

39. Cotton machinery production accounted for 73 percent of the value of total output in June.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
New units	33,261	35,494
Parts	46,734	66,030
Repairs	<u>25,708</u>	<u>26,879</u>
Total	105,703	128,403

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

40. Silk-machinery production, excluding raw-silk machinery, decreased in both weight and value during June. While slight gains were registered in repair and parts value, the value of new production declined 25 percent.

SILK MACHINERY (thousands of yen)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
New units	10,793	8,108
Parts	5,868	6,429
Repairs	<u>2,174</u>	<u>3,645</u>
Total	18,835	18,182

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

41. Production of new woolen and worsted machinery was negligible in June as emphasis was placed upon repair and rehabilitation of old machinery in an effort to boost the operable capacity of the industry.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY
(thousands of yen)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
New units	10,314	325
Parts	3,023	4,070
Repairs	<u>12,471</u>	<u>18,288</u>
Total	25,808	22,683

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Output of finishing and dyeing machinery, not including repaired units, increased from a revised May figure of 38 metric tons to 44 tons in June and increased in value from a revised May total of ¥ 3,149,000 to ¥ 4,190,000 in June. Like other machinery trends 73 percent of output value was for repairs.

SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

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FOOD PROCESSING

1. With the end of the bamboo-shoot packing season vegetable canning, which constitutes the major portion of the canned food industry, dropped sharply, reducing total canned food production from 3,012 metric tons in May to 692 tons in June.

2. Mills in port areas continued to operate at capacity in June but transportation difficulties prevented milling of cereal products at full capacity on an industry-wide scale. A higher distribution of unmilled products resulted from increased demands for rapid delivery of staple foods.

3. Continued imports of soybeans resulted in increased June production of vegetable fats and oils.

Production of soy sauce and bean paste increased in June due to receipts of soybean cake from oil mills.

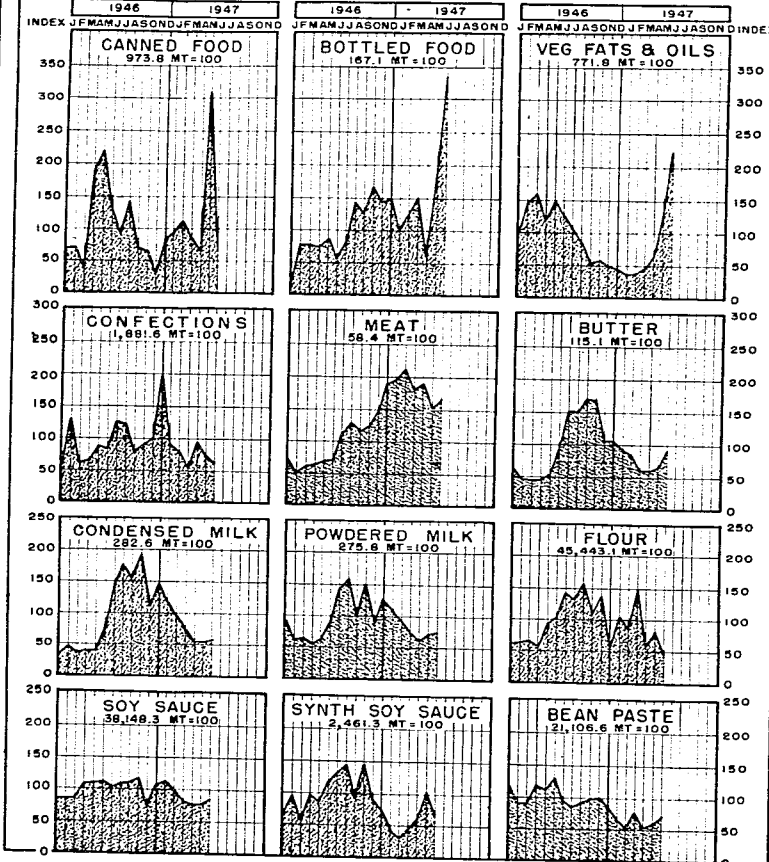
Production indexes of representative processed foods since January 1946 and a comparison of June production with June 1946 is shown on the following page.

Brewing and Distilling

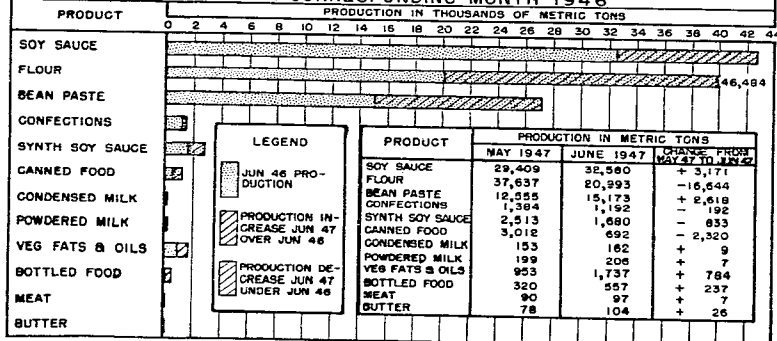
4. Sake output declined in accordance with the normal seasonal trend. See the graph at top of page 121. There was an unseasonal decrease in beer production due to the shortage of bottles and insufficient coal for pasteurizing.

FOOD PROCESSING

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

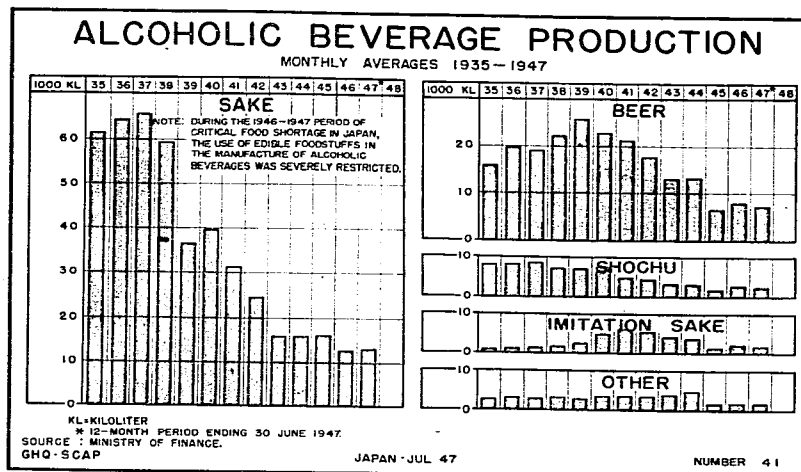


COMPARISON OF CURRENT MONTHLY PRODUCTION WITH PREVIOUS MONTH AND WITH CORRESPONDING MONTH 1946



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

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Containers

5. Consumption of tin plate for containers declined from 300 metric tons in May to 274 tons in June. Slow delivery of tin was the major obstacle to increased production. Output of metal foil and plastic sheet for hermetic packing is insufficient to compensate for the lack of tin plate.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

6. The tobacco industry was hampered by a lack of blades for cutters and insufficient cigarette-rolling capacity. Shortage of fuels to operate the air-conditioning equipment is resulting in inferior products. See the top chart on the following page.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

7. Pulp production in June increased 3.4 percent above May with ground pulp showing the largest gain. There was a slight decrease in production of unbleached sulfite and an almost equal increase in bleached sulfite as larger quantities of necessary chemicals became available. Note the second chart on the following page.

8. Paper production, shown on chart 44, page 123, in June was 29,900 tons, a 10.9-percent increase above the previous high established in May, as output of newsprint, paperboard, wrapping and bags, tissues and Japanese machine-made paper increased.

GLASS AND CERAMICS

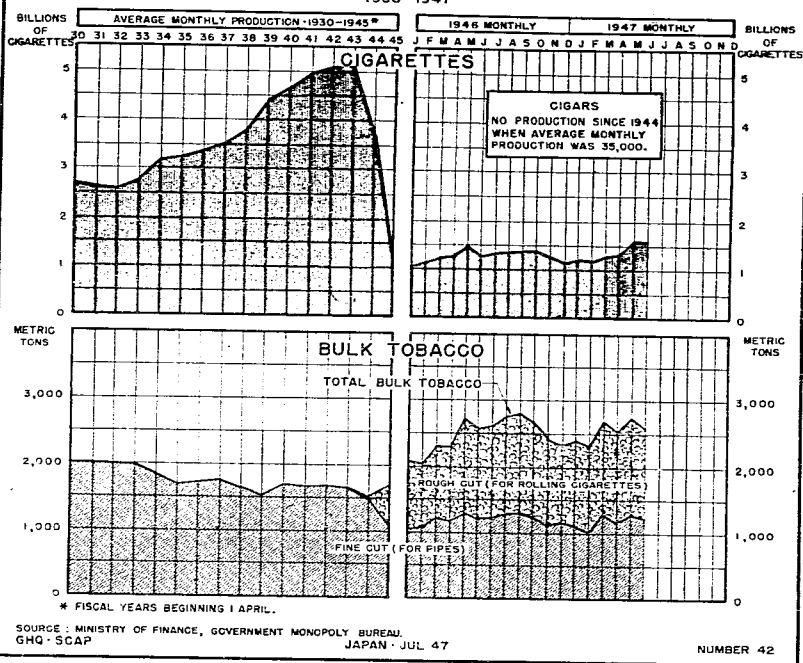
9. Window glass production in June increased 14.8 percent above May while output of polished plate glass decreased 15 percent.

Optical glass output in June remained at the May level with 300 kilograms produced.

Fiber glass production increased 117 percent during June but no glass wool was made.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURING

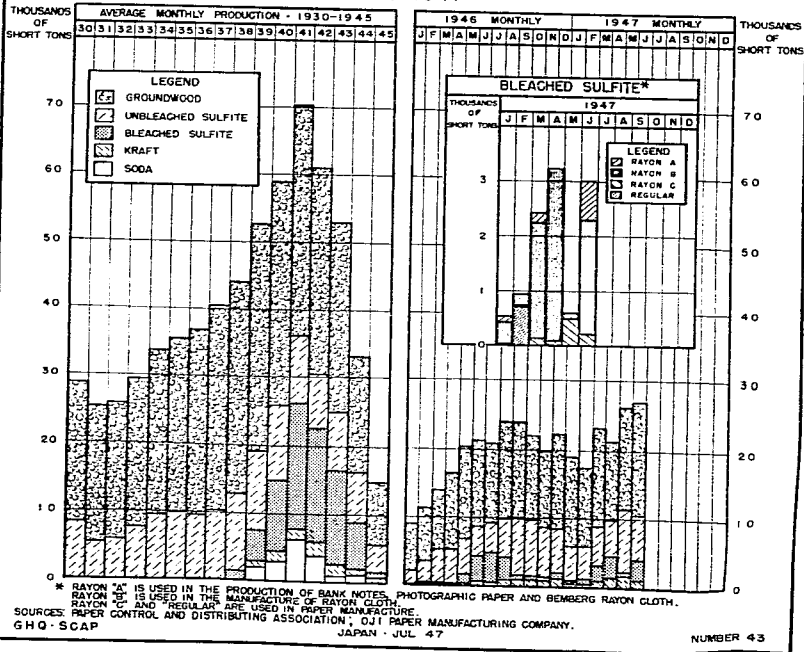
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PULP PRODUCTION

1930-1947



NUMBER 43

Optical Instruments

10. Camera production during June increased 12 percent over the May level; output of binoculars and opera glasses decreased 12 percent and production of microscopes also decreased 12 percent.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Cameras	4,592	5,151
Projectors	216	275
Binoculars and opera glasses	2,391	2,105
Microscopes	481	423
Transits	263	331
Engineers' levels	569	442
Hand levels		
Sextants	100	180
Gas indicators	80	50
Interferometers for gas indicators	151	94
Toolmakers' microscopes	0	100
	2	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Refractory Industry

11. Production of fire-clay brick during June increased four percent over May and output of silica brick increased seven percent.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Fire clay	13,310	13,799
Silica	3,981	4,241
Chrome	242	362
Magnesia	39	70
Corhart	200	227
High alumina	<u>155</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	17,927	18,872

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12. Graphite crucible production in June totaled 1,136,903 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal), a slight increase above May output.

Abrasive Industry

13. Production of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds increased four percent in June; output of wheels with elastic bonds decreased 18 percent.

Production of ordinary abrasive paper decreased 18 percent during June. Waterproof paper output decreased 43 percent in June and abrasive cloth production decreased 25 percent.

Production of all types of abrasive grain during June increased 84 percent above May.

ABRASIVE PRODUCTION

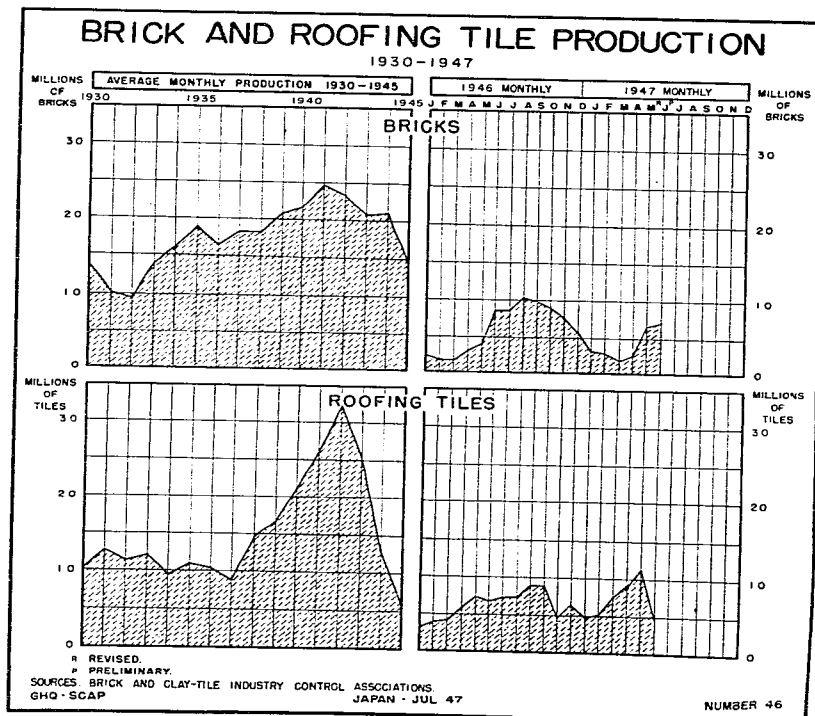
	May	June
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	465	482
Elastic bond	33	27
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) ^{a/}		
Waterproof cloth (9x11 inches)	2,951	2,221
Ordinary paper (9x11 inches)	6,537	5,337
Waterproof paper (8½x10½ inches)	492	280
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide		
Regular	108	189
White	11	10
Silicon carbide		
Regular	3	25

^{a/} One ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent.

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

Structural Clay Products

14. Building brick production increased from a revised May figure of 6,685,000 to a preliminary June figure of 7,237,000. Preliminary reports for June show output of 4,755,000 pieces of roofing tile, a marked decrease from the May production of 11,232,000 pieces.



Asbestos Cement Products

15. Output of high-pressure and concrete pipe for June decreased 11 percent below May. Asbestos cement sheet production increased 13 percent above May.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
June

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	122
Concrete pipe	metric ton	4,934
Corrugated sheets	tsubo <u>a/</u>	82,900
Slates	tsubo	4,650
Wallboard	tsubo	36,140

a/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Production Association.

Vitreous Enamelware

16. Production of vitreous enamelware in June totaled 300,680 pieces weighing 301 metric tons, compared with 253,300 pieces weighing 269 tons in May.

Pottery and Porcelain

17. Production of pottery and porcelain totaled 14,464 metric tons in June, based on reports from 138 plants.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION
June

	<u>Thousands of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (metric tons)</u>
Electrical insulators	15,443	2,854
Industrial ware	36,256	3,217
Laboratory ware	334	96
Domestic potteries	19,225	7,786
Sanitary ware	44	511

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

18. Medical equipment production for June was valued at ¥ 30,010,258 compared with a May figure of ¥ 23,697,987, revised to include the value of X-ray and ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	65	115
Basins, sterilizing	8,111	1,070
Basins, wash	70	60
Cotton wool carriers	29,000	49,528
Distilling apparatus	56	57
Dressing drums	1,265	590
Electric drying ovens	85	115
Electric incubators	108	103
Forceps	22,889	23,366
Gauze containers	1,335	1,580
Ice-pillow buckles	800	3,743
Illuminating lamps	57	165
Needles, suture	37,000	4,000
Operating tables	90	60
Pneumothorax apparatus	100	0
Spatulas	200	200
Speculums	9,075	4,880
Sphygmomanometers	550	1,740
Steam inhalers	1,052	335
Sterilizers	1,307	1,215
Stethoscopes	682	1,000
Sun lamps	31	0
Surgical knives	6,108	5,874
Surgical needles	1,363,315	1,391,240
Surgical scissors	8,976	12,296
Tongue depressors	0	300
Ultra-short-wave therapeutic apparatus	177	0
Vaporizers	80	305
X-ray apparatus	208	0

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

Hypodermic Syringes

19. Output of hypodermic syringes in June increased four per cent to 533,447.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

20. Production of electrical items continued to increase in June. Motor, transformer, switchboard and control equipment output for the mining program increased as greater supplies of insulation and wire became available to the industry.

Material and fuel shortages continued to curtail production and shortage of lubricating oils prevented total use of plant equipment.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES PRODUCTION a/

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,630	4,357
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	8,733	9,013
16-100 HP	581	536
Over 100 HP	81	88
Portable tools	3,835	5,167
Other	3,521	5,308
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	361	357
AC generators	6	7
Other	1,339	1,501
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,991	3,580
Power, over 100 KVA	99	142
Instrument	789	913
Other	615	679
Rectifiers		
Hot cathode	771	0
Steel tank	4	1
Mercury vapor	43	57
Selenium and other	895	986
Power condensers	3,577	3,233
Furnaces		
Arc	3	3
Low-frequency induction	0	1
High-frequency induction	1	1
Resistance	88	46
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	105	102
DC arc	3	0
Resistance	33	27
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	336	402
Controllers	229	420
Other	302	176
Remote control		
Contactors	693	1,346
Contactor panels	12	30
Resistors	186	291
Lifting devices	154	52
Other	403	274
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	3,564	3,184
3,300 volts and under	1,498	3,233
Over 3,300 volts	1,287	660
Meters		
Watt-hour	46,487	35,326
Pyrometers	1,983	1,049
Other	54,137	49,504

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Railway equipment		
Main motors	200	251
M-G sets	36	47
Blower motors	6	2
Locomotives		
Railway	3	5
Mining and industrial	2	3
Battery	8	8
Control apparatus	29	41
Battery-operated vehicles	24	48
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	127	100
Electric levers	85	54
Interlocking relays	1	-
Switch machines	9	44
Electric locks	-	130
Circuit controllers	-	20
Line transformers	60	9
Signal transformers	543	772
Rectifiers	208	580
Approach indicators	200	320
Signal relays	738	1,183
Insulation material		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	7,507	9,375
Commutator segment	4,891	5,060
Heat-resisting plate	-	8
Flexible plate	2,436	1,528
Paper	14,088	16,224
Paper (rolls)	4,479	4,678
Varnished cloth (square meters)	78,752	94,380
Black tape (rolls)	758,423	1,025,614
Varnished tubes (meters)	324,186	326,707
Rubber tape (rolls)	7,800	29,499
Varnished tape (rolls)	7,175	30,056
Illuminating equipment		
Fixtures	422,581	277,775
Light bulbs		
General use <u>b/</u>	5,319,797	7,078,982
Special <u>c/</u>	253,452	494,609
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	1,750,534	1,196,763
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,246	721
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	19,472	19,071
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	11,883	14,770
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	633	659
Enameled (metric tons)	171	174
Power cable (kilometers)	219	171
Other (kilometers)	1,076	1,096

a/ All production stated in pieces unless otherwise indicated.

b/ Includes bulbs of 15 to 300 candle power.

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

d/ Motor vehicle, flashlight and Christmas tree lamps.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Trucks

21. Output of standard-size trucks decreased from 777 in May to 660 in June. Nissan Heavy Industries accounted for most of the decline with June production of 179 compared with 255 in May. Twelve heavy diesel trucks and 131 small trucks were produced in June.

Tractors and Trailers

22. Production of tractors in June totaled 126, 43 less than May output. Twenty-six trailers were produced. Note the chart opposite.

Light Carts

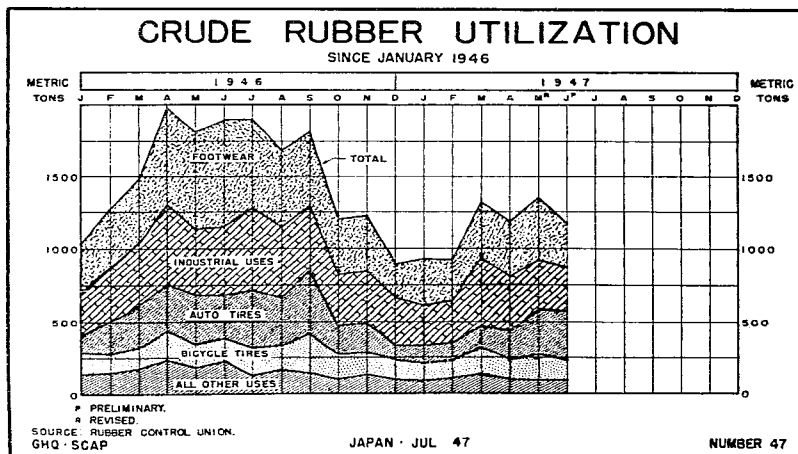
23. June output of light carts by 4,138 operating plants employing 20,160 persons totaled 27,560 compared with 29,381 in May. The coke shortage is hampering the industry's production.

Bicycles

24. Production of 16,028 bicycles in June was slightly below the postwar high set in May. Output of rear cars dropped sharply from 10,240 in May to 1,623 in June due to a shortage of tires and tubes.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

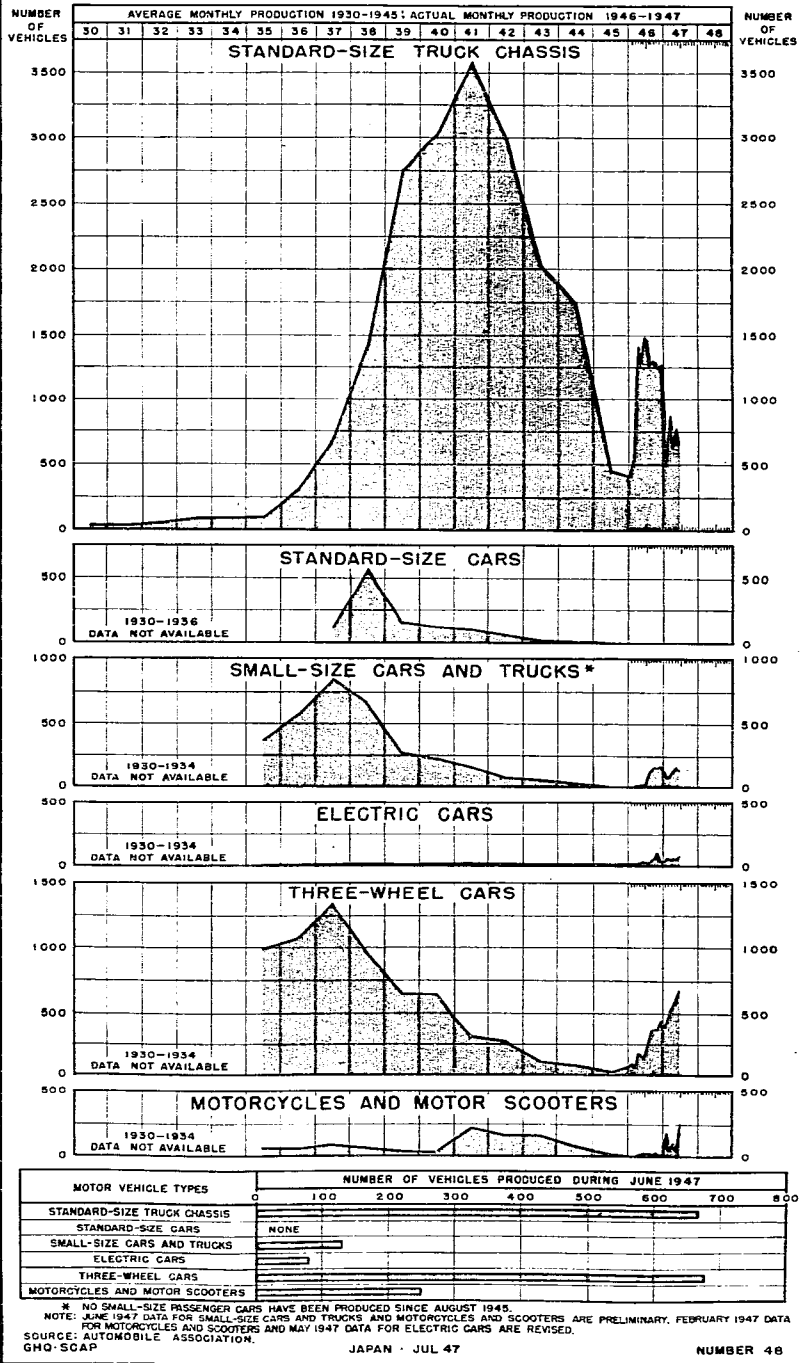
25. Preliminary reports for June show a decrease in crude rubber consumption for manufactured products with 1,167 metric tons consumed compared with the revised postwar May high of 1,355 tons.



