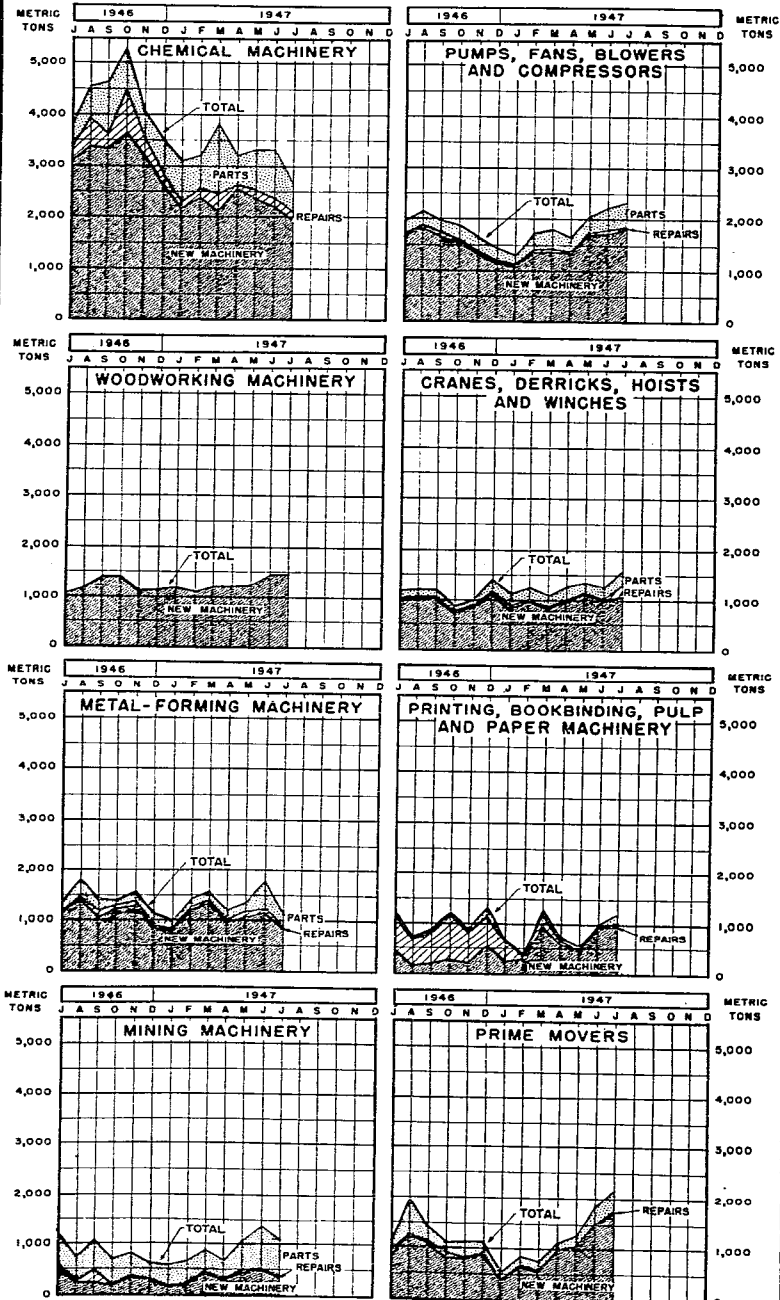


INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION AND PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · AUG 47 NUMBER 37

A.I.U.V.A. 5900

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
(metric tons)

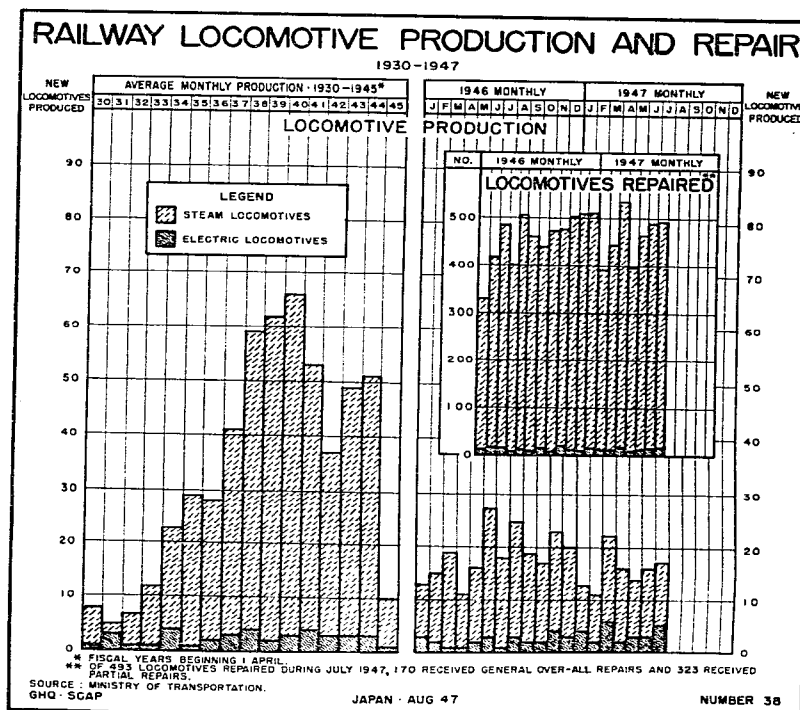
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Steel	10,814	9,177
Iron	12,145	7,923
Coke	9,316	6,221
Coal	8,627	6,704
Power <u>a/</u>	10,921	8,379

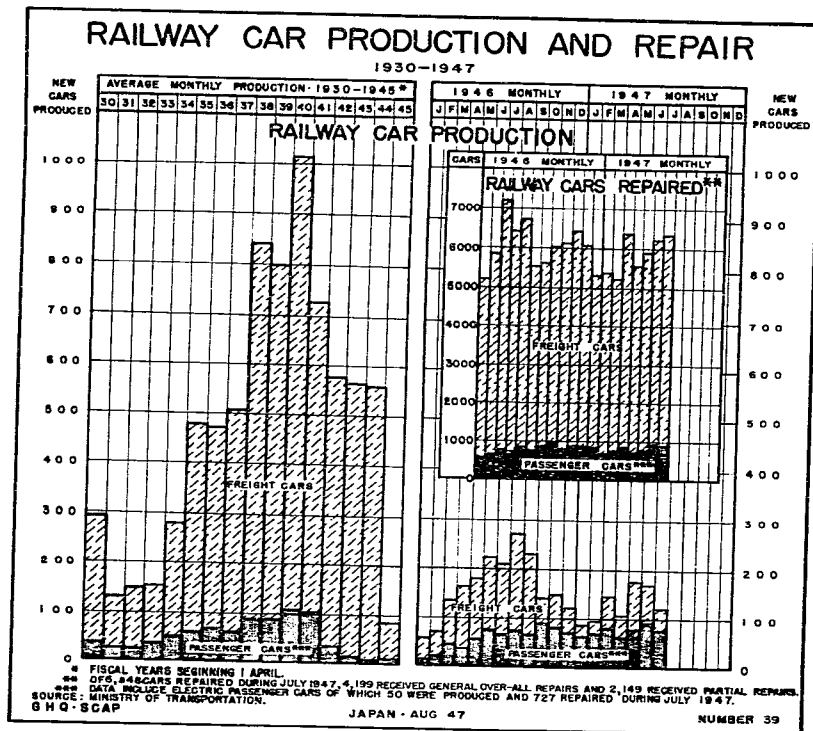
a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Railway Rolling Stock

41. Production of new freight cars decreased 41 percent below June and new passenger cars declined 19 percent. The decrease in July averaged 26 percent for all types of new railway rolling stock including locomotives, freight and passenger cars because of continued short supply of raw materials and diminishing stockpiles. The rebuilding of old equipment continued to receive first priority in rolling-stock construction to minimize the amount of new material used.





Textile Machinery

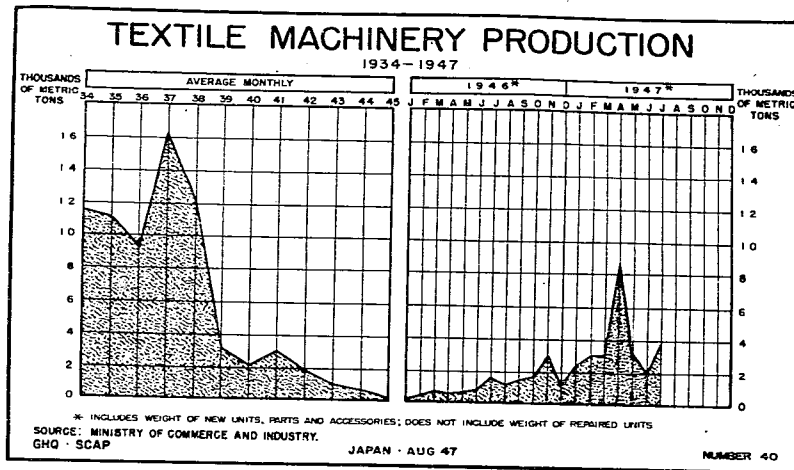
42. Manufacture and repair of textile machinery during July increased generally, with the value of total production and repairs 23 percent above revised June and new unit production 112 percent higher. The total weight of raw materials utilized in repairs, parts and new production was 59 percent greater in July than the previous month.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July</u>
New units	63,003	133,526
Parts	80,392	44,531
Repairs	<u>62,081</u>	<u>74,709</u>
Total	205,476	252,766

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



43. The value of cotton spinning and weaving machinery, new units, parts and repairs, was 18 percent lower in July than June due to a sharp decline in the value of parts manufactured.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July</u>
New units	44,300	52,356
Parts	66,474	28,769
Repairs	<u>30,987</u>	<u>35,547</u>
Total	141,661	116,672

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

44. Silk machinery production made large gains in the total value of new production, parts and repairs, which increased 167 percent over revised June totals. The continued emphasis on repairs was responsible for a large part of the gain.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
New units	15,249 a/	40,455
Parts	6,429	11,081
Repairs	<u>7,883 a/</u>	<u>27,342</u>
Total	29,561	78,878

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

45. The value of new production of wool and worsted machinery during July soared to ¥ 37,055,000 from the revised June figure of ¥ 2,772,000. This was higher than the total new production of these types of textile machines during the first six months of this year.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July</u>
New units	2,772	37,055
Parts	4,969	3,394
Repairs	<u>19,381</u>	<u>9,752</u>
Total	27,122	50,201

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

46. Emphasis in finishing and dyeing machinery shifted during July from repairs and parts production to new production, which was valued at ¥ 3,508,000 compared with ¥ 429,000 in June.

SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Tobacco Products	5
Pulp and Paper Production	6
Glass and Ceramics	8
Medical Equipment	14
Electrical Manufacturing	15
Transportation Equipment	16
Rubber Manufacturing	21
Leather Manufacturing	22
Agricultural Equipment	25
Handicrafts	26
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	30

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Imports of raw materials made possible an increase in total fats and oils production in July to 3,036 metric tons, compared with 1,737 tons in June.

The increase was principally in production of edible fats and oils which rose from 264 metric tons in January to 3,021 tons in July, while production of drying oil increased only four tons, from 11 in January to 15 in July. Lack of imports for drying oil and gradual consumption of wartime stocks have seriously curtailed the supply for protective coatings.

2. Dairy production in July rose sharply above June with seasonal increases of 109 percent in condensed milk, 75 percent in powdered milk and 217 percent in cheese, but remained below the July 1946 level. See chart on the following page.

Brewing and Distilling

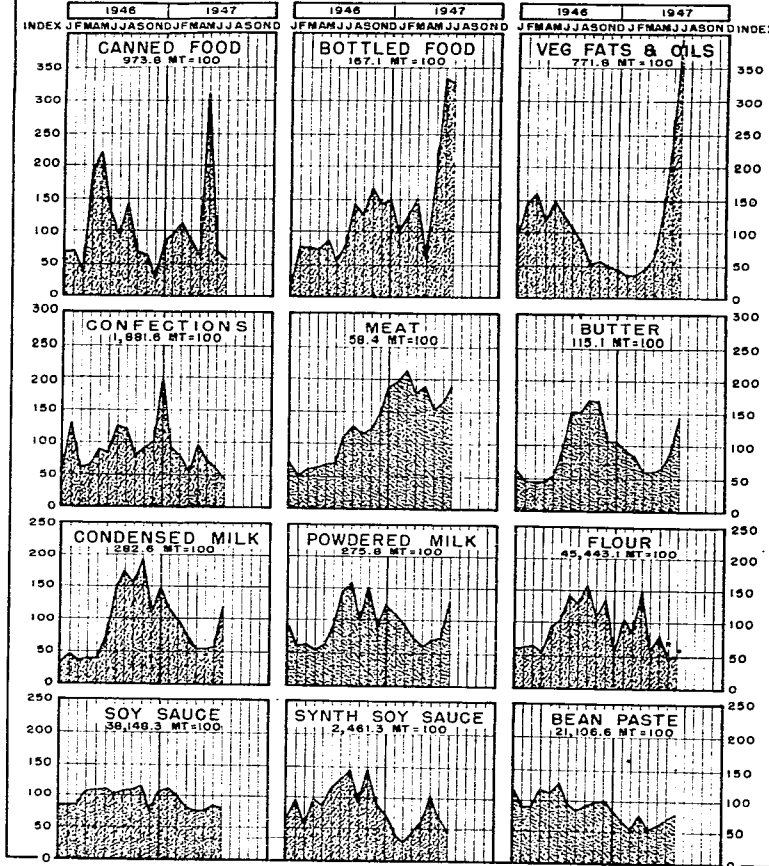
3. Seasonal factors led to a large decrease in output of sake from 6,999 hectoliters in June to 414 in July, while beer increased from 81,208 hectoliters in June to 90,686 in July. The major factor limiting production is the shortage of bottles; see chart at top of page 139.

Containers

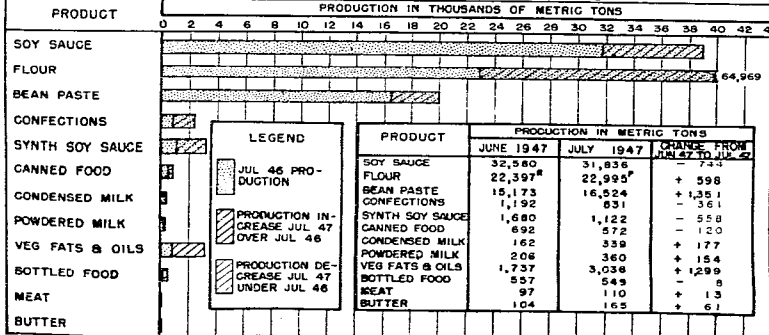
4. Consumption of tin plate in July was 375 metric tons, an increase of 101 tons over June, with the greater portion being used for canning the increased condensed and powdered milk production.

FOOD PROCESSING

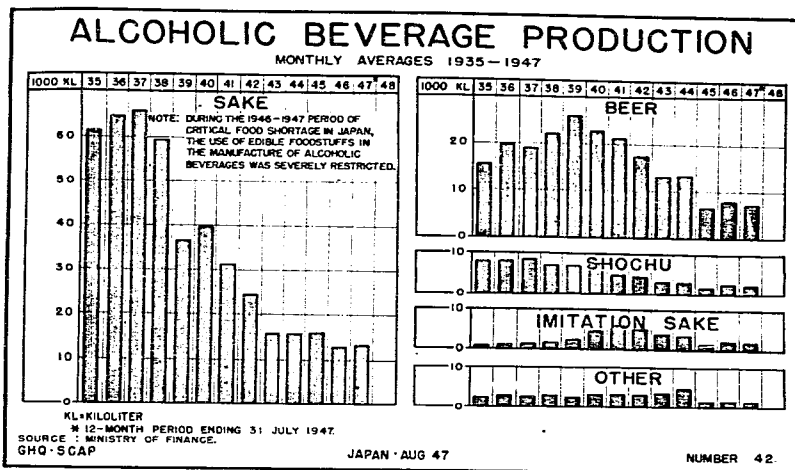
PRODUCTION INDEXES SINCE JANUARY 1946 (1946 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100)



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

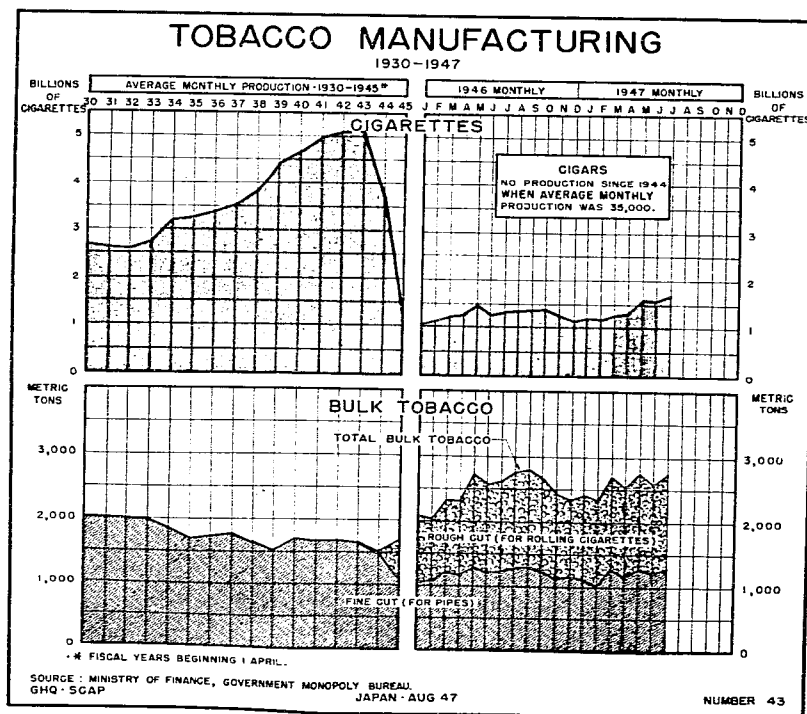


* REVISED, P PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 41



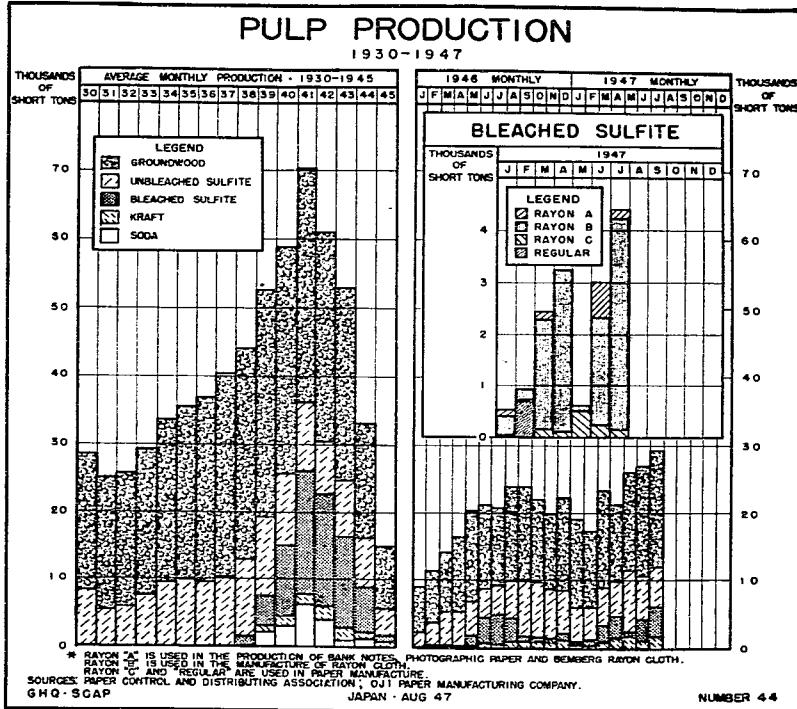
TOBACCO PRODUCTS

5. Production of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and pipe tobacco showed small gains in July over the previous month.

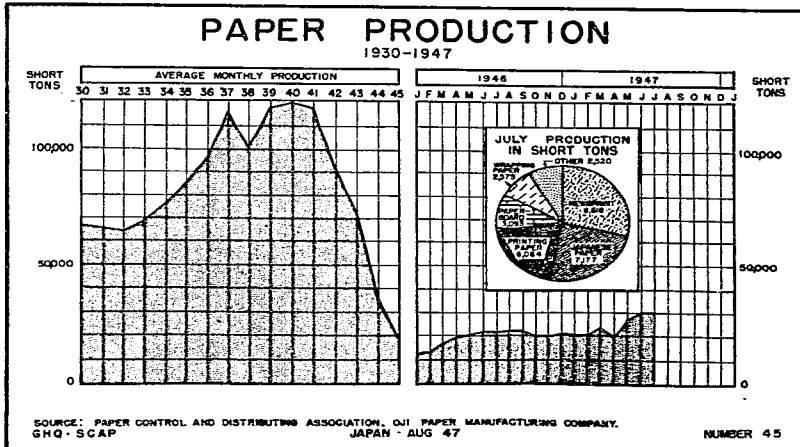


PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Pulp production in July was eight percent above June with the largest gain, 46 percent, made in rayon pulp. Ground wood, sulfite and kraft pulp also contributed to the increase.



7. Paper production continued to rise slightly in July with the largest increase, six percent, in newsprint. Output of other paper grades was adjusted according to the available fuel supply to provide for specific grades most needed.



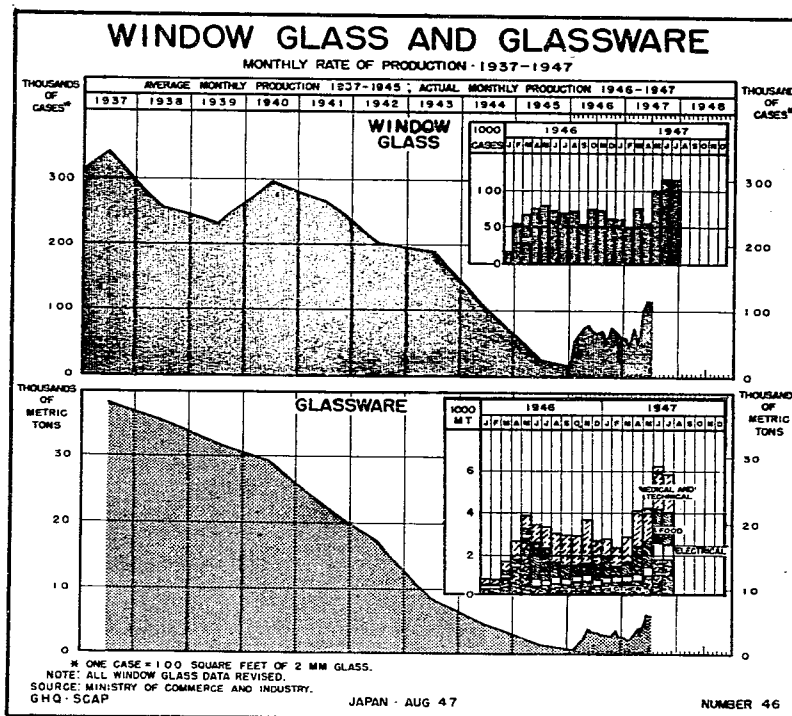
GLASS AND CERAMICS

8. Ordinary sheet glass production in July was slightly lower than in June and output of polished glass decreased 73 percent below the previous month.

Optical output for July was 600 kilograms, a 100-percent increase over June.

Total output of fiber glass was 11 percent above June.

Production of all types of glassware totaled 5,858 metric tons in July, a six-percent decrease below June.



