

electromedical instruments during December amounted to ¥ 38,232,494 compared with ¥ 36,545,732 for November.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	55	48
Basins, sterilising	338	2,260
Basins, wash	70	33
Cotton wool carriers	28,370	104,000
Distilling apparatus	65	71
Dressing drums	798	1,599
Electric drying ovens	43	63
Electric incubators	164	192
Forceps	11,732	25,785
Gauze containers	1,030	1,854
Ice-pillow buckles	3,000	33,300
Illuminating lamps	54	221
Injection needle mounts	0	50,000
Needles, surgical	1,326,400	1,340,614
Needles, suture	12,500	16,000
Operating tables	159	134
Percussion hammers	600	0
Spatulas	200	200
Speculums	3,353	4,532
Sphygmomanometers	350	430
Steam inhalers	8,780	3,999
Sterilizers	1,436	1,114
Stethoscopes	1,000	200
Sun lamps	20	55
Surgical knives	5,189	4,519
Surgical scissors	6,854	15,766
Ultrashortwave therapy and ultra-violet and infrared ray therapy apparatus	119	182
Vaporizers	230	150
X-ray apparatus	155 a/	157

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Medical Instruments Manufacturing Association and Japan Electromedical Apparatus Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

21. Production of most electrical equipment items declined during December due to shortages of electric power.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	3,756	3,100
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	7,530	6,883
16-100 HP	411	251
Over 100 HP	58	32
Portable tools	3,444	-
Other	5,084	5,451

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders</b>		
DC generators	296	191
AC generators	28	69
Other	1,299	1,329
<b>Transformers</b>		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	4,309	-
Power, over 100 KVA	82	-
Instrument	1,338	1,882
Other	959	395
<b>Rectifiers</b>		
Steel tank	1	1
Mercury vapor	44	40
Selenium and other	237	1,858
<b>Power condensers</b>		
	2,424	2,075
<b>Furnaces</b>		
Arc	4	1
Low-frequency induction	5	5
High-frequency induction	2	2
Resistance	96	71
<b>Welding apparatus</b>		
AC arc	40	275
Resistance	17	89
<b>Control apparatus</b>		
Hand control		
Starters	216	512
Controllers	213	110
Others	378	1,025
Remote control		
Contactors	314	-
Contactor panels	17	23
Resistors	108	126
Lifting devices	49	-
Other	133	48
<b>Switchboard apparatus</b>		
For standard motors	709	348
3,300 volts and under	1,884	1,377
Over 3,300 volts	462	661
<b>Meters</b>		
Watt-hour	37,455	11,301
Pyrometers	1,398	267
Other	44,394	16,524
<b>Household appliances</b>		
Flatirons	6,126	13,476
Cooking ranges	308	320
Other cooking equipment	8,795	800
Heating devices	6,863	9,433
Fans	6,869	3,960
Refrigerators	421	282
Vacuum cleaners	398	200
Washing machines	97	70
Other appliances	40,269	20,331

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Supplies</b>		
<b>Fuses</b>		
Wire (kilograms)	34,008	24,937
Tape (kilograms)	21,696	10,968
Link	1,458,610	181,800
Hari	551,884	182,742
Enclosed	109,900	110,400
Knife switches	39,484	16,367
Cutouts	75,368	46,223
Receptacles	100,663	114,693
Sockets, key	543,943	614,374
Pull switches	57,950	28,800
Plugs	281,548	321,243
<b>Railway equipment</b>		
Main motors	233	218
M-G sets	30	22
Blower motors	6	-
Locomotives		
Railway	4	6
Battery	14	-
Control apparatus	34	89
Battery-operated vehicles	22	0
<b>Railway signal equipment</b>		
Signal mechanism	103	101
Interlocking relays	19	-
Switch machines	63	69
Circuit controllers	23	-
Line transformers	56	81
Signal transformers	481	813
Rectifiers	3	-
Signal relays	1,159	1,109
Electric levels	80	60
<b>Insulation material</b>		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	7,324	7,750
Commutator segment	4,454	4,182
Heat-resisting plate	-	336
Flexible plate	1,550	1,706
Paper	16,546	18,246
Paper (rolls)	6,071	6,822
Varnished cloth (square meters)	32,802	-
Varnished tubes (meters)	223,836	-
Black tape (rolls)	143,641	184,106
Rubber tape (rolls)	44,383	10,000
<b>Light bulbs</b>		
General use <u>b/</u>	9,293,549	10,934,201
Special <u>c/</u>	944,343	379,027
Flashlight <u>d/</u>	1,445,694	1,508,831
<b>Wire and cable</b>		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,250	1,250
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	19,885	18,314
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	13,013	9,639
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	692	695