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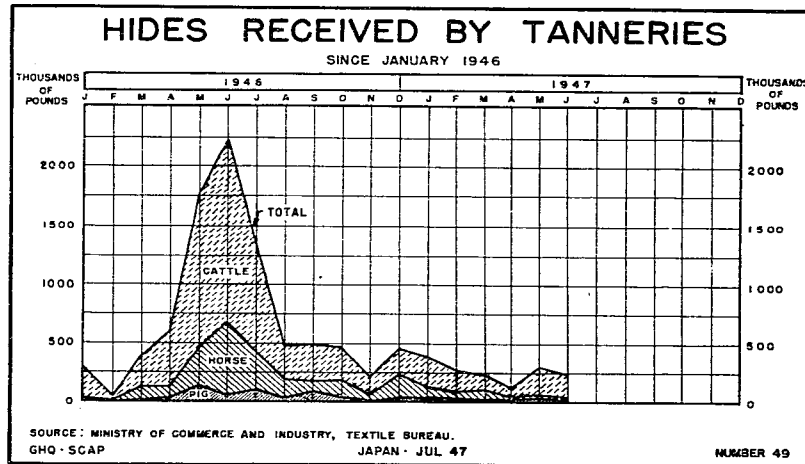
MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947

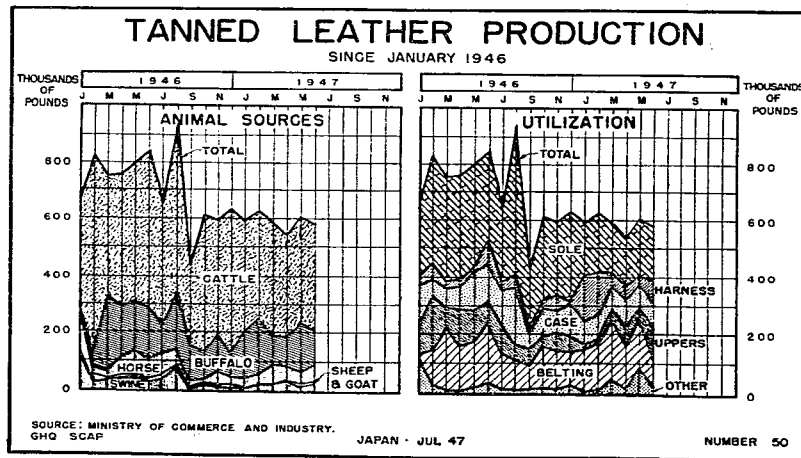


LEATHER MANUFACTURING

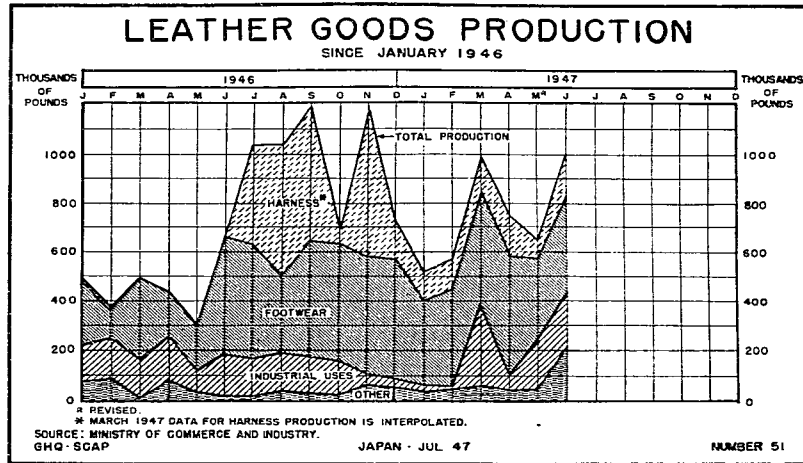
26. Hide receipts by tanneries during June dropped 20,000 pounds below May.



Production of tanned leather during June increased almost 5,000 pounds as approximately 44,000 pounds of shark and whale skins were processed into leather. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained almost constant.



27. Production of leather goods during June increased approximately 355,000 pounds over May; major increases were principally in harness, footwear and bicycle seats.



Manufacturers reported 296,392 pounds of leather, chiefly sole and harness, produced in June from hides released from former military stocks. From this, 939,028 inch-feet of leather belting and 22,104 square feet of packing leather were produced.

An additional 49,070 pounds of leather were produced from the 1,500 tons released for use in the manufacture of leather products for export in the coming months.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

28. June production of most agricultural implements increased slightly over May. The 300 reporting plants employed 26,325 persons.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Baling press	100	30
Barley cleaner	807	646
Barley roller	477	592
Cultivating hoe	508	2,023
Farm cart	381	502
Farm fan	110	635
Fertilizer distributor	0	300
Flour-milling machine	351	1,935
Fork	28,821	20,741
Grain fan	1,960	1,980
Grain screen	486	930
Harrow	2,694	4,187
Hoe	87,865	65,020
Horse stump cutter	170	178
Incubator	2	1
Plow	23,967	26,605
Potato cutter	0	205
Power cultivator	3	610

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Pruning shears	600	3,250
Radish grater	700	800
Rice huller	836	1,697
Rice polisher	800	2,326
Ridge scoop	713	820
Root cutter	70	60
Scattering scoop	4,900	3,700
Sickle	455,715	609,115
Simple weeder	10,296	7,998
Sowing machine	0	310
Sprayer	11,086	11,903
Straw cutter	622	1,455
Straw cutter with feeder	7,054	5,800
Straw-mat machine	1,004	982
Straw-rope maker	7,792	8,313
Straw-softening machine	359	330
Stump puller	0	160
Tea-leaf finisher	153	50
Tea-leaf shears	1,511	1,996
Thresher	9,181	11,745
Tobacco dryer	160	183
Vermicelli machine	105	1,330
Vertical pump	331	364
Weeder	53,892	67,646

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

A chart showing the trend in production of selected agricultural implements is found on the facing page.

HANDICRAFTS

Silverware

29. Output of silverware decreased generally in June with lack of polishing materials the main bottleneck. Flatware production decreased 25 percent below May.

SILVERWARE PRODUCTION (dozens)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Spoons	74,834	42,631
Forks	26,589	30,460
Knives	13,643	13,726

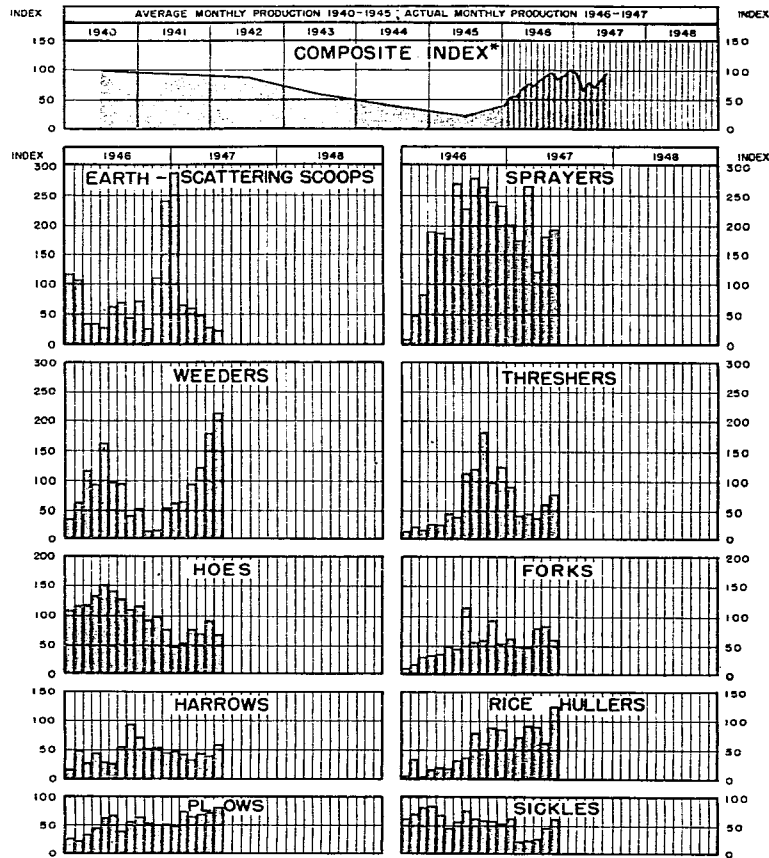
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Lacquerware

30. Production of wooden lacquerware in June increased slightly above May. There were 4,109 operating factories employing 14,129 persons.

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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



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

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WOODEN LACQUERWARE PRODUCTION (pieces)

	May	June
Tables (Japanese)	18,465	19,304
Tables (other)	8,198	9,032
Bowls (soup)	95,200	96,100
Bowls (other)	27,970	28,810
Trays	49,940	50,790
Boxes	28,670	29,510
Plates	94,660	95,500
Saucers	84,400	86,440
Chopsticks (pair)	345,680	346,518
Others	38,960	39,530

SOURCE: Union of All-Japan Lacquerware Manufacturers.

0416

Pearls

31. Output of six factories producing pearl articles decreased 17 percent as the shortage of raw material continued.

PEARL PRODUCTION
(pieces)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Necklaces	6,395	5,312
Finger rings	65	60
Earrings (sets)	65	60

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries Bureau.

Ivory

32. The 130 ivory factories continued to recarve old ivory pieces into new ones because no shipments of raw materials have been received since 1940. In June 640 pounds of old ivory pieces were recarved into 4,900 pieces.

Toys

33. Five new toy factories began operations in June, making a total of 1,538. Output in June rose to 7,300,540 pieces, a 56-percent increase above May. Manufacturers are attempting to overcome production difficulties and prepare for the export market. Discarded cans are being successfully used as a substitute for unobtainable new tin plate.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

34. Output of Japanese typewriters and calculating machines decreased in June as the raw material scarcity continued. With the decrease in output of new machines the production of parts and repair work have assumed greater importance.

Value of new production was ¥ 6,959,125 while parts and repairs were valued at ¥ 3,819,927.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Japanese typewriters	475	378
Teletypewriters	4	0
Calculating machines	216	183
Mimeographs	2,246	2,881
Files for mimeographs	2,400	2,323
Blueprinting machines	25	18
Cash registers	10	10
Time recorders	35	29

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

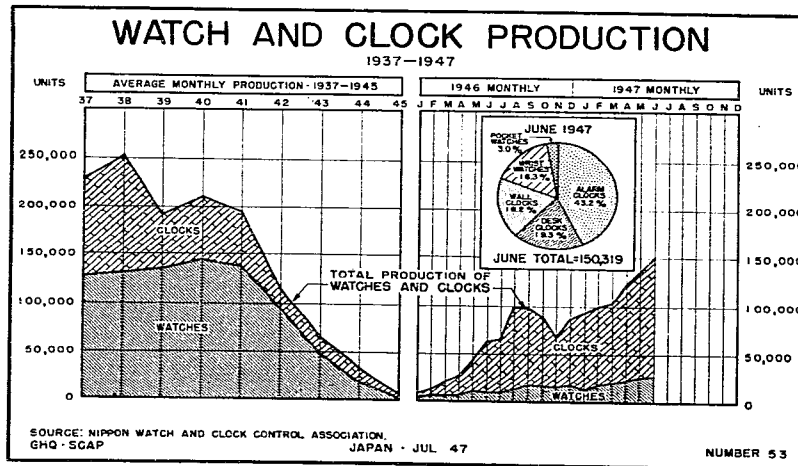
35. Authorized increases in cosmetic prices were responsible for an 11-percent increase in production in June to 414,358 kilograms of cosmetics valued at ¥ 70,746,969.

The 18 dentifrice manufacturers produced 625,415 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 12,508,300 and 90,070 kilograms of semipaste valued at ¥ 9,727,500.

Watches and Clocks

36. Watch and clock production continued its upward trend with June output 10.4 percent above May.

A larger output of desk and wall clocks constituted the major increase.



Home-type Sewing Machines

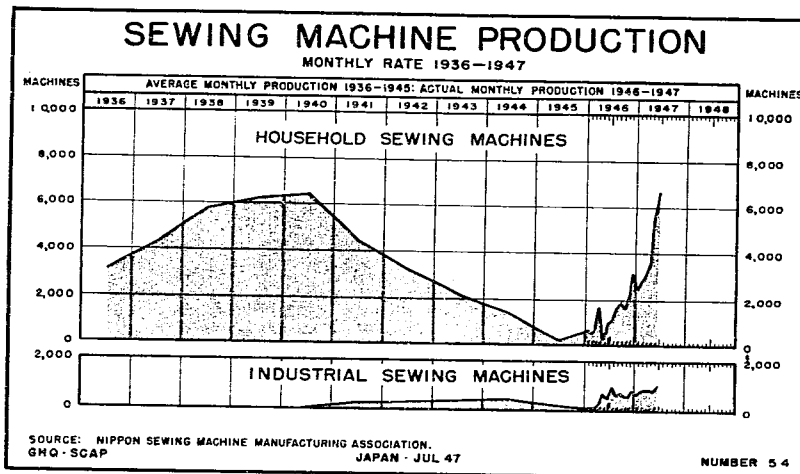
37. Production of home-type sewing machines, charted at the top of the following page, reached a postwar high in June with output of 6,689 units, 21.7 percent above May, as several new manufacturers began operations and the industry received greater fuel allocations.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

38. Light-metal consumers'-goods output increased 16 percent as 103 new producers entered the industry.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS
(metric tons)

	May	June
Cast household utensils	1,308	1,439
Other cast products	703	878
Total	2,011	2,317



	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Forged household utensils	179	301
Other forged products	<u>359</u>	<u>350</u>
Total	538	651

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

Musical Instruments

39. June output of musical instruments showed a slight general increase over May with production of plectrum instruments making the largest gain. Five additional manufacturers began production of guitars, harmonicas and musical-instrument cases.

Phonographs and Records

40. Manufacture of phonographs and records in June dropped markedly with preliminary figures showing 2,668 phonographs and 395,364 records produced. May output was a new high for the year with revised totals of 3,925 phonographs and 822,208 records.

Matches

41. June production of matches increased five percent above May with output of 11,063 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes). Scarcity of raw materials continued to limit output, which is below ration requirements.

SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton.	2
Silk.	11
Rayon	19
Wool.	25
Hard and Bast Fibers.	31
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials	39
Knit Goods.	42
Clothing and Household Goods.	46
Sundry Goods.	49
Dyeing and Finishing.	51

1. Production of cotton and rayon filament yarns reached new postwar peaks in June while there was a sharp reduction in raw silk production due to seasonal factors. Lack of raw materials caused a slight reduction in the output of woolen and worsted yarns. See chart, top of following page.

COTTON

Spinning

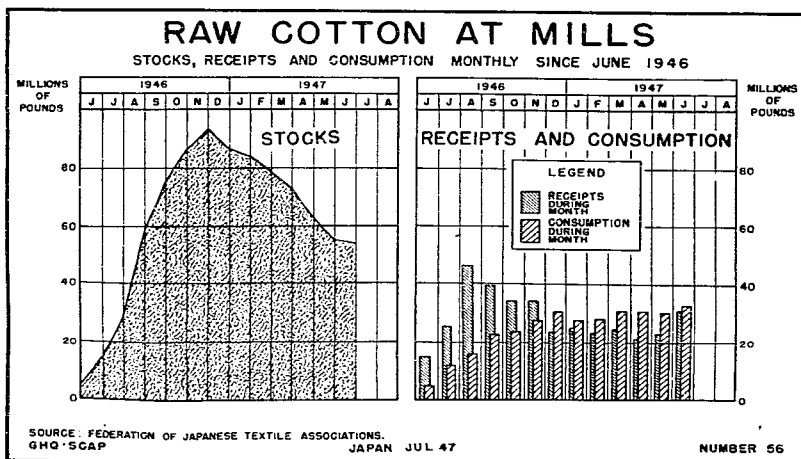
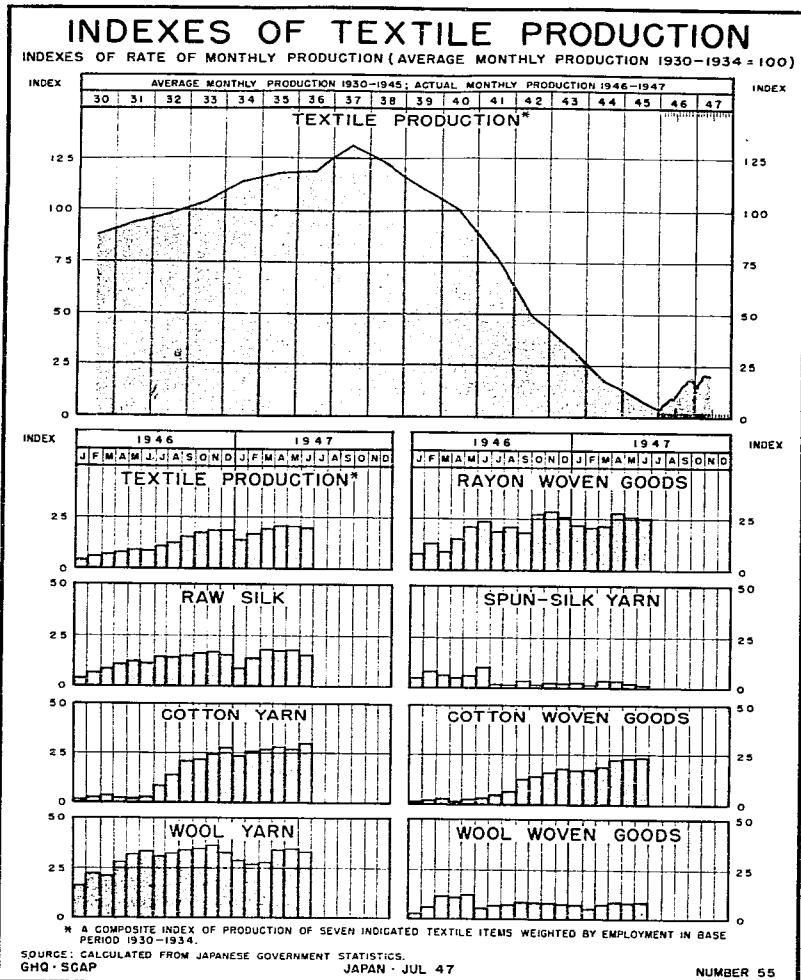
2. The spinners reported that the shift to coarser counts of yarn accomplished in May resulted in a new postwar peak of 29,004,000 pounds in June yarn production, as shown on the graph, page 141. The temporary slowdown while machinery was being shifted to utilize more of the lower grade and shorter staple cotton remaining in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks restricted May production to 26,545,000 pounds. A breakdown of production in June by weeks showed a sharp decline in output after the middle of the month in conformity with a program of planned reduction to conserve remaining stocks of Commodity Credit Corporation cotton.

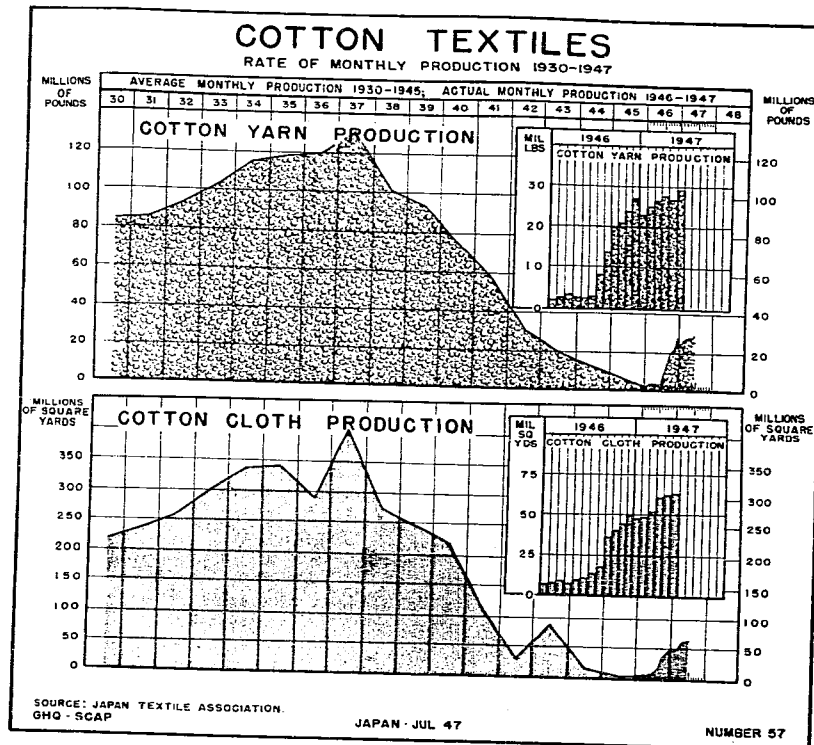
Supplies

3. There were no additional cotton shipments received from the United States in June. Total receipts of Commodity Credit Corporation cotton to the end of June amounted to 891,657 bales (revised), as listed on the cargo bills of lading. Of this amount 625,763 bales were released for processing, 491 were being held for shipment to Korea in addition to the 9,468 bales shipped previously, and the remainder was in storage or in transit, as shown in chart, bottom of following page.

Waste Yarns

4. The production of 320,000 pounds of cotton waste yarn was





reported in June, compared with 217,000 pounds in May. This yarn is being used for the production of bagging for export cotton goods and other industrial purposes.

5. At the end of June there was a stock of 489,000 pounds of waste yarn in the hands of spinner-weavers and independent weavers, compared with 432,000 in May.

Yarn Stocks

6. Cotton yarn stocks in spinning mills showed a gain of more than 4,000,000 pounds at the end of June over May. Backlogs were being built up to maintain production of fabric after yarn production tapers off later in the year.

YARN STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners and weaving affiliates	46,939	51,376
Independent weavers	14,903 a/	15,751
Other manufacturers	7,452 a/	7,272
In dealers' hands	<u>103</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	69,397 a/	74,420

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Mixed yarn <u>b/</u>		
Spinners	21	21
Independent cotton weavers	421 <u>a/</u>	358
Other manufacturers	432	372
In dealers' hands	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	878 <u>a/</u>	752
Grand total	70,275 <u>a/</u>	75,172

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes mixtures with rayon staple and other fibers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

7. A new postwar production peak was also achieved in the weaving branch of the industry; 63,021,000 square yards of cotton fabric were manufactured in June compared with the revised figure of 62,336,000 square yards in May.

8. In contrast to the trend of previous months, increases in output of spinner-weavers accounted for the gain in June fabric production while the independents maintained the same production level as in May.

Cloth Stocks

9. Large withdrawals of cotton fabrics for export reduced the stocks of spinner-weavers 26 percent and those of independents by a small amount.

CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Weavers <u>a/</u>	91,998 <u>b/</u>	67,955
Independent weavers	67,978 <u>b/</u>	66,247
Distributing agency		
Receipts	6,336	3,533
Disposition	6,940	5,296
Month-end stocks	11,306	9,543

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

b/ Revised.