Optical Instruments

9. Camera production in July increased 12 percent from the June level; output of binoculars and opera glasses increased 31 percent while production of microscopes increased 73 percent.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

	June	July
Cameras	5,151	5,765
Projectors	275	290
Binoculars and opera glasses	2,105	2,758
Microscopes	423	730
Transits	331	270
Engineers' levels	442	453

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Hand levels	180	134
Sextants	50	135
Alidades	0	152
Gas indicators	94	104
Interferometers for gas indicators	100	50
Toolmakers' microscopes	0	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Refractory Industry

10. Output of refractory bricks in July remained almost constant at 18,973 metric tons compared with 18,872 tons in June.

11. Graphite crucible production in July totaled 1,054,062 ban (one ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal), a seven-percent decrease below June.

Abrasive Industry

12. Output of abrasive paper and cloth during July totaled 7,035 ren (one ren equals 480 sheets or equivalent), a 10-percent decrease under the previous month.

Production of abrasive grains of all types totaled 239 metric tons, an increase of seven percent over June.

Structural Clay Products

13. Building brick production decreased from a revised June figure of 9,423,000 pieces to a preliminary July figure of 6,372,000. Preliminary reports for July showed output of 3,926,000 pieces of clay roofing tile, a marked decrease from revised June production of 11,281,000; see chart on the next page.

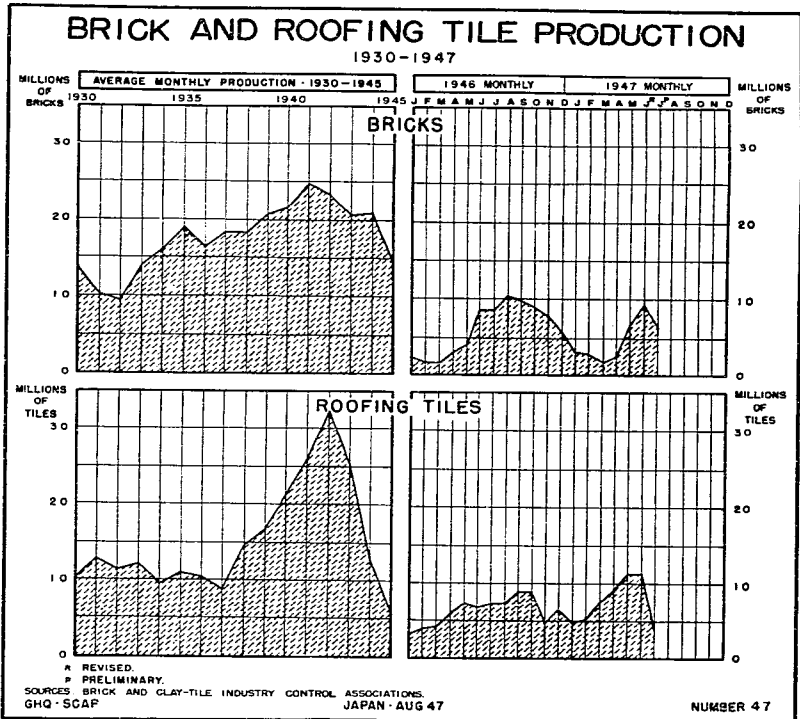
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

14. Medical equipment production for July was valued at ¥ 30,810,622 compared with ¥ 30,010,259 in June.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	115	110
Basins, sterilizing	1,070	1,390
Basins, wash	60	114
Cotton wool carriers	49,528	28,000
Distilling apparatus	57	97
Dressing drums	590	1,440
Electric drying ovens	115	57
Electric incubators	103	103
Forceps	23,366	13,097
Gauze containers	1,580	1,500
Ice-pillow buckles	3,743	48,679
Illuminating lamps	165	260
Needles, suture	4,000	9,000
Operating tables	60	116
Percussion hammers	0	700
Pneumothorax apparatus	0	200
Spatulas	200	200

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	June	July
Speculums	4,880	1,007
Sphygmomanometers	1,740	1,700
Steam inhalers	335	1,090
Sterilizers	1,215	1,382
Stethoscopes	1,000	200
Surgical knives	5,874	4,798
Surgical needles	1,391,240	1,784,164
Surgical scissors	12,296	9,737
Tongue depressors	300	3,600
Vaporizers	305	250

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

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

15. Over-all production of electrical items continued to show a small increase in July.

Production of electrical equipment for the coal-mining rehabilitation program increased, but at the expense of certain items of transportation equipment and consumer goods.

Production of insulation material suffered from shortages of mica, cotton yarn, chemicals and coal.

Shortages of fuel, electric power and silicon steel continued to limit production seriously in all items.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES &/

	June	July
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,357	4,756
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	9,013	9,162
16-100 HP	536	763
Over 100 HP	88	74
Portable tools	5,167	3,727
Other	5,308	5,491
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	357	252
AC generators	7	28
Other	1,501	3,971
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,580	3,714
Power, over 100 KVA	142	99
Instrument	913	1,126
Other	679	1,161
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	1	1
Mercury vapor	57	53
Selenium and other	986	1,029
Power condensers	3,233	3,923
Furnaces		
Arc	3	2
Low-frequency induction	1	10
High-frequency induction	1	0
Resistance	46	61
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	102	105
DC arc	0	2
Resistance	27	18
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	402	720
Controllers	420	281
Other	176	203
Remote control		
Contactors	1,346	571
Contactor panels	30	65
Resistors	291	154
Lifting devices	52	105
Other	274	440
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	3,184	3,826
3,300 volts and under	3,233	1,820
Over 3,300 volts	660	944
Meters		
Watt-hour	35,326	36,635
Pyrometers	1,049	507
Other	49,504	51,892

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Railway equipment		
Main motors	251	231
M-G sets	47	36
Blower motors	2	8
Locomotives		
Railway	5	6
Mining and industrial	3	3
Battery	8	8
Control apparatus	41	42
Battery-operated vehicles	48	48
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	100	60
Electric levers	54	71
Interlocking relays	0	1
Switch machines	44	31
Electric locks	130	95
Circuit controllers	20	65
Line transformers	9	236
Signal transformers	772	256
Rectifiers	580	504
Approach indicators	320	86
Signal relays	1,183	838
Insulation material		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	9,375	7,917
Commutator segment	5,060	4,488
Heat-resisting plate	8	153
Flexible plate	1,528	1,552
Paper	16,224	13,618
Paper (rolls)	4,678	4,447
Varnished cloth (square meters)	94,380	85,500
Varnished tubes (meters)	1,025,614	799,770
Varnished tape (rolls)	30,056	9,096
Black tape (rolls)	326,707	262,870
Rubber tape (rolls)	29,499	22,586
Light bulbs		
General use <u>a/</u>	7,078,982	7,322,660
Special <u>d/</u>	494,609	330,195
Flashlight <u>e/</u>	1,196,763	1,255,887
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	721	1,320
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	19,071	22,307
Waterproofed (kilometers)	14,770	15,855
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	659	741
Enameled (metric tons)	174	187
Power cable (kilometers)	171	221
Other (kilometers)	1,096	1,570

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Trucks

16. Standard-size truck output decreased from 660 in June to 449 in July while 27 heavy diesel trucks were produced, an increase of 15 above June. Three manufacturers produced 121 small trucks.

Tractors and Trailers

17. Production of 114 tractors in July was 12 less than June output. Trailer production doubled that of June with output of 52.

Electric Automobiles

18. Electric automobile production remained relatively constant with output of 82 cars in July compared with 79 in June; of these 57 were of the cargo model and 25 were passenger type. See the opposite graph.

Light Carts

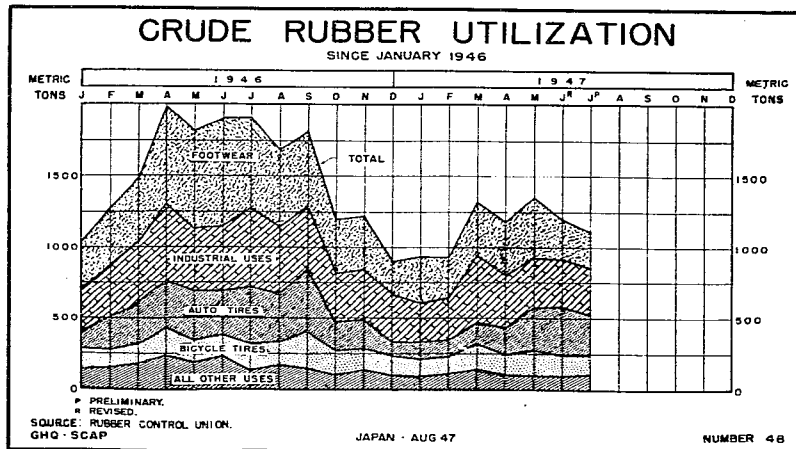
19. July output of light carts from 4,141 reporting plants totaled 28,187 compared with 27,560 in June. Production is hampered by shortages of ferrous materials and fuel.

Bicycles

20. Bicycle production reached a postwar high in July with output of 18,069, an increase of 2,041 units above June. A decline in bicycle trailer output from 1,623 units in June to 929 in July was due primarily to a shortage of tires and tubes.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

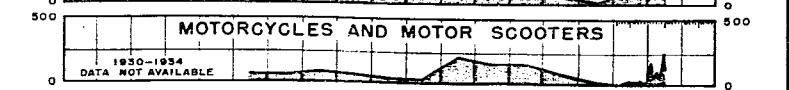
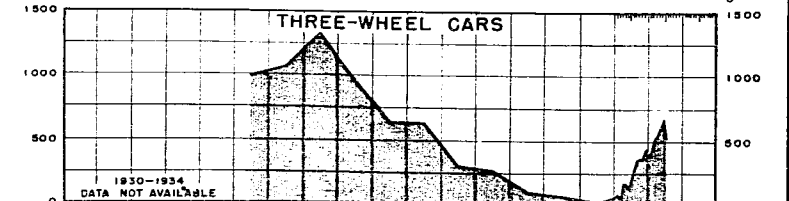
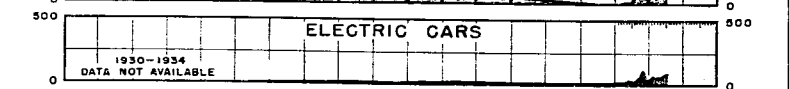
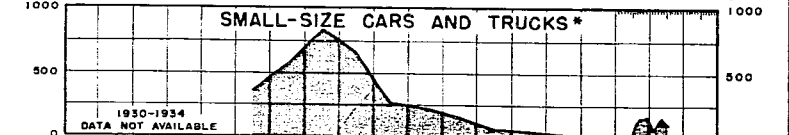
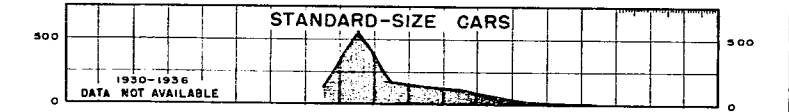
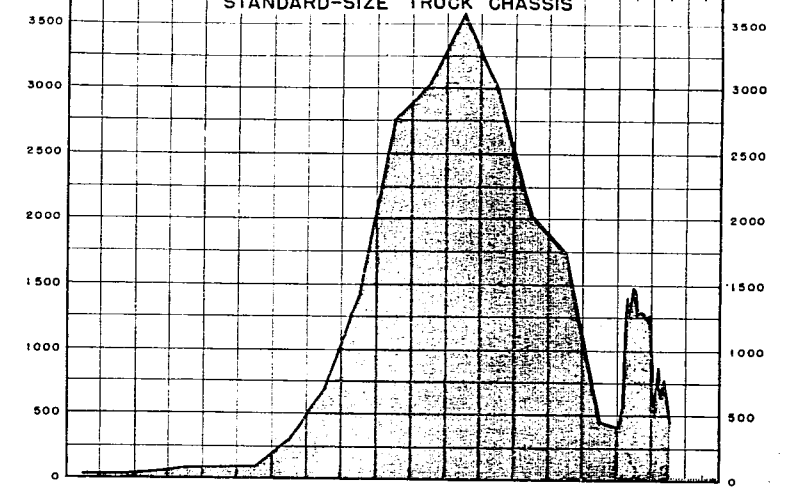
21. Preliminary reports for July showed a slight decrease in crude rubber consumption for manufactured products with 1,105 metric tons consumed compared with revised June figures of 1,204 tons.



MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947

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

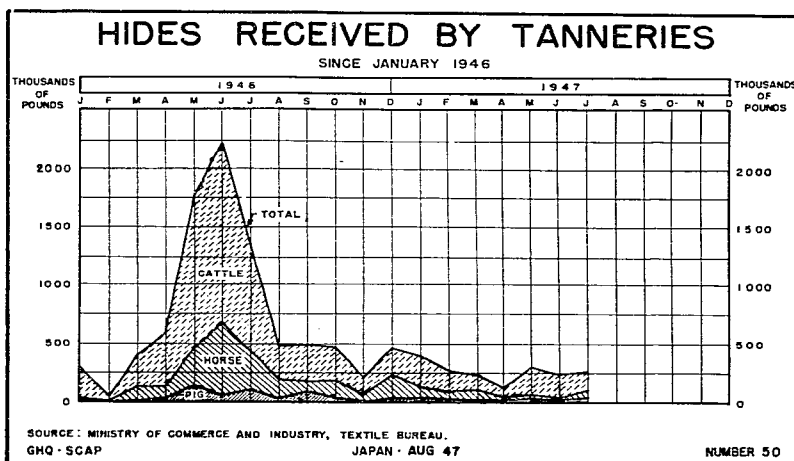


MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING JULY 1947							
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS	[Bar extending to approximately 750]							
STANDARD-SIZE CARS	[Bar extending to approximately 100]							
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS	[Bar extending to approximately 150]							
ELECTRIC CARS	[Bar extending to approximately 20]							
THREE-WHEEL CARS	[Bar extending to approximately 100]							
MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS	[Bar extending to approximately 100]							

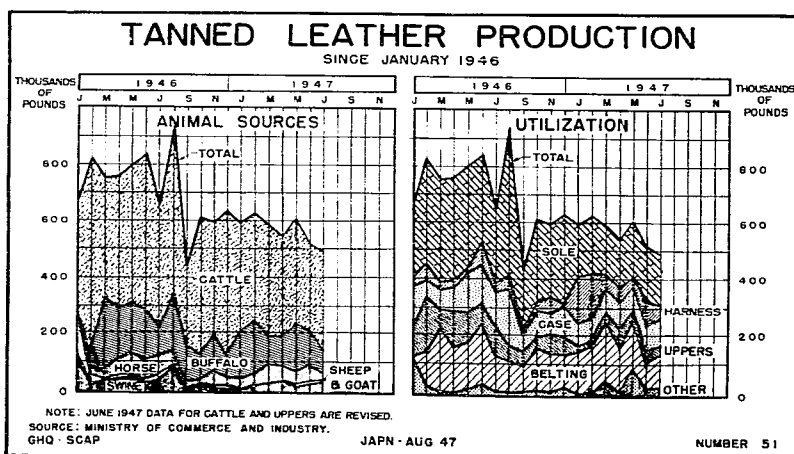
* NO SMALL-SIZE PASSENGER CARS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED SINCE AUGUST 1945.

LEATHER MANUFACTURING

22. Receipt of hides by tanneries during July increased 26,800 pounds above June as the industry became more accustomed to the hide allocation system recently installed.

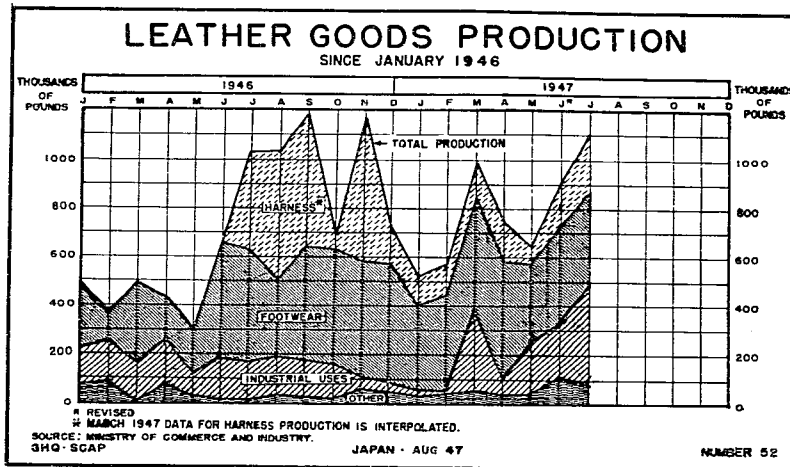


23. Production of tanned leather during July dropped 60,800 pounds below June with the industry voluntarily restricting production because it considered future supplies of hides and tanning materials uncertain. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained approximately the same.



24. Leather goods production during July increased by 203,400 pounds. Manufacturers reported that 293,991 pounds of leather, principally sole and belting, were produced this month from the 5,000 tons of hides released from former military stocks, and that 59,828 pounds, principally belt leather, were produced in July from an additional 1,500 tons of hides released more recently. Machine belting produced from this stock of leather totaled 603,400 inch-feet.

A.I.U.O.A. 1947



AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

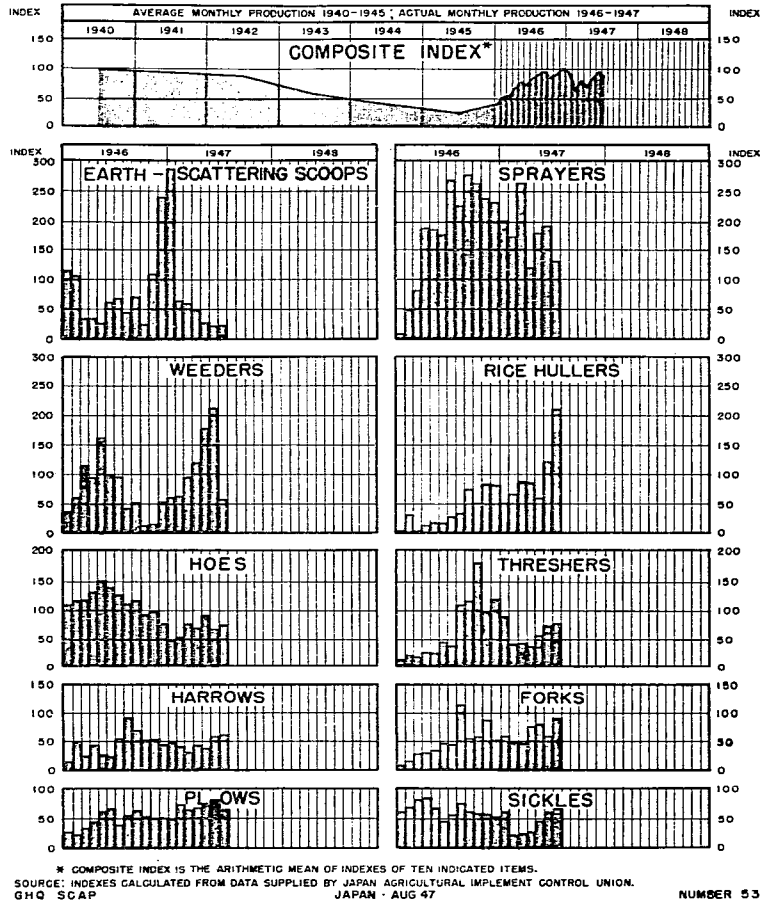
25. July production of agricultural equipment decreased generally, reflecting shortages in the critical materials of steel sheeting and coke, while further restrictions on power consumption reduced operational time for most factories.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Baling press	30	1
Barley cleaner	646	591
Barley roller	592	710
Cultivating hoe	2,023	3,413
Ensilage cutter	158	191
Farm cart	502	447
Farm fan	635	808
Fertilizer distributor	300	0
Flour-milling machine	1,935	2,132
Fork	20,741	31,824
Grain dryer	80	24
Grain fan	1,980	0
Grain screen	930	100
Harrow	4,187	4,564
Hoe	65,020	75,064
Horse stump cutter	178	0
Incubator	1	3
Milk bucket	1,292	60
Milk can	185	100
Plow	26,605	21,136
Potato cutter	205	70
Power cultivator	610	10
Pruning shears	3,250	3,050
Radish grater	800	800
Ramie barker	94	0
Rice huller	1,697	2,859
Rice polisher	2,326	2,152
Ridge scoop	820	1,445

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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



	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Scattering scoop	3,700	3,980
Sickle	609,115	664,811
Simple weeder	7,998	1,938
Sowing machine	310	0
Sprayer	11,903	8,183
Straw cutter	1,455	2,060
Straw cutter with feeder	5,800	9,176
Straw-mat machine	982	1,031
Straw-softening machine	330	803
Straw-rope finisher	20	15
Straw-rope maker	8,313	7,915
Stump puller	160	50
Tea-leaf finisher	50	54
Tea-leaf shears	1,996	1,808

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Thresher	11,745	12,317
Tobacco dryer	183	21
Vermicelli machine	1,330	1,376
Vertical pump	364	210
Weeder	67,646	19,169

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implements Industry cooperative Union.

HANDICRAFTS

Silverware

26. Sixty factories employing 2,127 persons produced 113,701 dozen pieces of flatware in July, a 31-percent increase above June. Miscellaneous pieces of sterling, plated and stainless articles produced totaled 3,000, a decrease of 2,100 pieces below June.

Lacquerware

27. Production of wooden- and metal-base lacquerware totaled 404,774 pieces in July while 335,762 pairs of chopsticks were made. In many instances inferior lacquer was used due to the shortage of good lacquer and other raw materials.

Pearls

28. The six pearl factories in operation in July employed 190 persons. Output of the major product, pearl necklaces, increased from 5,312 in June to 6,003 in July.

Antimony Ware

29. Total output of antimony ware decreased 15 percent in July as shortages of raw materials continued.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

30. A general increase in yen value of both new production and parts and repairs characterized the business machine industry. Value of new production in July reached ¥ 10,287,290 compared with ¥ 6,959,125 in June, while value of parts and repair work amounted to ¥ 5,605,756 in July compared with ¥ 3,819,927 in June.

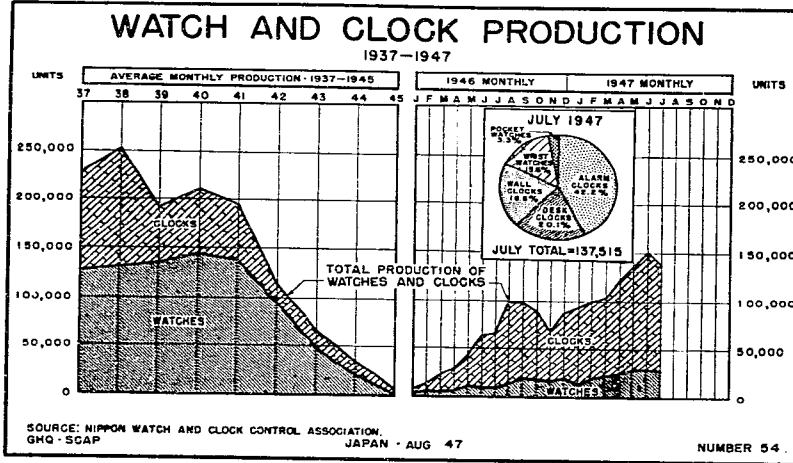
BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Japanese typewriters	378	443
Communication typewriters	0	52
Calculating machines	183	86
Mimeographs	2,881	3,947
Files for mimeographs	2,323	14,780
Blueprinting machines	18	13
Cash registers	10	31
Time recorders	29	28
Japanese typewriter type	623,790	7,050,296
Numbering devices	600	600
Paper binders	150	250

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

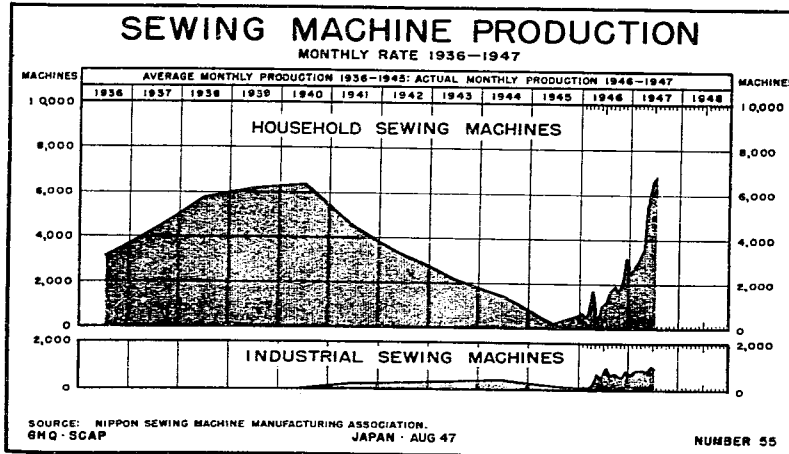
Watches and Clocks

31. Production of watches and clocks by 42 operating factories dropped nine percent in July. Power holidays, resulting in fewer working days, were primarily responsible for the decline.