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Wire and cable (continued)		
Enameled (metric tons)	121	121
Paper covered	63	63
Power cable (kilometers)	195	221
Other (kilometers)	924	6

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

##### Trucks

22. Output of standard-size trucks increased 568 units from November's 744 to 1,312 in December. Three companies, Toyota, Nissan and Mitsubishi, increased their output by 365, 200 and 3 units respectively over the previous month's production of 249, 230 and 65 units respectively. A backlog of unassembled parts and greater availability of critical items made increased production possible. Diesel trucks remained the same with output of 200 units for December. Small-truck output increased by 16 units to a new high of 194. See the chart on the next page.

##### Tractors and Trailers

23. Two trailer tractor companies reported production of 14 units in December, a decrease of one from November's 15. Semi-trailer production declined by 7 units bringing December's total to 39. Production of tracklayer tractors by two producing concerns decreased from 10 in November to seven in December.

##### Automobiles

24. Small passenger car output increased during December to 21 as a new company, Kosoku Kikan, produced one car and the Nissan Company, heretofore the only producer of small cars, produced an additional five cars over the previous month's 15.

##### Three-wheel Motor Vehicles

25. Output of three-wheel motor vehicle cargo carriers increased 10 units above November to 862 in December.

##### Motorcycles and Motor Scooters

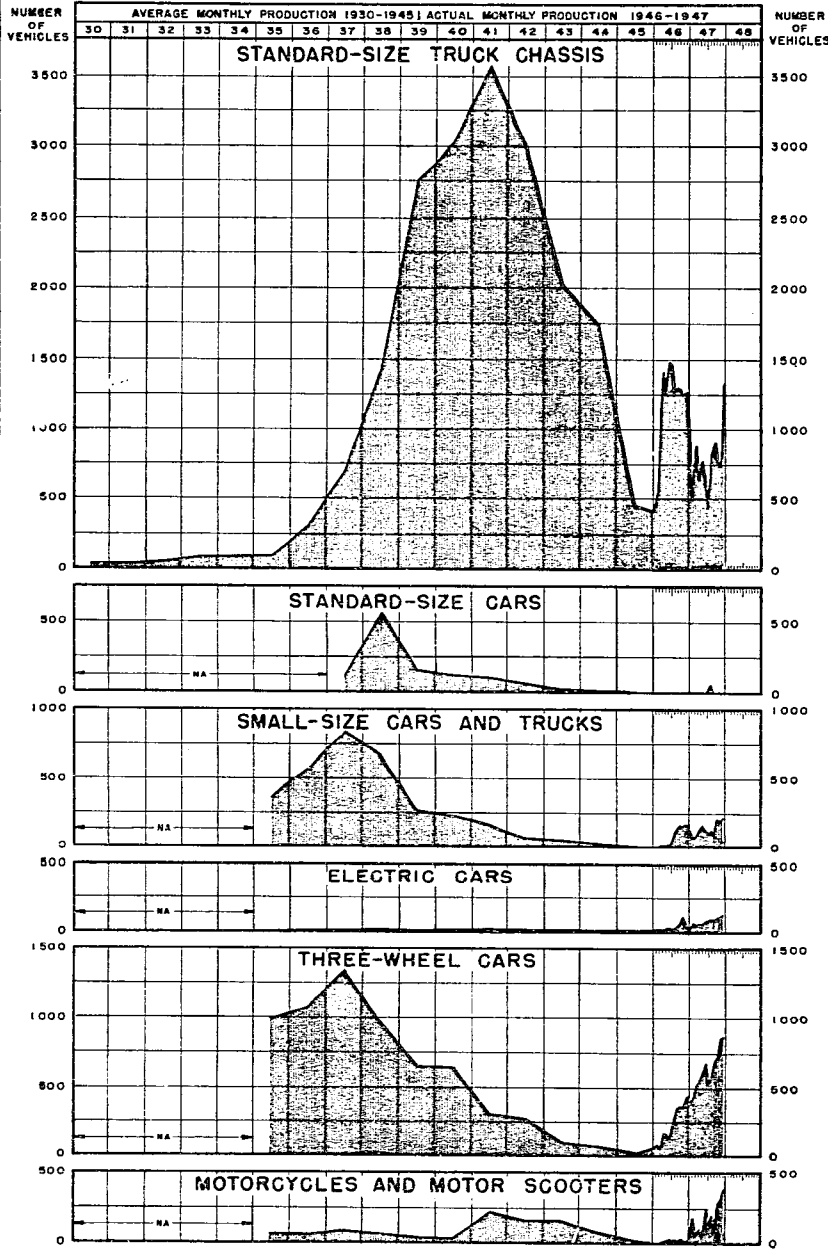
26. Total output of motorcycles increased to 46 in December compared with 12 during November as two new companies entered production. Motorcycles with sidecars doubled in production to 30 from November's 15. An increase of 23 motor scooters was shown for December as reported by the two manufacturing concerns, bringing this month's total to 305.