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

Machinery

10. Increases were reported in the installation and operation of both spindles and looms.

COTTON MACHINERY

	Spindles		Looms	
	May	June	May	June
Installed	2,810,912	2,852,812	136,763	137,261
Operable	2,683,212	2,730,996	118,590	120,187
Operating <u>a/</u>	2,153,912	2,252,750	73,239	75,846

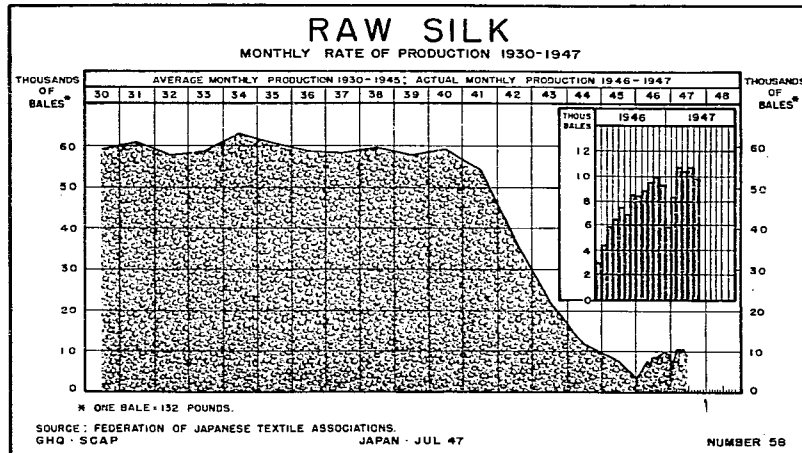
a/ Spinning companies, two-shift basis; independent weavers, approximately 10 hours.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Reeling

11. Production of raw silk dropped from 10,749 bales in May to 9,171 bales in June and the number of mills operating was reduced from 267 to 261. The necessity of slowing down operations to dry the spring crop of cocoons and the return of labor to agricultural areas were the principal factors in the reduced reeling operations.



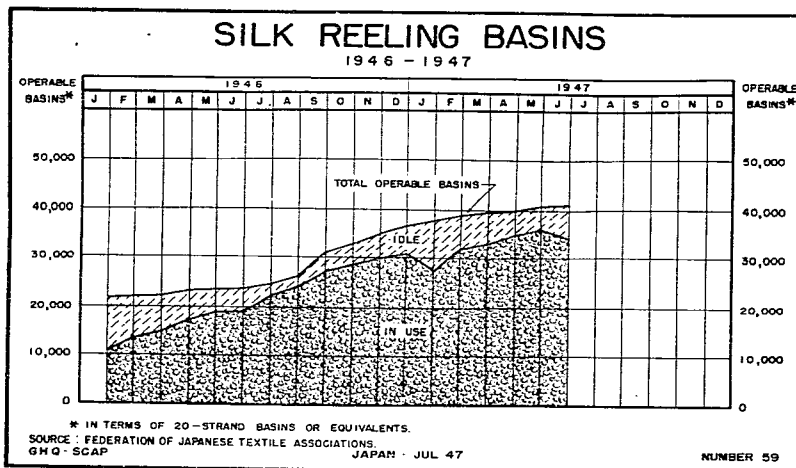
12. Although there was a decrease in operating basins from 35,879 in May to 34,428 in June the industry continued to install additional basins and repair inoperable units, as shown in chart at top of following page.

Cocoon Stocks

13. Receipts of new spring-crop cocoons were 24,454,000 pounds in June. The reeling mills increased their stocks by 14,586,000 pounds, making a total of 85,848,000 at the end of June.

Raw Silk Stocks

14. The reeling mills shipped 9,997 bales of silk to the testing houses in June, compared with 11,965 bales in May. Stocks in mills amounted to 6,374 bales at the end of June, a decrease of



820 for the month. Distributing agencies held 128,659 bales at the end of June, 95,758 bales of which were earmarked for export.

Silk Spinning

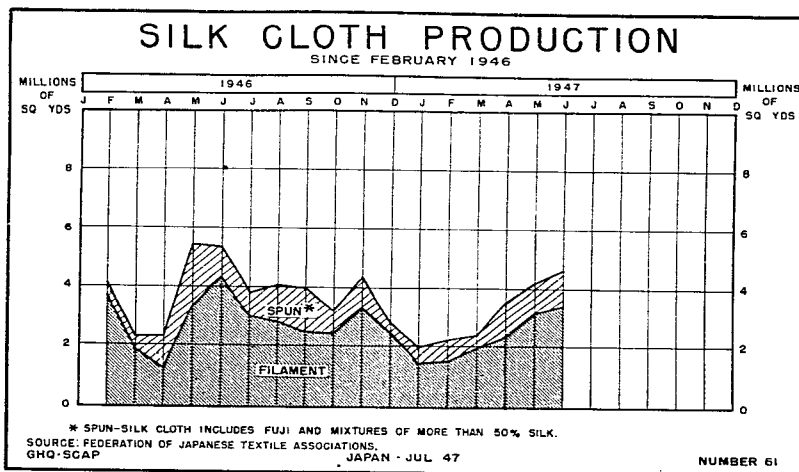
15. There was a 7,000-pound drop in output of spun waste silk yarns in spite of the fixing of ceiling prices on raw material which was expected to accelerate production. Cut staple production decreased 79,000 pounds and although there were small increases in mixed waste and silk noils there was an over-all decline of 31,000 pounds.

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

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Spun waste silk	32	25	518 <u>a/</u>	420
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	92	121	384 <u>a/</u>	406
Silk noils	48	79	157	197
Cut staple	597	518	1,827	1,714

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



18. Weavers reported that there were 141,710 silk and rayon looms installed at the end of June compared with 140,162 at the end of May. Of this number 49,688 were in operation on 30 June compared with 52,509 at the end of May.

CLOTH STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Silk	18,849	12,979
Fuji silk and others	3,821 ^{a/}	3,855
Distributing agency		
Receipts	2,163	3,636
Disposition	1,778	1,993
Month-end stocks	30,292	31,935

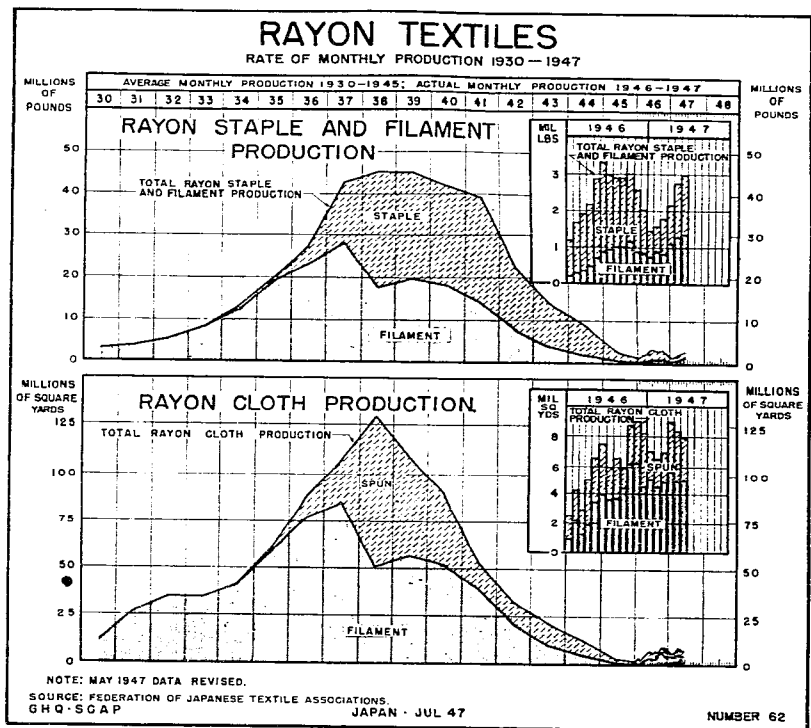
^{a/} Revised.

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

RAYON

Filament and Staple

19. Increased receipts of raw materials made possible a new postwar high of 1,357,000 pounds in June filament rayon yarn production. The previous peak of 1,293,000 pounds was achieved in May. A moderate gain was reported in staple production of 1,590,000 pounds in June compared with 1,441,000 in May. Emphasis is being placed on the production of filament yarn for export.



FILAMENT YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Rayon mills	2,773	2,272
Weavers	4,380	3,961
Other manufacturers	1,388	1,401

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

20. Production of rayon pulp again approached 4,500,000 pounds in June after a sharp drop to about 220,500 pounds in May, but mill receipts were 173,000 pounds short of May deliveries.

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PULP CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Receipts	3,722	3,549
Consumption	3,500	3,823
Month-end stocks	3,073	2,799

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

21. Receipts of caustic soda in June were 1,487 metric tons, 128 more than in May. Rayon mills had 1,084 metric tons on hand on 30 June compared with 859 at the end of May.

Spinning

22. Total June spun-rayon yarn production of 1,245,000 pounds equalled May production. Pure rayon production decreased from 1,173,000 pounds in May to 1,157,000 pounds in June while mixed yarns increased from 73,000 to 88,000.

SPUN-RAYON YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Spinners	4,877	4,965
Independent weavers	3,716 <u>a/</u>	4,103
Other manufacturers	236	222
In dealers' hands	20	14

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

23. Consumption of staple fiber increased from 2,712,000 pounds in May to 3,078,000 in June while stocks decreased from 11,863,000 pounds on 31 May to 11,009,000 pounds at the end of June.

RAYON STAPLE STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Production mills		
Beginning stocks	3,429 <u>a/</u>	3,030
Production	1,441	1,590
Deliveries	1,840	1,629
Month-end stocks	3,030 <u>a/</u>	2,991
Processing mills		
Beginning stocks	10,191	9,303
Receipts	1,824 <u>a/</u>	1,792
Consumption	2,712 <u>a/</u>	3,078
Month-end stocks	9,303 <u>a/</u>	8,017

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

24. Filament rayon fabric production increased from 4,784,000 square yards in May to 5,067,000 in June while spun-rayon fabric decreased from 3,493,000 (revised) to 2,843,000.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Mills		
Rayon	22,562	21,772
Spun rayon	9,468 ^{a/}	9,983
Distribution agency		
Rayon		
Receipts	198	499
Distribution	53	557
Month-end stocks	9,337	9,279
Spun rayon		
Receipts	666	1,760
Distribution	2,285	1,448
Month-end stocks	10,721	11,033

^{a/} Revised.

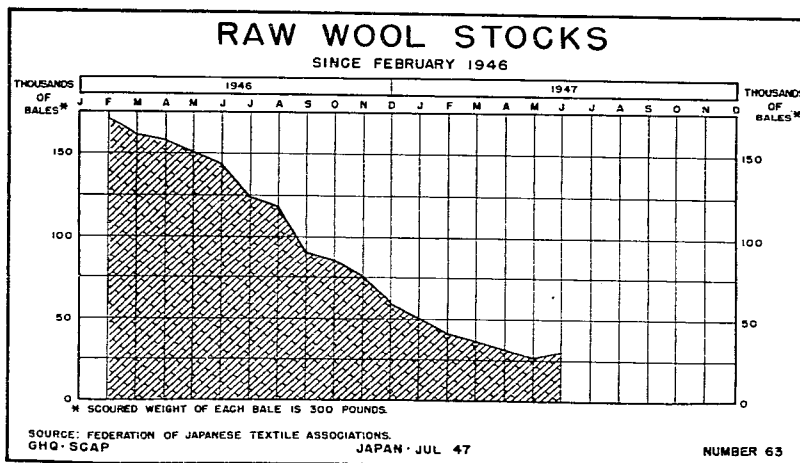
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Japan Cloth Company.

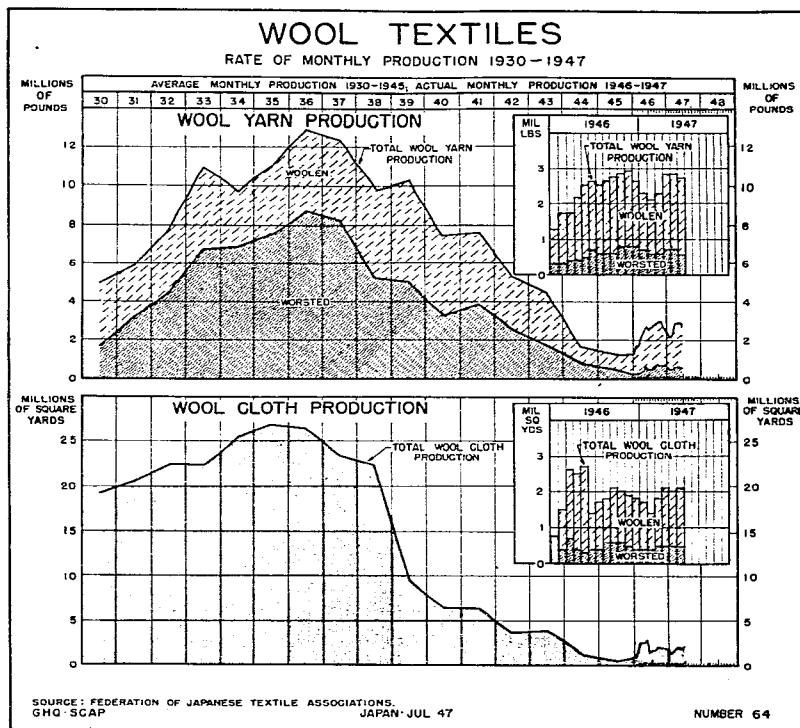
WOOL

Spinning

25. To conserve the remaining small stock of wool it was decided to stabilize production around the levels of June output, which was 2,060,000 pounds of woollen yarn and 697,000 pounds of worsted yarn. May yarn production was 2,106,000 pounds of woollen and 677,000 pounds of worsted, as shown in chart, top of following page.

26. The first cargo of wool shipped to Japan since the beginning of the war arrived the first week of June from Australia. Distribution of the 7,481-bale cargo was completed by the end of June.





RAW MATERIALS CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Consumption		
Woolen	561	380
Worsted	176	148
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	3,547	3,684
Worsted	398	909
Wool waste	8,788	8,320
Camel and goat hair	1,448	1,346
Miscellaneous	6,393	6,167

a/ Scoured weight.

SCURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

27. The industry continued to install additional cards and spindles but there was a reduction in operating machinery in June compared with May.

SPINNING MACHINERY

	<u>Wool Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Installed	447	453	410,618	428,688
Operable	422	427	362,158	378,061
Operating <u>a/</u>	269	262	97,271	95,880

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

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Stocks

28. There were slight increases in yarn stocks in the hands of spinners as they withheld shipments because of delays in setting up new yarn price ceilings.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Woolen		
Spinners	3,213	3,855
Weavers	1,440	1,285
Worsted		
Spinners	1,930	1,959
Weavers	522	511

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

29. Worsted fabric production increased from 465,000 square yards in May to 514,000 in June while woolen fabric decreased from 1,539,000 to 1,461,000. Price uncertainty hampered production.

The reduction in weaving activities was reflected in the number of looms operating.

LOOMS

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Installed	10,994	11,045
Operable	10,709	10,710
Operating	3,854	3,665

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Stocks

30. Cloth stocks held by weavers decreased from 4,521,000 yards in May to 1,687,000 in June.

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CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Mills		
Woolen	3,523	1,029
Worsted	998	658
Distributing agency		
Receipts	900	334
Distribution	2,018	306
Month-end stocks	1,694	1,722

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

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Production

31. There were slight fluctuations in twisting and spinning of hard and bast fibers.

CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Rope and cordage	2,223 a/	2,122	1,897	1,834
Fish-net twine	350 a/	362	408 a/	436

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

32. One thousand six hundred bales of manila hemp, the first shipment since the war, arrived in Japan late in June and distribution to mills was started.

33. American hemp has been allocated to jute and hemp spinning mills to manufacture into hessian cloth for packing export cotton fabrics. About seven percent of the American hemp received had been damaged and was allocated for the manufacture of paper.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Sisal	255	36	106	185
Jute	1,405	47	409	1,043
Ramie	188	227	123	201
Flax	6,648	3,120	2,471	7,297
Hemp				
Domestic	4,959 a/	809	973	4,773
Manchurian	1,049	64	174	849
Manila	406	53	102	357
American	210 a/	322	75	647

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Consumed</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Maolan <u>b/</u>	1,046	955	794	1,207
Bamboo	399	15	76	338

a/ Revised.

b/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

34. A slight increase was reported in operating spindles with an expansion in the operation of looms.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Flax	44,547	48,255	2,220 <u>a/</u>	2,249
Ramie <u>b/</u>	18,755	16,971	519	770
Jute	3,358	2,638	33	39

a/ Revised.

b/ Looms include hemp.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spinning

35. There was an increase of 143,000 pounds in the production of linen yarns in June over May while ramie and jute yarns showed a slight decrease.

SPINNING PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Flax	1,015	1,158	2,637	3,105
Ramie	318	262	915 <u>a/</u>	908
Jute	204	193	297	178

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

36. There was a slight increase in ramie, hemp and jute fabric production but restricted movement of linen yarns slowed down flax weaving.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Stocks	
	May	June	31 May	30 June
Flax	1,496	1,361	2,365	2,369
Ramie and hemp	378	447	700	822
Jute	29	24	16	16

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Other Products

37. The one mill manufacturing oakum produced 18,000 pounds in June, a decrease of 6,000 from May output. Stocks on hand at the end of June were 6,000 pounds compared with 10,283 on 31 May.

38. Fire-hose production increased from 36,000 pounds in May to 41,000 in June while stocks on hand at the end of the month decreased from 75,000 to 46,000.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Spinning

39. Output of throstle-spun yarns was 591,000 pounds in June and reprocessed yarns was 35,000, compared with 610,000 and 37,000 respectively in May. Spinning mills reported loss of labor in agricultural areas as the principal cause of reduced operations.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	31 May	30 June
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	829	730
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	109	93
Cotton spinners	21	17
Spun-rayon spinners	26	26
Others		
Spinners	260	225
Independent weavers	7	4

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

40. There was a slight increase in spindles operating in June despite the restricted yarn production.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	May	June
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	982,404	982,404
Operating	831,798	832,310

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

41. Throstle fabric production increased from 559,000 square yards in May to 582,000 in June while the output of reprocessed cloth and others increased from 70,000 to 135,000.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Throstle	777	773
Reprocessed	182	144
Others (mixed fabrics)	498 <u>a/</u>	373

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Garments

42. The upward trend in production of cotton singlets for export continued with an output of 331,480 dozen in June, compared with 279,301 in May and 141,158 in April.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozen)

	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Underwear	349	314	429	466	277
Outerwear	22	41	45	17	69
Gloves (dozen pairs)	76	179	75	30	224
Hosiery (dozen pairs)	240	1,127	235	227	1,135

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabrics

43. Fabric production made a net increase of 151,000 pounds in June over May.

FABRIC PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Cotton	1,084	445 <u>a/</u>	1,233	1,176	502
Rayon filament	19	97	24	67	54
Spun rayon	21	134	31	45	120
Silk filament	5	9	4	5	8
Spun silk	14	15	14	6	23
Wool	34	82	39	41	80
All others	29	34 <u>a/</u>	12	15	31

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Stocks

44. Increases in receipts of filament rayon, silk, and woolen yarns were more than offset by the sharp drop in receipts of cotton yarn.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Cotton	1,422	913	1,373	962
Mixed cotton	77	6	26	57
Rayon filament	715	132	174	673
Spun rayon	99	12	33	73
Raw silk	107	9	15	101
Woolen	654	281	245	690
Others	134	61	56	139

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

45. The most significant increase in the operation of knitting machinery in June was in circular fabric with a corresponding reduction in operation of circular hosiery machinery.

KNITTING MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	85	74
Circular	9,930	10,317	3,065	3,332
Flat	10,926	10,041	3,061	3,059
Glove				
Flat	16,736	17,007	2,239	2,568
Hosiery				
Circular	10,043	10,123	4,077	3,803
Full fashioned	1,855	1,855	1,170	1,108
Sewing machines				
Foot operated	219	223	53	55
Power operated	9,631	9,650	4,343	4,389

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Production

46. A material increase in June clothing production was in

children's clothing and elementary-school uniforms. The lack of a satisfactory distribution system caused the manufacturers of bedding to restrict production.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands)

	Production May	Stocks 31 May	Production June	Deliveries June	Stocks 30 June
Japanese ready-made clothing	112	0	120	21	99
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	500	1	1,255	1,134	122
Women's	62	0	70	52	18
Men's	403	0	541	459	82
Elementary-school uniforms	419	69	718	721	66
Secondary-school uniforms	148	0	225	140	85
Work clothing	956	0	1,020	1,020	0
Official uniforms	4	0	15	15	0
Underwear	712	0	970	910	60
Tabi (pair)	2,741	0	2,984	1,555	1,429
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	62	3	20	17	6
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	102	30	12	20	22
Mosquito nets	81	203	74	157	120
Hats and caps	95	202	131	120	213
Others	260	7	720	569	147

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Supplies

47. Cotton cloth receipts showed an increase of over 1,000,000 square yards while spun-rayon receipts decreased by a similar amount. There was a reduction in the consumption of all fabrics with the exception of woolens and reprocessed.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks 31 May	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
Cotton	11,211	4,055	4,090	11,176
Rayon filament	3,198	1,033	814	3,417
Spun rayon	7,163	1,906	2,698	6,371
Silk filament	2,759	281	50	2,990
Linen	2,341	1,139	1,351	2,129
Woolen	2,620	632	844	2,408
Worsted	565	355	123	797
Reprocessed	425	33	193	265
All others	22	0	1	21

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

48. The clothing and household goods branch of the industry continued to put more machinery in operable condition and more units into operation during June.

	MACHINERY			
	Operable		Operating	
	May	June	May	June
Electric cutters	4,790	5,021	3,130	3,260
Sewing machines				
Foot	38,799	39,529	28,735	28,842
Power	112,432	115,377	79,586	80,435

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

49. Fish-netting production showed small decreases in cotton and Manila while sewing-thread output increased slightly in all branches except rayon. Restricted allocations of yarn and a seasonal loss of labor in agricultural areas restricted production.

SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Distribution	Stocks
	May	31 May	June	June	30 June
Fish netting					
Cotton ^{a/}	2,225	1,022	2,086	2,036	1,072
Manila	134	81	124	154	51
Silk	8	6	9	6	9
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	357	2,401	400	64	2,737
Mixed cotton	0	9	2	3	8
Silk	15	280	22	65	237
Rayon	26	37	18	30	25
Braid	78	206	92	113	185
Fringe	2	60	2	49	13
Tape	98	389	95	134	350
Twine and net	37	38	40	34	44
Lace	11	93	11	21	83

^{a/} Including twine.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

50. Although there was a general increase in receipts of raw materials, consumption was restricted by small allocations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 June</u>
Cotton				
Pure	5,455	2,737	2,543	5,649
Mixed	331	0	39	312
Raw silk	512	15	38	489
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon filament	674	125	72	727
Spun rayon	104	19	16	107
Reprocessed	3	4	0	7
Throstle	45	0	8	37
Manila hemp	58	96	114	40
Others	31	0	5	26

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

51. There was an increase in all fabrics dyed and finished in June with the exception of linen and ramie cloth. The major increase was in the quantity of cotton fabrics bleached, dyed and printed for the export program.

CLOTH PROCESSED
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Processed</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Processed</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Client</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 June</u>
Cotton	12,377	16,928	15,526	12,904
Spun rayon	3,557	3,892	3,441	4,839
Silk	4,560	4,864	4,487	7,374
Rayon	4,595	5,030	4,979	7,352
Linen and ramie	1,456	1,389	2,041	1,653

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Mills reporting	232	231
Mills operating	189	184
Machines operating		
Boilers	283	284
Tenters	259	268
Driers	394	397
Printers	26	24
Napping machines	105	110

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SECTION 6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation	1
Rail Transportation	3
Water Transportation	5
Electric Power	7
Gas Industry	16

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of trucks and buses registered and operated in June increased by 2,268 to a new high of 94,731. This increase was due to the addition of 1,449 surplus vehicles, 660 newly manufactured and 159 reconverted from abandoned vehicles.