Home-type Sewing Machines

32. Output of home-type sewing machines reached a new postwar high of 6,860 units in July, an increase of three percent above June. Fifty-seven producers employed 9,568 persons.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

33. Incomplete July reports showed markedly decreased cosmetic production of 210,219 kilograms valued at ¥ 29,675,288, compared with 414,358 kilograms in June valued at ¥ 70,746,969.

34. Twenty-five dentifrice manufacturers produced 606,636 kilograms of tooth powder valued at ¥ 12,132,720, semipaste totaling 117,294 kilograms valued at ¥ 11,729,400 and 26,070 kilograms of tooth paste valued at ¥ 4,327,620.

Toys

35. Twenty-eight additional plants started operations in July, bringing the total to 1,566 which produced 7,372,723 pieces, a slight increase over June.

The industry has been allocated one ton of rubber for the manufacture of export samples for foreign markets to help alleviate current raw material limitations.

Light-metal Consumer Goods

36. Manufacture of aluminum sheet products increased only three percent despite an increase of 54 producers. Production in the light-metal casting industry dropped eight percent as the number of reporting plants decreased from 539 in June to 506 in July.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM UTENSILS
(metric tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Cast household utensils	1,439	1,329
Other cast products	<u>878</u>	<u>814</u>
Total	2,317	2,143
Forged household utensils	301	208
Other forged products	<u>350</u>	<u>460</u>
Total	651	668

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

Musical Instruments

37. Three additional manufacturers joined the Musical Instrument Makers' and Dealers' Federation, bringing total membership to 62. Output of harmonicas increased by 1,442 dozen over June, bringing production for July to 8,186 dozen. Xylophone production increased 50 percent over June to 300. There was a slight increase in production of all items with the exception of brass instruments which dropped from 250 to 122.

Phonographs and Records

38. Manufacture of phonographs and records in July decreased, with preliminary figures of 2,422 phonographs and 379,979 records produced. Revised figures placed June output of records at a new high for the year of 835,571, while revised June output of phonographs was 3,070.

Matches

39. Effects of the increased price for matches became apparent in July as production hit a yearly high with output of 17,566 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes), a 59-percent increase above June production.

SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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1. Rayon filament yarn continued to show a marked increase in production in July with considerable improvement in the raw materials and fuel supply. Small gains were made in raw silk production as the industry concentrated on the drying of new cocoons. Shortages of raw materials and fuel resulted in decreases in the cotton and wool output. See the first graph on next page.

COTTON

Spinning

2. Production of cotton yarn dropped to 25,285,000 pounds in July from the June postwar peak of 29,004,000 pounds. Operations were slowed down by the spinning industry to conserve dwindling stocks of raw cotton.

Supplies

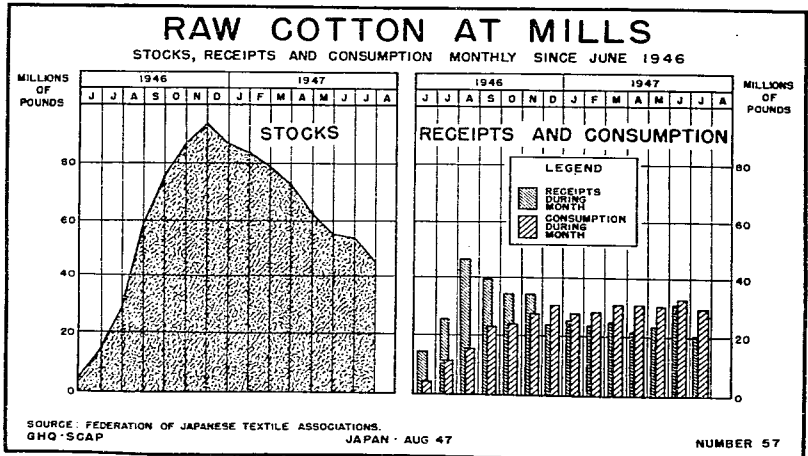
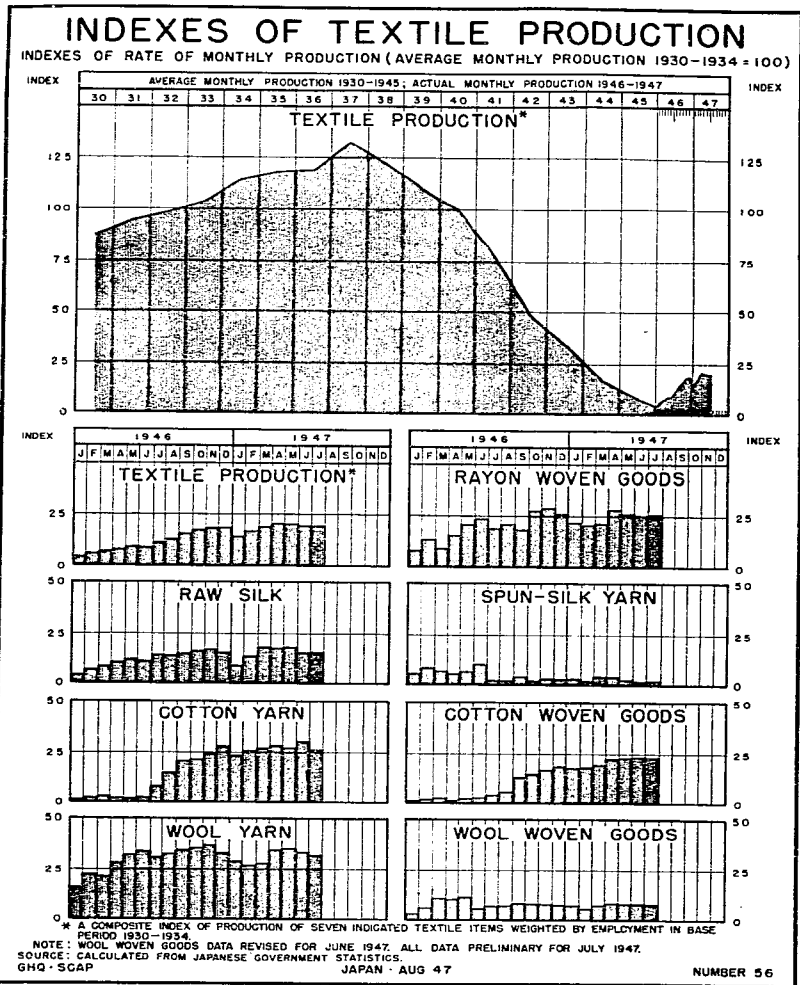
3. One shipment of Commodity Credit Corporation raw cotton arrived from the United States. The total of 50 cargoes imported in 13 months through 31 July aggregated 905,353 bales, as listed on bills of lading.

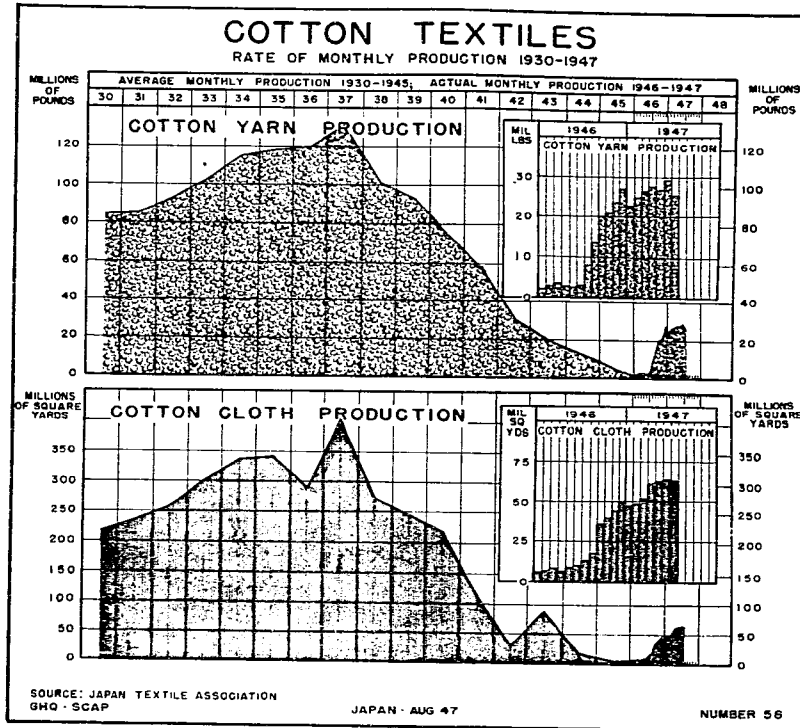
4. Spinning mills received 20,646,000 pounds of raw cotton during July and consumed 29,679,000 pounds against June figures of 31,587,000 and 32,872,000 respectively. Mill stocks on 31 July amounted to 44,905,000 pounds, a net decrease of 9,033,000 for the month, as shown in chart, bottom of following page.

Waste Yarns

5. The spinners manufactured 235,000 pounds of pure cotton waste yarn in July compared with 320,000 pounds in June. Spinner-

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weavers held 477,000 pounds in stock, 20,000 more than in June, and independent cotton weavers 34,000, an increase of 2,000 pounds.

Yarn Stocks

6. There was a small increase in yarn stocks held by weaving establishments which were building up backlogs for short production periods.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners	51,376	50,792
Independent cotton weavers	15,751	18,341
Other manufacturers	7,272	7,130
In dealers' hands	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	74,420	76,263
Mixed yarn ^{a/}		
Spinners	21	21
Weavers	358	316
Other manufacturers	372	346
In dealers' hands	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	752	684
Grand total	75,172	76,947

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

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

7. July production of cotton fabric, which declined 464,000 square yards after a steady four-month increase, was 62,557,000 yards. The consumption of yarn was reduced to conserve supplies. The independents reported almost 2,000 additional looms working at the end of July while the larger mills reduced their number of looms.

Cloth Stocks

8. Woven fabric stocks dropped sharply during July as withdrawals continued for export. The gain of 5,000,000 square yards in stocks held by the independents was due to difficulty in obtaining packing materials to bale fabrics for movement to port.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Weavers <u>a/</u>	67,955	58,807
Independent weavers	66,247	71,008
Distributing agency		
Receipts	3,533	2,342
Disposition	5,296	4,406
Month-end stocks	9,543	7,479

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.

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

Machinery

9. The production slowdown in the cotton industry was reflected in a reduction of 344,539 operating spindles. Rehabilitation of spinning mills continued as 6,912 additional spindles were installed and 14,070 made operable.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Installed	2,852,812	2,859,724	137,261	141,478
Operable	2,730,996	2,745,066	120,187	124,509
Operating <u>a/</u>	2,252,750	1,908,211	75,846	77,285
Hours operated (millions)	901	763	21	21

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

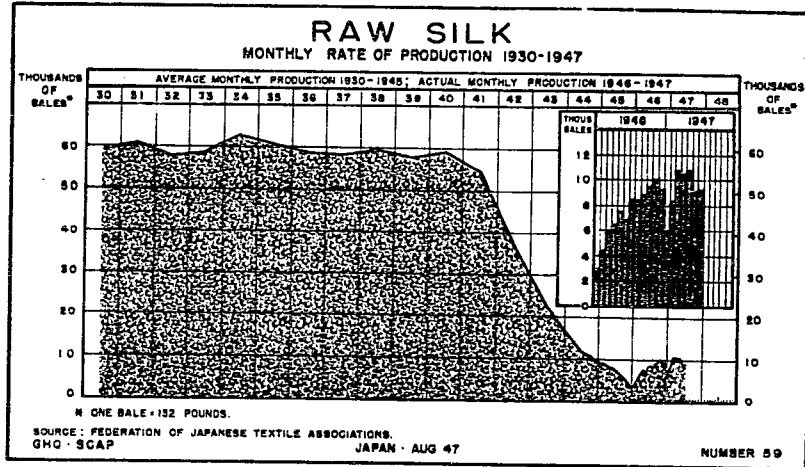
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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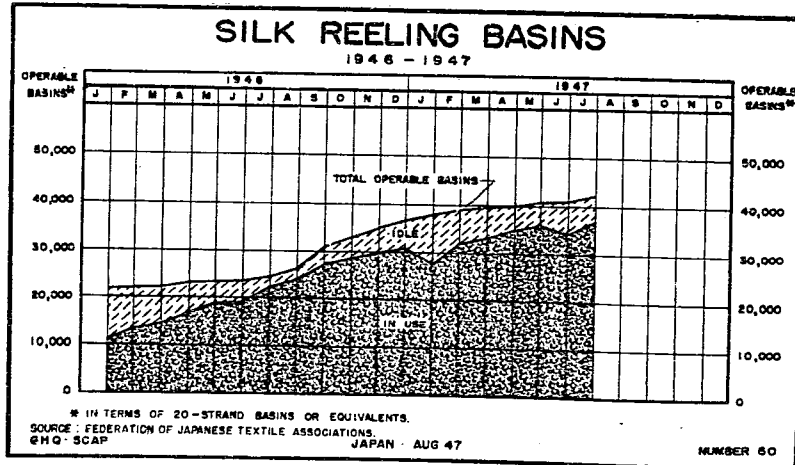
SILK

Reeling

10. Raw silk production showed a slight increase from 9,171 bales in June to 9,281 in July. The normal leveling-off of production at the turn of the season as the industry concentrated on drying new cocoons plus a small increase in coal receipts affected production.



The small production gain despite the increase of 2,499 operating basins was due to a continued shift to 13/15 denier silk for export requirements.



Cocoon Stocks

11. The reeling mills received 21,800,000 pounds of new crop cocoons in July compared with 24,454,000 in June. Filatures' stocks in mills increased to 97,156,000 from 86,159,000 (revised) in June, and 9,609,000 pounds were held by other owners, excluding farmers.

Raw Silk Stocks

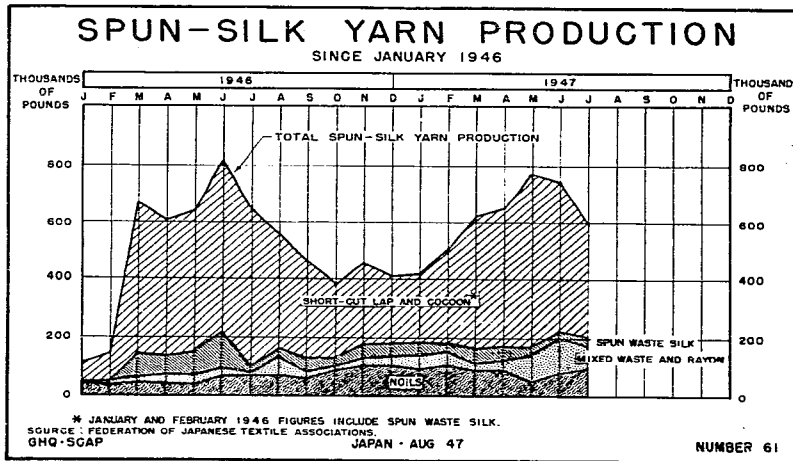
12. Mills' stocks of raw silk increased sharply from 6,374 bales on 30 June to 8,469 at the end of July due to pending dissolution of the Raw Silk Industry Association, the sole purchasing agent. An additional 6,948 bales were held in warehouses on 31 July.

13. The shipment of 7,226 bales of silk from reeling mills to conditioning houses in July was a decline of 2,771 from June.

14. Distributing agencies reduced their stocks by 6,305 bales. Of the 122,354 total held, 93,487 bales were earmarked for export compared with 95,758 bales on 30 June.

Silk Spinning

15. Spun-silk yarn production continued to decrease because of the short coal supplies and curtailed use of electric power.



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

	Production		Stocks	
	June	July	30 June	31 July
Spun waste silk	25	27	420	1,147
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	121	83	406	532
Silk noils	79	94	197	214
Cut staple	518	386	1,714	1,661

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>Stocks</u>		<u>Consumption</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Waste silk	3,074	3,015	308	528
Cut staple	5,949	5,536	745	725

a/ Computed at boiling stage, before spinning.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

16. An additional 8,626 silk-waste spindles were operating in July while there was a decrease of 40,163 silk-staple spindles from the June level.

SPINDLES OPERATING

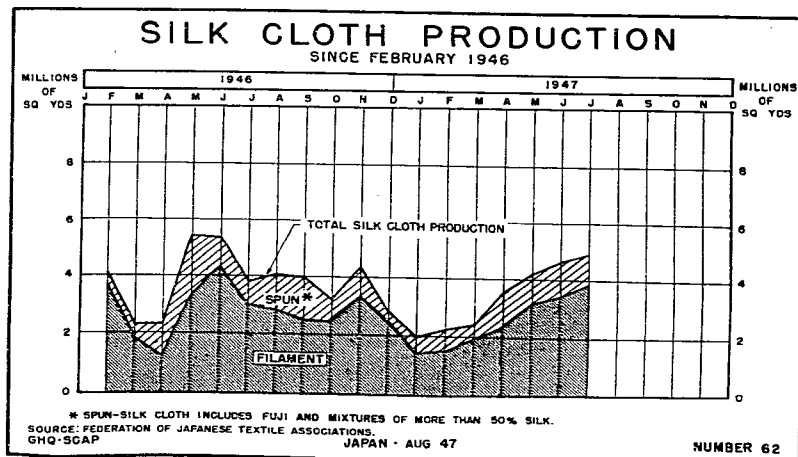
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Silk staple	122,266	82,103
Silk waste	14,658	23,284
Silk noil	5,368 <u>a/</u>	7,017

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

17. Silk weavers produced 3,896,000 square yards of fabric in July, an increase of 441,000 over June, while production of fuji silk and other fabrics was 964,000 square yards, a decrease of 202,000 under June.



There were 54,039 looms in operation on silk and rayon fabrics on 31 July compared with 49,688 in June. Silk and rayon weavers reported 143,331 looms installed at the end of July, an increase of 1,621 over June.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

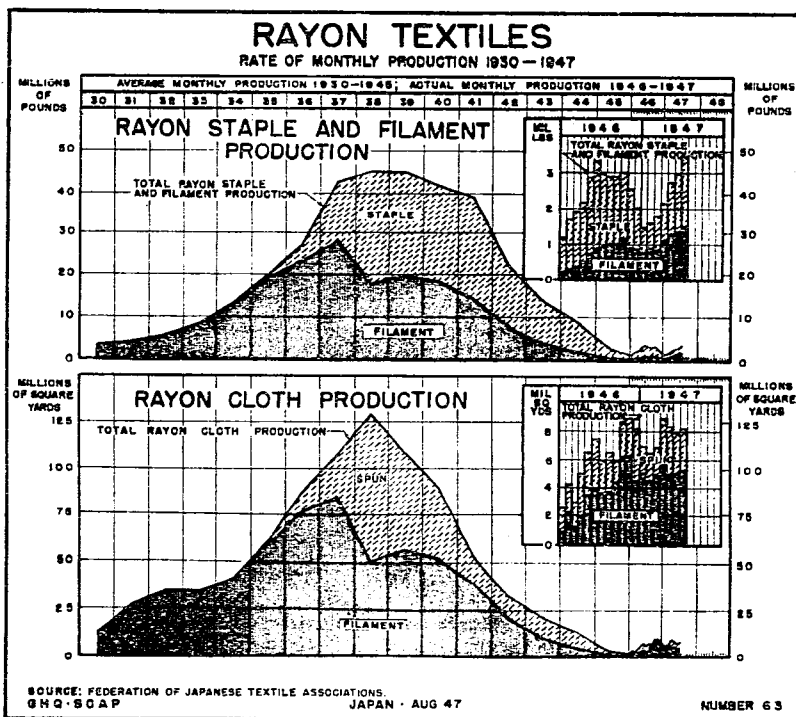
	June	July
Silk	12,979	12,492
Fuji silk and others	3,855	3,918
Distributing agency		
Receipts	3,636	6,269
Disposition	1,993	2,251
Month-end stock	31,935	35,953

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

RAYON

Staple and Yarn

18. With the production of rayon filament yarn being encouraged for export, the July output increased 165,000 pounds over the 1,357,000 pounds produced in June. The mills switched 8,800 spindles from cotton yarn production to rayon staple fiber for which production increased to 1,930,000 pounds from 1,590,000 in June.



The increase in rayon yarn production was reflected in increased mill stocks.

FILAMENT YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Rayon mills	2,272	2,433
Weavers	3,961	3,356
Other manufacturers	1,401	1,276

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

19. A postwar peak of 8,157,103 pounds was reached in output of rayon pulp, almost double the June production. There was a gain of 1,857,292 pounds in month-end stocks.

PULP STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Receipts	3,549	6,486
Consumption	3,823	4,629
Month-end stocks	2,799	4,656

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

20. Caustic soda deliveries to the mills amounted to 1,678 metric tons in July. The gain of 191 tons over the June deliveries increased the mill stocks from 1,084 tons in June to 1,210 tons in July.

Spinning

21. Pure spun-rayon yarn production increased to 1,582,000 pounds in July compared with 1,157,000 in June. Mixed yarn production decreased to 79,000 pounds from 88,000 pounds.

SPUN-RAYON YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Spinners	4,965	5,446
Independent weavers	4,103	3,874
Other manufacturers	222	213
In dealers' hands	14	28

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

22. Spinners consumed 4,126,000 pounds of staple fiber compared with June consumption of 3,078,000 pounds.

RAYON STAPLE STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Staple mills	2,991	2,965
Spinners	1,266 <u>a/</u>	573

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

23. Filament-rayon fabric production in July was 5,365,000 square yards while 2,872,000 yards of spun-rayon fabrics were produced, compared with 5,067,000 and 2,843,000 respectively in June.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Mills		
Rayon	21,772	19,955
Spun rayon	9,983	10,480
Distributing agency		
Rayon		
Receipts	499	687
Distribution	557	1,313
Month-end stocks	9,279	8,653
Spun rayon		
Receipts	1,760	2,381
Distribution	1,448	3,198
Month-end stocks	11,033	10,216

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

WOOL

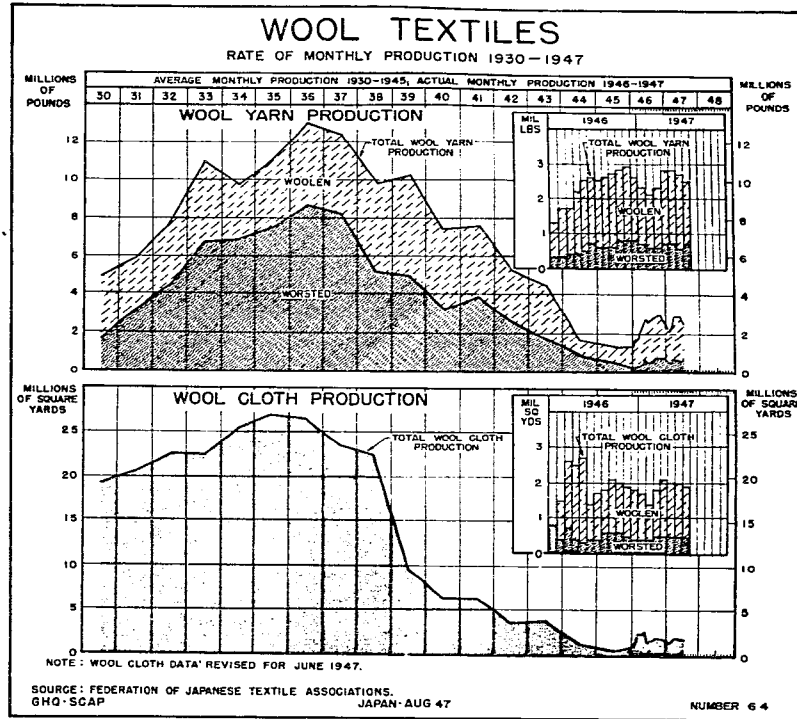
Spinning.