##### Bicycles

27. A general increase in the December output of bicycles was shown as 17,505 complete bicycles and 9,205 bicycles without tires and tubes were produced compared with the revised November figure of 14,996 bicycles including those without tires and tubes.

# MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947



MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING DECEMBER 1947												
	0	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500		
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS	[Bar chart showing production level around 1350]												
STANDARD-SIZE CARS	[Bar chart showing production level around 150]												
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS	[Bar chart showing production level around 150]												
ELECTRIC CARS	[Bar chart showing production level around 150]												
THREE-WHEEL CARS	[Bar chart showing production level around 1050]												
MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS	[Bar chart showing production level around 150]												

NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 45

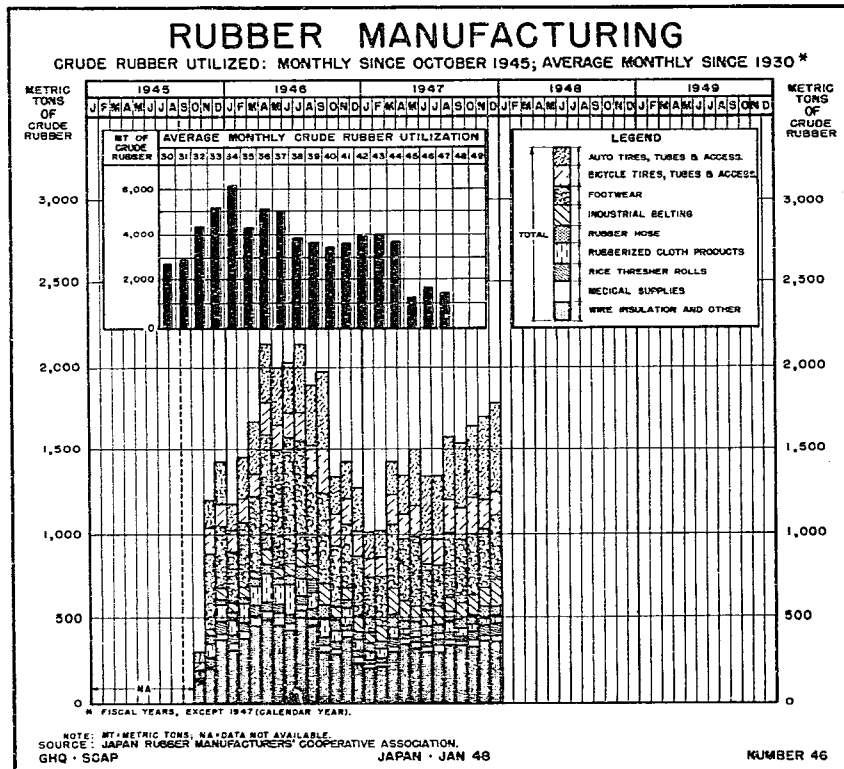
The previously reported November figure of 9,631 included complete bicycles only.

Light Carts

28. A slight increase in production of light carts to 29,064 was reported in December compared with 29,034 the previous month. The number of repair shops and employees remained practically constant at 4,144 and 20,237 in December compared with 4,146 and 20,251 in November.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

29. Preliminary reports on the manufacture of rubber goods in December showed consumption of crude rubber to be the highest since September 1946. Output of automobile tires and tubes (including rebuilt) and rubber belting showed gains with 521 and 167 metric tons of crude rubber consumed in December compared with 481 and 117 metric tons respectively in November. Increased utilization was also reported for rubber-soled socks, canvas shoes, rubber soles and heels, rubberized cloth and products, tire repair sheets, medical goods and rice thresher rolls.



