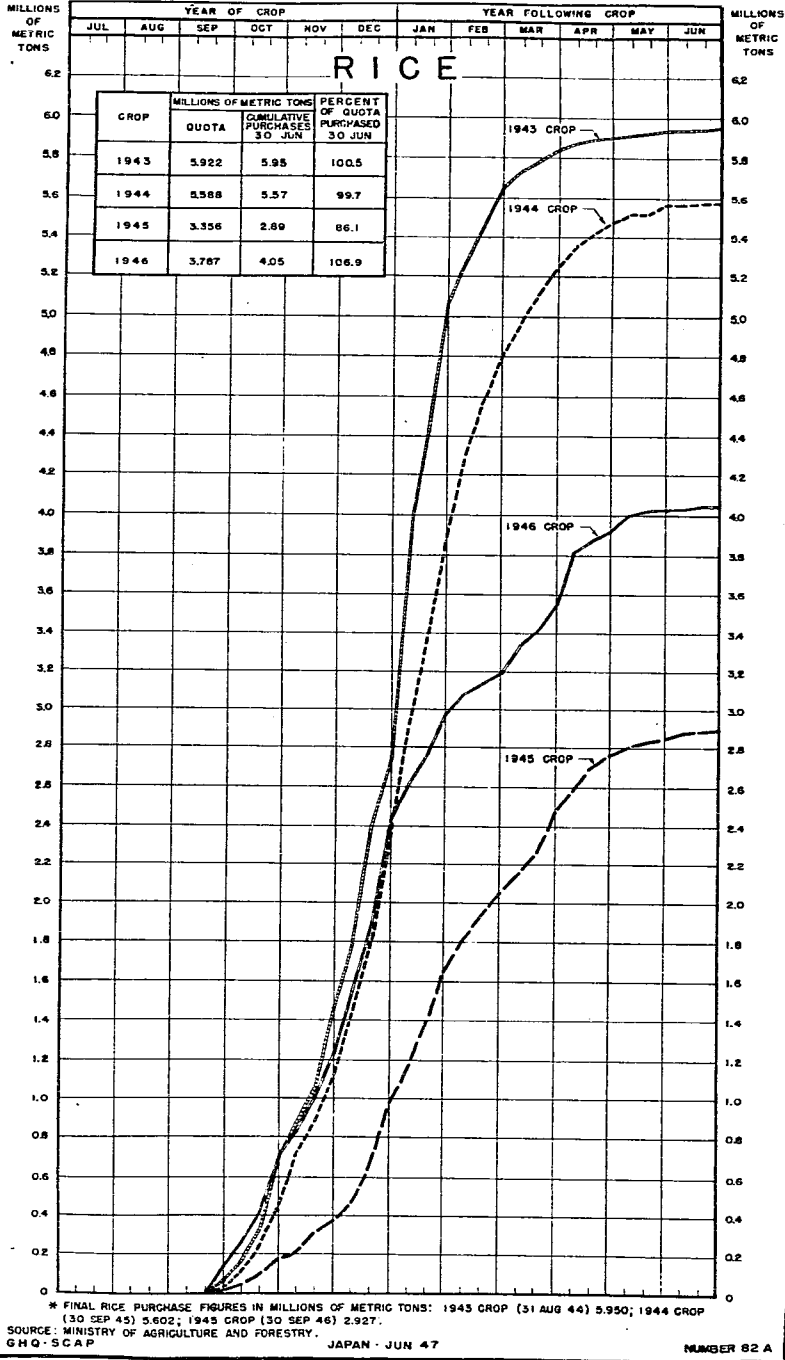
PRODUCERS' PRICES FOR SUMMER HARVEST  
(yen/kilogram)

	<u>New Price</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Wheat	6.57	121
Barley	7.58	123
Naked barley	7.58	123
White potatoes	2.32	81

SOURCE: Price Board.

# GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES\*

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS • 1943, 1944, 1945 AND 1946 CROPS

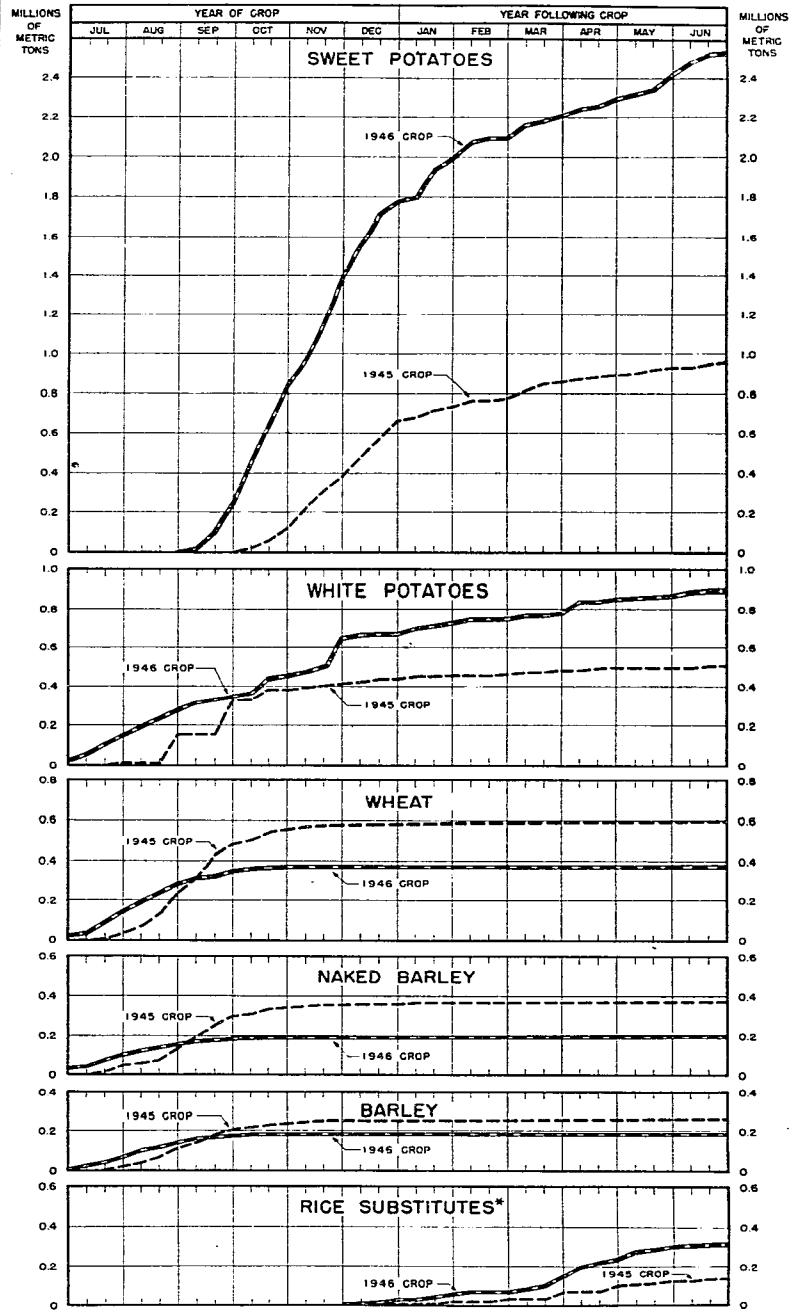


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A.I.U.O.K. 1946

## GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED AT TEN-DAY INTERVALS · 1945 AND 