24. The shortage of raw wool continued to limit spinning activities with small production changes in July. Spinners produced 1,815,000 pounds of woolen yarn and 675,000 pounds of worsted yarn compared with 2,060,000 pounds and 597,000 pounds respectively in June.

Raw Materials

25. July consumption of raw wool increased due to pre-spinning processing of a shipment of Australian wool.

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RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds) ^{a/}

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Month's consumption		
Woolen	380	610
Worsted	148	294
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	3,684	2,964
Worsted	909	626
Wool waste	8,320	8,049
Camel and goat hair	1,346	1,298
Miscellaneous	6,167	6,017

^{a/} Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

26. During July 31,011 worsted spindles were installed,

Cloth Stocks

29. There was a marked increase in the distribution of cloth stocks following an accumulation in June when the Government and the industry were establishing a new inspection system.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Weavers		
Woolen	1,029	927
Worsted	658	629
Distributing agency		
Receipts	334	289
Distribution	306	1,189
Month-end stocks	1,722	822

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

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Spinning and Twisting

30. Production in the cordage industries continued to decline except for fish-net twine which made a small gain.

CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Rope and cord	2,122	2,024	1,834	1,584
Thread	166	130	223	223
Fish-net twine	362	393	436	395

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Raw Materials

31. Consumption of fibers, with the exception of American hemp, exceeded receipts in the various hard and bast fiber processing industries.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Sisal	185	1	83	103
Jute	1,043	29	71	1,001
Ramie	201	78	106	173
Flax	7,297	1,694	2,167	6,824
Abaca	357	51	156	252
Hemp				
Domestic	4,773	568	869	4,472
Manchurian ^{a/}	839	235	354	730
American	647	371	331	687
Maolan ^{b/}	1,207	660	802	1,065
Bamboo	338	7	32	313

^{a/} Includes kanpon.
^{b/} New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Flax				
Pure	802	747	1,451	1,698
Mixtures	559	662	918	1,179
Ramie and hemp				
Pure	133	62	247	218
Mixtures	314	200	575	636
Jute	24	6	16	11
American hemp	36	262	36	275

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fire Hose

34. The one manufacturer produced 35,000 pounds of linen fire hose in July with 109 looms in operation, compared with June production of 41,000 pounds and 118 looms. Month-end stocks amounted to 68,000 pounds compared with 46,000 in June.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Spinning

35. Delays in receipts of raw materials combined with shortages of electric power and further labor losses reduced the production of throstle-spun yarn to 540,000 pounds from 591,000 pounds in June. Reprocessed yarn production was reduced to 36,000 pounds from 39,000 (revised) in June.

Yarn Stocks

36. Weavers' and spinners' July yarn stocks showed a general decrease under June.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	730	584
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	93	76
Cotton spinners	17	15
Spun-rayon spinners	26	26
Others		
Spinners	225	154
Independent weavers	4	2

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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37. Additional machinery was put into operation during restricted operating hours occasioned by the electric power shortage to obtain maximum possible production.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	982,404	985,988
Operating	832,310	840,502

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Weaving

38. Production of throstle-spun and reprocessed fabrics dropped to 527,000 and 85,000 square yards respectively in July compared with 582,000 and 135,000 square yards in June.

A general reduction was reported in mills' stocks.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Throstle	773	731
Reprocessed	144	380
Others (mixed fabrics)	373	145

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Consumption and Stocks

39. A significant increase in consumption and stocks of cotton yarn resulted from increased receipts for manufacture of export goods. Other stocks decreased except raw silk which showed small gains.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Cotton	962	1,922	1,643	1,241
Mixed cotton	57	11	16	52
Rayon filament	673	74	143	604
Spun rayon	73	17	32	58
Raw silk	101	15	12	104
Woolen	690	193	315	568
Others	139	50	53	136

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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Fabrics

40. There was a decrease of 283,000 pounds of fabric produced in July in contrast to a production increase of 151,000 pounds in June.

FABRIC PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Cotton	1,233	502	997	629	870
Rayon filament	24	54	8	22	40
Spun rayon	31	120	13	26	107
Silk filament	4	8	2	4	6
Spun silk	14	23	13	14	22
Wool	39	80	10	43	47
All others	12	31	31	19	43

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garments

41. July production of knitted garments decreased generally due to electricity restrictions and absenteeism among workers.

Stocks of hosiery were accumulated for export and because of domestic price uncertainties.

KNITTED GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS (thousands of dozen)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Underwear	429	277	382	329	330
Outerwear	45	69	10	11	68
Gloves (dozen pairs)	75	224	55	18	261
Hosiery (dozen pairs)	235	1,135	209	108	1,236

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Output of cotton singlets for export increased from 331,480 dozen in June to 336,415 dozen, more than half of the total production of all types of knit goods during July.

Machinery

42. There was a slight reduction in operating machinery with the exception of circular fabric machines and power-operated sewing machines.

KNITTING MACHINERY

	Operable		Operating	
	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July
Fabric				
Circular	10,317	10,553	3,332	3,884
Flat	10,041	10,237	3,059	2,462
Warp	253	253	74	67
Glove				
Flat	17,007	17,117	2,568	2,518
Hosiery				
Circular	10,123	10,237	3,803	3,690
Full fashioned	1,855	1,855	1,108	898
Sewing machines				
Foot operated	223	209	55	38
Power operated	9,650	9,909	4,389	4,560

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Supplies

43. Cloth stocks in sewing plants decreased 3,174,000 square yards during July.

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

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	30 June	July	Process July	31 July
Cotton	11,176	3,220	3,497	10,899
Rayon filament	3,417	570	986	3,001
Spun rayon	6,371	1,355	2,732	4,994
Silk filament	2,990	499	593 ^{a/}	2,896
Linen	2,129	369	874	1,624
Woolen	2,408	353	589	2,172
Worsted	797	115	352	560
Reprocessed	265	25	44	246
All others	21	4	17	8

^{a/} Includes 544,519 yards delivered to Japan Cloth Company for export.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

44. The manufacture of clothing was retarded as the receipts of fabric decreased except for special allocations for export purposes. Clothing for men and women, underwear, hats and caps were made in increased numbers.

With minor exceptions, there was a general increase in stocks of manufactured articles held by producers pending completion of the new distribution and rationing system.

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The manufacturers of bedding continued to decrease their output in July.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands)

	Production Stocks		Production Deliveries		Stocks
	June	30 June	July	July	31 July
Japanese ready-made clothing	120	99	16	11	104
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	1,255	122	892	701	313
Women's	70	18	265	241	42
Men's	541	82	859	767	174
Elementary-school uniforms	718	66	252	21	297
Secondary-school uniforms	225	85	107	104	88
Work clothing	1,020	-	231	40	191
Official uniforms	15	-	a/	a/	0
Underwear	970	60	1,800	1,787	73
Tabi (pair)	2,984	1,429	2,345	916	2,858
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	20	6	4	9	1
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	12	22	11	8	25
Mosquito nets	74	120	71	75	116
Hats and caps	131	213	247	108	352
All others	720	147	720	727	140

a/ Less than 1,000.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

45. There was a decrease of 2,725 operating units during July while the number made operable increased slightly.

MACHINERY

	Operable		Operating	
	June	July	June	July
Electric cutters	5,021	5,120	3,260	3,362
Sewing machines				
Power	39,529	40,827	28,842	27,104
Foot	115,377	116,780	80,435	79,346

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

46. July deliveries of cotton yarn against old allocations resulted in a continued increase in cotton thread output. After four months of declining production of silk thread there was a material increase in production in July.

SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Distribu-</u> <u>tion July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Fish netting					
Cotton ^{a/}	2,086	1,072	1,740	1,382	1,430
Manila	124	51	119	118	52
Silk	9	9	7	6	10
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	400	2,737	437	135	3,039
Mixed cotton	2	8	7	2	13
Silk	22	237	54	41	250
Rayon	18	25	14	7	33
Braid	92	185	92	133	144
Fringe	2	13	2	10	5
Tape	95	350	90	233	207
Twine and net	40	44	39	39	44
Lace	11	83	18	25	76

^{a/} Including twine.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

47. There was a marked decrease in receipts of yarn and a slight decrease in consumption.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 July</u>
Cotton				
Pure	5,649	1,831	2,259	5,221
Mixed	312	1	21	292
Raw silk	489	75	181 ^{a/}	383
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon filament	727	48	103	672
Spun rayon	107	3	5	105
Reprocessed	7	3	2	7
Throstle	37	1	3	35
Manila hemp	40	122	103	59
Others	27	5	5	27

^{a/} Includes 127,026 pounds of raw silk reallocated to weavers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Processing

48. Fabrics woven under the program for utilization of 55,000 bales of unexportable raw silk and stocks of fabric released for distribution to cocoon-producing farmers and lining fabric for domestic consumption were processed during July.

There was a general decline in the quantities of cloth

A.I.U.O.K. / 9900

dyed and finished in July except for silk, worsted and wool felt, which showed an increase.

FINISHED TEXTILES IN FINISHING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed June a/	In Mills 30 June a/	Processed July	Returned to Client	In Mills 31 July
Cotton	16,942	12,918	15,970	15,488	13,067
Woolen	1,778	3,904	1,627	1,897	3,634
Worsted	313	1,021	415	506	930
Silk	4,901	7,524	7,161	6,427	8,258
Rayon filament	5,031	7,352	3,805	5,615	5,541
Spun rayon	3,481	4,848	2,711	3,596	4,296
Hard and bast	1,389	1,654	741	898	1,497
Wool felt b/	61	70	68	71	67
Knit fabrics b/	20	0	14	14	0
All others	553	270	477	414	323

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

49. Three mills began operation in July and additional machinery was put into operation. Thirteen napping machines were taken out of operation, since no new orders were received for the manufacture of nap goods.

MACHINERY

	June	July
Mills reporting	231	231
Mills operating	184	197
Machines operating		
Boilers	284	294
Tenters	268	274
Driers	397	391
Printers	24	26
Napping machines	110	97

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Grey Goods

50. Stocks of grey goods showed a general decrease with the exception of cotton, worsted and hard and bast fabrics.

GREY GOODS IN FINISHING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	In Mills <u>30 June a/</u>	Receipts <u>July</u>	Put in Process <u>July</u>	In Mills <u>31 July</u>
Cotton	16,917	16,291	15,876	17,332
Woolen	2,783	1,513	1,637	2,659
Worsted	661	523	520	664
Silk	4,744	4,356	7,477	1,623
Rayon filament	1,780	3,031	3,660	1,551
Spun rayon	4,724	2,285	2,777	4,232
Hard and bast	1,586	777	653	1,710
Wool felt b/	18	75	84	9
Knit fabrics b/	8	10	15	3
All other	204	428	481	151

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RESEARCH

51. Textile fiber superior to wool in thermal insulation and shrinking properties has been developed from oil-extracted whale blubber. Several thousand yards of woven material have been produced by pilot-plant production. Research indicates that the fiber possesses excellent possibilities for specialty applications such as felting and blankets.

SECTION 6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation.	1
Rail Transportation	3
Water Transportation.	6
Electric Power.	9
Gas Industry.	18

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of trucks and buses registered increased in July to 96,546 as 1,860 surplus U. S. Army vehicles and 449 newly manufactured vehicles were added and 494 were abandoned.
2. The shortage of fuel, tires and repair parts resulted in the low operating ratio of 64.5 percent, one percent below June.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
July

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	54,637	7,681
Deadlined	<u>29,772</u>	<u>4,456</u>
Total	84,409	12,137

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

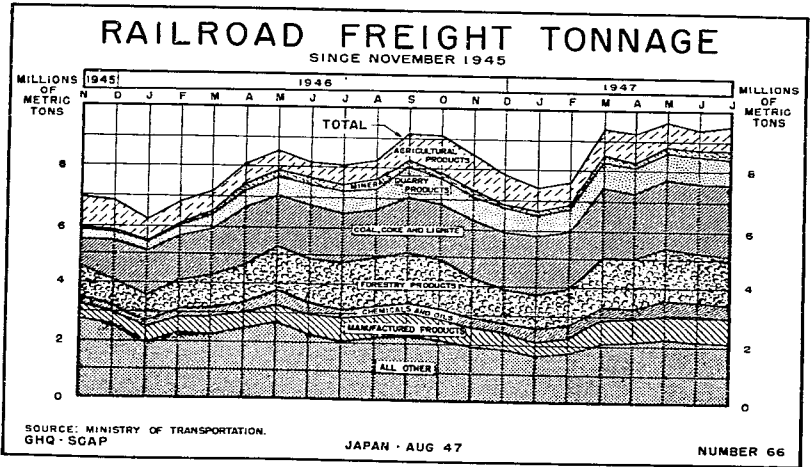
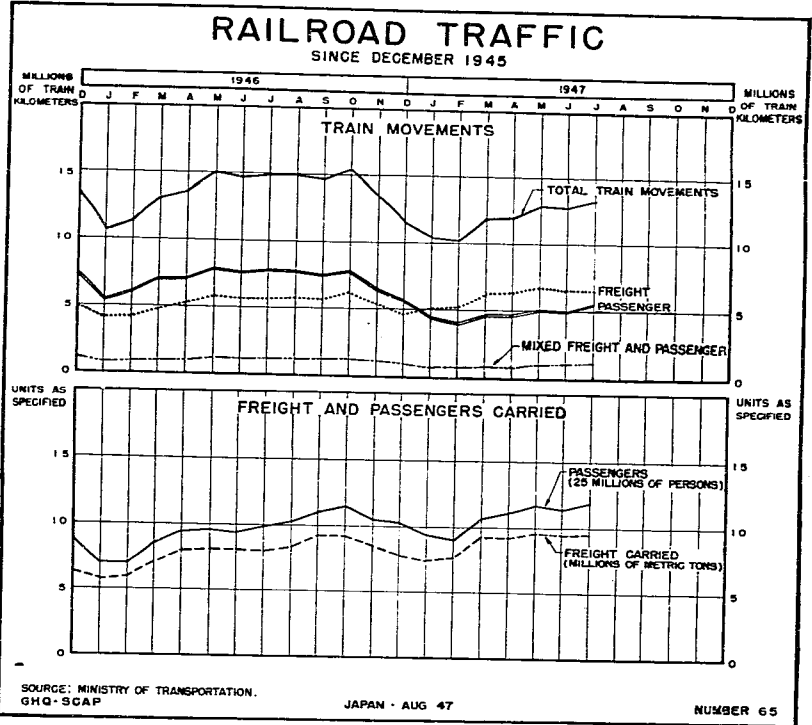
RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. A total of 297,404,382 passengers were carried on government railways in July, an increase of 3.9 percent over June.
4. A total of 13,258,300 train kilometers were operated in July compared with 12,694,300 in June. See chart at top of next page.
5. Railway freight tonnage handled in July increased 2.1 percent over June. See second chart on next page.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Coastal Shipping

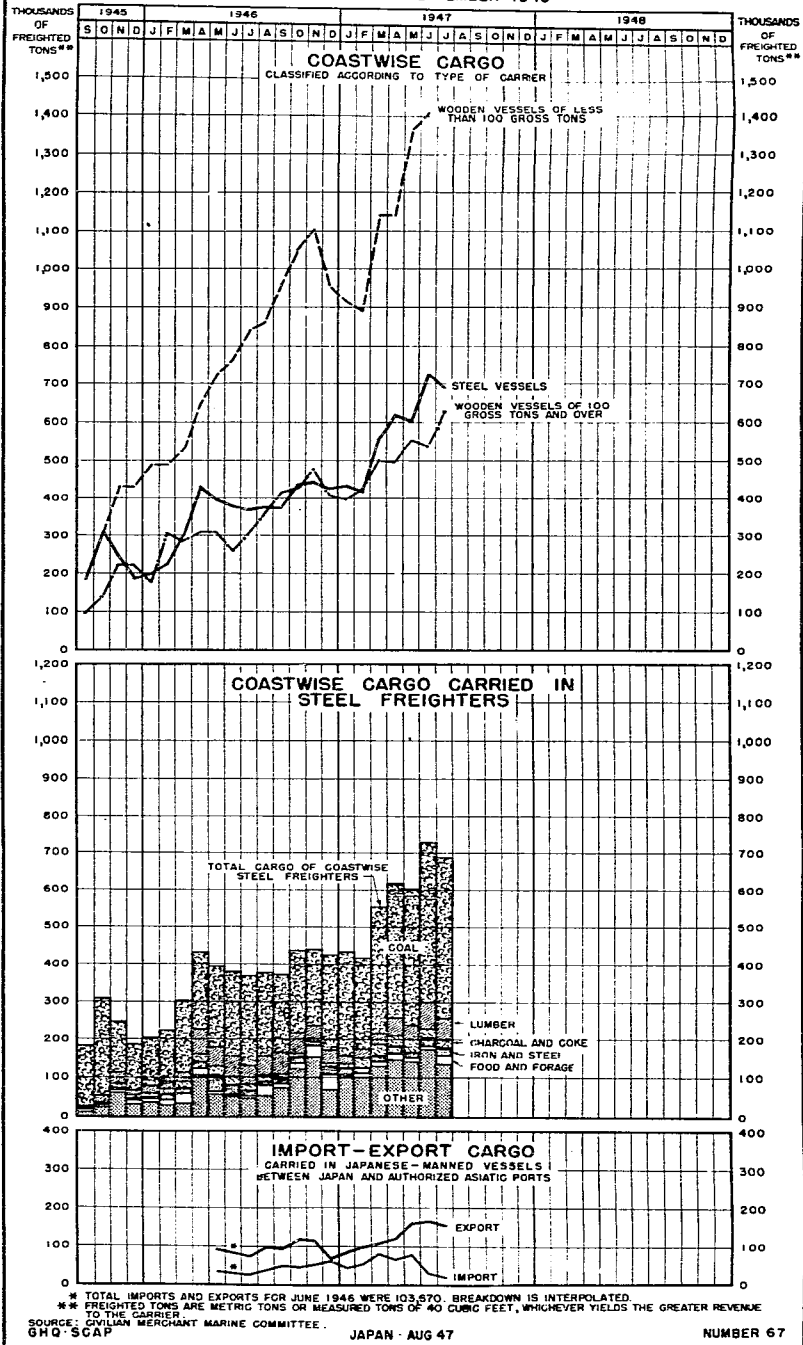
6. Coal accounted for 432,403 freighted tons of the total 689,649 tons carried in coastal steel merchant vessels of more than 100 gross tons. There was a decrease of 36,971 freighted tons in total coastwise shipping in steel vessels.



7. Short-haul cargo in small vessels continued to dominate coastal trade.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945*



COASTAL CARGO CARRIED
(freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Steel ships	503,233	726,620	689,649
Wooden vessels			
More than 100 gross tons	551,984	534,935	628,310
Less than 100 gross tons	<u>1,369,766</u>	<u>1,410,299</u>	-
Total	2,524,983	2,671,854	-

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Foreign Shipping

8. Shipments to Korea and China were higher in June and July than in previous months as emphasis on foreign shipping continued.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
(freighted tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Export</u>		
To Korea	131,025	129,958
To China	30,307	26,280
Other	<u>5,528</u>	<u>1,117</u>
Total	166,860	157,355
<u>Import</u>		
From Korea	1,288	1,377
From China	14,601	2,318
Other	<u>12,931</u>	<u>15,369</u>
Total	28,720	19,064

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

ELECTRIC POWER

9. The total electric power generated in July was 3,008,666,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 108,166,000 or 3.8 percent over the revised June figure.

Average daily production was 97,053,740 kilowatt hours.

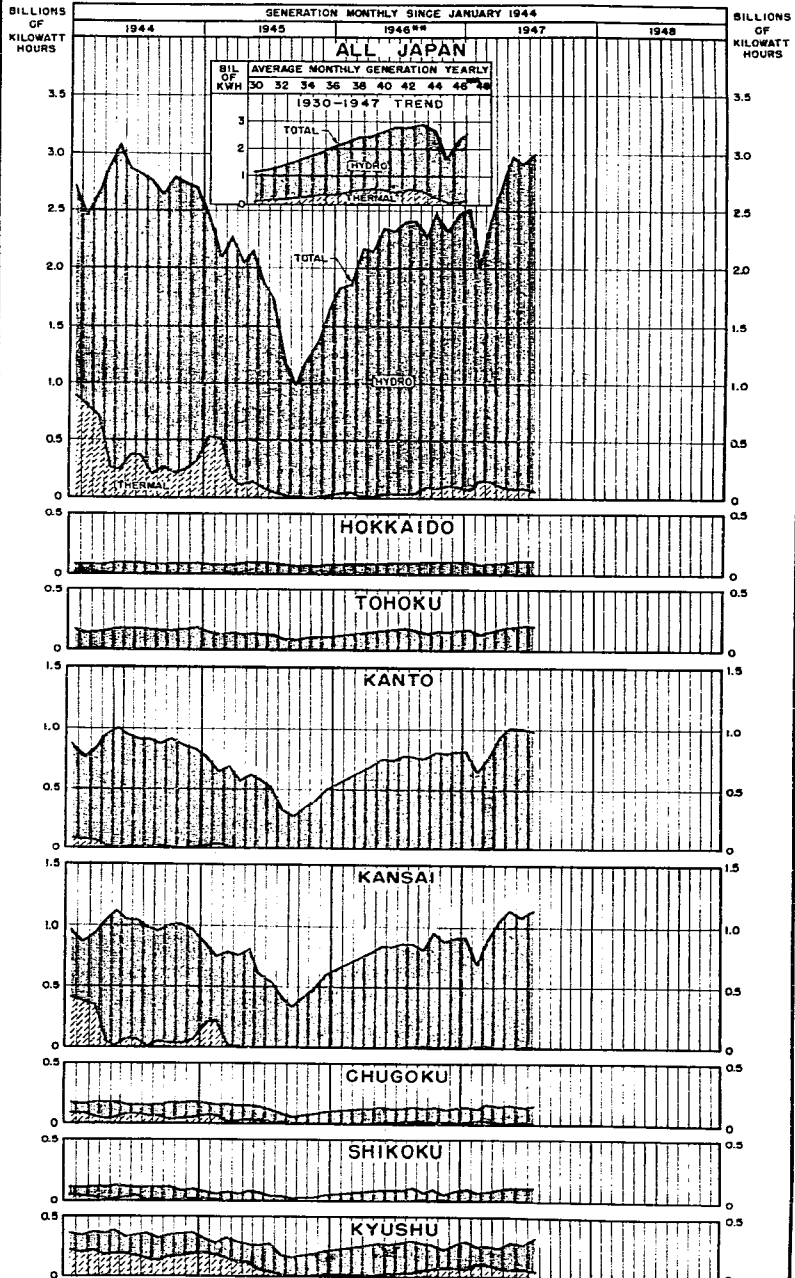
10. Hydroelectric power generation in July increased over June, although there was a decrease in stream flow of four percent in Hokkaido, seven percent in Tohoku and two percent in Kanto.