LEATHER MANUFACTURING

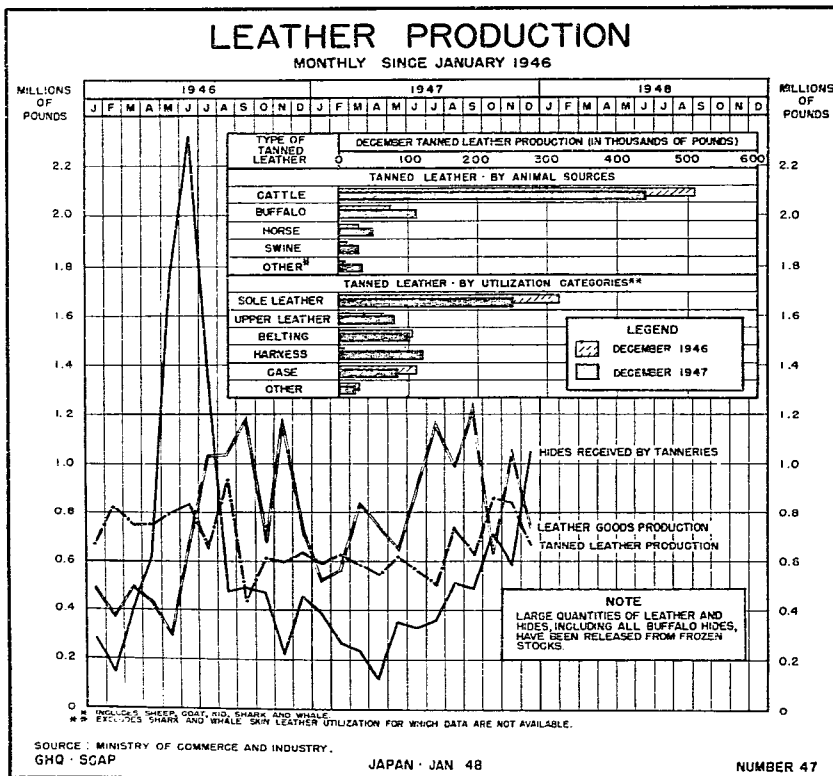
30. Receipts of hides by tanneries during December totaled 1,046,700 pounds, an increase of approximately 460,000 pounds over November due to New Year clearance of inventories by hide dealers.

31. Production of tanned leather during December decreased

179,000 pounds below November due to electric power and coal shortages. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained approximately the same.

32. Power shortages were responsible for a 311,000-pound decrease in leather goods production in December. Manufacturers reported that 232,207 pounds of leather were produced from hides released from frozen Japanese military stocks.

During December 1,170,135 inch-feet of machinery belting were produced from leather made from released hides formerly held by the Japanese military.