2. The shortage of fuel, tires and repair parts continued to keep the operating ratio at 65.5 percent.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
June

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	54,113	7,957
Deadlined	28,312	4,349
Total	82,425	12,306

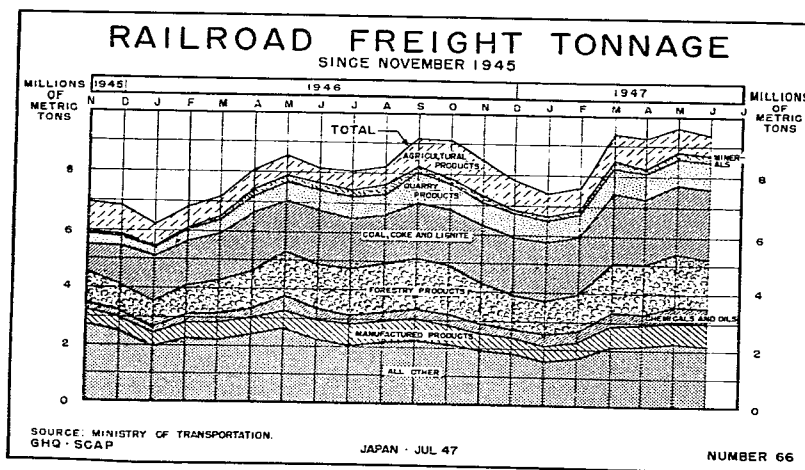
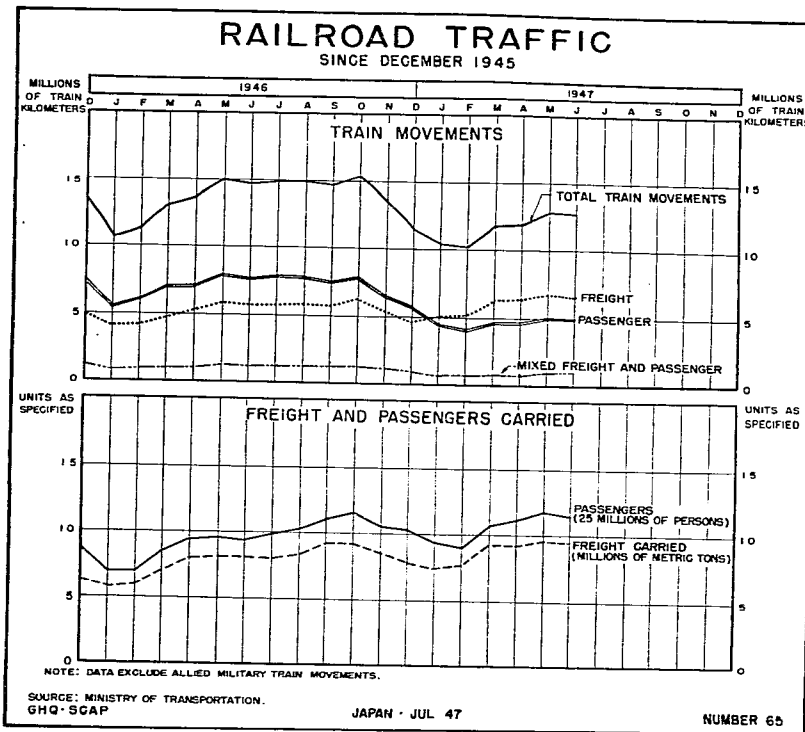
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. A total of 286,252,634 passengers were carried on government railways in June, a decrease of 6,666,497 from May.

There was a decrease of 2.5 percent in passenger train kilometers operated in June, as shown in the top chart on the next page.

4. Railway freight tonnage handled in June decreased slightly under May's tonnage. See second chart on next page.

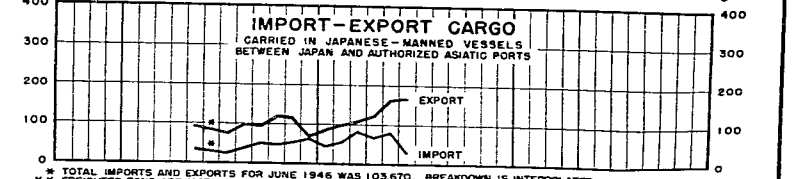
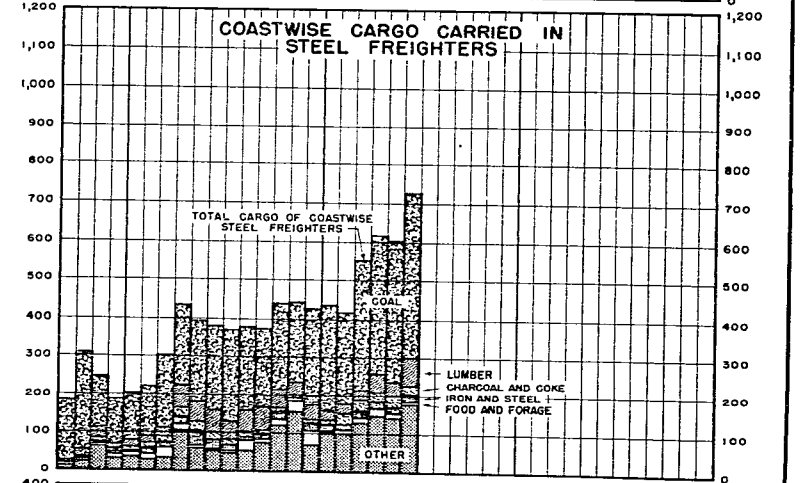
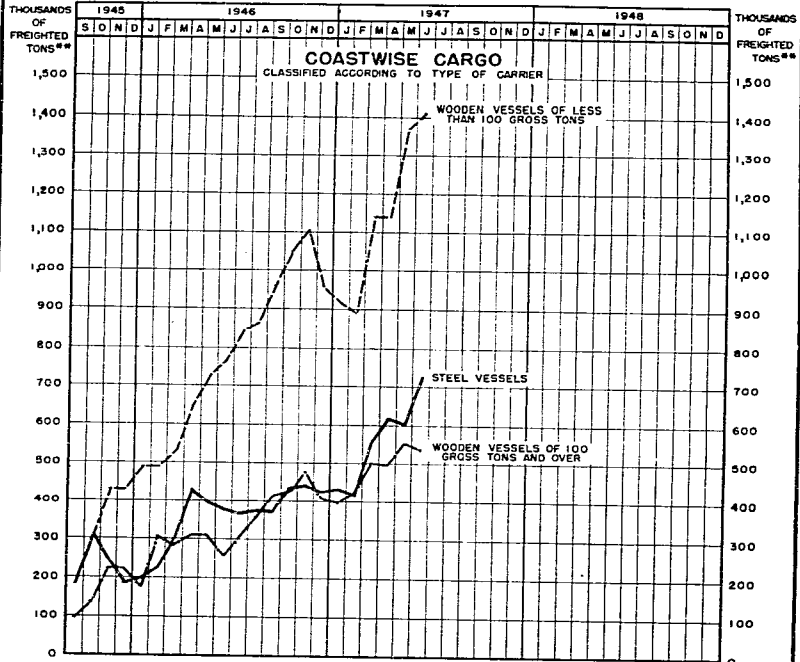


WATER TRANSPORTATION

5. There was an increase of 123,387 freighted tons carried in coastwise steel merchant vessels of more than 100 gross tons in June. Coal remained the main cargo of these vessels.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945*



* TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JUNE 1946 WAS 103,670. BREAKDOWN IS INTERPOLATED.
 ** FREIGHTED TONS ARE METRIC TONS OR MEASURED TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET, WHICHEVER YIELDS THE GREATER REVENUE TO THE CARRIER
 SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE. JAPAN - JUL 47
 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 67

6. Cargo carried in coastal trade in wooden vessels of less than 100 gross tons continued in May to be higher than cargo carried in larger vessels. This cargo is predominantly short-haul.

COASTAL CARGO CARRIED
(freighted tons)

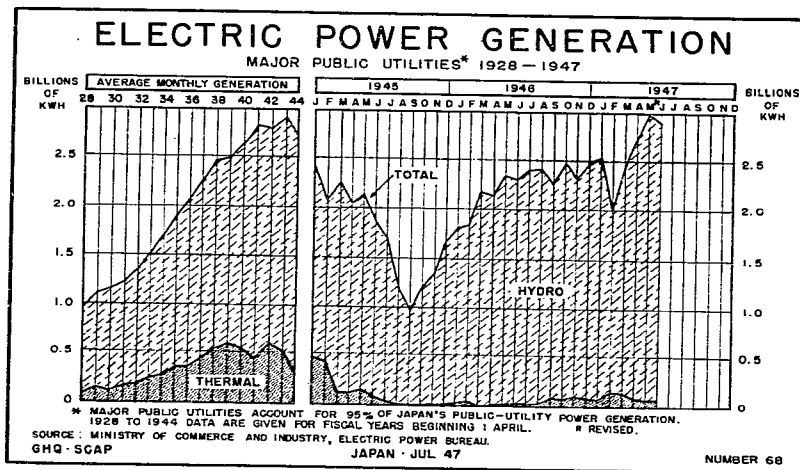
Type of Vessel	May	June
Steel ships	603,233	726,620
Wooden vessels		
More than 100 gross tons	551,984	534,935
Less than 100 gross tons	1,369,766	-
Total	2,524,983	-

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

ELECTRIC POWER

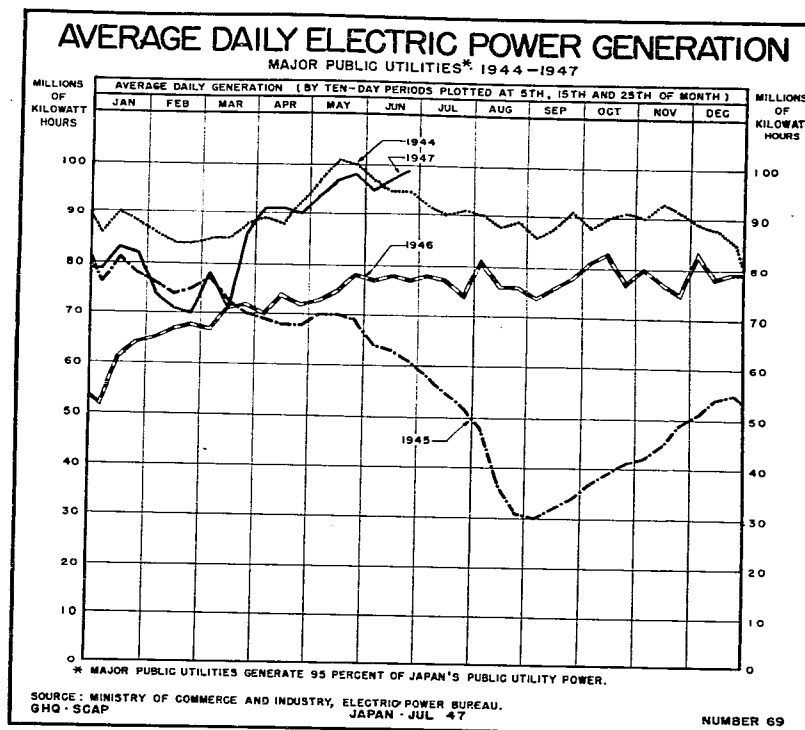
7. The total electric power generated in June was 2,899,884,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of three percent from May.

Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,818,709,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for the rest



Hydroelectric Generation

8. Average daily hydroelectric generation was 93,956,966 kilowatt hours. Nineteen hydroelectric plants with a total rated capacity of 98,760 kilowatts interrupted operation during June due to waterway troubles. Of these, 10, with a capacity of 25,890 kilowatts, were only partially shut down.



9. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was nine percent over the average flow during the last 10 years. Hydroelectric power generation was favorable throughout the country with the exception of Kyushu where the water available during June was seven percent less than the 10-year average.

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

	<u>June Average</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	113.5	111	102
Tohoku	156	117	133
Kanto	1,193	1,046	114
Kansai	1,438.6	1,361	106
Chugoku	123.2	113	109
Shikoku	110.6	101	109
Kyushu	<u>192.2</u>	<u>206</u>	93
Total	3,327.1	3,055	109

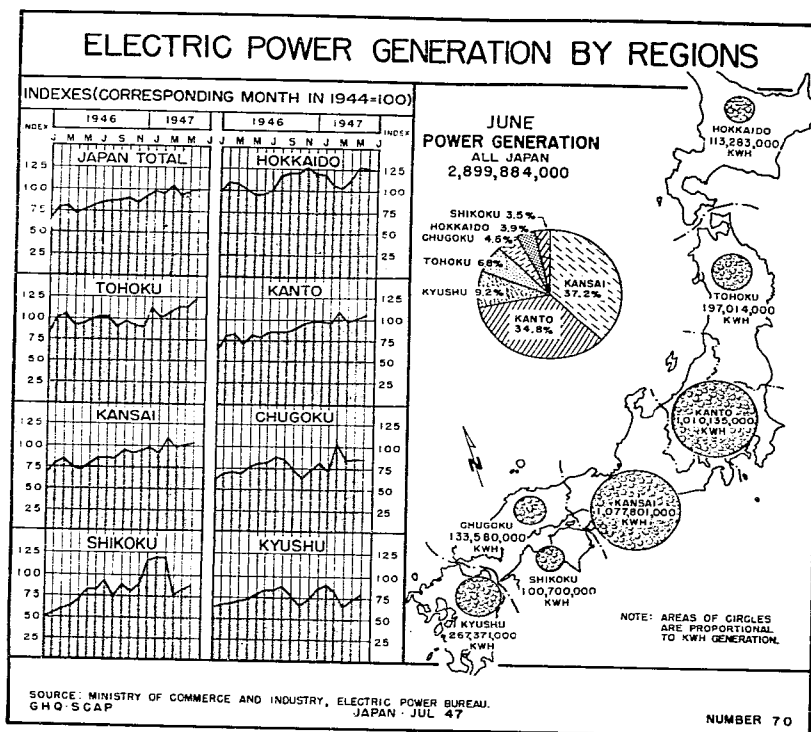
^{a/} Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

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

Thermal Generation

10. Average daily thermal power production during June increased to 2,705,833 kilowatt hours.

11. Kanto and Kansai accounted for 2,087,936,000 kilowatt hours of the total June generation.



12. Power restrictions during June were applied only to Chugoku and Kyushu where hydroelectric generation equipment is inadequate. In these two districts power restrictions remained essentially the same as in May.

Electric Power Consumption

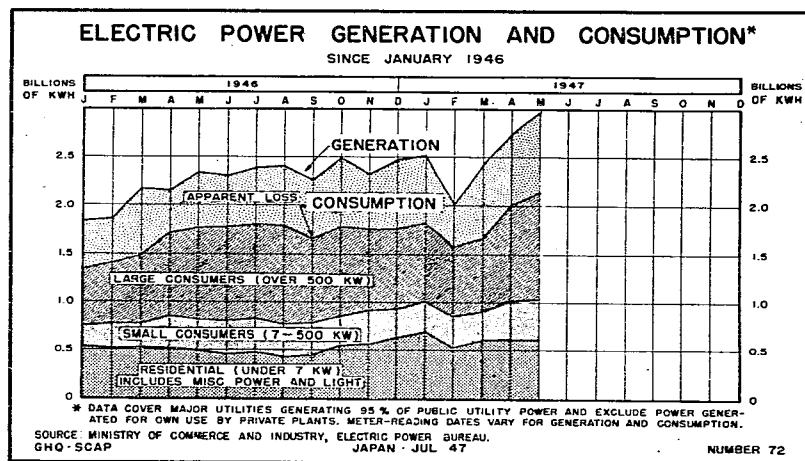
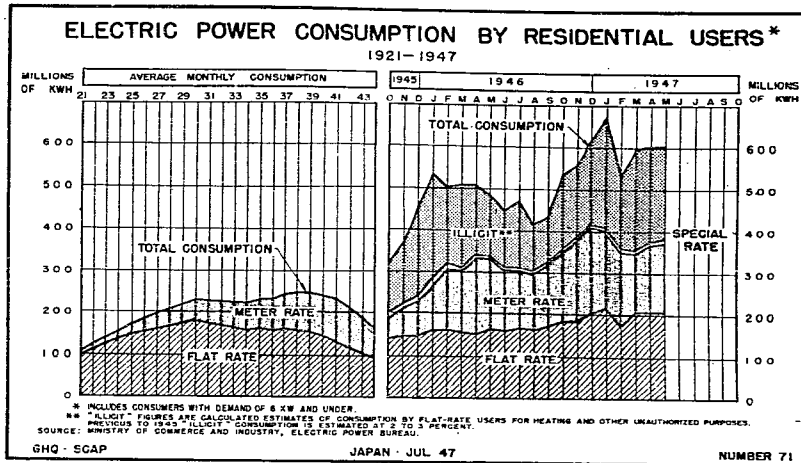
13. May consumption of electric power was 2,134,000,000 kilowatt hours. Electric power consumption by residential users remained at the April level of 603,000,000 kilowatt hours, as shown on the top chart on opposite page.

14. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 1,103,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 116,000,000 over their April consumption. See the second chart, opposite.

Plant Construction

15. Minato Thermal Power Plant No. 2 in the Kyushu region was completed with a generating capacity of 20,000 kilowatts.

A-1:0:0:2 1947



GAS INDUSTRY

16. The amount of gas produced on an average day in June increased to 1,475,349 cubic meters, representing 40 percent of plant capacity.

17. In the four prefectures producing natural gas, the daily production in June was 30,923 cubic meters, 2.1 percent of Japan's total gas production, as shown in the chart on the next page.

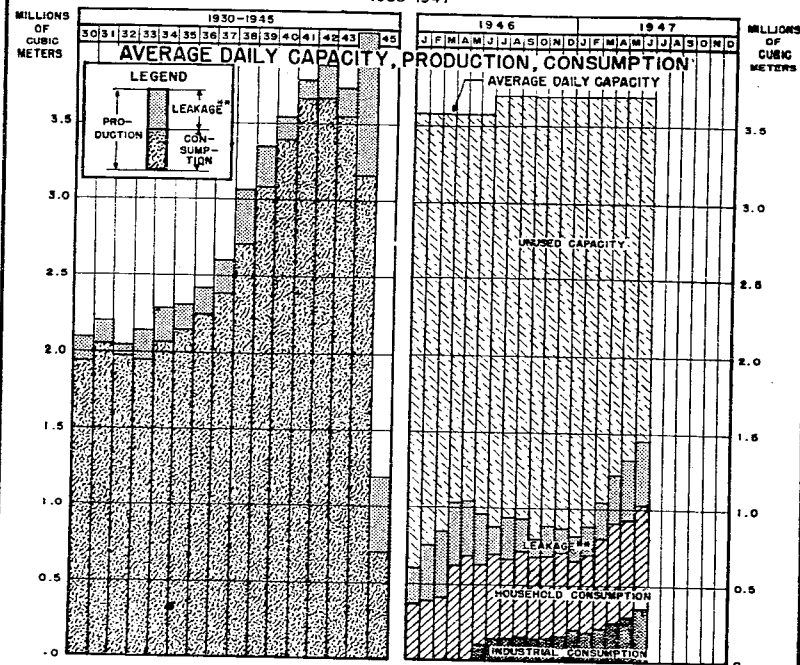
18. Average daily gas consumption in June was 552,077 cubic meters domestically, 350,881 industrially, 127,009 for Occupation requirements and 15,965 in gas works. The total June consumption of 1,045,932 cubic meters represented an increase of 80,296 over May.

Apparent loss through distribution leakage and unaccountable gas, which includes gas used for under-firing, amounted to 29 percent.

A.I. 100:0:1 1900

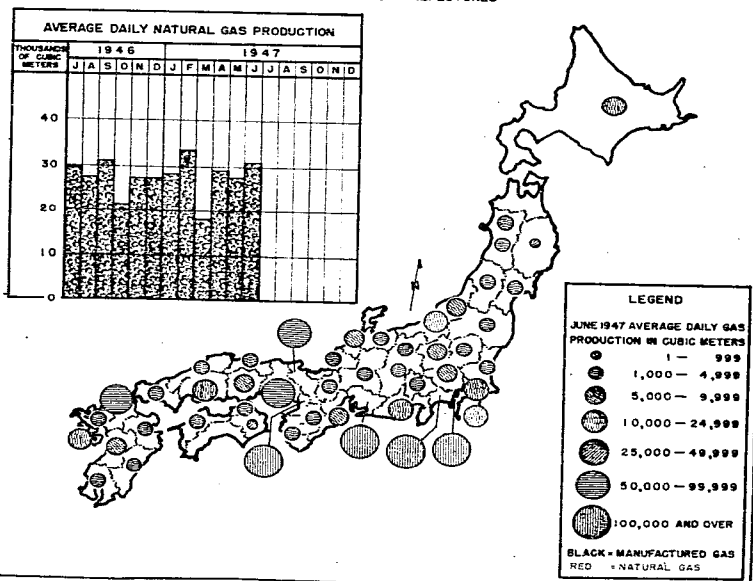
GAS INDUSTRY*

1930-1947



JUNE 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 - JUL 47 NUMBER 73

0449

19. The gas industry was allocated 102,000 tons of coal for July operations, of which 42,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
June
(metric tons)

Allocation	100,520 <u>a/</u>
Stock on hand 31 May	13,584
Deliveries	99,404
Consumption	90,796 <u>b/</u>
Stock on hand 30 June	22,192

a/ Excluding 6,300 tons consigned for emergency reserve stockpiles.

b/ Including 30,000 tons for manufacturing coke with gas as a by-product.

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

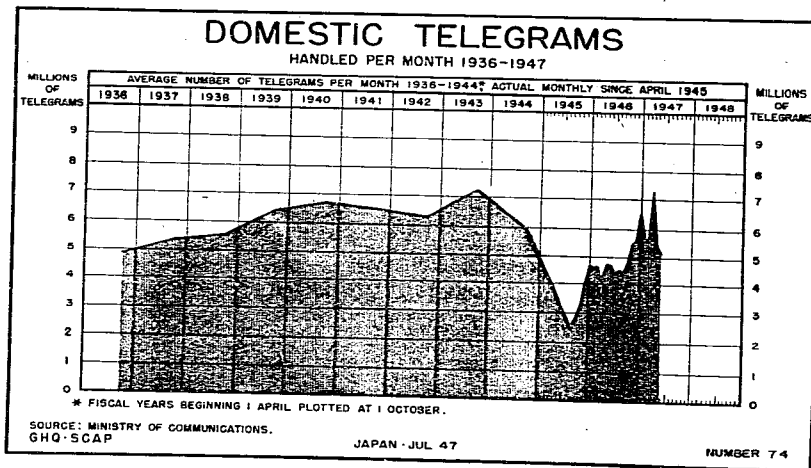
SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Wire	1
Radio	3
Postal Services	7
Construction and Rehabilitation	12
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply	17
Personnel	24
Research and Development	26

WIRE

1. There were 9,773 new telephones installed in June, the first month in 1947 in which the level dropped below 13,000; note chart on the next page.
2. The number of domestic telegrams continued to decline in May, dropping about six percent.