Seventeen hydroelectric plants with a total rated capacity of 59,090 kilowatts interrupted operations during July because of waterway troubles. Of these 17 plants, six plants with a combined capacity of 11,390 kilowatts were partially shut down.

11. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was 12 percent over the average of the same period during the last 10 years.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES*



* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 ** REGIONAL DATA FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1946 ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.
 *** 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 1947.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GHO-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47

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

	<u>July</u>	<u>Ten-year Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	98	100	98
Tohoku	145	117	124
Kanto	1,082	1,018	106
Kansai	1,603	1,397	115
Chugofu	150	122	123
Shikoku	134	103	130
Kyushu	<u>270</u>	<u>250</u>	108
Total	3,482	3,107	112

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

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

Electric Power Consumption

12. Consumption of electric power decreased slightly in June to 2,112,100,000 kilowatt hours, of which 532,000,000 kilowatt hours were consumed by residential users. See chart on the following two pages.

13. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 1,128,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 25,000,000 over their May consumption.

Plant Construction

14. The Sagami Hydroelectric Power Plant in Kanagawa Prefecture, with a total capacity of 28,700 kilowatts, was completed on 30 July.

15. Thirteen hydroelectric construction projects and one waterway project were under construction in July. Completed portions of these plants having a combined capacity of 61,200 kilowatts have been put into operation.

Power Restrictions

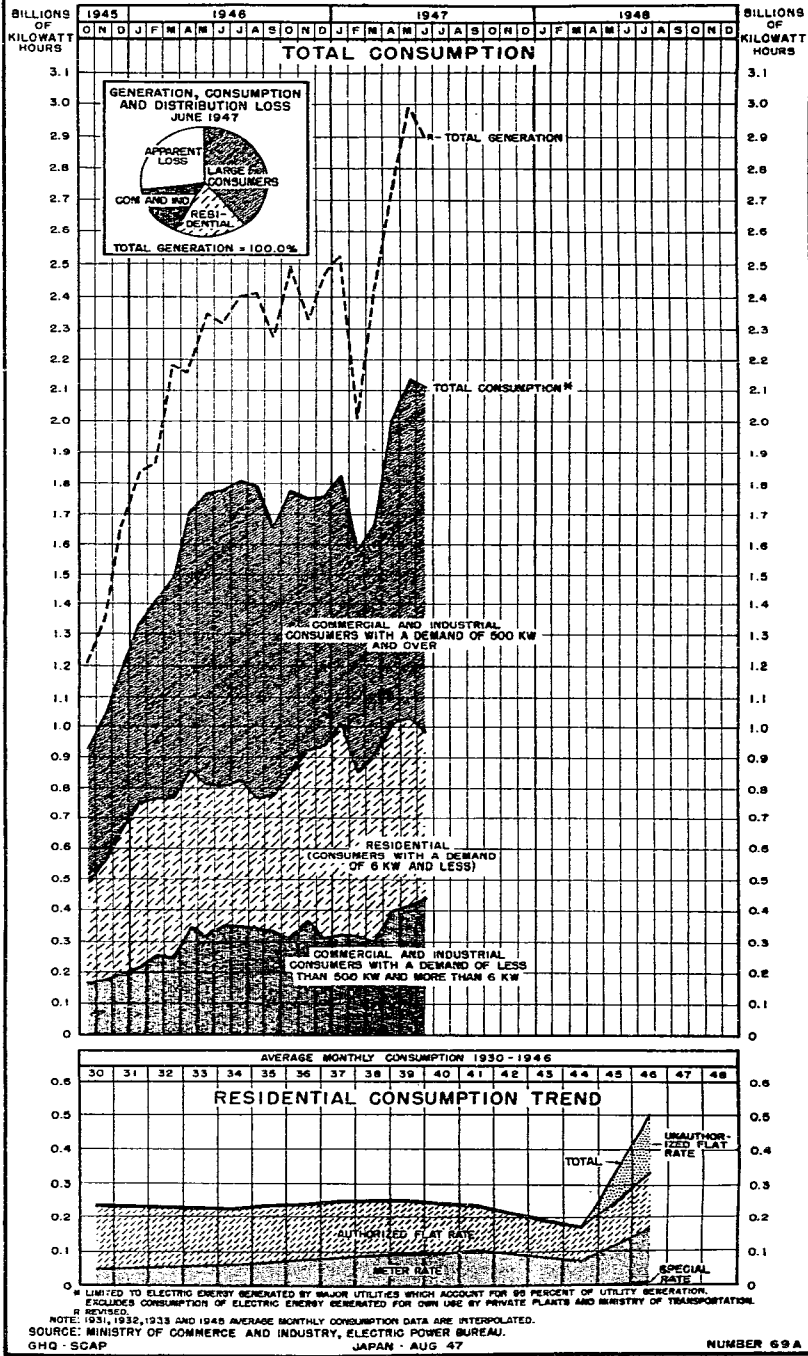
16. Power restrictions were continued in Kyushu and Chugoku despite the increase in July generation while temporary power "holidays" were placed in effect in Tohoku, Kanto and Kansai.

17. Power restrictions were influenced by the following factors:

- (1) Lack of coal for steam generation.
- (2) Reduced thermal power plant capacity resulting from inadequate maintenance and repair.
- (3) Excessive demands for and inability to control residential and domestic consumption.
- (4) Uncontrolled illicit consumption.
- (5) Abnormal demands caused by uneconomical use of electricity as a source of heat for industrial processes.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945

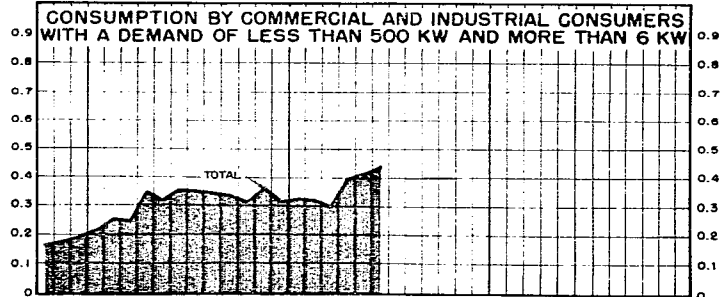
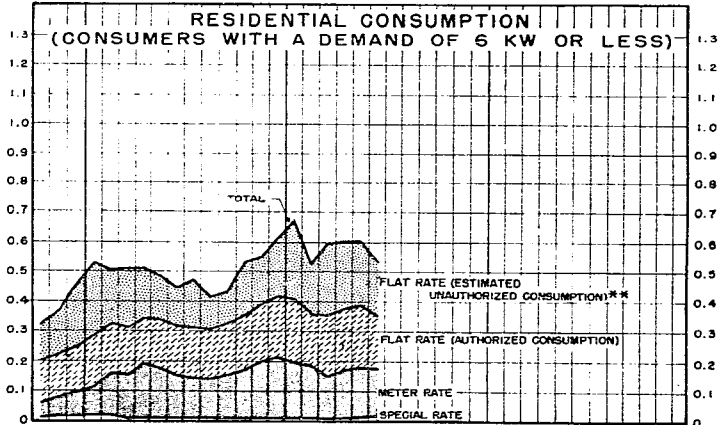
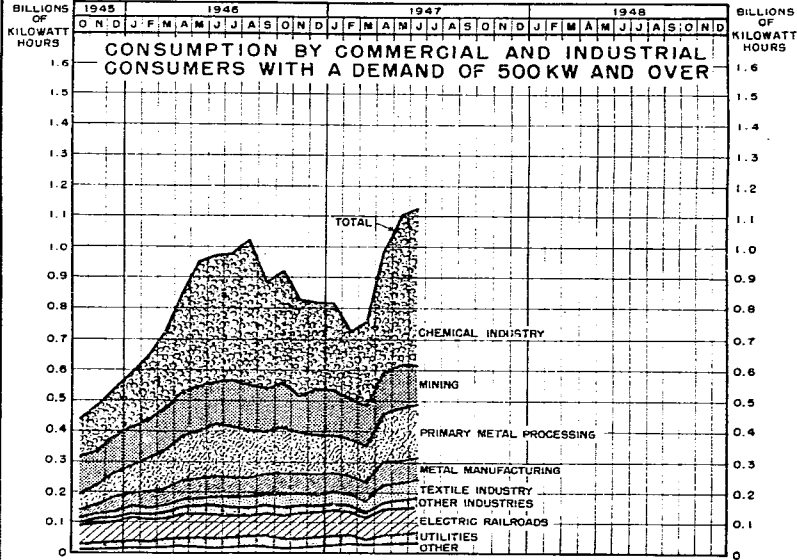


* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION. SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU. GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 69A

A.I.U.V.A. 1900

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 98 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 ** CALCULATED ESTIMATES OF CONSUMPTION BY FLAT-RATE USERS FOR HEATING AND OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PURPOSES.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GMD - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 47 NUMBER 698

A-1-0-0-8 1900

GAS INDUSTRY

18. The average amount of gas produced daily in July was 1,615,007 cubic meters, 43.8 percent of operating capacity. Note the chart on the next page.

19. In the four prefectures producing natural gas the daily production in July averaged 30,634 cubic meters, 1.9 percent of Japan's total gas production.

20. Average daily gas consumption in July was 581,038 cubic meters domestically, 127,685 for Occupation requirements, 374,174 industrially and 25,565 in gas works. The total July consumption of 1,108,462 cubic meters was an increase of 5.9 percent over June.

21. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale in July:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE
(metric tons)

Coke	54,469
Crude coal tar	713
Ammonium sulfate	271
Pitch	190
Refined coal tar	155
Pure naphthalene	62
90 percent motor benzole	55
Creosote oil	37
Crude anthracene	10
Solvent naphtha	7
Phenol derivative	2

22. The gas industry was allocated 100,000 tons of coal for August operations, of which 40,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product.

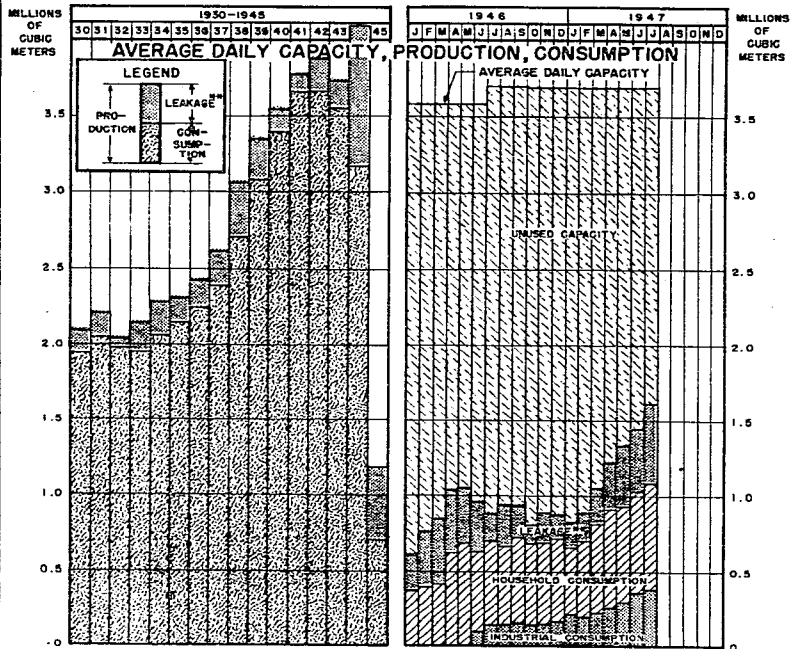
COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
July
(metric tons)

Allocation	102,000
Stock on hand 30 June	22,192
Deliveries	94,285
Consumption	97,625
Stock on hand 31 July	18,852

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

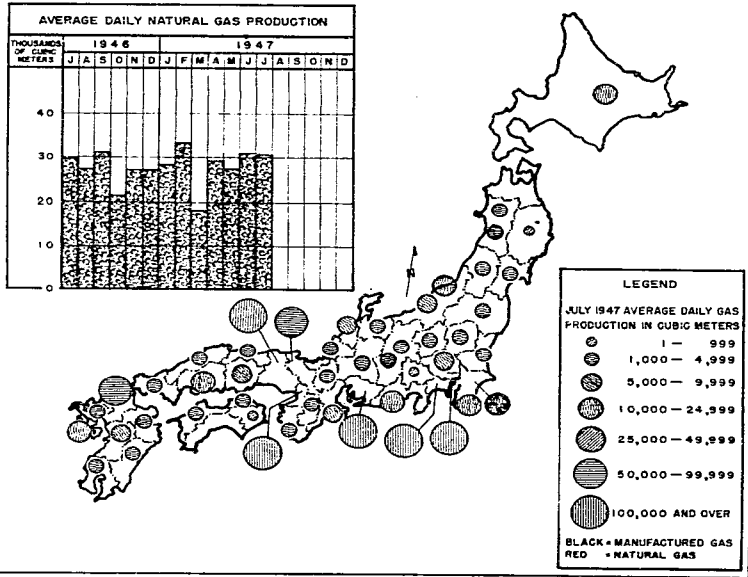
GAS INDUSTRY*

1930-1947



JULY 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.
 HQ-SCAP

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SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Opening of Foreign Trade	1
Wire	5
Radio.	10
Postal Services.	17
Construction and Rehabilitation.	25
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply	28
Administration and Personnel	36
Research and Development	41

OPENING OF FOREIGN TRADE

1. Communications services were expanded during August to facilitate the opening of Japan to foreign trade.

2. Radiotelegraph service via the United States was authorized on 15 August to all countries of the Western Hemisphere except United States possessions. This service was extended on 25 August to all persons possessing Foreign Trade Payment Certificates; previously only Military Payment Certificates or reply prepaid vouchers could be used.

Radiotelegraph service to the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines and radiotelephone service to the United States was also authorized on 25 August to commercial entrants.

3. International mail between Japan and the rest of the world was expanded beginning 28 August to include transactional messages, air-mail service, samples and other commercial matter. Messages which transfer credits or authorize such transfers are still prohibited, as are manuscripts, legal documents and messages relating to patents and copyrights.

4. The Japanese Government provided domestic telephone and telegraph facilities for commercial representatives in Japan.

WIRE

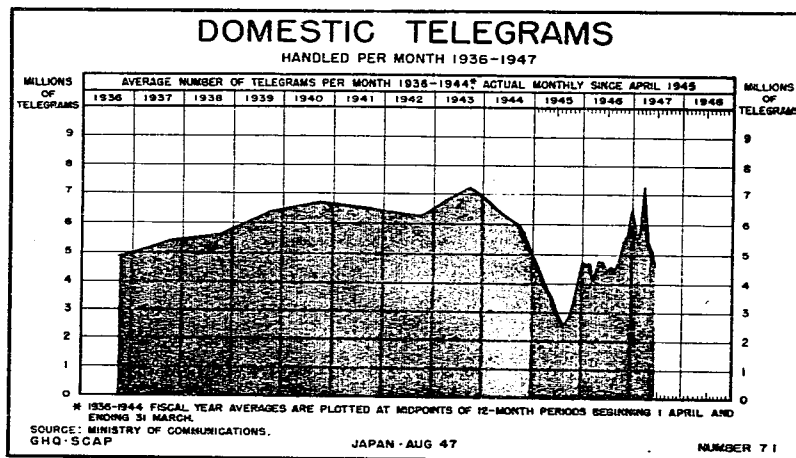
5. The rehabilitation of major toll boards was delayed in August because of scarcity of rations for workmen.

6. Installation of public telephone booths began in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. Public telephones served by attendants are used by several hundred persons a day in Osaka and Nagoya. Unattended coin telephones and a change counter have been installed in Tokyo Central Station. New ¥ .50 coin boxes are being made to supplement existing ¥ .05 and ¥ .10 boxes.

7. About 12,000 new telephones were put in service in July, an increase of one percent. See chart on opposite page.

The number of toll calls handled in June declined six percent.

8. Domestic telegraph traffic declined about 10 percent in June.



9. The laying of two new submarine telegraph cables between Honshu and Hokkaido was completed and shore equipment is being installed.

RADIO

10. During the floods of early August in Wakayama Prefecture, two previously deactivated police radio stations were authorized to operate until 1 September. Three other radio stations were temporarily assigned additional channels during this period.

11. The Ministry of Communications set up a procedure for emergency communications under which presently inactive police radio stations and other emergency radio circuits will temporarily replace facilities destroyed by fire, earthquake or flood.

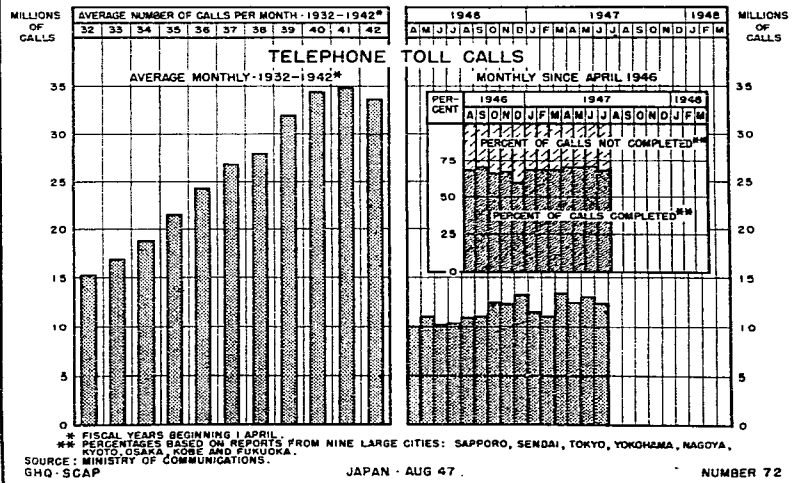
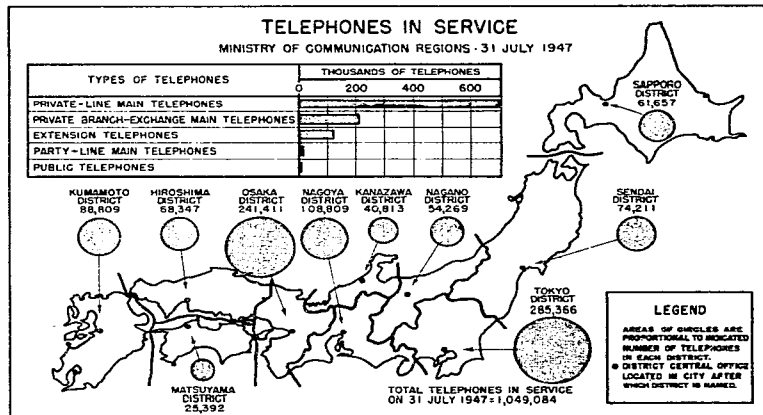
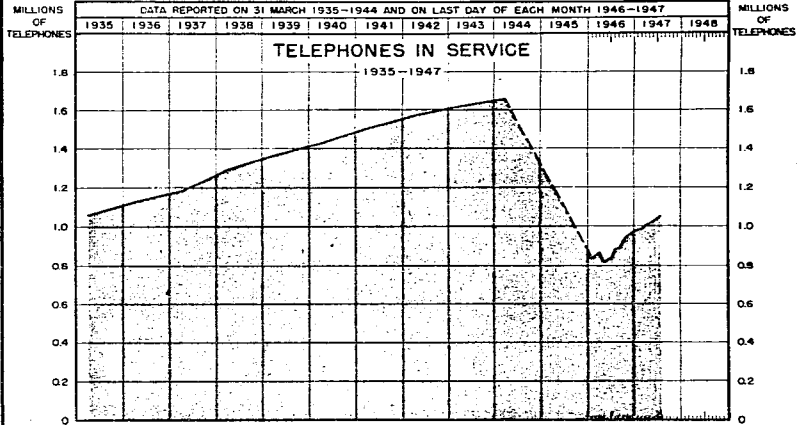
12. Monitoring stations at Sapporo, Sendai, Iwatsuki, Osaka and Kagoshima began round-the-clock operations on 26 August. The stations check other stations' opening and closing times, the content of broadcasts and frequencies used.

13. Twenty-seven additional ship radio stations were licensed, bringing the total to 1,710 of which about 1,100 are fishing vessels.

14. The following land radio stations were authorized as of 31 July and 31 August:

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TELEPHONE SERVICE

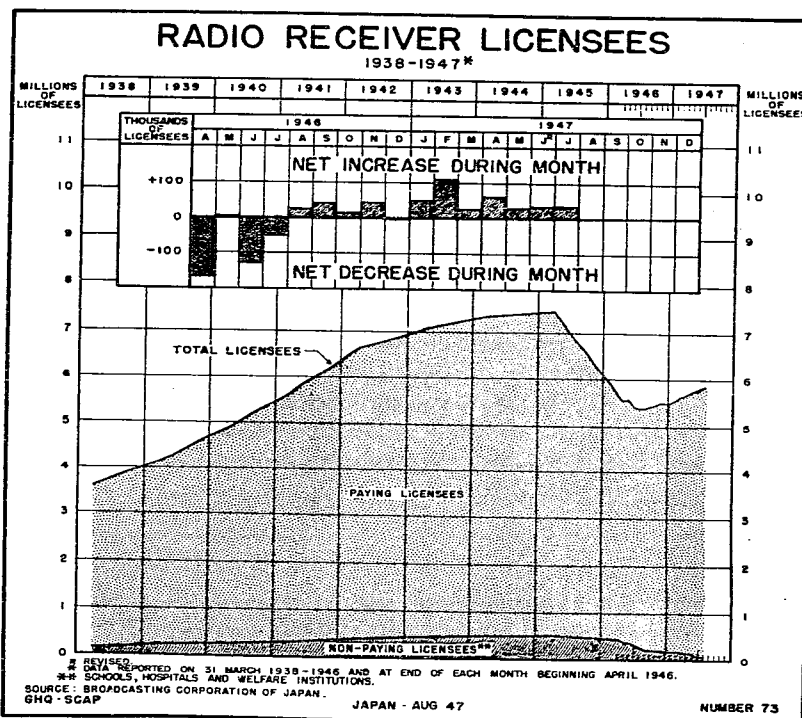


LAND RADIO STATIONS

Type of Station	31 July	31 August
Domestic point to point	157	152
Broadcast	104	103
Railroad	107	95
Special (standard frequency, experimental, scientific)	57	62
Police	62	61
Fishing	46	47
Meteorological	32	30
Broadcast relay	30	29
Lighthouse	24	23
Coastal	16	15
Aeronautical	12	12
Demobilization	14	12
International point to point	8	8
Privately owned	8	8
Total	677	657

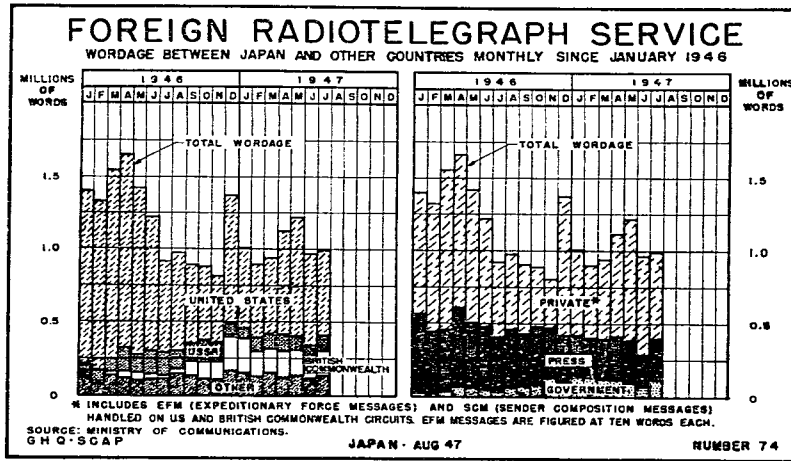
SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

15. The number of radio receiver licensees increased slightly in July.



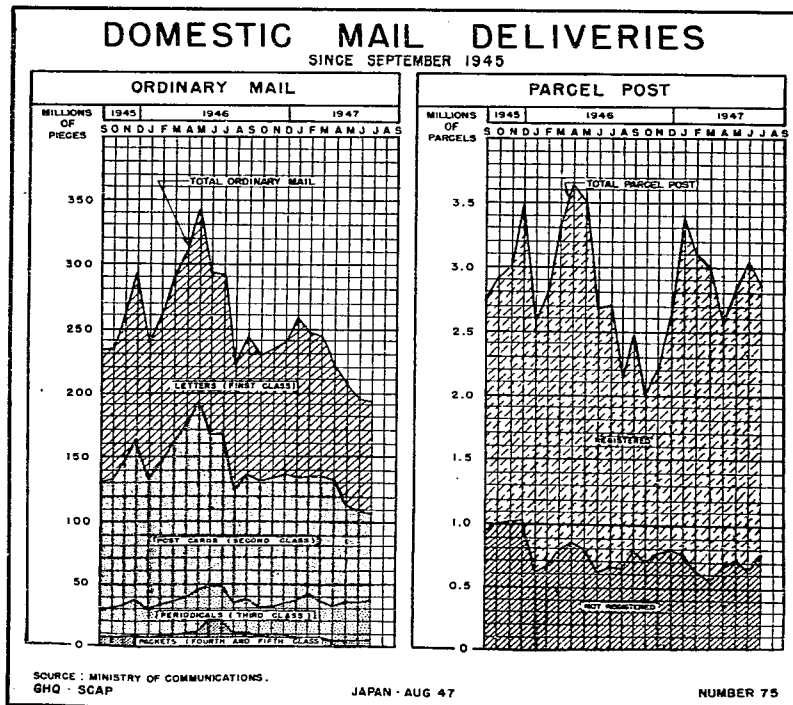
A.I.U.V.K. 1947

16. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased two percent in July. About 59 percent of the traffic was with the United States.