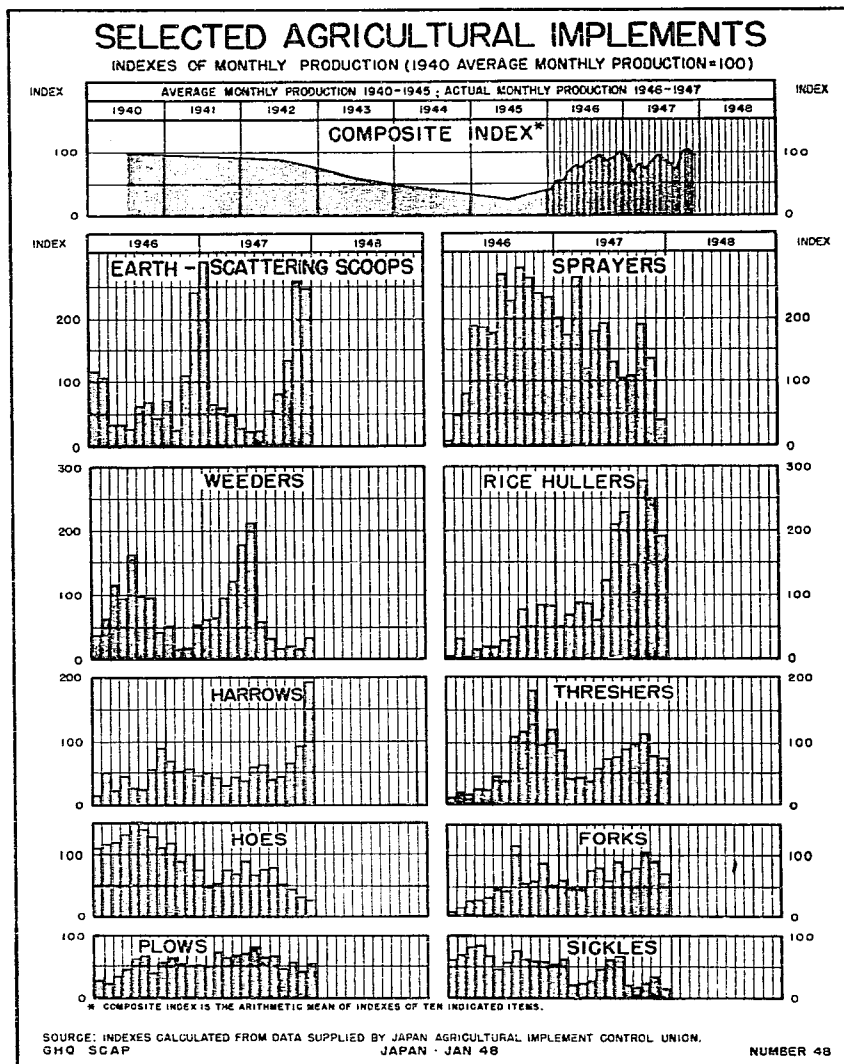


#### AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

33. The 249 reporting producers of the Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union, employing 23,410 persons, produced agricultural implements valued at ¥ 186,690,000 in December, a decrease of ¥ 16,555,000 from November's production.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Baling presses	410	160
Barley cleaners	591	120
Barley rollers	18	-
Cultivating hoes	1,332	624
Earth-scattering scoops	46,087	44,102
Ensilage cutters	87	57



	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Farm carts	2,673	1,583
Farm fans	160	56
Flour-milling machines	270	344
Forks	31,633	24,275
Grain dryers	114	65
Grain fans	2,052	1,994
Grain screens	934	945
Harrows	6,749	13,907
Hoes	34,362	28,404
Horse stump cutters	550	0
Mowers	40	45
Plows	13,518	17,391



	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Potato cutters	450	602
Power cultivators	17	22
Pruning shears	850	2,100
Rakes	280	1,000
Rice hullers	3,384	2,622
Rice polishers	1,710	3,270
Ridge scoops	1,536	1,473
Sickles	329,250	159,906
Simple weeders	500	1,350
Sowing machines	600	120
Sprayers	8,469	2,541
Straw cutters	1,419	2,100
Straw cutters with feeders	2,580	5,296
Straw-mat machines	1,222	1,860
Straw-rope finishers	20	0
Straw-rope makers	10,293	12,007
Straw-softening machines	1,290	212
Stump pullers		60
Tea-leaf finishers	71	63
Tea-leaf shears	1,380	1,437
Threshers	12,348	11,820
Vermicelli machines	133	62
Vertical pumps	-	18
Weeders	4,780	10,240

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.

#### HANDICRAFTS

##### Lacquerware

34. A total of 1,128,165 individual pieces of wooden and metal lacquerware were made in December by 5,049 factories employing 16,576 persons. The slight decrease noted in total piece production was due partly to lack of critical raw materials, glue and lacquer.

##### Silverware

35. Seven additional workshops with a combined monthly production capacity of 8,500 dozen tableware items started operations in December, bringing the total number of factories and workshops to 85. Spoons, forks and knives totaled 89,107 dozens for December compared with 74,584 the previous month. An additional 5,882 other items of kitchen and tableware were produced in December.