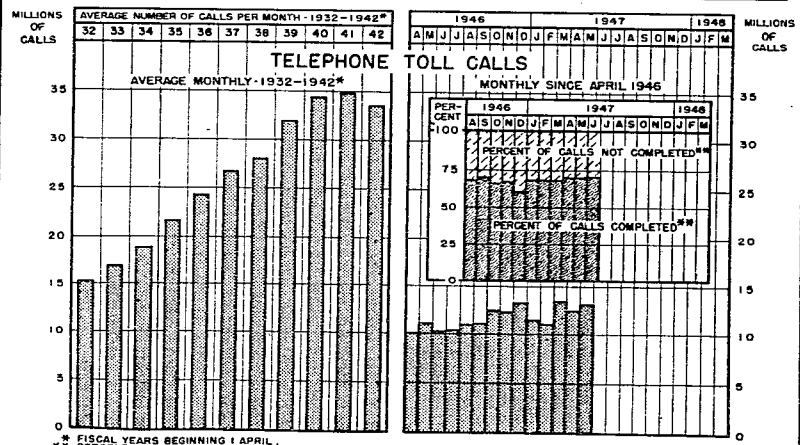
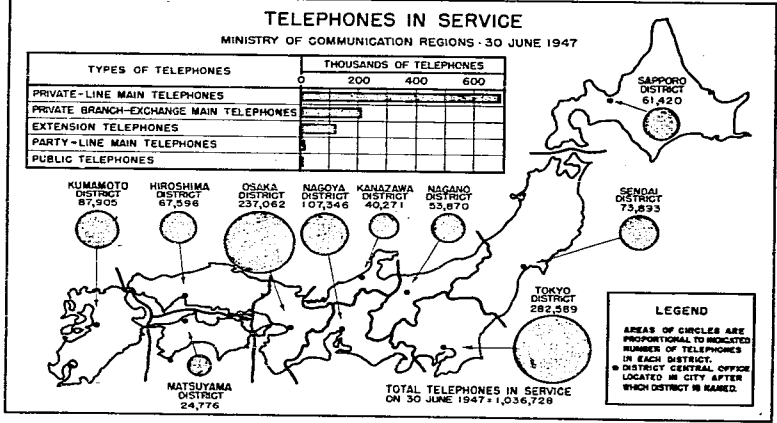
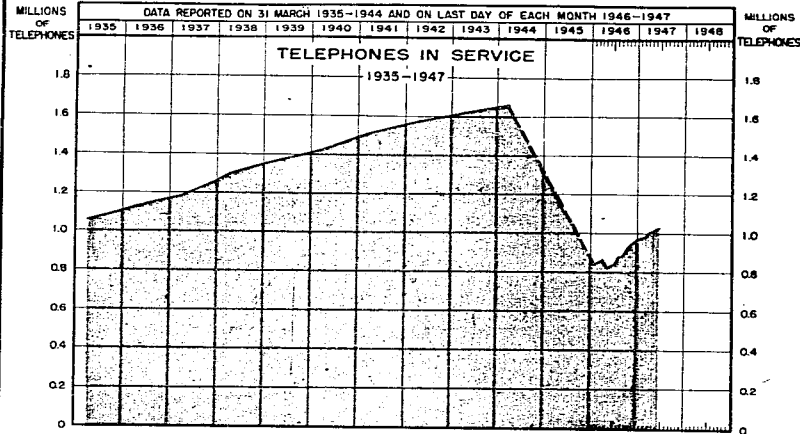


RADIO

3. On 15 July the Ministry of Communications took over the licensing of all ship radio stations, authorizing 1,683 such stations to continue operation. Previously licenses had been granted by various ministries with little coordination.

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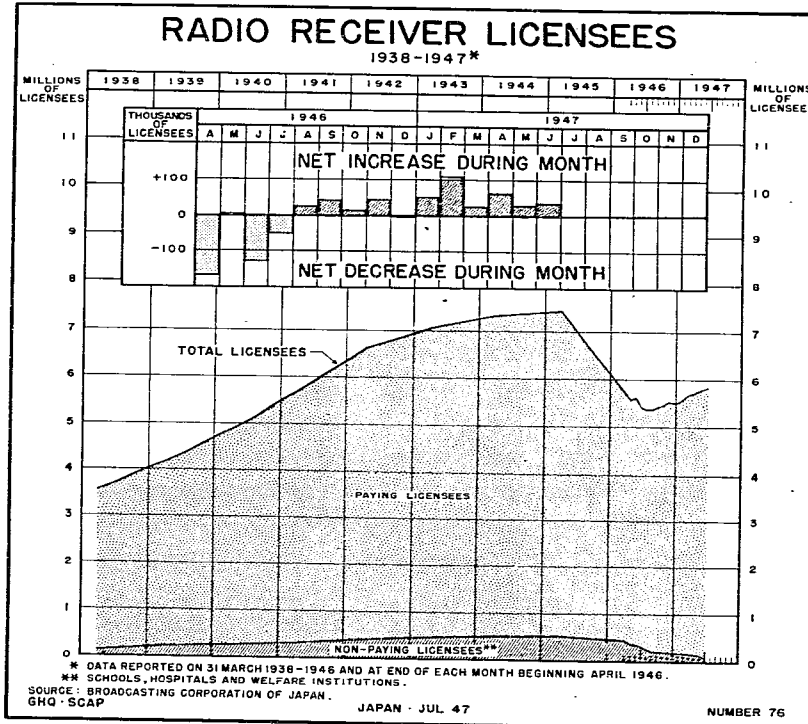
TELEPHONE SERVICE



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

A.I.U.V.A. 1947

4. About 136,000 families obtained new receiver licenses during June while 98,000 licenses were discontinued, giving a net increase of less than one percent over May.



5. The National Federation of Radio and Electrical Equipment Distribution Associations, a trade association of radio dealers, reported a national membership of 8,231. Prefectural associations have been organized everywhere except in Hokkaido and Northern Honshu.

6. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries declined 19 percent in June. About two thirds of the traffic was to and from the United States, as shown in top chart on the next page.

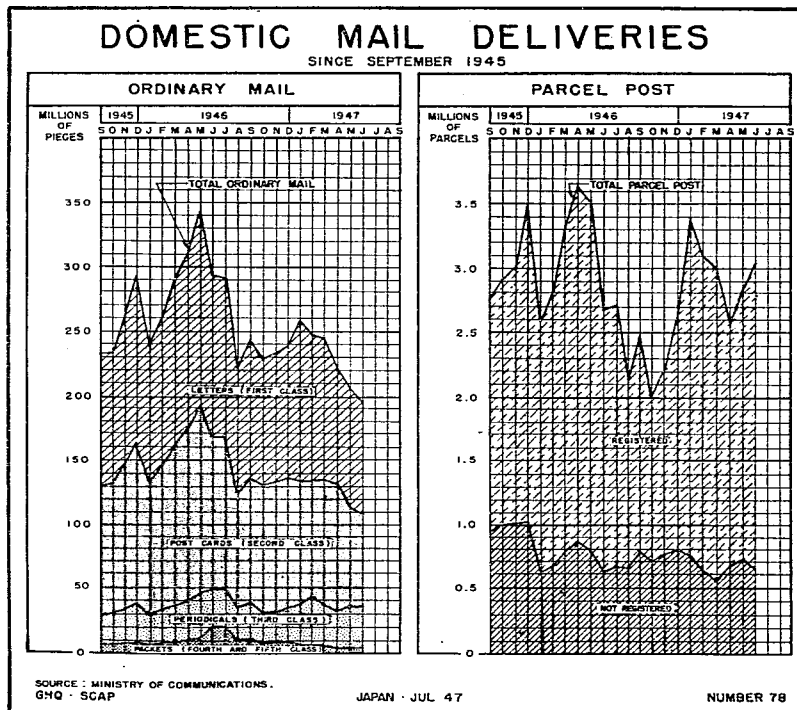
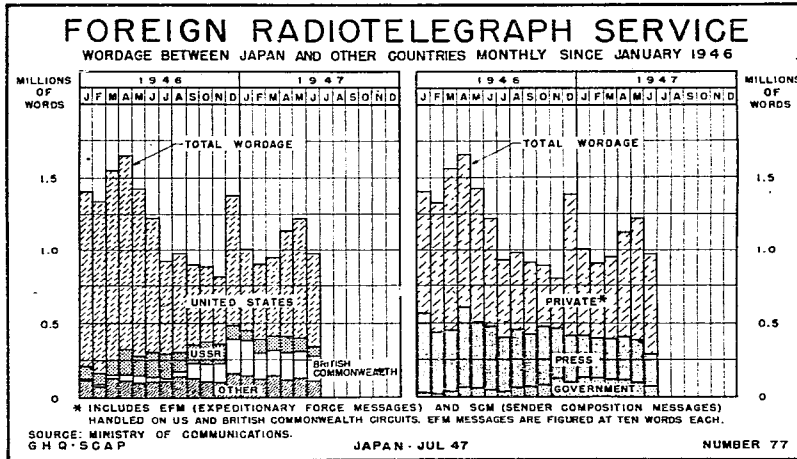
POSTAL SERVICES

7. The volume of domestic mail continued in June the decline which began when postage rates were increased on 1 April, as shown in the second chart on the next page.

8. The volume of international mail dropped 28 percent in June. See chart No. 79, page 175.

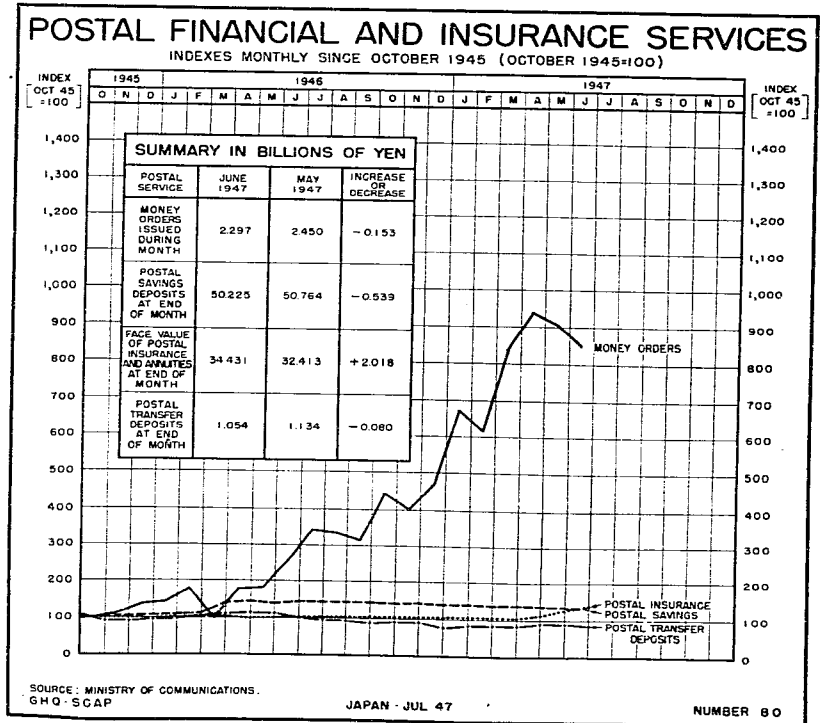
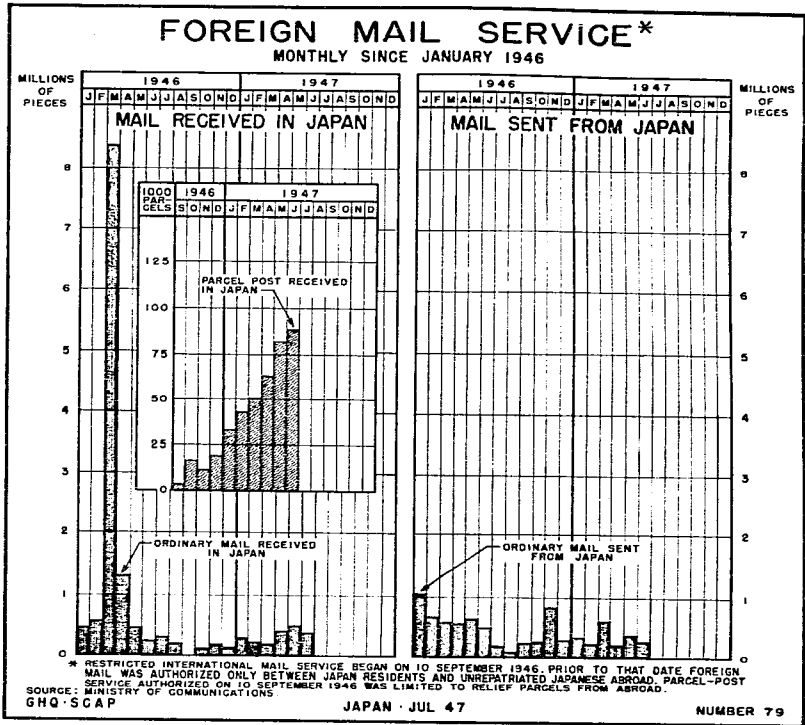
9. Postal officials prepared for the shipments of rice packages which farmers who have exceeded their quotas may send to city relatives. Post offices will accept packages from farmers who can show certificates of eligibility from the local Agricultural Association. The postal system is able to handle about 3,500,000 parcels a month.

10. There were 556 ordinary and 13,182 special post offices



in operation on 30 June, an increase of 26 special post offices during the month.

11. The current decline in postal savings deposits slackened slightly in June with a decrease of only one percent. The face value of postal life insurance and annuity policies continued to rise in June, increasing six percent. Postal money order business declined six percent in June but remained higher than at the first of the year; see second chart on the following page.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Telephone

12. Inside plant rehabilitation has been completed in all telephone offices serving more than 500 subscribers. Local crews are working on the remaining exchanges under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications.

13. Similar rehabilitation has begun on major toll boards with particular attention being paid to ringer circuits.

Postal

14. In June one railway mail car was charged off as fully depreciated and eight additional cars were put into use on the Tohoku, Joban and Kagoshima lines where passenger train service, curtailed in January, is gradually being restored.

15. Of 70 U. S. Army surplus trucks allotted to the Japan Mail Transportation Company, 32 have been repaired and are being used in Tokyo. Three trucks were procured from other sources in June.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Carried on records	733	732	819	854	33,360	33,360
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	164	149	158	134	9,864	10,792
In use	491	499	661	720	23,496	22,568
Additional needed	0	0	183	126	8,744	9,681
Total required	491	499	844	846	32,240	32,249

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

The additional bicycles needed are to extend service at special post offices. In addition to the bicycles shown above 3,161 are rented at ¥ 35 per month.

16. The postal construction program for the fiscal year which ended 31 March 1947 is nearly finished. On 30 June over 90 percent of the buildings had been completed and the remaining buildings were over 80 percent complete.

STATUS OF POSTAL CONSTRUCTION
30 June

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Over 80 Per- cent Complete</u>
Post offices	47	46	1
Post-office dormitories	30	17	3
Hospital enlargement	1	1	0
Hospital	1	1	0
Secondary schools	2	2	0
Workroom-dormitories	8	7	1
Printing plant	1	1	0
Stamp and card depository	1	1	0
Warehouses	2	0	2
Mailbag depositories	21	20	1
Clinics	8	8	0
Postal savings branches	7	7	0
Postal life insurance branches	1	0	1
Total	120	111	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

17. Coal deliveries to communications equipment manufacturers increased about one percent in June. In addition to the coal allocations 1,500 metric tons of lignite are available each month as a filler, if the companies need it.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
May	8,000	7,400	93
June	8,500	7,500	88
July	8,500	-	-
August	9,000	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Wire Equipment

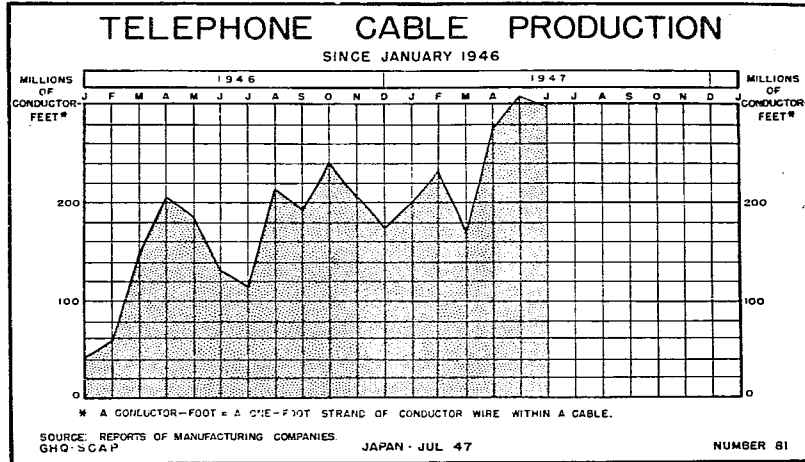
18. Except for automatic switch units, production of wire communication equipment increased in June.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Telephones sets	24,734	35,397
Automatic switch units	4,665	4,107
Manual switchboards	320	490
Carrier systems	103	133
Repeater systems	7	11
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	16,317	19,238

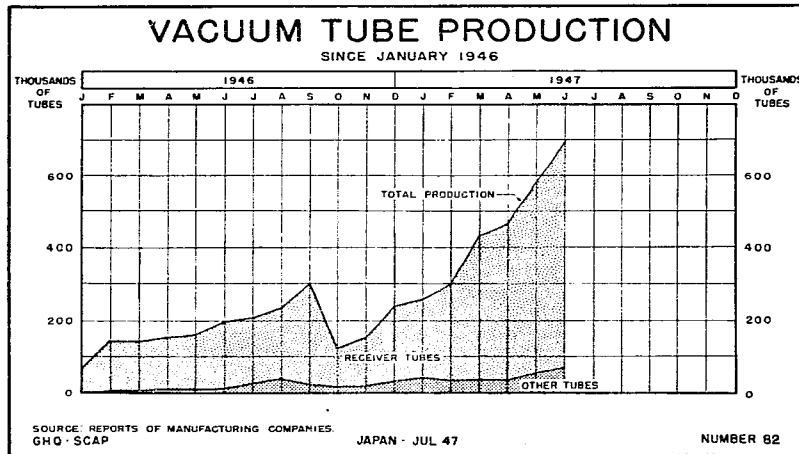
SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

19. Cable production, measured in conductor-feet, declined about three percent in June while cable length declined two percent from 1,975,000 to 1,934,000 feet.



Radio Equipment

20. Vacuum tube production continued to increase in June. The most important item, receiver tubes, gained 18 percent.



21. The increase in receiver tube production made possible a 35-percent increase in the number of tubes allotted to repairing old receivers.

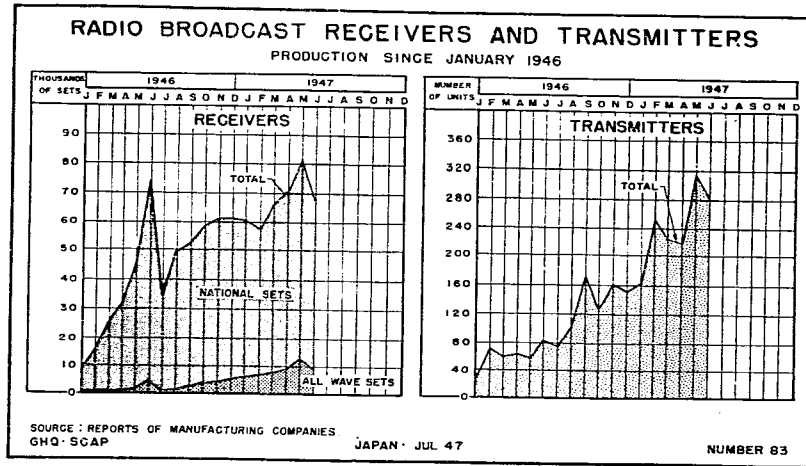
RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
New radio equipment	270,000	282,544	54.1	44.9
Replacements	209,021	282,544	41.9	44.9
Operations <u>a/</u>	20,000	18,000	4.0	2.9
Other	-	46,177	-	7.3
Total	499,021	629,265	100.0	100.0

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

SOURCE: Communication Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

22. Radio receiver production figures showed a decrease in June. This is because production was held down to the quota for the second quarter of 1947 so that more tubes could be used for repairs.



The production of radio parts, except condensers and transformers, rose in June.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Condensers	1,901	1,783
Resistors	1,428	2,103
Transformers	209	153
Speakers	156	169
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	16,901	25,244

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

PERSONNEL

24. In late June and July schools were started in Tokyo, Sendai, Hiroshima and Nagoya to instruct communications workers in the installation and maintenance of underground cables under gas pressure. By using gas pressure, breaks in the lead cable can be discovered and repaired more quickly.

25. The Ministry of Communications' Postal Bureau added 52 unclassified employees to its rolls in June. The number of postal savings and life insurance employees did not change.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

26. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was authorized to continue experiments with vertical antennas until 31 August.

27. Initial experiments towards establishing a teleprinter weather service have shown that American machines are faster than Japanese but cannot be used successfully because the current is unreliable. Japanese machines were chosen because they can be operated more easily at lower speeds and because parts and skilled maintenance men are more easily obtained.

One experimental teleprinter circuit has been set up between Tokyo and Sapporo, a distance of 700 miles of which 36 miles are submarine cable.

28. There were 3,318 persons working in the 20 largest industrial communications laboratories in Japan on 31 December 1946.

RESEARCH WORKERS
31 December 1946

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company	1,245
Japan Electric Company	451
Mitsubishi Electric Company	315
Oki Electric Company	291
Hitachi, Ltd.	186
Fuji Communication Equipment Company	105
Furukawa Electric Company	98
Japan Radio Company	95
Tokyo Radio Electric Company	92
Sumitomo Electrical Industries, Inc.	84
Kawanishi Machinery Company	54
Laboratory for Communications Materials	48
Japan Communication Industries, Inc.	44
Hayakawa Electric Company	44
Anritsu Electric Company	41
Japan Columbia Company	28
Showa Wire and Cable Company	27
Dainichi Wire Company	25
Japan Victor Company	23
Asahi Press	<u>22</u>
Total	3,318

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor Legislation and Policy.	1
Labor and Employer Organizations.	4
Labor Relations	11
Labor Education	22
Wages and Working Conditions.	30
Employment and Unemployment	33
Public Works.	42
Labor for the Occupation Forces	44
Administration	45

LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

1. Submitted to the House of Representatives late in July were the Labor Ministry Bill, establishing a Ministry of Labor with jurisdiction over all labor matters except those relating to seamen, and the Amendment to the Seamen's Insurance Law.

Seamen's Employment Security Bill

2. Ministry of Transportation officials completed the preliminary draft of a Seamen's Employment Security Bill establishing separate employment exchanges to handle special hiring problems of the merchant marine.

Labor Standards Law

3. Press releases, lectures and round-table discussions in all prefectures on provisions of the Labor Standards Law were featured in preparation for the Law's promulgation.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Reconstruction Council

4. In response to Government emphasis on labor-management cooperation for economic reconstruction, the Coal Industry Reconstruction Council instituted on 1 July a concrete cooperative coal-production program, while organization of additional regional and industrial subcouncils of the Economic Reconstruction Council progressed rapidly.

5. The Coal Industry Reconstruction Council's six-point program for labor-management cooperation in increasing coal production was implemented by labor-management committees at all industry levels from mine pit to Council and provided for (1) repair of equipment, (2) training courses in mining techniques for all coal mine workers and special training for skilled labor, (3) introduction

of improved production and supervision methods, (4) more vigilant enforcement of safety regulations, (5) an increased ratio of underground to surface workers and (6) a nationwide publicity program to inform the public of the program's progress and to raise the limited social status of coal mine workers.

6. The Kansai District Economic Reconstruction Council, establishing liaison between all important labor and employer groups in the industrial Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, was inaugurated on 8 July. The first formally established council of its kind, the Kansai body was the outcome of six months of preparatory negotiation.

Other new subcouncils included the Hokkaido Metal Mining Industry Reconstruction Council and the Young Peoples' Economic Reconstruction Council composed of union youth-department leaders and junior members of employer organizations.

Preparatory committees were established to organize sub-councils for the newspaper publishing and Kyushu iron and steel industries.

Labor Union Statistics

7. Labor unions increased to 21,963 with 5,529,086 members on 31 May. Of these 631 with 83,593 members were formed during May, a decline in organizational activities from April.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP ^{a/} 31 May

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total ^{b/}</u>
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	1,167	228,194	39,010	267,204
Machines and tools	3,265	718,130	142,335	860,465
Chemicals	1,576	241,408	92,216	333,624
Gas, electricity and water supply	476	126,518	14,037	143,720
Ceramics	449	53,580	16,839	70,419
Textiles	949	82,902	238,091	320,993
Lumber and wood- working	1,219	101,593	30,964	132,557
Foodstuffs	566	52,258	25,912	78,170
Printing and binding	229	22,834	11,067	33,901
Civil engineering and construction	954	311,658	19,210	330,868
Other	<u>219</u>	<u>15,588</u>	<u>7,729</u>	<u>23,317</u>
Total	11,069	1,954,663	637,410	2,595,238
Mining				
Metal	238	52,804	10,903	63,707
Coal	631	308,698	53,937	362,635
Other	<u>74</u>	<u>8,664</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>10,560</u>
Total	943	370,166	66,736	436,902
Subtotal	12,012	2,324,820	704,146	3,082,140

Industry	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
Carried forward	12,012	2,324,820	704,146	3,032,140
Transportation and communications				
Railroads and tramways	522	534,979	71,267	606,246
Automobile	287	45,417	6,722	52,139
Water (inland)	125	22,170	3,084	25,254
Other	816	189,347	25,048	214,395
Communications	<u>1,213</u>	<u>199,351</u>	<u>102,539</u>	<u>306,974</u>
Total	2,963	991,264	208,660	1,205,008
Agriculture	1,040	85,721	20,262	105,983
Marine products	95	21,718	2,339	24,057
Commerce	1,333	172,250	91,075	263,325
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	2,003	208,720	66,958	276,911
Education	1,536	238,385	166,813	405,296
Other	<u>808</u>	<u>111,600</u>	<u>40,681</u>	<u>152,281</u>
Total	4,347	558,705	274,452	834,488
All other	<u>173</u>	<u>53,586</u>	<u>10,499</u>	<u>64,085</u>
Grand total	21,963	4,208,073	1,311,433	5,529,086

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excludes the All-Japan Seamen's Union which reported 74,185 members on 1 February 1947.