POSTAL SERVICES

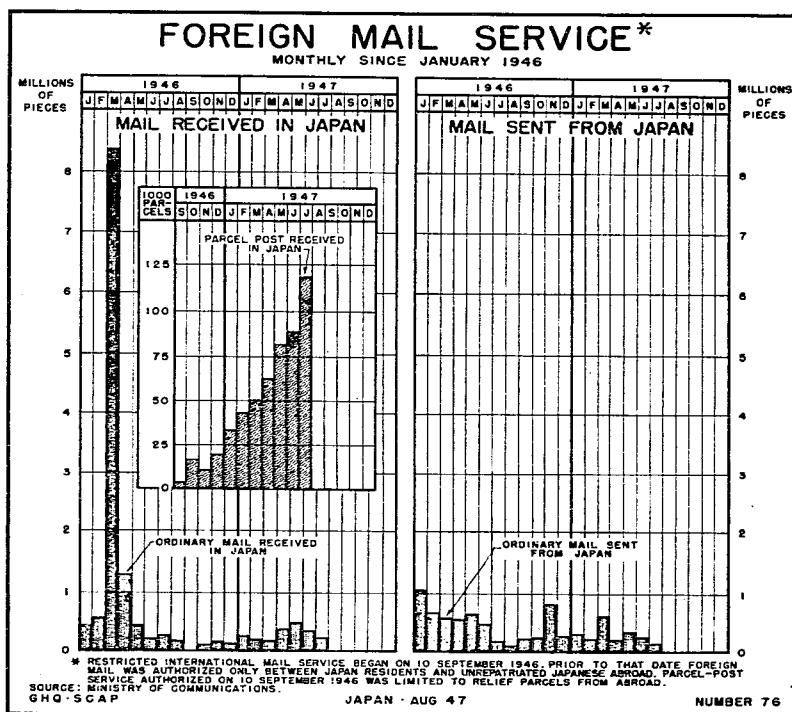
17. The volume of domestic mail continued to decline in July.



A-1:00:00 1947

18. Mail between Japan and China was sent at the international rate beginning 1 August. Previously a special rate had been effective under the Sino-Japanese Postal Agreement of 8 December 1922.

19. The volume of international mail declined in July for the second consecutive month. Foreign mail received declined 16 percent while mail dispatched declined 48 percent. Some of the decrease results from continuing repatriation.



20. Air-mail service to all countries was authorized on 28 August and the weight limit on gift parcels to Japan was raised from 11 to 22 pounds.

Post Offices

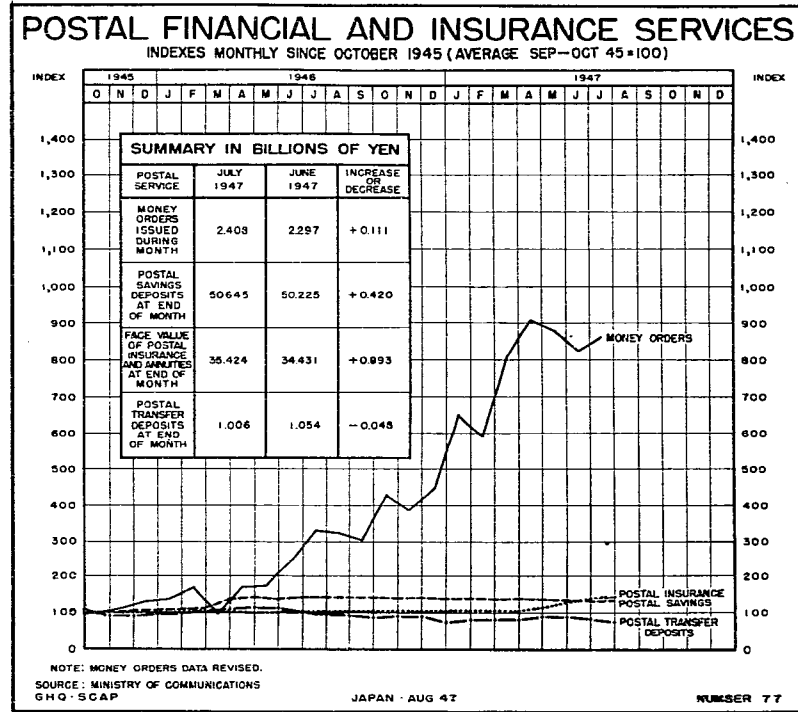
21. There were 556 ordinary and 13,209 special post offices in operation on 31 July, an increase of 27 special post offices over 30 June.

22. Local post offices were authorized to receive insurance premiums and income-tax payments beginning 1 August.

23. The Utsunomiya Postal Savings Branch Office was re-established on 15 August to serve Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures. During the war the Yamagata and Niigata offices handled this business in order to conserve personnel.

Postal Savings and Life Insurance

24. Postal savings deposits increased slightly in July. The face value of life insurance and annuity policies increased three percent and postal money-order business rose five percent.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

25. A trunk line was completed along a main street in Tokyo for joint use by government agencies. This is the first action completed under a program requiring government agencies to coordinate their communications construction.

26. Repairs were completed on nine railway mail cars in July and 13 cars were withdrawn from service for repairs. The withdrawal did not affect the number of cars in actual use. Because of restricted passenger train service only 499 cars of the 579 available are needed.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

Status	Railway Mail Cars		Motor Trucks		Bicycles	
	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July
Carried on records	732	732	854	954	33,360	34,086
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	149	153	134	143	10,792	7,905
In use	499	499	720	711	22,568	26,181
Additional needed	0	0	126	138	9,681	9,734
Total required	499	499	846	849	32,249	35,915

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

A.I.:0:0:18 1947

Three more trucks were needed in July than in June because new truck routes were established. Formerly passenger buses were used but the bus lines could not procure and maintain equipment capable of dependable service.

The supply of bicycles showed the greatest improvement in July, with 3,613 new bicycles being placed in operation. An equal number were retired but 726 were kept on the records until their parts can be used for repairs. In July 3,161 additional bicycles were reported needed because the Government intends to replace 3,161 bicycles which are now rented.

27. The postal construction program for the fiscal year ending 31 March was completed in July.

POSTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED
31 July

Post offices	47
Post-office dormitories	20
Hospital enlargements	1
Hospitals	1
Secondary schools	2
Workroom-dormitories	8
Printing plant	1
Stamp and card depositories	1
Warehouses	2
Mailbag depositories	21
Clinics	8
Postal savings branches	7
Postal life insurance branch	1
Total	120

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

28. Four percent more coal was delivered to communications equipment manufacturers in July than in June but this increase was offset by a decrease in employees' efficiency during hot weather and by absences of employees who went into the country to buy food. In addition to the coal allocation 1,500 metric tons of lignite were available as a filler to manufacturers who could use it.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
June	8,500	7,500	88
July	8,500	7,800	92
August	9,000	-	-

SOURCE: Reports of manufacturing companies.

Wire Equipment

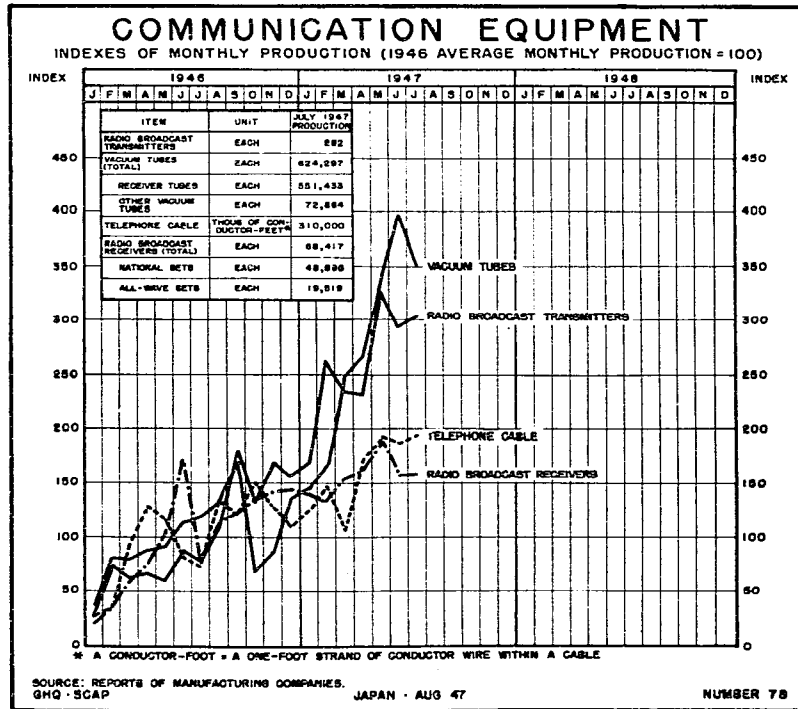
29. Wire equipment production was spotty in July. Telephone set production declined 21 percent while automatic switch unit production increased 44 percent.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	June	July
Telephone sets	35,397	27,999
Automatic switch units	4,107	5,925
Manual switchboards	490	371
Carrier systems	133	148
Repeater systems	11	33
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	19,238	18,732

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

30. Cable production, measured in conductor-feet, increased about four percent in July while cable length declined two percent from 1,934,000 to 1,890,000 feet.



Radio Equipment

31. Vacuum tube production declined 10.5 percent in July. The most important item, receiver tubes, fell 12 percent.

32. Receiver tube distribution was curtailed in July as production declined. Tubes used for repairing radios and those earmarked for export suffered the greatest percentage losses.

38. On 13 August the Ministry of Communications established a committee to plan the reorganization of the Finance and Accounts Section.

39. There was no appreciable change in the number of Ministry of Communications regular employees during the second quarter of 1947.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS EMPLOYEES

<u>Monthly Employees</u>	<u>31 Dec 46</u>	<u>31 Mar 47</u>	<u>30 Jun 47</u>
Operating			
Telephone	70,235	70,328	70,628
Telegraph	41,341	41,849	42,364
Postal	86,959	85,558	85,919
Money order and postal savings	65,552	67,653	67,863
Postal life insurance and annuities	<u>49,754</u>	<u>49,785</u>	<u>49,827</u>
Total	313,841	315,173	316,601
Administrative	69,981	73,461	73,511
Construction	<u>11,776</u>	<u>12,087</u>	<u>13,102</u>
Grand total	395,598	400,721	403,214
Day laborers	23,919	39,302	40,450

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

40. July absenteeism among communications workers was 3.1 per cent.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

41. The Ministry of Communications is conducting tests to determine whether frequency modulation would be better than amplitude modulation now used in the Japanese police radio network.

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SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION

Ministry of Labor

1. The Labor Ministry Law, establishing a Ministry of Labor with jurisdiction over all labor matters except those relating to seamen, was passed by the Diet on 29 August. The Law was passed as submitted by the Cabinet, except that the creation of future new bureaus was to be subject to Diet approval. Promulgation of the Law was scheduled for 1 September.

2. The Law established a Ministry of Labor with broad authority and clearly defined functions, consisting of a Secretariat in charge of internal administration and the following five bureaus:

- (1) Labor Administration Bureau. Will enforce those parts of the Trade-union Law and Labor Relations Adjustment Law not designated by law as functions of the Central Labor Relations Committee; will be in charge of all government labor education and information programs; will be responsible for all labor administration not specifically delegated to other bureaus.
- (2) Labor Standards Bureau. Will enforce the Labor Standards Law and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law; will plan programs to improve labor efficiency, labor hygiene, industrial safety and the welfare of workers generally.
- (3) Women's and Minors' Bureau. Will deal with problems relating specifically to working women and children; will administer matters concerning the establishment, revision and interpretation of the Labor Standards Law's provisions relating to women and minors and advise the Labor Standards Bureau and its subordinate sections on enforcement of those provisions of the

Law; will be in charge of research, liaison and coordination of programs to promote working women's status and deal with their problems, except that such liaison and coordination shall not include management of matters assigned by law to other ministries.

- (4) Employment Security Bureau. Will administer all matters relating to employment and vocational training of workers, including Employment Security Offices and governmental vocational training and guidance programs; will plan and execute broad counter-unemployment programs; will administer unemployment insurance legislation; will deal with all other manpower problems.
- (5) Labor Statistics and Research Bureau. Will collect statistics, conduct research and issue publications on domestic and foreign labor matters.

3. Administration of labor legislation specifically concerning seamen was to remain in the Ministry of Transportation and be coordinated with general labor administration through a Seamen's Labor Coordinating Committee composed of officials from the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Labor.

Amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law

4. An amendment to the Seamen's Insurance Law, extending the coverage of the Law to include several thousand seamen on small vessels, was passed by the Diet on 22 August. A second amendment, establishing an unemployment insurance program for seamen, was drafted by Ministry of Transportation officials.

Other Labor Legislation

5. Awaiting Diet passage on 31 August were the Unemployment Insurance Bill, Unemployment Allowance Bill and Employment Security Bill.

Ordinances were completed for promulgation on 1 September of the Seamen's Law, Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law and most of the provisions of the Labor Standards Law. Remaining provisions of the Labor Standards Law were to be promulgated by 1 October.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Reconstruction Council

6. The national Economic Reconstruction Council and its various subcouncils were active throughout August in developing and implementing concrete labor-management programs for increased production and long-term industrial development. Organization of new councils continued at a rapid rate.

The 22 subcouncils functioning throughout the nation on 31 July represented all major labor and management bodies in metal mining, coal mining, iron and steel, rubber, textiles, wool, ammonium sulfate, automobile manufacture, agriculture and marine transportation and labor-management groups in 12 large prefectures.

The Metal Mining Industry Reconstruction Council was inaugurated on 30 July by the All-Japan Metal Mining Workers' Union representing all metal-mining workers and the industry-wide Federation of Metal Mine Operators. Subcouncils being organized during August covered land transportation, paper manufacture, agriculture,

the oils and fats industry and labor and management in seven additional prefectures.

7. The six-point labor-management program to increase coal production, launched by the Coal Industry Reconstruction Council in July, was vigorously supported by labor-management committees in all coal-mining areas with management instituting improved welfare and living facilities and the unions sponsoring production meetings and area-wide publicity campaigns. Production during July exceeded monthly quotas for the first time since March.

Labor Union Statistics

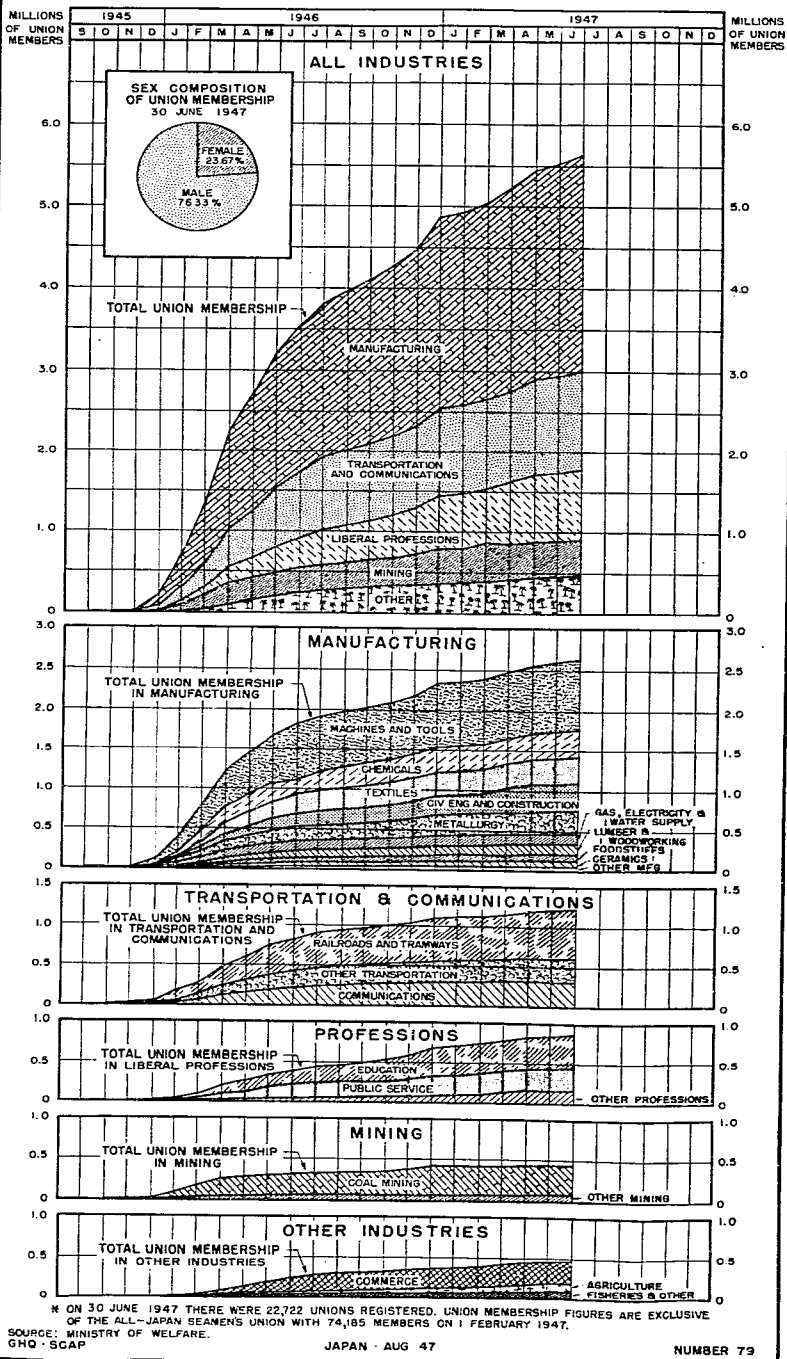
8. Labor unions on 30 June numbered 22,722 with 5,639,002 members. During June 759 unions with 109,916 members were formed as labor leaders continued to emphasize reforms and reorganization within existing unions rather than new organizational activity. See the chart on the following page.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/
30 June

	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	1,197	231,034	39,449	270,483
Machines and tools	3,363	724,675	143,470	868,145
Chemicals	1,634	244,516	93,653	338,169
Gas, electricity and water supply	511	122,196	14,825	140,186
Ceramics	461	54,310	17,164	71,474
Textiles	977	83,751	239,682	323,433
Lumber and woodworking	1,262	103,945	31,453	135,398
Foodstuffs	585	52,776	26,102	78,878
Printing and binding	242	23,039	11,028	34,067
Civil engineering and construction	1,008	329,121	19,767	348,888
Other	<u>234</u>	<u>16,449</u>	<u>8,121</u>	<u>24,570</u>
Total	11,474	1,985,812	644,714	2,633,691
Mining				
Metal	240	52,885	10,937	63,822
Coal	636	308,754	54,021	362,775
Other	<u>75</u>	<u>8,724</u>	<u>1,864</u>	<u>10,588</u>
Total	951	370,363	66,822	437,185
Transportation and communications				
Railroads and tramways	525	555,481	72,330	627,811
Automobile	297	46,219	6,767	52,986
Water (inland)	133	22,579	3,128	25,707
Other	829	191,713	25,189	216,902
Communications	<u>1,219</u>	<u>198,629</u>	<u>102,107</u>	<u>305,820</u>
Total	3,003	1,014,621	209,521	1,229,226
Agriculture	1,102	87,789	20,878	108,667
Marine products	100	22,318	2,384	24,702
Commerce	1,401	177,938	94,582	272,520

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	2,113	221,998	70,218	293,449
Education	1,571	246,513	170,986	417,597
Other	<u>828</u>	<u>114,553</u>	<u>41,418</u>	<u>155,971</u>
Total	4,512	583,064	282,622	867,017
All other	<u>179</u>	<u>55,055</u>	<u>10,939</u>	<u>65,994</u>
Grand total	22,722	4,296,960	1,332,462	5,639,002

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

9. Statements of labor policy toward recently announced Government wage and employment programs indicated that labor as a whole continued to support the Katayama Cabinet during August. Press predictions of a labor "offensive" to unseat the coalition had not materialized by the end of the month.

Despite substantial agreement to support the Cabinet, year-old political rivalries among the larger labor groups continued to block formulation of coordinated economic policy. Merger bids exchanged among the three major federations during July were not revived and minor dissenting groups within the federations continued efforts to reorganize on an unaffiliated basis.

Indicating that political tensions were largely confined to the top level of union leadership, rank-and-file unionists increasingly cooperated regardless of affiliation in pressing joint wage demands and combating inflationary forces within their communities.

10. At a meeting of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions early in August, a proposal to increase the Council's monthly budget and control over member unions was defeated by opposition from a bloc led by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions. The Federation, maintaining that the Council is dominated by Communists, had defaulted on Council dues payments since April and in May publicly criticized the Council for alleged tendencies "to be a policy-making organ, deviating from its original mission of being a consultative body."

11. Indicative of waning rank-and-file interest in Council activities, of the 200,000 workers from all unions formally invited to a Council-sponsored "We Want Food" rally on 12 August only an estimated 20,000-40,000 attended and approved a petition calling for immediate Cabinet action to alleviate the food situation.

12. A number of labor bodies affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions continued to evidence dissatisfaction with Congress policies and leadership, despite election of new

officers and extensive "self-criticism" undertaken at the Congress' July convention. The Kyushu District Council voted late in July to withdraw from the Congress and function as an independent consultative body for unions in the region. The All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union, climaxing four months of debate on the question, voted on 6 August to withdraw affiliation upon completion of current merger negotiations with the 10 locals that had left the Union since March in protest against its affiliation with the Congress.

At its 6 August meeting the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union voted to reorganize as a three-union council with full union status for the two largest dissenting locals, representing workers of the national Mainichi and Yomiuri newspapers, and to consider a note from the All-Japan Print Shop Workers' Union proposing formation of a national council of workers in the press, radio and printing trades.

13. Reorganization among labor unions in the metals industry, begun in July with the withdrawal of the 40,000-member Yawate Iron Works Local from the craft-line Metal Workers' Union of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, continued with decision of the Council of Kansai Light Metals Industry Labor Unions to launch a campaign for organizing all iron and steel workers on an independent basis.