1946 CROPS

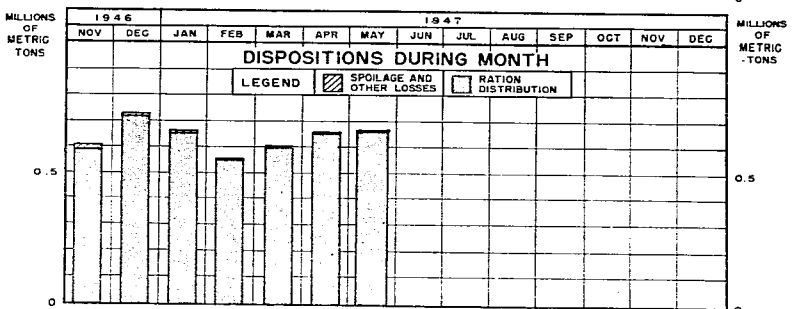
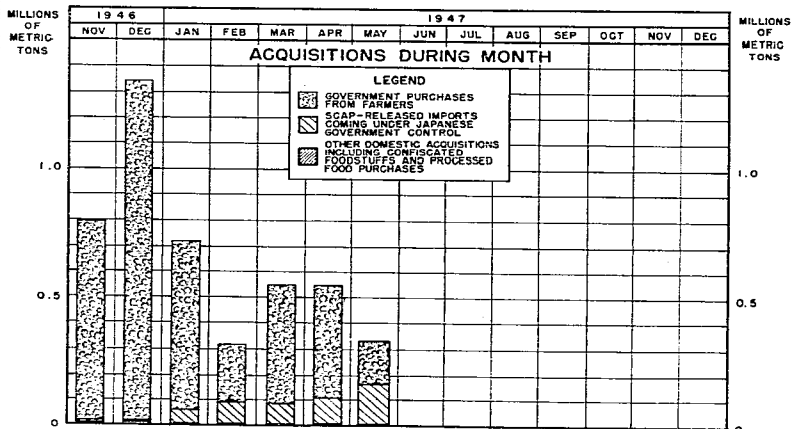
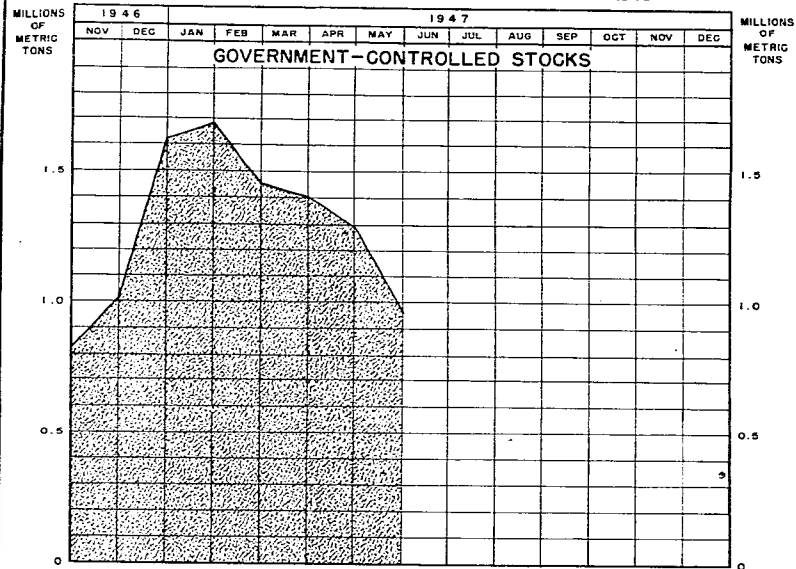


\* RICE SUBSTITUTES INCLUDE CORN, OATS, LEGUMES AND OTHER STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES NOT SEPARATELY LISTED, ALL IS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · JUN 47 NUMBER 828