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Labor-union membership is shown in chart on the following page.

Labor Organizations

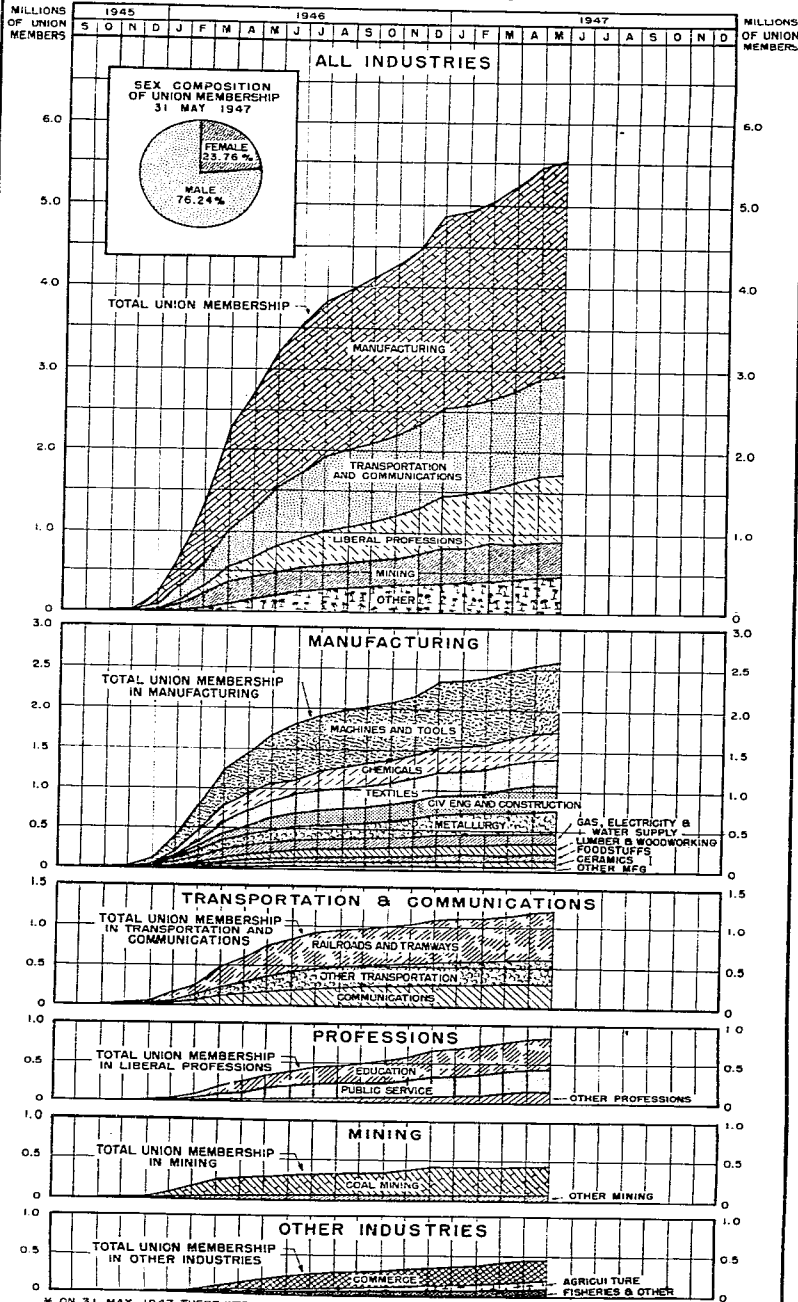
8. Unification around an independent council of all land transportation workers, including those in government and private railway, freight, streetcar, bus, truck and taxi employment, was accomplished on 9 July with inauguration of the All-Japan Council of Transport and Transit Workers' Unions.

Establishment of the 600,000-member Council, following closely upon formation of comparable groups of teachers and textile workers, brought total claimed membership in independent industry-wide labor bodies to 1,160,000 compared with claimed memberships of 1,700,000 for the National Congress of Industrial Unions, 1,200,000 for the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and 157,000 for the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions.

Withdrawal of the 40,000-member Yawata Iron Works local from the Metal Workers' Union of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions in order to organize an independent union of all iron and steel workers presaged formation of a fourth unaffiliated labor group representing approximately 200,000 workers.

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



* ON 31 MAY 1947 THERE WERE 21,963 UNIONS REGISTERED. UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF THE ALL-JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION WITH 74,195 MEMBERS ON 1 FEBRUARY 1947.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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9. Terms of merger bids exchanged among the three federations during July, while generally lacking in detail, revealed political differences similar to those blocking past unification attempts.

The National Congress of Industrial Unions favored merger around a program of opposition to the Government's wage stabilization and employment rationalization policies while the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions preferred modified trial cooperation with the Government program. The Federation further predicated merger upon "suppression of Communist fractional activity within the NCIU."

10. Culminating two months of official "self-criticism" the National Congress of Industrial Unions, at an extraordinary general convention on 10-14 July, modified past policies, amended its Constitution to provide election procedures less subject to minority abuse and elected new officers. For the first time since the Congress' establishment in August 1946 speakers at the convention represented the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions in addition to the Social Democratic and Communist Parties.

Policies adopted, intended to remedy acknowledged tendencies toward close association with the Communist Party, overemphasis on strikes and political issues and leadership domination over the rank and file, called for:

- (1) Maintenance of independence from political party influence and freedom of political affiliation for individual union members.
- (2) Full utilization of collective bargaining procedures and avoidance of strikes where possible.
- (3) Formulation of an economic program offering alternatives to government wage and employment policies and encouraging establishment by unions of consumers' cooperatives.
- (4) Continued re-evaluation discussions within affiliated unions to assure greater "democratization" of the Congress' leadership.

According to revised election procedure applied at the convention each union cast from one to four votes according to its size for a 45-member Central Committee which in turn nominated and elected the four executive officers and a 10-member Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee was to meet semiannually and the Central Executive Committee twice a month.

New executive officers are: president, Tooru Kan, independent, of the All-Japan Machine Tool Workers' Union; vice-presidents, Togo Kameda, Communist, of the All-Japan Chemical Workers' Union, and Jinsuke Mitsumura, Social Democrat, of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union; secretary-general, Sukeji Yoshida, Communist, of the All-Japan Machine Tool Workers' Union.

The 1947-48 budget approved by the convention set nominal taxes for affiliated unions ranging from 10 to 40 sen per capita per month.

LABOR RELATIONS

Labor Relations Committees

11. Growing labor interest in the activities of prefectural

Labor Relations Committees was actively expressed during June and July. A number of major conventions resolved on full utilization of the Committees in the future and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions launched a series of local rallies to stimulate labor understanding of their work. Both the Federation and the Kanto Employers' Association established surveillance committees in each prefecture to offer advice in selection of new Labor Relations Committee personnel authorized by the Ministry of Welfare in May.

Labor's willingness to cooperate with the Committee was in marked contrast to the vigorous opposition registered after passage of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law in the fall of 1946.

12. The Central Labor Relations Committee's second series of conferences with local committees continued with a meeting in Sendai on 7-8 July for committees from Hokkaido and the six prefectures of the Tohoku region. A Tohoku Region Labor Relations Committee Council similar to one established in Kanto in June was formed during the conference to maintain permanent liaison among committees in the region.

13. Union charges of unfair employer labor practices filed during the 15-month period following promulgation of the Trade-union Law totaled 110, according to prefectural Labor Relations Committee reports released in July. Eighty-five claimed discharge of workers for union activity, 10 claimed unjustified discrimination against union members, three claimed employer pressure upon workers to relinquish union membership and one claimed requirement of non-participation in union activity as a condition of employment.

14. Selection of new labor and employer members of the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee was completed in July in accordance with procedure recommended by the Central Labor Relations Committee in September. Members were chosen by the Minister of Transportation from candidates submitted by employers and by the All-Japan Seamen's Union which selected candidates by means of a secret membership vote.

Negotiations and Agreements

15. With the acute food situation and rise in cost of living many unions sought wage increases, cost-of-living bonuses and paid "food holidays." Within a two-week period 14 unions in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area demanded various kinds of emergency relief, according to the Kansai District Headquarters of the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

16. Demands for wage increases above the ¥ 1,600 level established for government workers in April were submitted by the National Council of Government and Public Office Workers' Unions on 5 July and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Unions on 16 July. Demands for monthly cost-of-living allowances in lieu of formal wage revision were submitted by the Government Railway Workers' union on 17 July and the All-Japan Teachers' Union on 19 July. All four unions claimed that the ¥ 1,600 wage had become inadequate owing to subsequent increases in living costs.

17. At the end of July electric company workers and operators, deadlocked in negotiations for general wage revision on a cost-of-living basis, began discussion of a plan for management loans to workers during the food shortage.

18. After negotiations lasting one day coal mine workers and operators on 25 July agreed to a 12-percent upward revision of wages on the basis of the sliding-scale formula agreed to in April.

By terms of the agreement, which brought wages in the industry up to the "standard" recommended in the 5 July government price plan, an additional ¥ 600,000,000 of government and private funds would be held in reserve to cover future cost-of-living revisions and to pay incentive bonuses if coal production met or exceeded the quarterly goal on 30 September.

19. Wages slightly above the government-recommended "standard" were incorporated into agreements reached during late June and early July between managements and workers in two large steel companies.

The All-Japan Steel Tube Company, Ltd., and the Federation of All-Japan Steel Tube Company Labor Unions, representing 18,000 workers employed by the company, agreed on 29 June to a plan for wage increases based on a ¥ 2,300 base rate with provision for adjustment according to age, seniority and number of dependents. The wage figure was ¥ 300 less than that named in the original union demand of 8 April and an increase of ¥ 800 over current wages.

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, Ltd., and the Federation of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Unions, representing approximately 50,000 workers in 38 unions within the company, agreed on 18 July to a similar plan based on ¥ 2,600, or ¥ 100 less than named in the original union demand of 10 June and ¥ 900 over current wages.

Labor Dispute Statistics

20. Labor disputes during May totaled 72 involving 107,110 workers, a slight increase over the low level in April due to two disputes in major metal mining and processing establishments which involved a total of 87,000 workers and lasted through most of May.

Strikes, slowdowns, lockouts or production control accounted for 50 of the disputes and 7,437 of the workers involved. Disputes where negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist adjustment accounted for 22 disputes and 99,673 workers.

Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts decreased to 63,072 with idleness representing .03 percent of available working time compared with .05 in April and .19 in March. See charts on the following two pages.

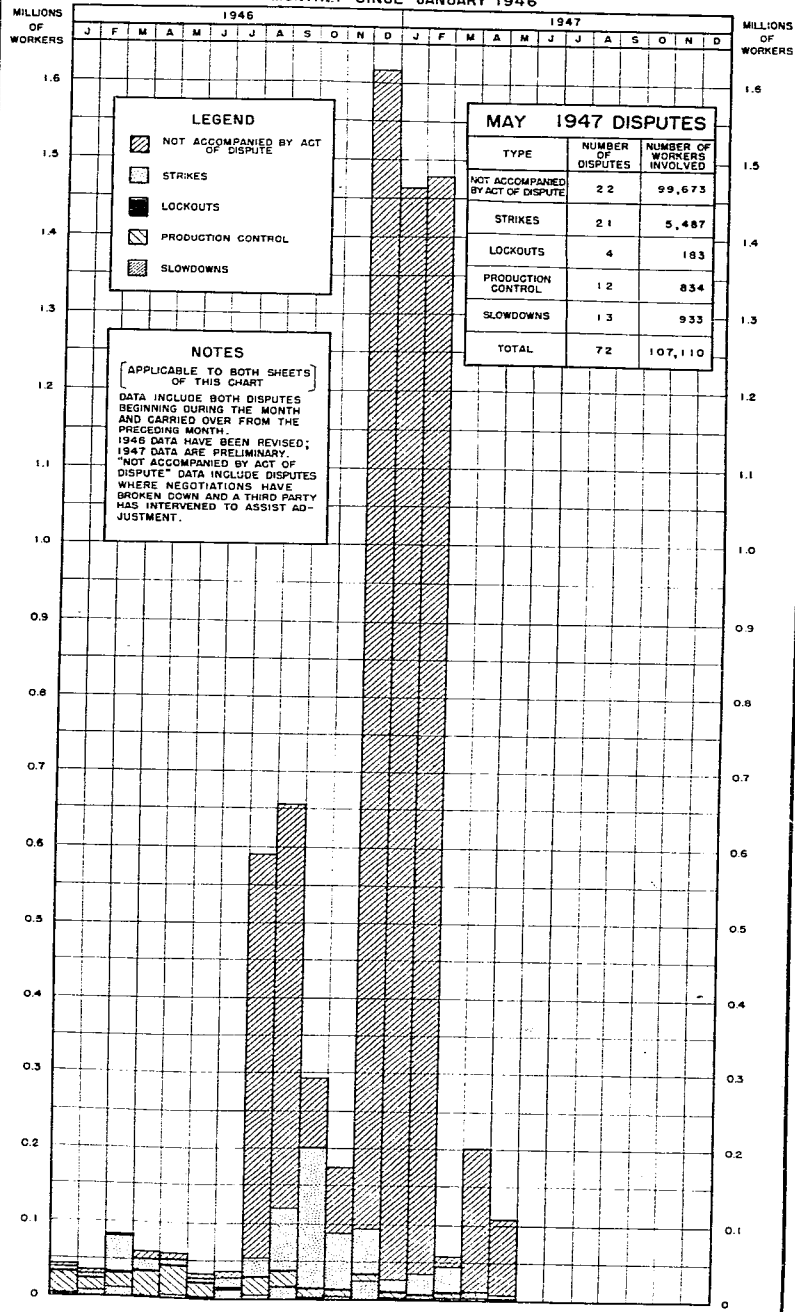
Labor Disputes

21. There were no major work stoppages during July. Strikes beginning in mid-July at the Mitsubishi-Hosokura Mine and three plants of the Kobe Steel Manufacturing Company involved approximately 13,000 workers and were under Labor Relations Committee mediation at the end of the month while a fourth plant of the Kobe firm was under production control.

Dismissal of union leaders by managements of the influential newspaper Nihon Keizai and of a small Chinese-owned newspaper resulted in both cases in strikes and filing of charges of unfair labor practices before the Central Labor Relations Committee.

Upon settlement of the Chinese newspaper strike on 17 July, two members of the Yomiuri Newspaper Employees' Union who had been hired during the dispute by the struck paper's management were expelled by the Yomiuri union.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



LEGEND

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

NOTES

[APPLICABLE TO BOTH SHEETS OF THIS CHART]

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

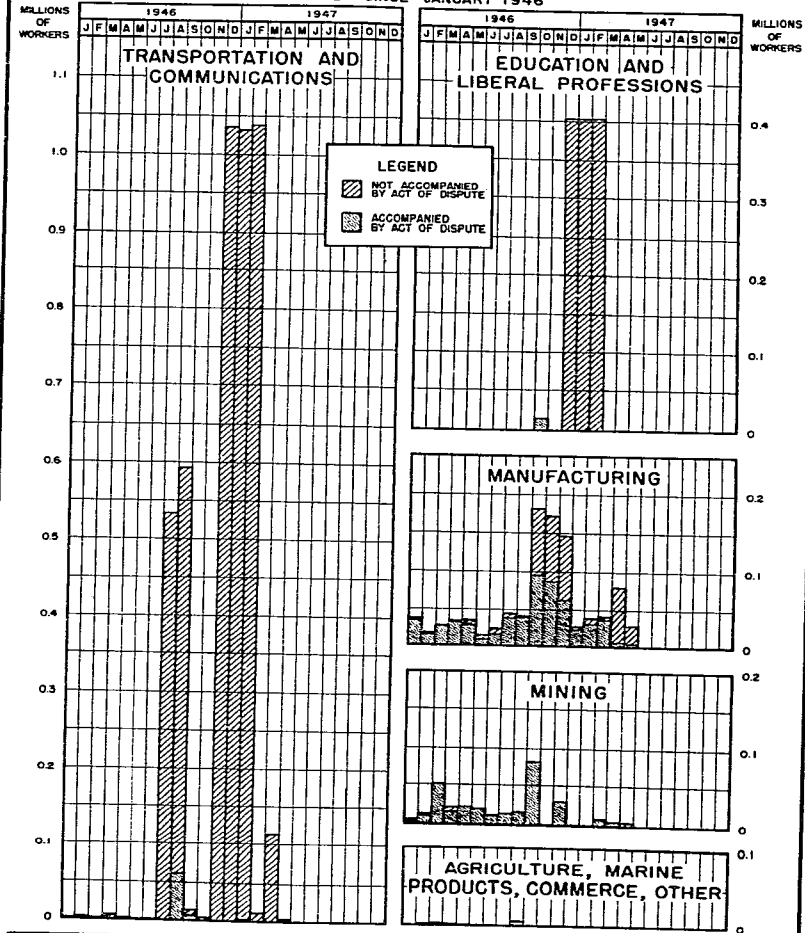
1946 DATA HAVE BEEN REVISED; 1947 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.

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

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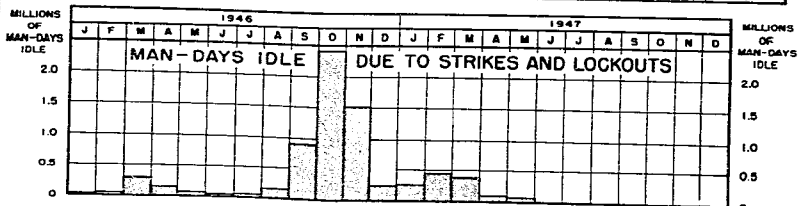
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WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



MAY 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	1	2,366	2	102	3	2,468
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	5	926	1	7	6	933
MANUFACTURING	14	26,350	38	3,399	52	29,749
MINING	1	70,000	7	3,656	8	73,656
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	1	11	2	73	3	84
TOTAL	22	99,673	50	7,437	72	107,110



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ-SCAP

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LABOR EDUCATION

22. The Labor Advisory Committee appointed on 30 June to serve in a consultative capacity to the Ministry of Welfare Workers' Education Bureau met informally on 22 July and approved the general Bureau plan for a government-sponsored workers' education and recreation program including labor schools and colleges, radio broadcasts, publications and scholarships to individual workers.

The Committee, composed of seven labor and seven neutral members, included two representatives from the National Congress of Industrial Unions, two from the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and one each from the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions, the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union and the Government Railway Workers' Union. Neutral members were from universities, newspapers, the Central Labor Relations Committee and the Ministry of Welfare.

23. A motion picture documenting the progress of the electrical workers' dispute in the fall of 1946, with particular stress on the conciliatory role of the Central Labor Relations Committee, was released on 17 July by the Motion Picture Council of Labor Unions.

The documentary film was the first in a series of labor films planned by the Council, which was organized in May 1946 by representatives of 19 labor groups including the three major federations, the General Federation of Government Railway Workers' Unions and a large number of affiliates of the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

24. A program of labor education for seamen, stressing labor legislation and principles of trade-unionism, was undertaken by the Seamen's Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation. The program was to be supervised by an education committee including representatives of the Bureau, employers and the All-Japan Seamen's Union.

Publications on Labor

25. The number of publications on labor decreased during July, owing largely to union preoccupation with conventions and convention plans throughout the preceding month.

Main publications on labor were as follows:

<u>Issuing Office</u>	<u>Publication</u>
National Congress of Industrial Unions	"Trade-union Political Action in America" a/
Kanto Employers' Association	U. S. Department of Labor's "Job Evaluation Systems" a/
All-Japan Communications Workers' Union	United Automobile Workers' "How to Run a Union Meeting" a/ c/
Political Education Association	I. Ayusawa, "A Textbook on Trade-unionism" b/
Railway Labor Institute	"An Explanation of the Government Railway Labor Contract"

a/ Translation.
b/ Second edition.
c/ Third edition.

Labor Schools

26. Japan's first resident labor school, the Kyoto Labor College, opened on 1 July with an initial enrollment of 135

trade-union members attending classes three mornings each week. Lecturers, who discussed labor matters and general economic and political theory, were largely college professors and government officials; a few trade-union officers lectured on special subjects. Co-sponsors were the City of Kyoto and the Kyoto Trade Union Education Council composed of local education directors of the three major federations.

27. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions launched on 13 July a series of labor rallies to be held during July and August in 13 major industrial centers throughout Japan. Purpose of the rallies, attended by workers from all labor groups, was to further union use of collective bargaining procedures and Labor Relations Committees.

The second in a series of short lecture courses for local union officials was held by the Federation from 7-12 July in Sendai.

28. First prefectural labor research institute was established in Kobe on 12 July. Similar to the Central Labor College in Tokyo, the Kobe institute will conduct labor research, issue publications and encourage local establishment of labor schools and libraries.

29. Labor schools held during July covering trade-unionism, collective bargaining, labor legislation and related matters included the following:

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Mainichi Association	20-29 July a/	250 union leaders and management representatives
Japan Electric Company	7-12 July	300 union members
Department Store Employees' Union, Kobe Branch	1-31 July a/	50 local union leaders
All-Japan Shipbuilding Union, Kobe Branch	1-31 July a/	new members
Kawasaki Silicon Company Labor Union	1-31 July a/	new members
General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, Amagasaki Regional Council	1-31 July a/	local union leaders
Japan Efficiency Institute	3 July a/	300 management representatives
Central Labor College	14-25 July	100 students, mostly union members
General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions, Yonago Branch	24-27 July	all local union members

a/ Part of a series.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

30. After failure of members of the quasi-official Wage Investigation Commission to agree upon a basic wage standard the Government on 5 July released a schedule of "standard" wages, derived from a ¥ 1,800 monthly average adjusted for 35 industries according to age, sex and other differentials, to be used as a basis for revision of official prices.

The Commission, in referring calculation of "standard" wage schedules back to the Government, unanimously recommended:

- (1) Participation of labor, management and neutral representatives in formulation of official price levels.
- (2) Full recognition of differentials between industries in formulating "standard" wages.
- (3) Guarantee to unions of the right to negotiate for wages above the "standard" level.
- (4) Revision of the "standard" wage level upon Commission recommendation in line with cost-of-living fluctuations.
- (5) Prompt establishment of minimum wage standards.

In addition the Commission stressed that efforts should be made to increase purchasing power through elimination of the black market and improvements in the rationing system.

31. The schedule of "standard" average monthly wages released by the Government follows:

Textiles			Machinery	
Dyeing and processing	¥ 1,245		Railway rolling stock	¥ 2,300
Miscellaneous textile work	1,237		Motor vehicles	2,250
Weaving	1,234		Machines and tools	2,181
Spinning	1,212		Electrical equipment	2,099
Raw silk	1,124		Small parts	1,991
Chemicals			Utilities	
Industrial chemicals	1,676		Electric power	2,217
Chemical fertilizer	1,640		Manufactured gas	2,209
Pharmaceutical products	1,637		Woodworking and wood products	
Chemical fiber	1,521		Printing	1,936
Processing			Bookbinding	1,676
Metallurgy	2,350		Sawing and veneer plate manufacture	1,618
Leather goods	1,836		Woodworking	1,593
Oils and fats	1,764		Paper	1,538
Rubber products	1,682		Other	
Brewing and distilling	1,629		Shipbuilding	2,441
Food processing	1,604		Cement	1,886
Flour and starch	1,566		Ceramics and earthenware	1,836
Transportation			Crude oil	1,662
Freight transport	2,441		Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,510
Passenger transport	1,615			

"Standard" wages subsequently set for the coal and metal-mining industries allowed for wage increases in coal mining up to 12 percent above the level set in the April agreement and in metal mining up to 80 percent of the "standard" wage for coal miners.