14. The National Council of Chemical Workers' Unions was inaugurated on 1 August to facilitate forthcoming negotiations with major chemical companies. The Council united 11 unions of chemical industry workers including those affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

15. Most noteworthy among a number of cooperative anti-inflation programs undertaken by local labor groups during August was a campaign for a consumer boycott of black-market goods launched on 1 August in Osaka, seat of the labor-sponsored price-lowering movement initiated in April. The campaign, featuring street addresses, public forums, newspaper articles, posters and traveling exhibits, was sponsored by local affiliates of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions, the All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union and the Government Railway Workers' Union in cooperation with women's societies and other community groups.

16. At a general convention on 24-28 July the National Council of Coal Mine Workers' Unions discussed operation of the sliding-scale agreement concluded in April, received a report on the coal production program launched by the Coal Industry Reconstruction Council and passed a resolution calling for state control of coal mines in order to eliminate "the evils of capitalistic management."

Specifically called for in the resolution were dissolution of mining monopolies, separation of capital and management, unified mine administration and a campaign to improve the social status of coal miners.

17. Stating that enforcement on 1 September of the Labor Standards Law would obviate inspection and other functions of women's sections within labor unions, the Women's Department of the National Congress of Industrial Unions merged late in July with the Youth Department. The Women's Section of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions later voted to consider plans to dissolve.

18. In the first instance of national labor participation in a social movement not of direct benefit to workers, both the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions enrolled as sponsors of a nationwide community chest drive organized by the Ministry of Welfare to collect funds for private charities. Other sponsors include employer groups and religious and welfare associations.

19. In order to gain more political support from workers the Liberal Party on 15 August established a committee to organize unions among fishermen and other workers not yet included in the labor movement.

LABOR RELATIONS

Labor Relations Committees

20. With unions and employers increasingly accepting formal collective bargaining agreements as a means of maintaining stable industrial relations, Labor Relations Committee work, while still concerned with establishment of basic negotiation procedures, has come to include frequent rulings on interpretation of existing agreements. To ensure uniform committee implementation of precedents established by these and other rulings, the Central Labor Relations Committee continued to encourage frequent meetings among prefectural and local committee members.

21. Failure of either of the parties in a collective bargaining agreement to negotiate when terms of the contract call for negotiation constitutes a violation, according to Central Relations Committee mediation decisions which assisted in settling the following two cases:

- (1) A 12-day dispute between the Ministry of Communications and the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union was settled on 6 August. The Union had without prior negotiation ordered half-day work stoppages in a number of post offices in protest against a 25 July Cabinet order cancelling the customary summer half-holiday for Government workers originally proclaimed on 18 July and retracted seven days later following severe public criticism.
- (2) A dispute between the Ministry of Education and the All-Japan Teachers' Union over a Ministry decision requiring all teachers to enroll in summer courses, opposed by the Union on grounds that the contract provided for negotiation of personnel decisions. Settlement was reached on 31 July when the Ministry agreed to establish a Teachers' Qualification Committee through which the Union would be consulted in formulation of all future personnel policies.

22. A complaint, filed by the Tokyo Printers' and Publishers' League, charging that in undertaking recent strike action prior to negotiation the All-Japan Print Shop Workers' Union had committed a contract violation, was being mediated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Relations Committee at the end of the month.

23. The Central Labor Relations Committee's second series of conferences with local committees, held to facilitate joint discussion of administrative and legal problems and inauguration of permanent regional councils, continued with meetings for committees in the Kinki and Tokai regions on 26 and 28 August.

24. Staffing of prefectural Labor Relations Committees with personnel authorized for the 1946-47 and 1947-48 fiscal years, while beginning to accelerate, still lagged behind monthly hiring quotas on 30 June. At that time personnel employed by the prefectural committees totaled 387 with 993 remaining to be hired by 31 March 1948.

Negotiations and Agreements

25. Approximately 90 percent of total union membership was covered by collective bargaining agreements on 30 June. Approximately 69 percent of all workers covered were included in agreements covering two or more unions on a plant-wide, industry-wide, or regional basis.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS ^{a/}
August 1945 - June 1947

	Covering One Union			Covering Two or More Unions			Total			Cumulative Total of Agreements in Effect			Percentage of Organized Labor Covered	
	Agreements	Unions Covered	Workers Covered	Agreements	Unions Covered	Workers Covered	Agreements	Unions Covered	Workers Covered	Agreements	Unions Covered	Workers Covered	Unions	Workers
1945														
Aug - Dec	3	3	3,111	-	-	-	3	3	3,111	3	3	3,111	1.1	1.5
1946 ^{b/}														
Jan - Mar	200	200	77,372	15	29	22,858	215	229	100,230	215	232	101,341	4.4	5.6
Apr - Jun	647	647	353,787	128	417	212,554	775	1,064	566,321	993	1,296	669,662	12.1	20.0
Jul - Sep	677	677	363,418	145	501	224,164	822	1,178	587,582	1,815	2,474	1,257,244	18.2	32.0
Oct - Dec	730	730	370,563	90	479	262,866	820	1,209	633,529	2,635	3,683	1,690,773	21.2	39.0
1947 ^{c/}														
Jan - Mar	881	881	243,761	64	2,970	1,932,320	945	3,851	2,176,081	3,580	7,534	4,066,854	32.7	77.8
Apr - Jun	622	622	145,400	32	429	810,043	654	1,051	955,443	4,234	8,565	5,053,297	37.7	69.7
Total	3,760	3,760	1,558,492	474	4,825	3,494,805	4,273 ^{d/}	8,585	5,053,297	4,273 ^{d/}	8,585	5,053,297	37.7	69.7

^{a/} Number of agreements includes both basic agreements and any local agreements supplementing the basic agreement; workers covered are counted only once.

^{b/} Revised.

^{c/} Preliminary.

^{d/} Includes 39 agreements for which no information was available on the number of unions and workers covered.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Upon the opening of negotiations in July between the Government and major government workers' unions for wage increases and special allowances to offset the effect of rising living costs, similar demands were submitted during August covering all workers in the printing, maritime, iron and steel and radio broadcasting industries. Unions in a number of other major industries began to prepare for negotiations in September.

While most of the unions involved sought both special allowances and base pay increases, allowance demands were primarily emphasized throughout negotiations and the demands for increases served largely as bargaining points subject to future compromise.

27. Negotiations between the Government and the Federated Council of Employees' Unions of Public Organizations, representing all government workers, over demands for cost-of-living allowances averaging ¥ 2,000 per worker plus ¥ 1,000 for each of his dependents and for increases in base pay above the ¥ 1,600 level established in April were continuing at the end of the month despite union rejection on 22 August of Government counteroffers. The demands submitted on 15 August modified slightly those submitted individually by most of the unions to their respective ministries during July.

The Government reply, in addition to offering a lump sum payment of ¥ 1,662 per worker covering pay in arrears since January and monthly increases for July through September, proposed conclusion of a more detailed contract specifically forbidding unions to

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take part in administrative matters, providing for an open shop, limiting union participation in personnel matters, establishing grievance procedure and providing for compulsory conciliation or mediation of disputes.

A subsidiary July demand of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union for special allowances to newly married employees was rejected by the Ministry on 23 July while subsidiary demands of the National Council of Government and Public Office Workers' Unions for expanded medical services and "democratization" of government offices were under negotiation.

28. Orders to establish struggle committees in preparation for a possible strike were dispatched on 14 August to all affiliates of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation Workers' Local of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union, after Union rejection of a management offer to pay 60 percent of the ¥ 3,000 monthly cost-of-living allowance demanded early in August.

The long-standing dispute between the Union and the Corporation over personnel policies was under simultaneous negotiation at the end of the month.

29. Demands for wage increases averaging 100 percent above current base pay were submitted to the Printers' and Publishers' League on 8 August by the All-Japan Print Shop Workers' Union representing 17,000 workers.

The demands were submitted during a strike of 8,000 workers in five major printing establishments begun on 28 July, after management refusal to negotiate jointly with the locals involved over wage and allowance demands submitted on 25 July, and resumed on 6 August after a mediation failure. By the end of the month individual settlements had been made in all five establishments on the basis of cost-of-living allowance equal to monthly wages and negotiations for the new wage increase were under way.

30. Upon conclusion on 2 August of an agreement between the All-Japan Seamen's Union and 15 large shipping firms approximately doubling base pay and providing cost-of-living allowances of ¥ 900 to ¥ 1,000 monthly, demands for similar allowances and wage increases covering the entire industry were presented by the Union to the Federation of Shipowners.

31. The All-Japan Iron and Steel Workers' Union and six major iron and steel companies began negotiations on 11 August over Union demands for wage increases averaging approximately 70 percent above current monthly wages in the industry.

32. Electric company workers and operators continued negotiations for general wage revision on a cost-of-living basis following agreement on 22 July on a temporary plan for management loans to workers calculated according to length of ration delays and the black-market price of rice.

33. A production control dispute lasting six days was settled on 12 August when management of the Kawasaki Rolling Stock Company agreed to pay a ¥ 570 monthly cost-of-living allowance to the 3,200 employees of the Company.

34. Wage and allowance demands were formulated for September negotiation by the All-Japan Council of Transport and Transit Workers' Unions, the All-Japan Movie and Theater Workers' Union, the All-Japan Machines and Tools Industry Workers' Union, and the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions which voted to

establish an industry-wide sliding-scale agreement pegging wage levels negotiated during May and June to subsequent cost-of-living increases.

Labor Disputes Statistics

35. Labor disputes during June totaled 72 and involved 45,223 workers, a decrease from the 107,110 workers involved in the same number of disputes during May. The number of workers involved in strikes, slowdowns, lockouts and production control rose sharply to 15,625 workers involved in 49 disputes. There was an increase in man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts from .03 percent of available working time in May to .09 percent in June. Disputes where negotiations had broken down and a third party intervened to assist adjustment accounted for 23 disputes and 29,598 workers.

Nearly all major disputes were in manufacturing. Mining accounted for most of the rest and disputes in all other industries were negligible. Note the chart on the following two pages.

Labor Disputes

36. Despite increasing wage demands and initiation of a number of important negotiations there was only one major dispute during August, a strike of 8,000 print-shop workers in five printing establishments which lasted 30 days and was settled at the end of the month.

LABOR EDUCATION

37. Labor education activity increased markedly during August. The Government-sponsored Workers' Education Bureau took steps to implement its long-term program of acquainting labor and management with basic principles of constructive industrial relations. Unions, both national and local, continued to place particular emphasis on workers' schools and institutes which were held in nearly all major industrial centers during the month.

Curriculums of the labor-sponsored schools increasingly stressed subjects of direct and practical value to union members.

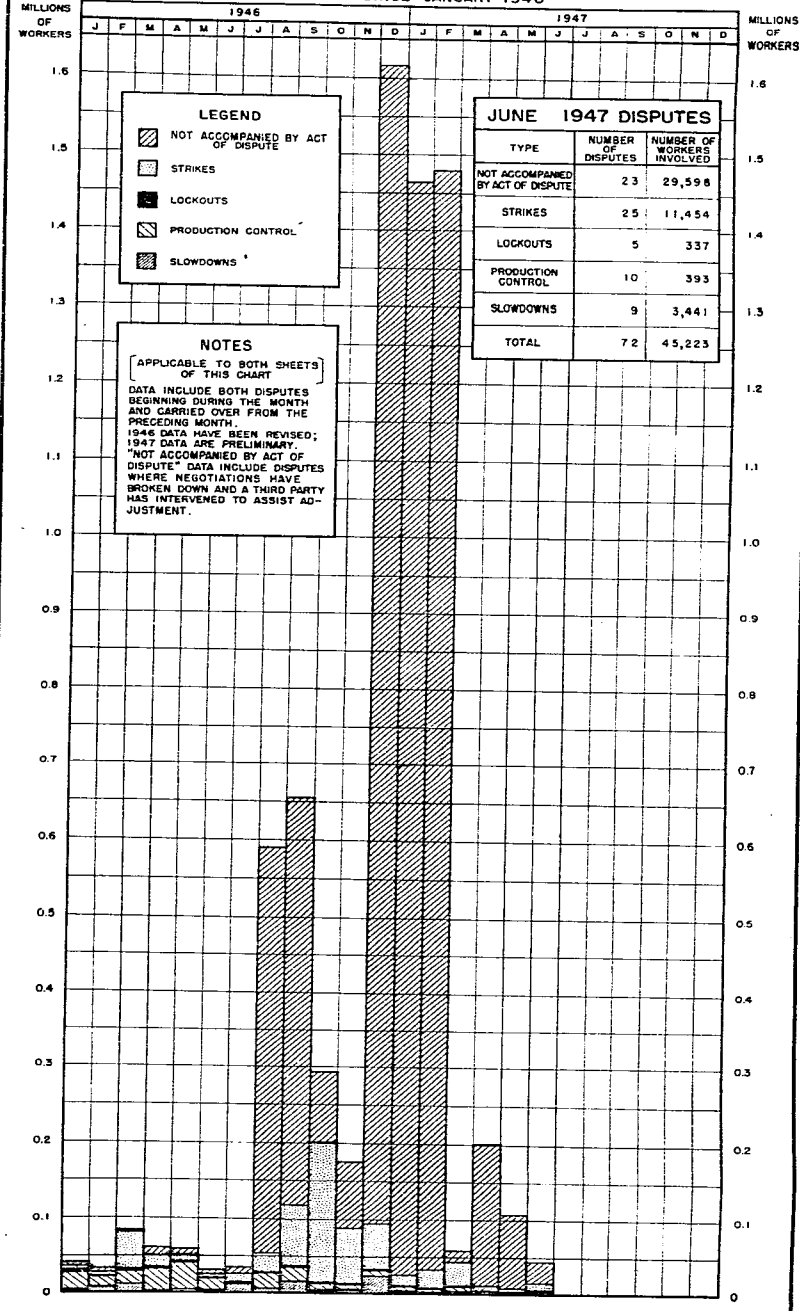
Attention was directed to the importance of workers' education by the Minister of Labor, Mitsuake Yonekubo, who stated before the House of Representatives Labor Committee that current union education programs would have a beneficial influence upon labor relations and the development of the labor movement.

38. Most active among labor federations in sponsoring and implementing workers' education programs during the past year was the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

The Federation's education program featured a number of long-term schools and one-day institutes, a union newspaper and numerous pamphlets on labor subjects, while the National Congress of Industrial Unions' program consisted of a newspaper, two pamphlets and one short-term labor school.

Most active among the 30 national unions covered by the survey were the Federation-affiliated All-Japan Textile Workers' Union and the Congress-affiliated All-Japan Communications Workers' Union. The textile workers' union stressed education owing both to the unusually large proportion of young persons in its membership and to certain paternalistic practices inherent in the textile-mill dormitory system, maintaining a staff of education specialists to

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]

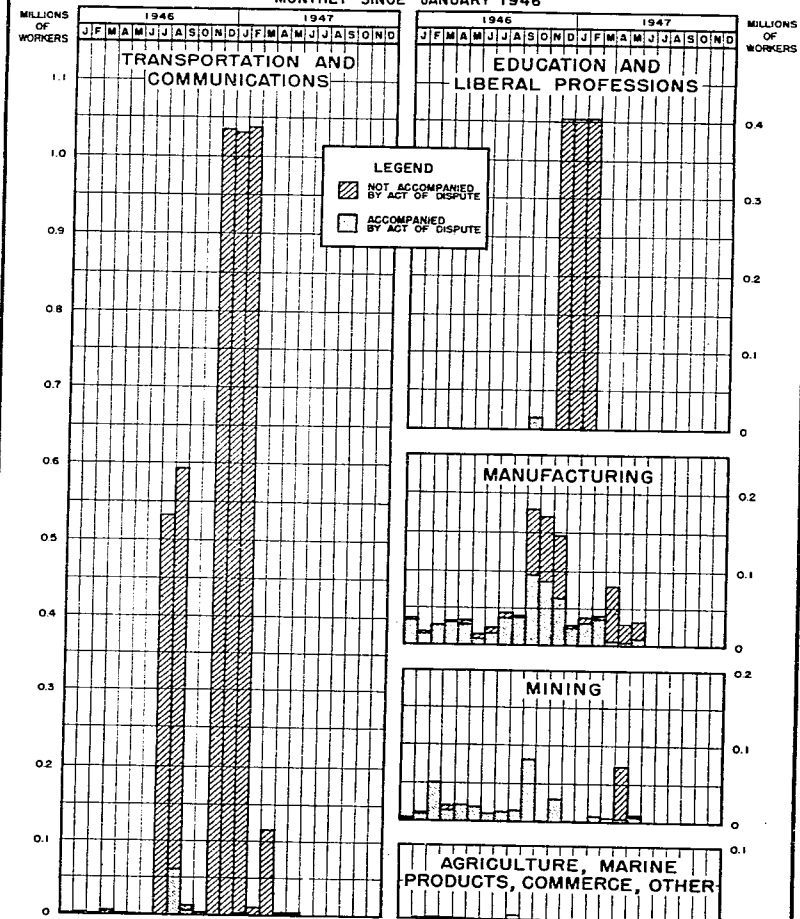
DATA INCLUDE BOTH DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING THE MONTH AND CARRIED OVER FROM THE PRECEDING MONTH.

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.

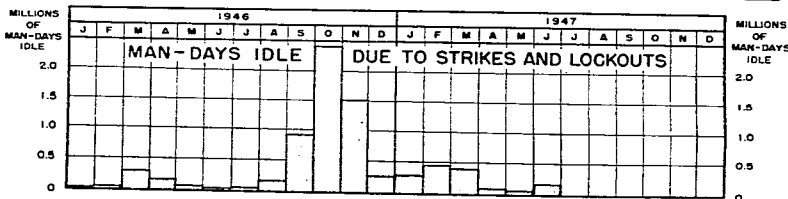
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WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



JUNE 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	3	2,511	0	0	3	2,511
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	0	0	1	7	1	7
MANUFACTURING	16	24,625	40	9,349	56	33,974
MINING	2	2,426	6	6,206	8	8,632
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	2	36	2	63	4	99
TOTAL	23	29,598	49	15,625	72	45,223



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ-SCAP

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aid local unions in establishing education programs.

The communications workers' union, in addition to publishing a newspaper and a number of pamphlets, maintained a labor school system whereby prefectural union representatives attending a national school established similar prefectural schools for training of local union representatives who in turn established local union schools.

Of 28 other unions, nine had education departments and 19 did not. Most named the paper shortage and lack of funds as primary obstacles to effective educational programs.

39. The Central Labor Relations Committee early in August announced plans to expand its information and education program to include more publications, posters and lectures on labor subjects and wider distribution of free labor literature.

With recent increases in personnel, prefectural Labor Relations Committees also began to expand education activities. Committees in Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures sponsored one-day institutes for local labor and management groups and the committee in Nara Prefecture completed a film strip, "Principles of Democratic Trade-unionism," for local distribution.

40. Widely publicized during the month through newspapers and radio broadcasts were labor press conferences on 18 and 25 August setting forth democratic methods of conducting general conventions and monthly union meetings.

Workers' Education Bureau

41. Scripts for the first two in a monthly series of experimental film strips underwritten by the Ministry of Welfare's Workers' Education Bureau were approved by the Bureau's Labor Advisory Committee on 13 August and referred to the Motion Picture Council of Labor Unions for production.

The Committee also discussed plans for increasing the present allocation of critically short paper supplies to trade-union education departments.

Publications on Labor

42. Major publications on labor during August included the following:

<u>Issuing Office</u>	<u>Publication</u>
Democratic Labor League	"American Trade-unions and Some Experiences with Various Government Agencies" a/ "Trade-unionism: The Dangers of Totalitarian Undemocratic Control" a/
Mainichi Association	"A Guide to the Trade-union Movement" "Labor Unions and Economic Reconstruction"
Catholic Sociological Association	Rev. Francis J. Haas' "The American Labor Movement" a/
Central Labor College	U. S. Department of Labor's "Arbitration of Grievances" a/ "Labor Affairs Lectures"

Issuing Office

Publication

Professor S. Matsui,
Doshisha University

"History of the American Labor Movement"

a/ Translation.

Labor Schools

43. The Ministry of Welfare held a short summer institute at Hakone from 25-31 August for 100 trade-union leaders. Lectures by representatives of the Economic Reconstruction Council, Economic Stabilization Board, Central Labor Relations Committee and Labor Standards Bureau covered labor legislation, labor relations and general economic problems.

44. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions' series of rallies to further union use of collective bargaining procedures and labor relations committees continued with rallies in seven industrial centers.

45. Other labor schools covering trade-unionism, collective bargaining, labor legislation and related matters included the following:

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Hyogo Prefectural Government	1-28 August	local union leaders and management representatives
All-Japan Communications Workers' Union	5-28 August	district leaders
Hokkaido Employers' Association	7-9 August	150 management representatives
Government Railway Workers' Union	11-13 August	local union leaders
All-Japan Teachers' Union	19-22 August	local union leaders
Fukushima Prefectural Government	20-25 August	local union leaders
Tokyo Prefectural Government	21 August	Tokyo labor leaders

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

46. In response to mounting rank-and-file pressure for wage increases to meet the rising cost of living, leaders of the major unions and federations took an official stand toward the Government's "standard" wage schedule completed in July for use in revision of official prices.

While the policies of labor groups toward "standard" wages varied considerably, all included pledges to support the Cabinet economic program on the whole and to cooperate in combating the black market and other inflationary forces. All reiterated that labor would in no case attempt to create a political crisis for the Social Democratic Party as a result of its wage policy.

47. The National Congress of Industrial Unions, while willing to cooperate with most other phases of the Cabinet program, was

"definitely opposed to the recently announced wage standard" which represented, according to its vice-president, a Social Democratic concession to "bureaucrats and reactionary elements" in the coalition. In opposing the "standard" wage concept, the Congress did "not seek to overthrow the Katayama Cabinet but to have it return to the original course of the Social Democratic Party."

Similar statements were issued by the affiliated All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, the Federation Council of Employees' Unions of Public Organizations and the Government Railway Workers' Union.

48. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, while urging the Government to make frequent revisions in "standard" levels and to continue using the "standards" as wage guides rather than wage-freezing formulas, issued a statement on 26 July extending formal support to the Cabinet wage program and early in August requested affiliated unions to negotiate for cost-of-living bonuses rather than large wage increases inasmuch as these would be "anti-Government and have the effect of aggravating inflation."

In accordance with Federation policy the affiliated Metal Workers' Union on 2 August instructed locals to conduct future wage negotiations "within the bounds of support of the Katayama Cabinet and the Economic Stabilization Board's price policy" by:

- (1) Demanding only cost-of-living allowances or at most wage increases no higher than 40 percent above January levels.
- (2) Requesting the Government to combat the black market, improve the rationing system and reduce taxes falling directly and indirectly upon workers' incomes.
- (3) Criticizing "stupid propoganda" alleging that "average" wages were in effect a wage ceiling and that labor should launch an offensive against Cabinet policies.

49. Retroactive payments for the period 1 March through 30 June were granted all coal mine office employees at a 12 August meeting of the labor-management wage committee set up under the April collective bargaining agreement to administer a "cost-of-commodities" formula and effect wage adjustments accordingly. Still under committee consideration at the end of the month were plans to increase current wages for office workers in accordance with the April formula.

50. Allowances for Government employees traveling on official business were increased by the Ministry of Finance early in August to cover additional costs of hotel rooms, meals and transportation incurred as a result of recent official price increases. The allowance increase was made retroactive to 7 July when new prices officially went into effect.

51. Regular monthly wages continued to increase at a rapid rate between 1 January and 30 June, according to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics survey, primarily in the form of family and dependency allowances and monthly cost-of-living bonuses. Irregular and long-term bonuses were a small component of total wages. Women's wages, despite a comparable rate of increase, remained only half as high as men's wages.