A.I.U.O.K. 1947

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 47

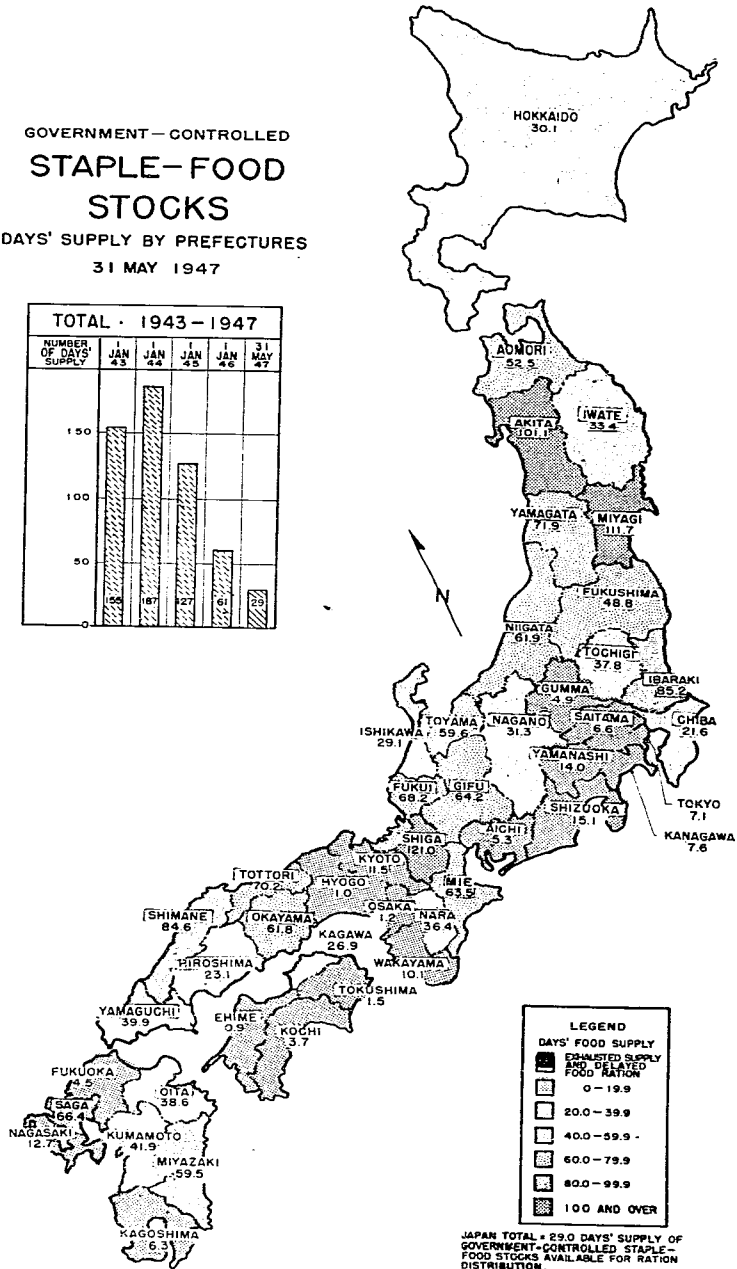
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A.I.U.O.V. / 5/02

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED  
**STAPLE-FOOD STOCKS**  
 DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES  
 31 MAY 1947

TOTAL · 1943-1947

NUMBER OF DAYS' SUPPLY	1 JAN 43	1 JAN 44	1 JAN 45	1 JAN 46	31 MAY 47
150	155	167	127	61	29



LEGEND

Days' Supply	Symbol
EXHAUSTED SUPPLY FOR RATION	Solid black box
0-19.9	White box
20.0-39.9	Light gray box
40.0-59.9	Medium gray box
60.0-79.9	Dark gray box
80.0-99.9	Very dark gray box
100 AND OVER	Black box with white dots

JAPAN TOTAL = 29.0 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE-FOOD STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION.

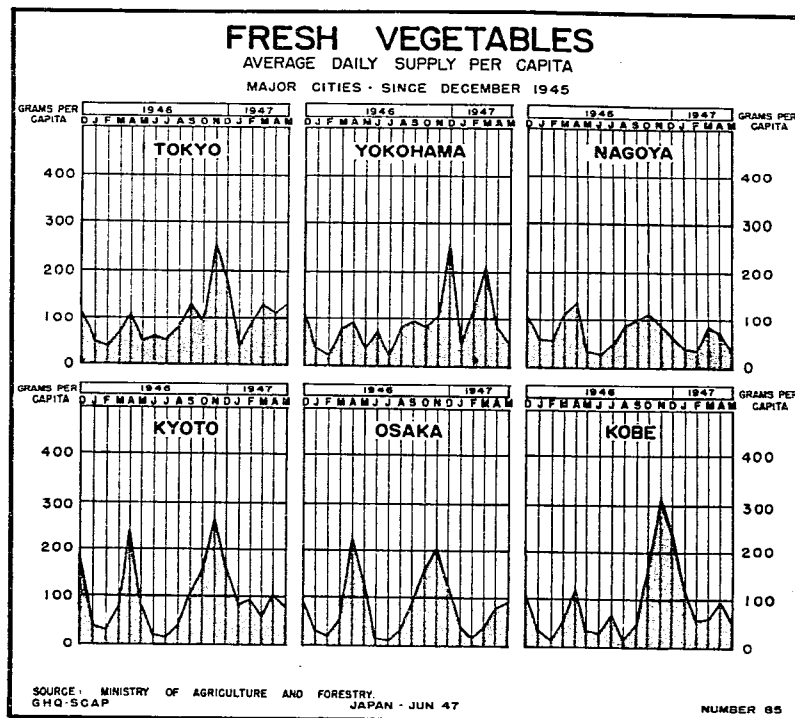
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · JUN 47