32. A draft ordinance revising the overtime pay system for government employees to meet the requirements of the Labor Standards Law was submitted to the Cabinet by the Ministry of Finance on 12 July. The plan provided for continuation of overtime provisions contained in present agreements with government railway and communications workers in order to meet special problems created by the unusual working hours in these industries.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

33. Government emphasis on the need for major employment shifts to effect more efficient utilization of the labor force continued throughout the month, highlighted on 4 July by release of the White Paper on Economic Conditions.

The official exposition for policies announced in June, the White Paper analyzed employment trends generally with particular reference to the problem of surplus labor employed in industry. Actual extent of such surplus employment, the Paper pointed out, had not been determined by the Government but the existence on pay-rolls of large numbers of unused or partially unused workers was inferred from statistics indicating that, while production in 1946 and 1947 had declined to approximately 33 percent of prewar levels, total employment had remained about the same.

The Paper particularly stressed the need for analysis of other factors beyond surplus labor in the productivity decline such as deterioration in equipment and quality of raw materials and bottlenecks in delivery of producers' goods.

Employment Security Offices

34. Employment Security Offices continued to report difficulty in finding and placing applicants. It was claimed that many unemployed persons were unaware of the postwar change in public employment exchange function and consequently preferred private placement channels. Those seeking employment through the Offices were generally dissatisfied with available job offers both because adequate local housing was frequently unavailable and because employers increasingly specified preference for young single men in order to avoid payment of family differentials.

35. A substantial increase in the number of applicants for permanent rather than short-term employment was attributed to the lifting in April of the ¥ 700 limitation on cash payment of wages and salaries which removed the attraction of casual employment in commerce and service industries paying employees in "free" yen.

Vocational Training and Guidance

36. To provide middle-school students with pregraduation vocational guidance the Vocational Guidance Association in the Ministry of Welfare assigned 130 vocational counsellors to work through Employment Security Offices in conducting part-time vocational courses in middle schools throughout the country. High schools were to be eligible for counseling service upon request.

37. The first in a nationwide series of three-day training courses for vocational counsellors was held in the Kanto and Niigata areas. Attending were local middle- and high-school teachers as well as vocational counsellors from the Ministries of Welfare and Education.

38. The number of students enrolled in vocational training establishments increased during June by 680 to a total of 16,202 (13,941 men and 2,261 women) at the end of the month. Courses under way numbered 504 in 410 establishments.

The Ministry of Welfare program to establish national standards for vocational training continued with completion of standard-course outlines for training of joiners and dressmakers.

39. Persons enrolled in the government-subsidized "jusan" or

sheltered workshops decreased by 188 during June to a total of 100,284 (30,003 men and 70,281 women) in 2,003 establishments. In addition persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 47,136 (7,001 men and 40,135 women) on 30 June.

40. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce unemployment remained during June at a total of 110. The number of workers employed increased by 45 to 4,022.

Recruitment Programs

41. Recruitment during June of 20,785 coal mine, 9,681 textile and 2,895 raw-silk workers reflected a slight decrease in the hiring rate of all three industries and brought total recruitment for the first fiscal quarter ending 30 June beyond the goal by 24,613 in coal and short of the goal by 9,964 in raw silk and 14,693 in other textiles.

PUBLIC WORKS

42. In view of a substantial decrease in the amount of cement allocated to the public works program for the second fiscal quarter the majority of projects certified during July were in nonconstruction fields such as land development and reclamation. River improvement and flood control accounted for most construction projects certified.

The projects certified, in addition to decreasing unemployment, would contribute substantially to nonindustrial production, according to the Economic Stabilization Board, through reclamation and restoration from flood and other damage of farm, mining and timber land.

43. In the first prefectural attempt to coordinate public works administration, Osaka Prefecture established a Central Public Works Coordinating Committee consisting of all prefectural officials responsible for segments of the public works program.

LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

44. Special leave provisions of a 1 June contract with the All-Japan Federation of Occupation Force Workers' Unions were extended to all women workers employed by the Occupation Forces on 8 July to grant leave with pay for six weeks preceding and following childbirth and one day of menstrual leave each month.

ADMINISTRATION

45. Prefectural responsibility in operation of the employment-security, vocational training and public works programs was set forth in a series of addresses at the 7 July meeting of prefectural governors.

Prefectural Employment Security Office activities are supervised by the governor in accordance with standards established by law and supported by national funds which may be supplemented locally.

Vocational training programs may be carried on by the prefectural government independently or, upon government certification of the program, by means of technical and financial assistance of the National Government.

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The public works program is operated by the prefectural branches of a number of national ministries under general supervision of the Economic Stabilization Board.

46. Training programs for all new officials of prefectural Employment Security Offices and Labor Standards Offices were conducted by the Ministry of Welfare.

The first included lectures on vocational training and guidance, labor-market analysis, employment statistics and the functions of employment exchanges; the second set forth general administrative and inspection procedures established for enforcement of the Labor Standards Law.

2

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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Food.	1
Textiles and Related Products	2
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Machinery and Equipment	8
Chemicals and Drugs	9
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Wood and Paper.	12
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FOOD

1. The over-all volume of food imports declined about three percent in June from the average of the previous five months.

The shipment of vegetable seeds to Korea was the largest such shipment since the first of the year and the only export of foodstuffs and related commodities made during the month.

FOOD
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>China</u>		
Miso	378	0
Salt	116,639	9,850
Wheat bran	2,278	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Peas	346	0
Salt	955	0
Sugar	771	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Laver	191	20
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Flour, Indian grain	4 b/	0
Food, canned	83 b/	0
Salt c/	180,174	50,644

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	55,527	6,542
Corn	123,751	19,080
Flour, soybean	8,284	7,978
Flour, wheat	14,165	19,820
Seed potatoes, white	996	0
Salt	9,159	3 d/
Sugar	7,448	895
Wheat	193,433	17,122 e/
Miscellaneous f/	87,837	23,812 g/

EXPORTS

Canada

Oranges, bitter	108	0
Tea	40	0

Hongkong

Mushrooms, dried	100	0
Scallops, ligament	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0

Korea

Salt, bulk	3,300	0
Seeds, vegetable	5	16

United States

Tea	916	0
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- a/ Revised.
b/ From surplus stocks of British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.
c/ From Aden and Egypt.
d/ Includes two metric tons from military stocks.
e/ Includes 8,375 tons from military stocks.
f/ Includes canned, dried and packed meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, crackers, concentrated fruit juices, soup powders, jams and other food products.
g/ Includes 286 tons of canned goods from military stocks.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

2. Cotton fabric was shipped in June for the first time since the war to Argentina, Belgian Congo, Ceylon, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Turkey.

3. Samples of new types of habutae and silk piece goods were exported to the United States in June.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	0	1,103

<u>IMPORTS</u>		<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u> <u>31 May a/</u> <u>June</u>	
<u>United Kingdom</u>				
Jackets	each		500 b/	0
Overcoats	each		88 b/	0
Skins, sheep	each		1,055 b/	0
Trousers, serge	pair		378 b/	0
<u>United States</u>				
Comforters, cotton	pound		0	11,648
Cotton, raw	thousands of pounds		93,287	0
Hemp fiber	metric ton		899	0
Sacks, empty	metric ton		1,683	173
Socks, wool	pair		0	787,500 c/
Trousers, cotton	pair		0	100,000 c/
Twine, sacking	pound		33,787	3,155
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
<u>Aden</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		4,062	1,620
<u>Afghanistan</u>				
Yarn, cotton	pound		24,800	0
<u>Argentina</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		0	1,001
<u>Australia</u>				
Silk, raw	pound		158,059	38,940
Yarn, cotton	pound		1,200	0
Yarn, rayon	pound		301,000	0
<u>Belgian Congo</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		0	105
<u>British North Borneo</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		392	0
<u>Burma</u>				
Yarn, cotton	pound		4,342,000	658,000
<u>Ceylon</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		0	251
Yarn, cotton	pound		1,000,000	0
<u>China</u>				
Felt, wool	pound		0	4,015
Yarn, rayon	pound		618,000	0
<u>Cyrenaica</u>				
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards		150	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Egypt</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	6,196	2,824
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	1,250	0
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	60
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	1,156
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	3,546	0
Fabric, rayon	thousands of linear yards	535	0
Fabric, wool	thousands of linear yards	240	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	4,200,000	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	860,000	120,000
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	2,419
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw, American	pound	4,240,370	520,508
Fabric, serge khaki	thousands of linear yards	113	0
Fabric, silk	thousands of linear yards	2	0
Fabric, wool	thousands of linear yards	112	0
Felt, wool	pound	907	438
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	6,043	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	39,178	2,710
Fabric, rayon	thousands of linear yards	486	0
Singlets, men's cotton	dozen	350,000	150,000
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	2,221	2,715
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	2,890	608
<u>North Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	998	824

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January -</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	762
<u>Philippine Commonwealth</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	1,748	0
Fabric, rayon	thousands of linear yards	705	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	11,236	0
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	360
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	12,024	0
<u>Tanganyika</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	1,488
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	601	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	14,039
Yarn, cotton	pound	0	4,000,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	38,922	2,587
Silk, raw	pound	399,675	0
<u>United States</u>			
Fabric, silk	thousands of linear yards	1,678	428
Hats, harvest	each	165,800	0
Silk, raw	pound	436,517	0
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0
<u>Zanzibar</u>			
Fabric, cotton	thousands of linear yards	0	254

a/ Revised.

b/ Transferred from British Commonwealth Occupation military stocks.

c/ From War Assets Corporation stocks.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

4. An initial shipment of dictionaries and books dealing chiefly with Japanese farming methods was made to the Ryukyus in June. These books will be reprinted in the Ryukyus for distribution to local farmers.

5. The first shipment of beer bottles since the war was made to Hongkong in June.

6. Alarm clocks were shipped to Hongkong. Blades for hand-operated paper knives and headlight lamps were exported to Korea for the first time in June.

7. Samples of the following products were shipped during June: electric hot plates, porcelain dinner sets, electric toasters, watches and clocks to Hongkong; porcelain ware to Netherlands East Indies; and lacquerware and Christmas decorations to the United States.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Books	box	3	0
Needles, sewing, large	each	1,055	156
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles	set	2,000	0
Machines, sewing	set	700	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	set	300	0
Bottles, beer	each	0	10,000
Clocks, alarm	each	0	15,000
Fans, electric	set	120	580
Glassware, tumblers	dozen	6,750	0
Pencils	gross	9,000	13,500
Porcelain ware	piece	0	101,380
<u>Korea</u>			
Blades, paper knife	each	0	50
Bulbs, electric light	each	360	0
Instruments, musical	set of 15	6	6
Lamps, headlight	each	0	2,060
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Needles, sewing	gross	1,660	0
Recording discs	each	600	150
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	set	2,000	0
Chinaware, ironstone	piece	35,256	0
Earthenware	piece	4,516	0
Glassware, tumblers	each	156,000	122,688
Jars, glass	piece	12,000	0
Mirrors	piece	5,880	0
Porcelain ware	piece	2,064,784	132,204
Porcelain ware, tea sets	each	514	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Books	each	0	219
Calculators	each	0	17
Clocks, wall	each	0	10
Glass, sheet	kilogram	0	13,772
Typewriters, Japanese	each	0	2
Watches, stop	each	0	10
<u>United States</u>			
Bulbs, electric flash- light	each	500,000	15,000
Bulbs, electric, miniature	each	785,000	0
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Earthenware	piece	274,928	0
Earthenware	set	489	0
Flowers, artificial	dozen	5,000	0
Harmonicas	dozen	6,000	0
Leather goods			
Belts	dozen	120	0
Boston bags	each	840	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Mats, chip florist	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	1,640	0
Parasols	dozen	2,242	0
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,821	0
Porcelain ware	piece	1,244,017	0
Porcelain toy tea sets	each	6,996	0
Skins, marten	each	1,200	0
Skins, mink	each	64,500	0
Skins, rabbit	each	113,500	0
Slide rules	each	20,000	0
Sockets, Christmas tree lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for stuffed toys	dozen	10,800	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0

a/ Revised.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

8. The large shipment of machinery to the Ryukyu Islands in July was the first since the surrender.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	0	5,000 b/
Equipment for pest control c/	metric ton	25	1
Medical supplies			
Splints	yard	0	146 b/
Splints	foot	0	7,890
Miscellaneous	thousands of pieces	0	701
Mowers, towed type	each	0	1 b/
Pumps, centrifugal	each	0	1 b/
Refrigerators	each	0	51 b/
Scrapers, road	each	0	65 b/
Trailers	each	0	8,281 b/
Transformers	each	0	407 b/
Trucks	each	0	7,833 b/
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
Communications equipment			
Rectifiers and other trans- mitting equipment	each	277	0
Transmitters and receivers	set	264	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	11,028	0
Wire rods, electrolytic, copper	kilogram	304,950	0
Transportation equipment			
Locomotives, electric,	each	10	0
Locomotives, steam with tender	set	5	0
Turbine parts	set	3	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Engines, marine diesel	set	6	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Batteries, storage	each	2	0
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Cords, telephone	each	7,510	0
Copper, bars	kilogram	0	3,200
Dispatchers, telephone	set	0	1
Filaments, tungsten	each	224,000	0
Lamps, ballast	each	0	661
Plugs and subscriber sub- set parts, telephone	each	9,476	4,000

EXPORTSUnit1 January-
31 May a/ JuneKorea (continued)

Communications equipment (continued)

Protectors, subscriber, telephone	each	0	24
Radio receivers	set	0	3,800
Switches, porcelain out-door cut-out	each	2,000	0
Switch-system parts	each	1,050	60,274
Teleprinter parts	each	155	70
Transmitters and mixing consoles, radio	set	0	4
Transmitter parts	each	200	340
Tubes, radio	each	0	15,200
Tubes, vacuum	each	0	482
Wire, copper	coil	0	60

Medical equipment

Roentgen apparatus			
Cable, X-ray film	meter	100	0
Plates, developing	each	150	0
Screen intensifying combination	set	100	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	75	0
X-ray gauging instruments	set	2	0
Tubes, radio diathermy	each	50	0

Textile equipment and parts

Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	74,361	28,203
Bobbins	each	8,400	80,000
Brushes	each	0	1,500
Cards, clothing	set	166	134
Cloths (clearer, sizing, woolen flannel)	yard	0	8,000
Covering, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fiber cases, rivet type	each	3,700	0
Fillet, emery	roll	0	15
Flyers	each	2,600	0
Heddles	each	300,000	895,000
Heddle hooks	each	0	5,000
Realds, wire	each	4,710,000	500,000
Latch needles	gross	5,760	3,340
Loom parts	each	23,300	504,000
Pickers, leather	each	35,000	0
Rotating hooks	set	0	2,000
Shuttles	each	9,700	12,500
Spindles	each	0	11,000
Stripping, clothing card	coil	100	100
Traveller, G type	kilogram	0	393
Traveller, V-belt type	each	5,241	5,209
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	4	12
Wire, garnet	pound	1,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/ June</u>	
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
<u>Transportation equipment</u>			
Auto flaps 32" x 6"	each	1,000	0
Automobile parts	each	4,005	320
Automobile ring gears	set	95	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Locomotives, electric	each	1	0
Locomotives, steam, with tender	set	2	0
Rear cars for bicycles	set	400	0
<u>Other</u>			
Brushes, carbon	each	0	5,425
Dusters, powder	each	0	1,500
Insulators, fiber, rail	set	0	19,334
Machines, glass forming	set	0	2
Machines, glass head sealing	set	0	1
Machines, glass stem	set	0	1
Nozzles, diesel engine	each	1	0
Pumps, diesel engine	each	1	0
Roller bearings	each	0	5,080
Rollers, rice hulling	each	380	4,756
Sprayers, insect	each	0	250
Tips, oxygen burner	each	0	5
Tubes, steel boiler	kilogram	207,508	33,949
Turbine generator parts	each	0	112
Valves, diesel engine	set	1	0
Wire cloths for paper mills	each	0	15
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Belting, rubber	kilogram	0	1,764
Engines, diesel	set	0	300
Lacing, for diesel engine belt	dozen	0	30
Machines, rice cleaning	set	0	40
Pumps, vacuum	set	0	2
Threshing machines	set	0	25

a/ Revised.

b/ Transferred from War Assets Corporation property.

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

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

9. Hair dye was exported to Hongkong in June for the first time since the war.

10. The first important shipments of catch and mangrove bark since the war were received from Singapore. Both are used as tanning materials, catch being also used in the manufacture of hair dye.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u> <u>31 May a/ June</u>	
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Gum, copal	metric ton	48	0
Iles ile	metric ton	116	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	0	5
Mangrove bark	metric ton	0	64
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	23,200	0
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Dyes	metric ton	0	5
Glue, casein	metric ton	482	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	160	0
Medical supplies			
Drugs and medicines b/	metric ton	438	19
Ether	metric ton	20	0
Pest control supplies			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	234,282	21,999
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	355	6
Larvicide, DDT	metric ton	700	2
Potash	metric ton	35,001	0
Rongalite	metric ton	0	5
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0
Sodium thiosulfate (hypo)	metric ton	0	37
Soap	pound	0	298 c/
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuffs	kilogram	432,456	0
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Acid, citric	kilogram	2,500	0
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0
Hair dye, peacock black	dozen bottles	0	1,500
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	100,000	25,000
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Acid, citric	kilogram	1,000	0
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u>	
		<u>31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	kilogram	2,050	0
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	10	4
Magnesium carbonate	kilogram	20,040	0
Naphthalene, crude	kilogram	6,000	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, lacquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Oil, printing	kilogram	6,080	0
Peptone	kilogram	56	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Pitch, coal tar	metric ton	0	993
Powder, developing, for X-ray film	gross	70,224	0
Sodium thiosulfate (hypo)	kilogram	0	250
Sulfuric acid	gallon	0	3,000
Superphosphate	kilogram	17,853	22,717
Toluol	kilogram	680	340
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	1,066	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	3,337	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor, refined slab	kilogram	1,000	0
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0
Ajinomoto (mono sodium glutamate)	pound	24,049	0
Camphor, oil	pound	45,000	0
Camphor powder, refined	kilogram	8,000	0
Camphor, refined tablet	kilogram	7,000	0
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	96,504	2,041
Safrole	pound	22,500	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0
a/	Revised.		
b/	Rough estimate of miscellaneous serums, vaccines and medicines reported in miscellaneous units.		
c/	War Assets Corporation stocks.		

METALS AND MINERALS

11. Bunker coal was furnished in June for coal-burning salt ships from the United Kingdom.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u>	
		<u>31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	4,682	1,271
<u>Korea</u>			
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	3,072	0
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	3,422	2,994
Lead concentrate	metric ton	0	291
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	2,067	3,038
Mica, sheet	metric ton	0	9
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	5,334	0
<u>United States</u>			
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	290	0
Grease	metric ton	34	34 b/
Indralatum	drum	4	0
Kerosene	barrel	61,960	0
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,048,459	0
Oil, lubricating	gallon	2,325,108	53,676 b/
<u>Waste</u>			
Grease	pound	700	0
Oil	barrel	3,710	0
Wax, paraffin	metric ton	23	0
Phosphate rock	metric ton	448,167	94,730
Rasorite	metric ton	1,638	196
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Coal	metric ton	176	0
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	240	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Coal	metric ton	38,969	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	170	349
Coal	metric ton	166,762	106,655
Mercury	kilogram	2,312	0
Oil, terebene refined	kilogram	240	0
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	0	144
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal	metric ton	2,168	1,758

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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt, metallic	metric ton	60	0
Copper, electrolytic	metric ton	300	0
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc slab	metric ton	12,986	0

a/ Revised.

b/ From War Assets Corporation property.

WOOD AND PAPER

12. From a tonnage standpoint the most important shipment was the continued export of timber to China for use in mines.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Paper, barrier, waterproof	metric ton	613	217
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	145	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	563,938	0
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	2,883	0
Timbers, mining	cubic foot	2,300,074	1,010,543
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	89,951	0
Wood shavings for match boxes			
Bottom	piece	0	2,000,000
Side	set	0	2,000,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	262,455	13,370
Bamboo	each	104,367	0
Cartons, printed, for cigarettes	each	4,600,000	0
Firewood	metric ton	114	1,466
Lumber, dunnage	each	1,671	0
<u>Paper</u>			
Bank note	ream	23,761	0
Cigarette	pound	73,977	0
Flooring	sheet	390,000	230,000
Newsprint	metric ton	136	27
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0
Printing	ream	0	500
Sleepers, railroad	each	100,000	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	pound	235,219	0

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<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
Paper, copying	ream	0	56
Stationery, miscellaneous	piece	0	652
<u>United States</u>			
Baskets, picnic, willow	nests of 3	576	0
Confetti	tube	50,000	0
Paper, tengujo filter	ream	27,050	900
Poles, bamboo	each	196,215	0
Bakes, bamboo	each	140,000	106,700
Table sets, bamboo	each	250	0

a/ Revised.

MISCELLANEOUS

13. Prewar export of low-grade tobacco leaf to Egypt was resumed in June.

14. Fifty horses were shipped to Korea in June for the use of the Korean police.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	1,017	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	4,097	35
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Cans, 5-gallon gasoline	each	10,265 b/	0
Drums	each	8,601 b/	0
Offal, sheep	pound	1,248 b/	0
Tires	each	724 b/	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulls	each	25	0
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Cans	each	736	0
Cans, dubbin, 4 ounce	each	0	129,000 c/
Caskets, metal	each	28	0
Chests, mess officers'	each	64	0
Dairy feed	metric ton	5	0
Desks	each	1,688	0
Drums	each	4,000	0
Floats, life saving	each	486	0
Hay	metric ton	8	0
Life preservers	each	13,172	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0
Mattresses	each	1,080 <u>d/</u>	4,000 <u>d/</u>
Pillows	each	2,686	0
Bafts, life saving	each	77	0
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	224	0
Scrap (miscellaneous) <u>e/</u>	metric ton	575 <u>d/</u>	560 <u>d/</u>
Shoes	pair	53,510	0
Tank, water, 750 gallon	each	0	4 <u>c/</u>
Tent walls	each	0	500 <u>c/</u>
Tires and tubes, old	each	825	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Tobacco, leaf	kilogram	0	14,577
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	150	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Horses, riding	head	0	50
Ink, printing	kilogram	14,250	0
Matches, safety	case	450	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Chicks, baby	each	19,900	0
Greenhouse	set <u>f/</u>	0	1
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Seed oysters, broken	metric ton	1,355	0
Seed oysters, unbroken	metric ton	1,425	0
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Transferred from British Commonwealth Occupation Forces' military stocks.

c/ From War Assets Corporation stocks.

d/ From U. S. military stocks.

e/ Includes burlap, canvas, leather, helmets, tentage, etc.

f/ Complete with oil burner and steam heating equipment.

SECTION 10

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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Food.	2
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PRICE STABILIZATION PROGRAM

1. A new price stabilization program was instituted in June as part of the emergency economic measures which include wage stabilization at an average of ¥ 1,800 per month and strict control of distribution.

Under the new program official prices are based on cost of production except that consumer prices of 13 important commodities, such as coal, iron and steel and fertilizer, do not exceed 65 times the 1934-1936 prices. A ¥ 12,000,000,000 subsidy fund has been set aside to pay the difference between the costs of production and the over-all price ceiling of those commodities. Previously the general official price level was about 25 to 30 times the 1934-1936 prices.

FOOD

Indigenous Staple Food

2. Rice collections leveled off in June with the end of the collection season. Small amounts of new summer grains and white potatoes started the 1947 crop collection.

3. The Japanese Government held 23.2 days' supply of staple foods on 30 June. The supply varied from 119.7 days in Shiga Prefecture to 0.6 days in Osaka. Note the charts on pages 216 and 217.

4. Staple-food ration delivery fell behind schedule in several large cities. Tokyo was 16.8 days behind on 30 June; Yokohama, 11.3; Osaka, 11.5; Kyoto, 11.1; Nagoya, 10.4; Kobe, 6.7; Fukuoka, 21.6.