The survey showed that during the six-month period wages in manufacturing increased by approximately 95 percent for men and

91 percent for women; in coal mining by 88 percent for men underground laborers, 70 percent for men surface laborers and 83 percent for women laborers, and in metal mining by 83 percent for men underground laborers, 92 percent for men surface laborers and 109 percent for women laborers.

REGULAR AND SPECIAL WAGES OF LABORERS a/
December 1946 - June 1947
(yen)

	MANUFACTURING							
	Men				Women			
	Regular Wages b/	Special Wages c/ Irregular Bonuses, etc.	Reported Payments in Kind	Total	Regular Wages b/	Special Wages c/ Irregular Bonuses, etc.	Reported Payments in Kind	Total
1946								
Dec	854	307	45	1,206	374	153	74	596
1947								
Jan	877	157	39	1,073	352	61	46	461
Feb	1,005	85	37	1,129	437	30	56	523
Mar	1,055	54	43	1,155	476	28	58	562
Apr	1,279	51	46	1,388	520	47	64	631
May	1,487	77	46	1,610	606	57	68	701
Jun	1,654	143	49	1,856	712	70	81	863
	COAL MINING							
	Underground				Surface			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Regular Wages b/	Special Wages c/ Irregular Bonuses, etc.	Reported Payments in Kind	Total	Regular Wages b/	Special Wages c/ Irregular Bonuses, etc.	Reported Payments in Kind	Total
1946								
Dec	1,076	331	109	1,516	863	338	98	1,299
1947								
Jan	1,177	115	124	1,419	948	101	124	1,173
Feb	1,253	65	113	1,431	995	47	108	1,150
Mar	1,368	53	128	1,549	1,081	43	115	1,239
Apr	1,492	347	133	1,972	1,157	279	126	1,562
May	1,514	496	135	2,145	1,230	393	122	1,745
Jun	2,025	817	154	3,006	1,475	559	142	2,176
	METAL MINING							
Dec	857	167	52	1,076	691	210	55	956
1947								
Jan	896	131	44	1,071	778	128	59	955
Feb	961	51	47	1,079	815	40	47	902
Mar	1,059	45	59	1,173	875	39	54	968
Apr	1,309	51	50	1,410	1,059	25	24	1,108
May	1,354	81	46	1,531	1,142	28	49	1,200
Jun	1,570	152	53	1,775	1,332	143	57	1,532

a/ Bureau of Statistics average wage figures are slightly lower than average wages claimed by specific key industries due to the limited survey sample spread over a wide range of industries.
b/ Formerly called "average money wages." "Regular wages" include all cash money payments as calculated prior to tax and social insurance deductions and consist of base pay, production and work-time premiums, family or dependency allowances, and cost-of-living allowances.
c/ "Special wages" were not included in wage figures for period before December 1946. "Irregular bonuses" include bonuses of two months or longer and temporary or single cost-of-living allowances paid entirely in cash. "Reported payments in kind" include such payments in kind as provision of meals or housing; grants of commodities or sale of commodities to workers at or below cost.

SOURCE: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Wage Survey.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

52. Concern among labor unions over the possibility of future widespread unemployment stemming from government plans to eliminate surplus employment within industry continued as a number of major labor groups met to discuss programs for labor-government cooperation to minimize impact of the plan.

Contributing to labor concern over unemployment were predictions by official spokesmen of severe power shortages during the coming winter and testimony before the House of Representatives' Mining and Industry Committee on 13 August indicating that supply of iron and steel for the fiscal year would fall short of minimum industrial needs by approximately 26 percent.

53. Labor support for the government employment rationalization program was contingent upon full labor representation in formulation and execution of the program, according to views expressed

at a joint conference on 8 August of leaders representing the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Government Railway Workers' Union.

Labor, spokesmen at the conference claimed, could in many cases prevent large-scale discharge of surplus workers by establishing union plant and factory research committees and coordinating their recommendations into concrete reallocation and retraining programs applicable on an industry-wide basis. Further, in some industries such as railways, coal, construction and fertilizer manufacture, labor-sponsored retraining programs would make it possible to shift surplus unskilled labor into skilled-work departments underproducing because of the shortage of trained labor.

In a number of cases, according to claims made at the conference, the Factory Diagnosis Committee of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions had already successfully prevented layoffs by shifting workers from overmanned to undermanned departments or plants and by assisting in development of new products and production techniques.

54. Similar policies were adopted by the All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union at a "National Conference on Capitalist Rationalization of Industry" held at Tokyo for members of the Union from 1-5 August and by the All-Japan Machines and Tools Industries Workers' Union which concurrently launched an independent study of employment in the machines and tools industry.

Employment Security Offices

55. Recruitment and placement policies for Employment Security Offices, issued informally to prefectural governors on 10 April, were formally announced by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 July. Purpose of the policies was to ensure nonpreferential treatment of workers, to encourage safe and healthful working conditions and to promote maximum labor efficiency.

56. Due to the high qualifications demanded by prospective employers, placement of job applicants continued slow during July and August. Recent figures from six Tokyo offices showed that of a sample group of persons who failed to find employment after referral to employers, 45 percent did not report to work after accepting the job, 30 percent were rejected by the employer and 25 percent rejected the employer's offer.

Few of the restaurant workers discharged after the July closing of eating establishments were seeking re-employment through the Employment Security Offices.

Vocational Training

57. The number of students enrolled in vocational training establishments increased during July by 399 to a total of 16,601 (14,103 men and 2,498 women) at the end of the month. Of these 5,175 were being trained as carpenters, 2,837 as joiners, 2,467 as coal miners, 1,946 as tailors, 1,580 as handicraft workers and the rest were studying machine repair, blacksmithing, minor construction work, commerce and food processing. Courses under way numbered 515 in 420 establishments.

58. Persons enrolled in the Government subsidized "jusan" or sheltered workshops increased by 88 during July to a total of 100,372 (30,051 men and 70,321 women) in 2,006 establishments, or three more establishments than in June. In addition persons working at home on "jusan" materials totaled 47,129 (7,010 men and 40,119 women) on 31 July.

59. Factories receiving financial assistance from the Government in order to reduce unemployment increased during July by one to a total of 111 employing 4,085 workers, or 83 more workers than the revised June figure of 4,002.

Recruitment Programs

60. With improvements in wages, rations, living conditions and mine-area morale stemming from implementation of the tripartite April sliding-scale wage agreement and from the Coal Industry Reconstruction Council's campaign for increased coal production, recruitment of coal miners continued rapidly throughout July with 21,994 miners entering the industry. The new miners increased total employment by 9,548, more than replacing the 12,446 miners who left the industry largely because of housing shortages and seasonal openings in farming and fishing employment.

Most mines were employing by 31 July all surface workers necessary to meet production schedules. Both Employment Security Offices and coal mine labor and management officials increased efforts to shift qualified surface workers underground and to retain underground workers on the job, but only 939 surface workers accepted underground work during July while 1,014 underground workers shifted to surface employment.

61. Due to curtailments in textile and raw silk operations stemming from recent declines in cotton imports and a number of seasonal factors, recruitment during July of 9,960 textile workers was almost offset by separation of 9,435, and recruitment of 2,939 raw silk workers by separation of 2,848. Net employment increases for the month totaled only 525 in textiles and 91 in raw silk.

Most of the workers leaving these industries were expected to return in the fall and workers remaining during the period of curtailment were given frequent leave to participate in recreational activities and cultural school courses sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

62. Of all workers recruited during July, 15 percent in coal, 69 percent in textile and 52 percent in raw silk establishments were provided through Employment Security Offices.

PUBLIC WORKS

63. Economic Stabilization Board appropriations made on 31 July to cover the second quarter public works program, reduced in size by approximately 44 percent and curtailed in scope owing to a substantial decrease in cement allocations, totaled ¥ 3,441,651,000 distributed among cooperating agencies as follows:

Ministry of Home Affairs	¥ 1,450,200,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	1,027,006,000
Reconstruction Board	505,542,000
Ministry of Transportation	156,126,000
Ministry of Welfare	108,329,000
Ministry of Education	106,370,000
Ministry of Justice	76,278,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	6,800,000
Economic Stabilization Board	5,000,000

64. Economic Stabilization Board inspections of current public works projects in several prefectures disclosed an extreme lack

of coordination which, according to the inspection reports, prevented full utilization of unemployed persons and full exploitation of funds and materials available.

65. To coordinate public works administration within the prefecture, the Hokkaido Prefectural Government requested funds late in August to establish a Central Public Works Coordinating Committee similar to the Committee formed in Osaka in July.

LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

66. Demands for wage increases were submitted to the Central Liaison Office during August by representatives of several Occupation Force workers' unions. The demands were based on claims that wages of Occupation Force workers were considerably below those being paid by the Government and private industry to employees performing comparable work.

67. Allowances for expenses incurred by Occupation Force employees while traveling on official business were increased in mid-August to conform to retroactive allowances granted regular Japanese Government employees earlier in the month.

ADMINISTRATION

68. A conference on interpretation and administrative procedures developed for 1 September enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law, was held in Tokyo on 23-24 August for the 200 officials in charge of administering the Law.

November 1944

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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1. Japan was opened to limited private trade on 15 August for the first time since the surrender. The following categories of commercial entrants were authorized at this time:

- (1) Representatives of private firms under quotas for each country established by the Far Eastern Commission, based on prewar commercial interests in Japan, current situation as to potential market for Japanese exports and sources of imports, and with special consideration for the minimum requirements of countries represented on the Far Eastern Commission. The normal duration of stay of persons in this category was set at 21 days.
- (2) Representatives of firms prepared to render necessary business services in connection with Japan's foreign trade either to private non-Japanese businessmen, to SCAP or to Japanese persons or agencies approved by SCAP.

2. In accordance with Far Eastern Commission policies, payments for Japanese products are made to a trust fund account in U. S. dollars, in freely convertible currency as announced by the United States Treasury, or in the currency of nations with which relevant convertibility agreements exist.

3. An Occupied Japan Export-Import Revolving Fund was established on 14 August, utilizing approximately \$ 137,000,000 in gold and silver of Japanese ownership in SCAP custody as a credit base on which to obtain loans primarily for the purpose of financing imports of raw materials for processing into exports. Financial institutions of Allied and neutral countries will be permitted to participate equally in loans to the extent that their currencies are usable and required for Japanese foreign trade.

4. A license was issued to Soveksportfilm, a Russian film distributing company, to import and distribute Soviet commercial

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>		
Miscellaneous ^{a/}	111,649	20,574 ^{f/}
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	0
Tea	40	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	100	0
Scallops, ligament	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Salt, bulk	3,300	0
Seeds, vegetable	21	0
<u>Malaya</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	0	5
<u>Singapore</u>		
Abalone, dried	0	23
Cuttlefish, dried	0	32
Compy, dried	0	18
Mushrooms, dried	0	28
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Oranges, canned	0	748
<u>United States</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	0	7
Tea	916	0

- ^{a/} Includes canned, dried and packed meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, crackers, concentrated fruit juice, soup powder, jam and other food products.
- ^{b/} Includes imports from Aden and Egypt and diversions from military stock.
- ^{c/} Includes four metric tons of flour diverted from United States military stocks.
- ^{d/} Revised.
- ^{e/} Includes 23,936 units of C-type rations diverted from United States military stocks.
- ^{f/} Includes two metric tons of miscellaneous foods diverted from United States military stocks.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

8. The first postwar shipment of Davao hemp was received from the Philippines in July. Most of this hemp will be used domestically for rope and twine, but approximately one third will go into the export trade, principally as harpoon line and pendulum braid.

A.I.:002 1900

A July shipment of tapioca from Singapore has been allocated to the Japanese textile industries for sizing.

9. First shipments since the war of cotton fabric were made to Arabia, Iran, Australia and Guam and a variety of clothing articles and white goods were shipped to the Netherlands East Indies.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,103	0
<u>Philippines</u>			
Hemp, Davao	pound	0	443,582
<u>Singapore</u>			
Tapioca g/	metric ton	0	74
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Jackets	each	500	0
Overcoats	each	88	0
Skins, sheep	each	1,055	287
Trousers, serge	pair	378	0
<u>United States</u>			
Caps	each	0	128,011
Cloth, asbestos	pound	0	10,221
Coats	each	0	69,359
Comforters, cotton	pound	11,648	65,175
Cotton, raw	pound	93,287,000	6,973,000
Covers	each	0	120
Drawers	each	0	100,744
Hats	each	0	903
Hemp fiber	metric ton	899	0
Jackets	each	0	128,708
Ponchos	each	0	1,168
Sacks, empty	metric ton	1,856	506
Shirts	each	0	64,107
Socks, wool	pair	787,500	0
Suits	each	0	7,692
Sweaters	each	0	4,802
Trousers	pair	100,000	76,617
Twine, sacking	pound	36,942	9,876
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,682,000	1,020,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0
<u>Arabia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	999,000
<u>Argentina</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,001,000	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	5,743,000
Silk, raw	pound	196,999	26,852
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0
<u>Belgian Congo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	105,000	374,000
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	392,000	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0
<u>Ceylon</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	251,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
Miscellaneous manufac- tured end pro- ducts b/	dozen	0	1,139
<u>China</u>			
Fabric, wool	linear yard	0	339,000
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	618,000	1,236,000
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,000	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	9,020,000	1,210,000
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,000	0
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	60,000	120,000

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,156,000	644,000
<u>Guam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	518,000
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,546,000	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	535,000	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	240,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,200,000	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	980,000	0
<u>Iran</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	126,000
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,419,000	940,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw, American	pound	4,760,878	0
Fabric, serge, khaki	linear yard	113,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	2,000	0
Fabric, wool	linear yard	112,000	0
Felt, wool	pound	1,345	0
Yarn, wool	pound	299,800	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	6,043,000	2,597,000
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Aprons	dozen	0	465
Blankets	dozen	0	211
Bloomers, women's	dozen	0	398
Bootees	dozen	0	381
Child sets	dozen	0	75
Facecloths, cotton	dozen	0	950
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	41,888,000	16,040,000
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	486,000	0
Handkerchiefs	dozen	0	12,001
Knickers	dozen	0	120
Mufflers	dozen	0	2,498
Netting, mosquito	piece	0	252
Panties, women's	dozen	0	145
Rompers	dozen	0	2,824
Sheets, bed	dozen	0	61
Singlets	dozen	500,000	3,178

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>			
Shirts	dozen	0	3,681
Stockings	dozen pair	0	543
Socks	dozen pair	0	5,112
Socklets	dozen	0	1,032
Towels, cotton	dozen	0	27,328
Tablecloths	set	0	420
Tablecloths	dozen	0	400
Undershirts	dozen	0	3,124
Vests, athletic	dozen	0	659
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	5,436 c/	2,968
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,498,000	163,000
<u>Northern Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,822,000	176,000
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	762,000	0
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,748,000	2,677,000
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,000	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	11,236,000	12,821,000
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	360,000	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	12,024,000	0
<u>Tanzanyika</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,488,000	904,000
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	601,000	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	14,039,000	14,116,000
Yarn, cotton	pound	4,000,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	41,509,000	6,950,000
Silk, raw	pound	399,675	133,474
<u>United States</u>			
Cashmere, top	pound	0	1,000
Fabric, silk	linear yard	2,106,000	2,525,000
Hats, harvest	each	165,800	0
Silk, raw	pound	436,517	83,686
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0
<u>Zanzibar</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	254,000	0

- a/ For textile sizing.
b/ Sheets and pillow cases.
c/ Revised.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

10. First-time shipments of consumers' goods included an order of buttons to Hongkong and beer bottles and window glass to the Netherlands East Indies.

11. Three cases of sample porcelainware were sent to Hongkong.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Books	box	3	0
Needles, sewing, large	each	1,211	406
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Bicycles, complete	set	2,000	600
Lamps, miners' cap	set	0	100
Sewing machines	set	700	700
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	set	300	0
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	0
Buttons	great gross a/	0	3,921
Clocks, alarm	each	15,000	0
Fans, electric	set	700	300
<u>Glassware</u>			
Ashtrays	dozen	0	156
Glasses, liquor	dozen	0	2,208
Tumblers	dozen	6,750	870
Water bottles and cups	dozen	0	53
Water jugs, 3 pint	dozen	0	80

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Hongkong (continued)</u>			
Pencils	gross	22,500	0
Porcelainware	piece	101,380	36,000
<u>Korea</u>			
Blades, paper knife	each	50	0
Bulbs, electric light	each	360	220
Instruments, musical	set	12	0
Lamps, headlight	each	2,060	0
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Needles, sewing	gross	1,660	0
Recording discs	each	750	0
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	set	2,000	90
Bottles, beer	each	0	1,750,000
Chinaware, ironstone	piece	35,256	0
Earthenware	piece	4,516	12,276
Glass, window	pound	0	97,150
Glassware, tumblers	piece	278,688	420,048
Jars, glass	piece	12,000	0
Mirrors	piece	5,880	8,520
Porcelainware	piece	2,196,988	495,144
Porcelainware, tea sets	each	514	54
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Books	each	219	0
Calculators	each	17	0
Clocks, wall	each	10	0
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0
Watches, stop	each	10	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bulbs, electric flashlight	each	515,000	50,000
Bulbs, electric miniature	each	785,000	0
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Cameras b/	each	69	0
Earthenware	piece	274,928	0
Earthenware	set	489	0
Flowers, artificial	dozen	5,000	15,000
Hair, angora rabbit	pound	0	2,960
Harmonicas	dozen	6,000	0
Leather goods			
Boston bags	each	840	0
Leather belts	dozen	120	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Mats, chip, florists'	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	1,640	0
Parasols	dozen	2,242	0
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,821	0
Porcelainware	piece	1,214,017 ^{b/}	0
Porcelainware, dinner	set	0 ^{c/}	3,844
Porcelainware, tea	set	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 for Christmas tree lamps	each	950,000	0
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	0

^{a/} Twelve gross.

^{b/} Revised.

^{c/} Porcelainware sets reported in June were expressed in pieces.
Number of pieces per set in July was unavailable.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

12. Large shipments of communications equipment continued in July for the purpose of restoring and maintaining radio and telegraph facilities in South Korea.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0
Equipment for pest control ^{a/}	metric ton	26	0
Medical supplies			
Splints	yard	146	0
Splints, basswood	foot	7,890	0
Miscellaneous	piece	701,000	0
Mowers, towed type	each	1	0
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0
Refrigerators	each	51	0
Scrapers, road	each	65	0
Trailers	each	8,281	0
Transformers	each	407	0
Trucks	each,	7,833	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
Communications equipment Rectifiers and other transmitting equip- ment	piece	277	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>			
Communications equipment (continued)			
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
Tenders, steam locomotive	set	5	0
Sleepers, railway	each	0	119,772
Turbine parts	set	3	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Engines, gasoline	set	0	25
Engines, marine diesel	set	6	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Amplifiers, line	set	0	5
Batteries, storage	each	2	0
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Carbon boxes, telephone	each	0	500
Consoles, mixing	set	2	7
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0
Cords, telephone	each	7,510	0
Covers, colored	each	0	40
Extensions	each	0	60
Filaments, tungsten	each	224,000	0
Lamps, ballast	each	661	0
Mouthpieces, telephone	each	0	244
Plug and subscriber sub-set parts, telephone	each	13,476	0
Poles, telephone	each	0	33,459
Protectors, subscriber telephone	each	24	0
Receivers, operators'	each	0	1,000
Receivers, radio	set	3,800	0
Rectifiers, mercury, with vacuum tubes	set	0	5
Switches, porcelain outdoor cutout	each	2,000	0
Switch-system parts	each	61,324	0
Switchboard parts	piece	0	23,512
Telephones, train dispatchers'	set	1	5
Teleprinter parts	each	225	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Korea</u> (continued)			
Communications equipment (continued)			
Transmitters and mixing consoles, radio	set	4	0
Transmitters, operators' chest set	piece	0	475
Transmitters, radio b/	set	2	4
Transmitters and receivers, operator sets	set	0	50
Transmitter parts	each	540	0
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	30,882 b/	755
Wire, copper	coil	60	0
Medical equipment			
Dental supplies			
Burrs	dozen	0	99
Cement salicylate 1 cc.	bottle	0	37
Engine cords	each	0	15
Engine handpieces	each	0	30
Mirrors, mouth	each	0	40
Points, carborundum	each	0	240
Polishers	each	0	100
Retainers, bicuspid band	envelope	0	45
Retainers, molar band	each	0	10
Scalers	each	0	60
Shade guides, cement	each	0	4
Syringes, hypodermic	each	0	66
Roentgen apparatus			
Cable for X-ray film	meter	100	0
Plates, developing	each	150	0
Screens, intensifying	set	100	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	75	0
X-ray gauging instruments	set	2	0
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0
Textile equipment and parts			
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	102,564	19,413
Bobbins	each	88,400	419,900
Brushes	each	1,500	0
Brushes, carbon	piece	5,425	9,575
Burnishings	coil	0	200
Cards, clothing	set	300	0
Cloths (clearer, sizing, woolen flannel)	yard	8,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Korea</u> (continued)			
Textile equipment and parts (continued)			
Copper fingers	each	0	6,000
Covering, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fiber cases, rivet type	each	3,700	0
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0
Flyers	each	2,600	1,300
Heddles	each	1,195,000	0
Heddle hooks	each	5,000	0
Healds, wire	each	5,210,000	1,580,000
Latch needles	gross	9,100	2,960
Loom parts	each	527,300	450,500
Pickers, leather	each	35,000	0
Roller bearings	each	80	50
Rollers, temple	each	5,000	5,000
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0
Sewing-machine parts	each	0	4,680
Shuttles	each	22,200	26,300
Spindles	each	11,000	15,000
Stripping, clothing card	coil	200	0
Travelers, G-type	kilogram	393	0
Travelers, V-beit type	each	10,450	0
V-belts	each	3,403 b/	102
Weaving-machine parts	set	291 b/	316
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	16	0
Wire drops	each	0	200,000
Wire, garnet	pound	1,000	1,000
Transportation equipment			
Auto flaps, 32" x 6"	each	1,000	0
Automobile parts	each	4,325	0
Automobile ring gears	set	95	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Locomotives, electric	set	1	1
Rear cars for bicycles	set	400	0
Sleepers, railway	each	100,000	131,950
Streetcars, repair parts	meter	0	8,000
Tenders, steam loco- motive	set	2	3
Others			
Boiler tubes, steel	kilogram	241,457	0
Brushes, carbon	each	5,425	0
Dusters, powder	each	1,500	0
Insulators, fiber rail	set	19,334	0
Machines, glass form- ing	set	2	0
Machines, glass head sealing	set	1	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Others (continued)			
Machines, glass stem	set	1	0
Nozzles, diesel engine	each	1	0
Pumps, diesel engine	each	1	0
Roller bearings	each	5,080	0
Rollers, rice hulling	each	5,135	0
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0
Tips, oxygen burner	each	5	0
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0
Valves, diesel engines	set	1	1
Wire cloths, paper mill	each	15	0

Ryukyu Islands

Belting, rubber	kilogram	1,764	0
Engines, diesel	set	300	0
Lacing, belt for diesel engine	dozen	30	0
Machines, rice cleaning	set	40	0
Pumps, vacuum	set	2	0
Threshing machines	set	25	0

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

b/ Revised.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

13. The first postwar shipment from Singapore of block gambier to be used as preservative for fish netting was received during July.

14. First-time shipments were received from China of wood oil used in the process of glazing, decal printing, decorating, and finishing porcelain products to be sold on foreign markets.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 June</u>	<u>July</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Derris root	kilogram	40,502	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	0	794,429
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Gum, copal	metric ton	48	0
Iles ilis	metric ton	116	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Cutch	metric ton	5	0
Gambier, block	metric ton	0	200
Mangrove bark	metric ton	64	0