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Perishable Foods

7. Fresh vegetables shipped through the legal channels of Japan's six largest cities totaled 28,039 metric tons in May, 53 percent more than the 18,344 metric tons in May 1946. The average consumer received 106 grams a day. This was only 45 percent more than in May 1946 because the population of the cities has increased.

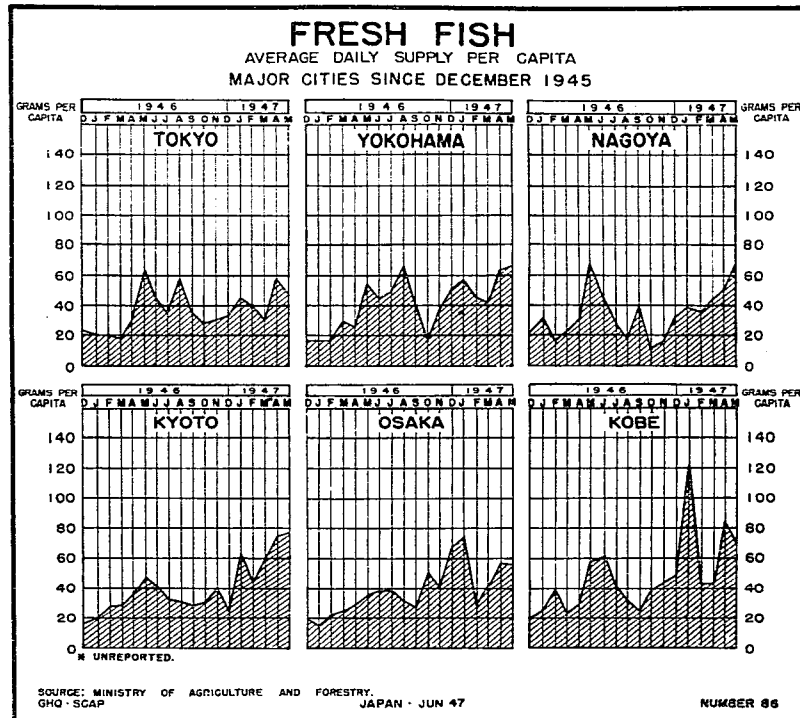
8. The increase in official vegetable distribution is due chiefly to stricter enforcement because the average price paid to vegetable producers increased only ¥ .85 per kilogram from May 1946 to May 1947.



9. In Tokyo and Yokohama distribution, daikon, turnips and greens and herbs predominated while bamboo sprouts, onions and carrots were most common in the other four cities.

10. During May the legal markets of Japan's six major cities received 22,928 metric tons of fresh fish, 21 percent more than in May 1946. Per capita daily consumption was 57.9 grams, 4.8 grams less than in April but 5.6 more than in May 1946.

11. Through May 17,455 metric tons of frozen and salted whale meat from the 1946-7 antarctic expedition had been rationed. The 4,242 metric tons still to be distributed will bring total whale meat distribution to 278 grams per capita.



#### Other Foods

12. In June the Price Board published new official prices on processed herring and sardines ranging from 20 to 120 percent over previous prices.

13. April distribution of miso (bean paste) and shoyu was about 65 percent of the 1946 monthly average and slightly more than one fourth of prewar consumption. Miso, which can be more readily made in farm households, has a more limited distribution than shoyu.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FOOD DISTRIBUTION April

	Consumption (metric tons)	Rationed Population	Grams/ Capita	Calories/ Capita
Miso	13,717	57,000,000	241	378
Shoyu	29,330	70,000,000	419	189
Fats and oils	1,470	78,000,000	19	177

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

14. In addition to the above April fat and oil distribution 8,800 metric tons of fats and oils are being distributed at 70 grams per person. The resulting 89 grams of edible oils is total general distribution for the first six months of 1947. Supplementary rations