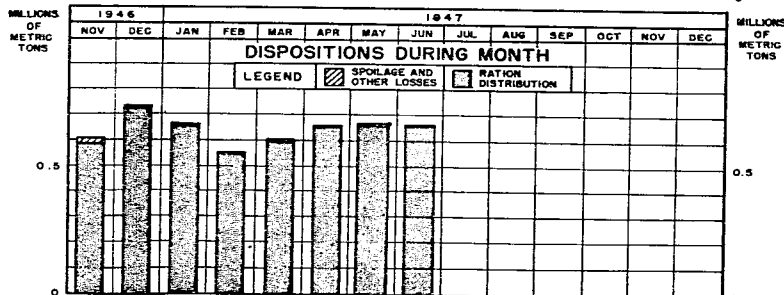
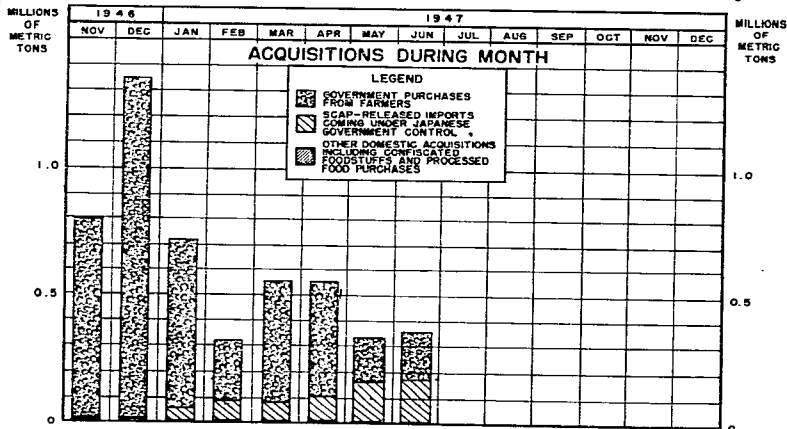
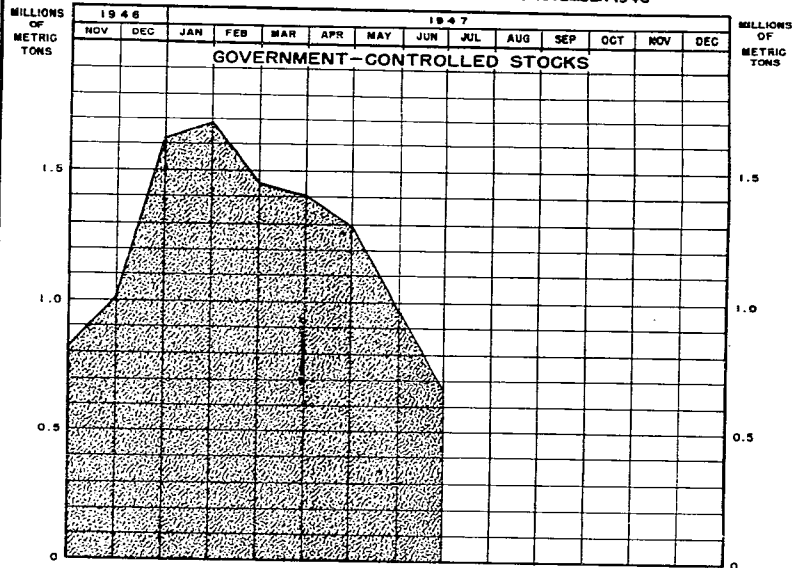
5. Because of a short food supply and distribution difficulties several emergency measures were taken in July to alleviate the food shortage and to equalize the burden throughout the country.

Each prefecture was directed to distribute only 26 days' rations in July.

Farmers were each asked to give .15 bushel of rice to the Government for sale through official channels to city dwellers. Money obtained will be used for community improvement in the farm

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS SINCE 1 NOVEMBER 1946



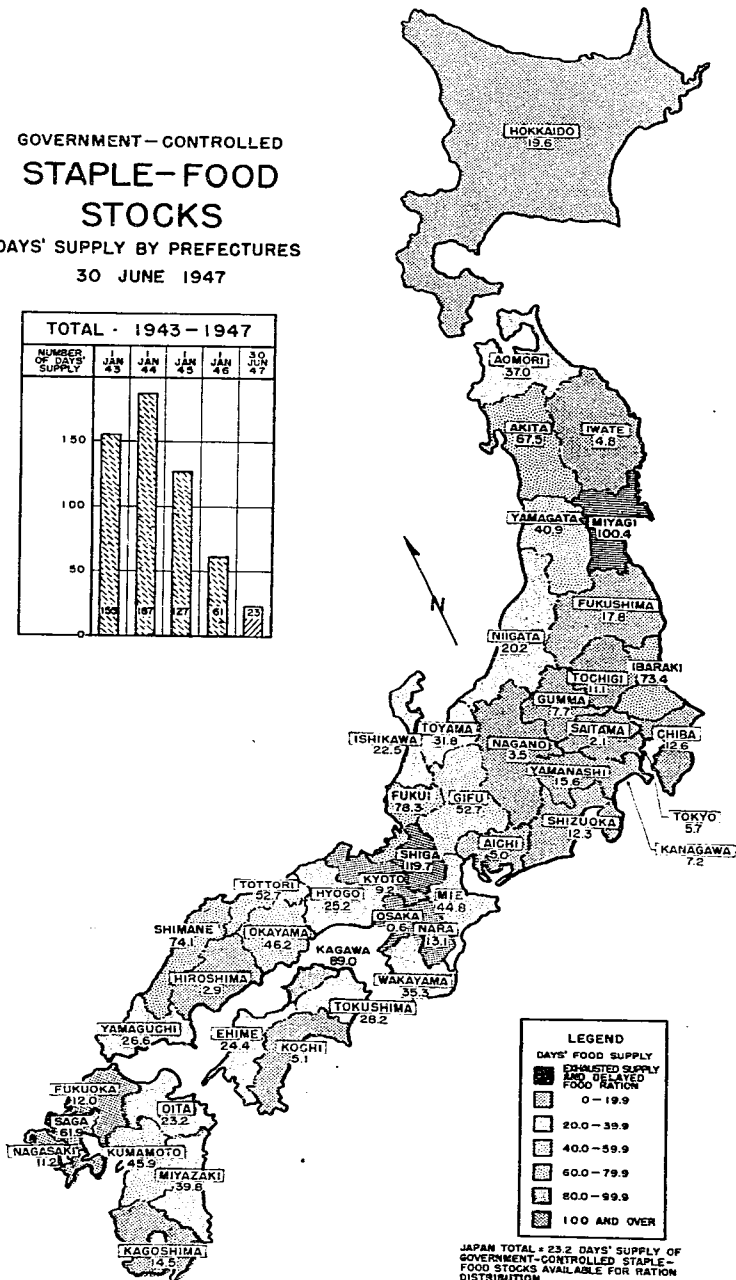
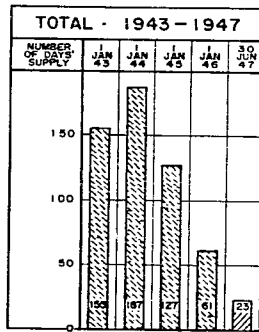
* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF GRAINS, POTATOES AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS. FOODS OTHER THAN RICE ARE CONVERTED TO CALORIC EQUIVALENTS OF RICE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

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GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED
STAPLE-FOOD
STOCKS
DAYS' SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES
30 JUNE 1947



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

NUMBER 87

villages. Farmers who had delivered 110 percent of the rice quota were promised fertilizer and textiles for this rice.

Farmers who had delivered 110 percent of their rice quotas were given the temporary privilege of mailing rice to relatives living in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and Fukuoka. Since rice sent in such parcels would be deducted from the official ration the recipients would profit by avoiding ration delays and by having rice rather than less desired substitutes. Farmers may send eight kilograms to any one person between 10 July and 31 August.

City dwellers with home gardens were given the privilege of exchanging with the Government surplus staple food for condiments, sweets and alcoholic beverages.

Farmers received a special distribution of salt; city dwellers edible oil, miso and shoyu.

Imported Food

6. Imported foodstocks on 30 June were 112,500 metric tons of cereals and pulses, 25,000 metric tons of miscellaneous canned foods and 138,500 metric tons of rice stored in substitution of previously released imported food.

7. In July 219,300 metric tons of imported staple food were released, 41 percent of the total ration.

Also released were 8,930.5 metric tons of other imported food including sugar, powdered milk, pulses for the manufacture of miso and edible oil, wheat bran for horse feed, and salt. There was a blanket authorization for the release of all U. S. Army surplus salt.

8. Prices of imported canned foods were increased to equal prices of similar domestically produced articles. Previously prices had been based on the official price of the same number of calories of rice.

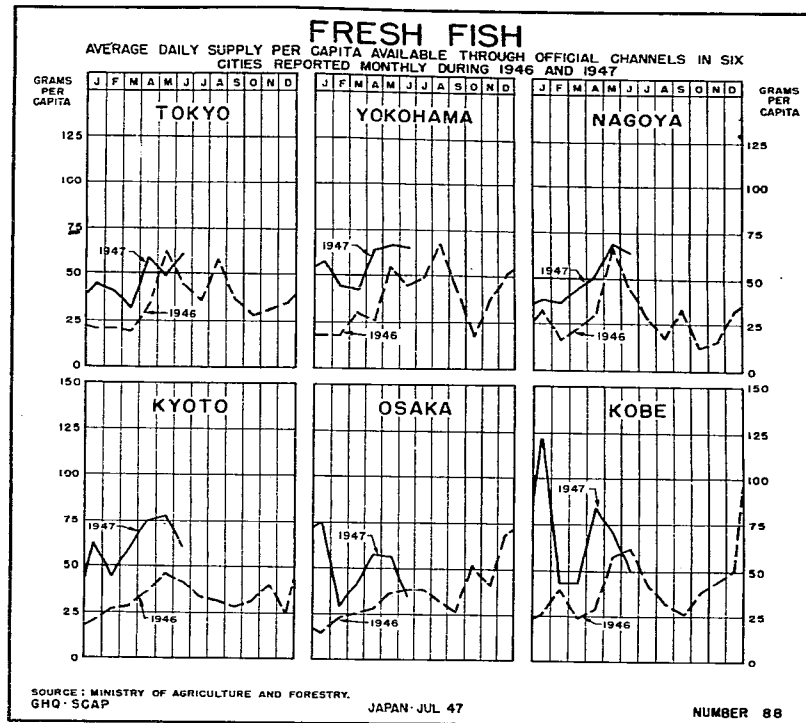
Fish

9. During June the legal markets of Japan's six major cities received 24,663 metric tons of fresh fish, eight percent more than in May and 56 percent over June 1946. Daily per capita consumption was 64.5 grams compared with 44.6 grams in June 1946. Note the chart on facing page.

10. On 4 June the Price Board raised shellfish prices an average of 50 percent, as it had done earlier with fresh fish prices. Increases were weighted to encourage fishing for the most plentiful varieties of shellfish.

11. From July to September prices of bonito and albacore are increased 10 to 20 percent in the Tokyo-Yokohama district only. This price increase is intended to attract shipments of the fish to this district and to encourage fishing for bonito and albacore before the schools move north, away from Tokyo and Yokohama.

12. During April, May and June the Price Board raised prices of frozen, dried and salted fish and fish pastes to conform to recently increased fresh fish prices.



Fresh Vegetables

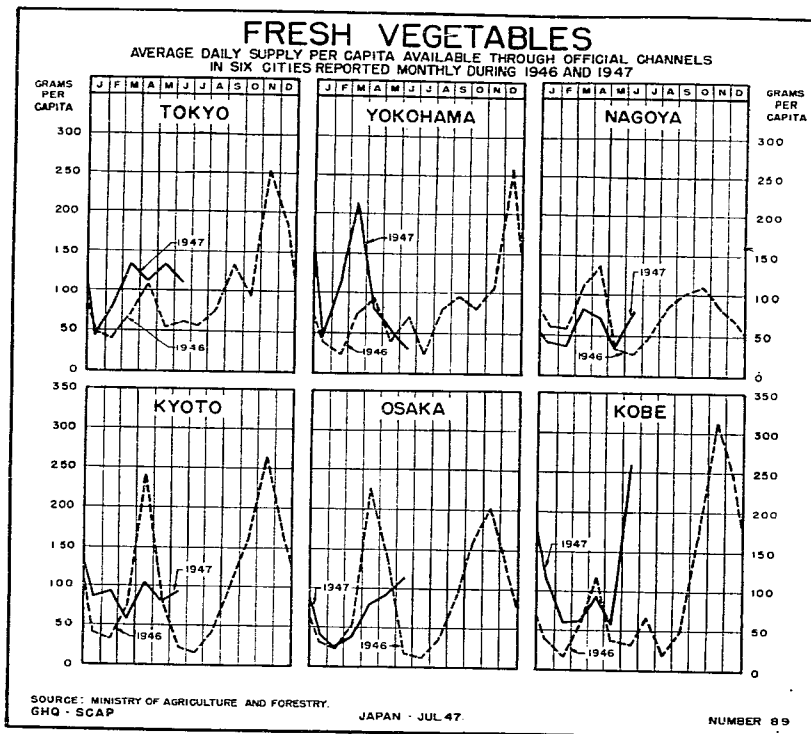
13. June vegetable shipments through the legal channels of Japan's six major cities totaled 32,254 metric tons, 15 percent more than in May and 156 percent over June 1946. Daily per capita consumption averaged 126 grams compared with 52 in June 1946. Note the chart on the following page.

Other Foods

14. Consumption of miso and shoyu in the second quarter of 1947 was about one fourth of the 1932-1936 average. Miso daily average consumption was 7.9 grams or about 10 calories and that of shoyu was 14.4 grams or about four calories.

15. There was no general sugar distribution in June but about 1,000 metric tons were distributed to special groups such as infants.

16. In June the normal consumer received .4 gram of edible fats and oils per day, about 13 percent of 1932-1936 average consumption. Heavy laborers, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women, tubercular patients and foreign nationals received extra fats and oils, some as much as .9 gram per day.



PRODUCERS' GOODS

Fertilizer

17. Nitrogenous fertilizer distribution declined 13 percent in June to 102,368 metric tons. Many producers were holding shipments until price increases became effective. By 30 June 82 percent of the January-July allocation had been delivered. Note the facing chart.

18. Phosphatic fertilizer shipments increased to nearly 42,000 metric tons in June. By 30 June 74 percent of the January-July allocation had been delivered.

19. Potassic fertilizer deliveries increased 31 percent in June to 14,303 metric tons, with 81 percent of the January-July allocation delivered by 30 June.

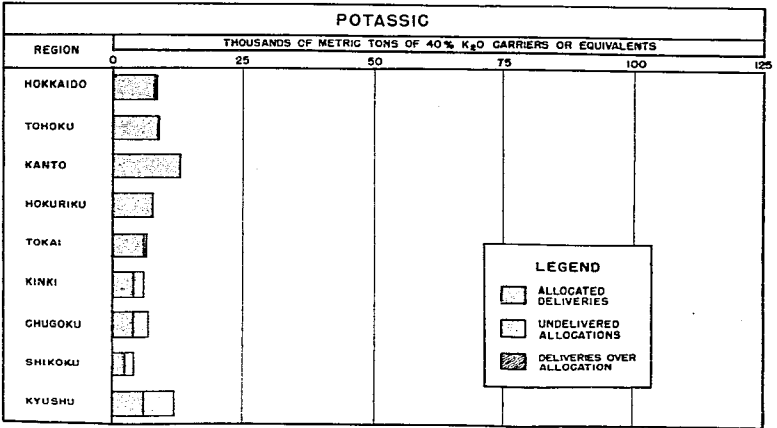
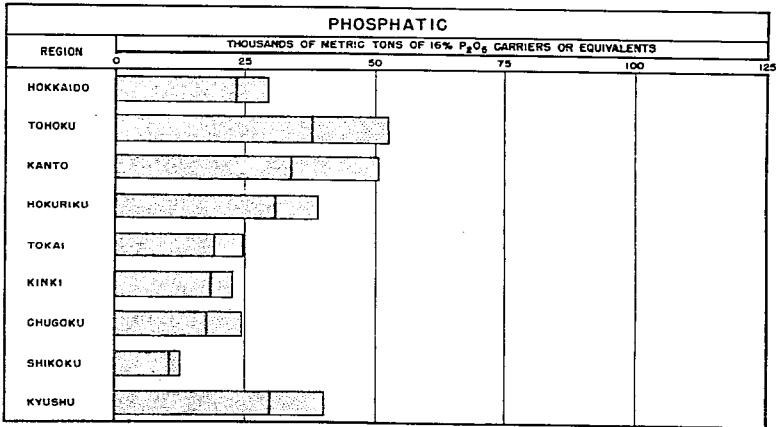
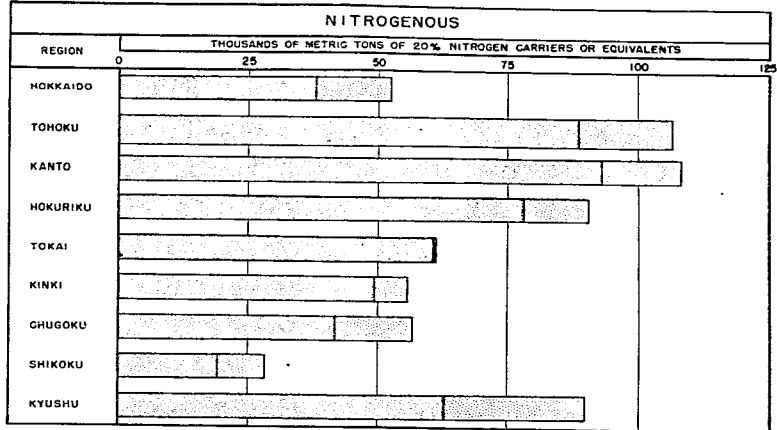
20. The Government is linking August-December fertilizer distribution to summer-grain and white potato collections. Farmers must deliver 90 percent of their quota to receive the basic allocation of fertilizer. They receive progressively more fertilizer as they approach and pass the quota.

Fuel

21. Preliminary figures show June lignite distribution at 244,006 metric tons.

FERTILIZER ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES

JANUARY-JULY 1947 ALLOCATIONS; DELIVERIES AS OF 30 JUNE 1947



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

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22. With the removal of the subsidy effective 9 July crude-oil prices were raised from ¥ 1,105 per kiloliter to ¥ 3,451. Besides making up for the ¥ 684 subsidy the new price covers increased costs.

Public Utilities

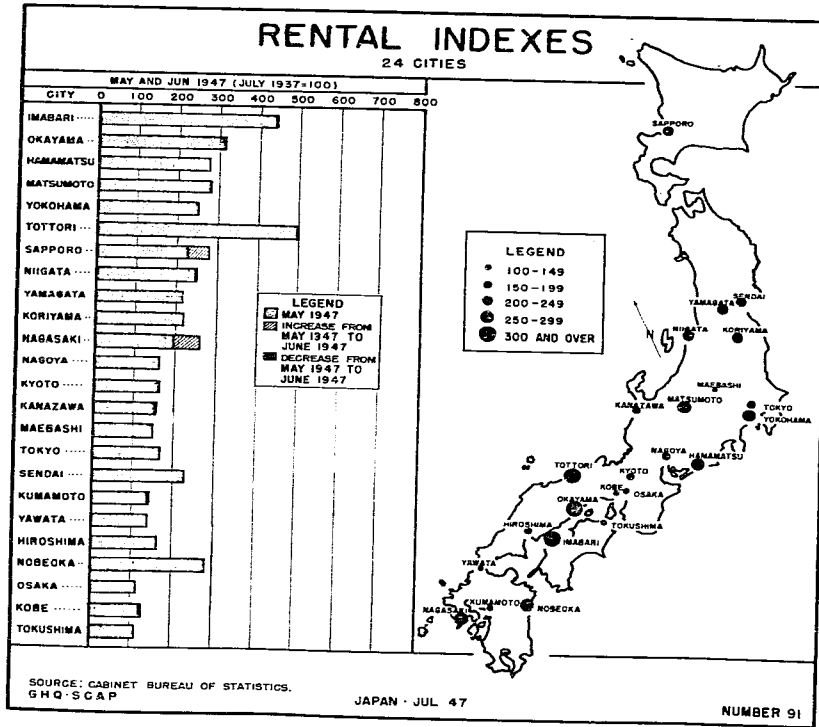
23. Most transportation, power, gas and water rates were increased from one to four times during June and July. Only truck freight and electric power rates were increased less than 100 percent.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

24. Urban family expenditures increased about nine percent in late May and early June. Tokyo and Osaka were well above the average while Nagoya was slightly below. See the charts on the following two pages.

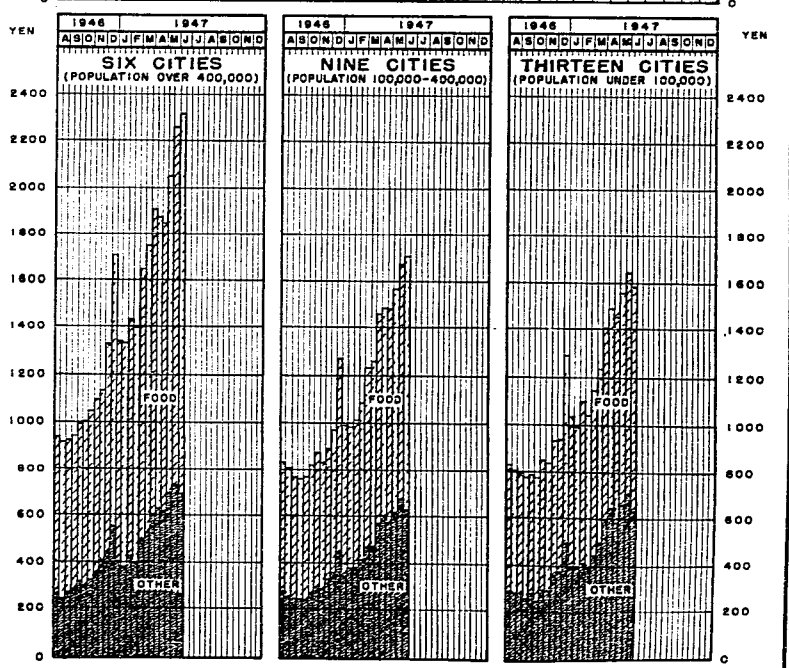
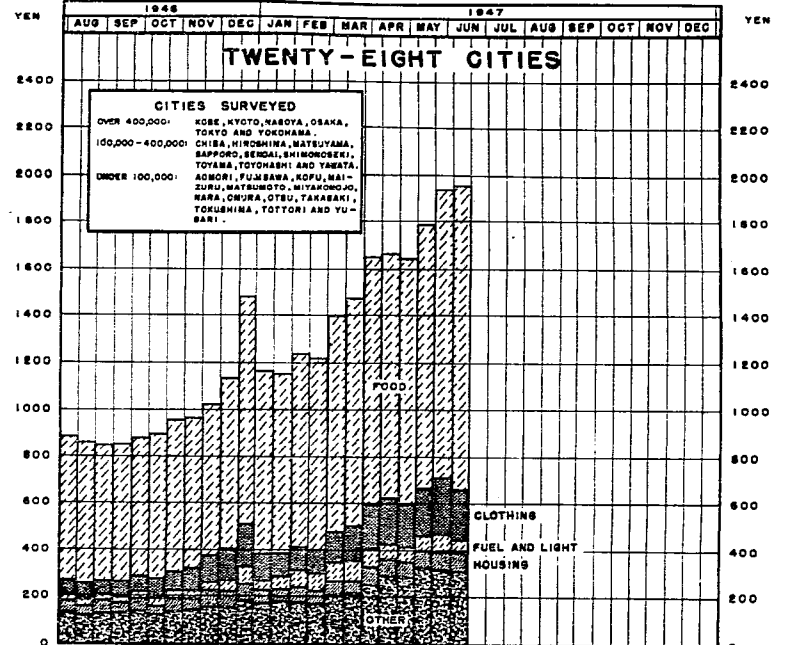
Rents

25. House rent indexes are determined by a monthly survey of 10,000 families living in Japan's 24 largest cities. The resulting figures reflect increases authorized because of some special circumstance, high rent authorized for new houses because of high construction costs, and illegal rents.



URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY DURING EACH TWO-WEEK PERIOD SINCE 29 JULY 1946



* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FAMILIES SELECTED AT RANDOM IN 28 CITIES.
 SOURCE: BI-WEEKLY CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF THE CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL 47 NUMBER 92