##### Antimony Ware

36. Antimony ware production declined approximately 10 percent from 47,200 pieces for November to 42,500 pieces for December due to lack of electric power in the 37 operating factories.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

##### Business Machines

37. A general increase in output of the business machine industry was noted in December. New unit production was valued at ¥ 16,002,083 compared with November's ¥ 13,340,829, while parts and repair work totaled ¥ 1,255,140, an increase of ¥ 7,927 over

November's ¥ 1,247,213.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

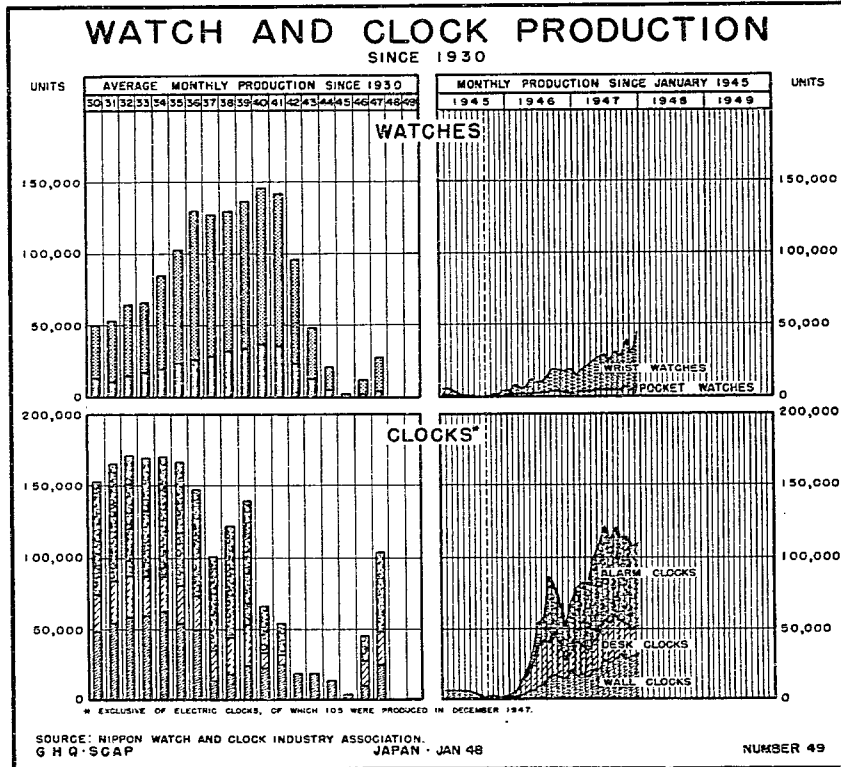
	November	December
Japanese typewriters	104	122
Communication typewriters	9	53
Calculating machines	137	143
Time recorders	37	38
Mimeographs	4,440	5,026
Blueprinting machines	18	25
Cash registers	30	41
Numbering devices	690	650
Paper binders	220	210
Files for mimeographs	13,040 <sup>a/</sup>	14,250
Japanese typewriter type	1,374,300	1,374,300

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

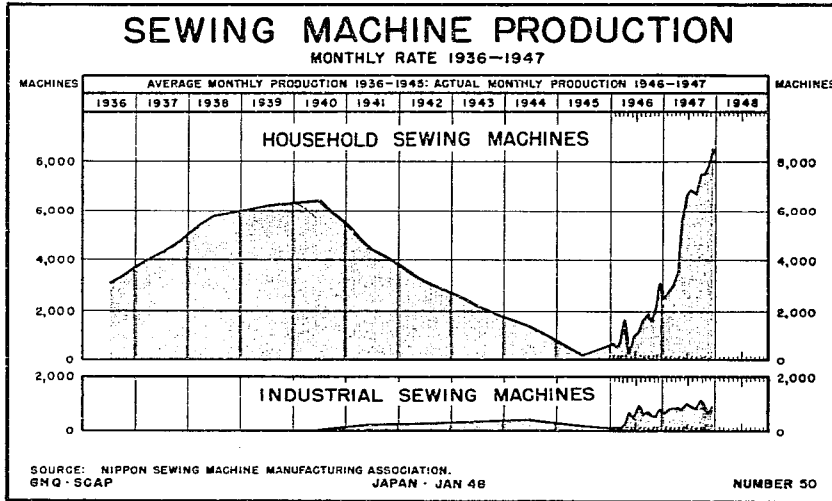
Watches and Clocks

38. Production of timepieces in December increased 12.4 per cent to a total of 153,750 compared with 136,774 for November. Wrist watches showed the largest gains, totaling 38,240, an increase of 12,345 pieces.



### Home-type Sewing Machines

39. The output of home-type sewing machines reached a post-war high of 8,519 machines in December compared with 7,865 for the previous month. An additional 273,979 parts and accessories were produced.



### Cosmetics and Dentifrices

40. The 189 reporting cosmetic manufacturers produced 650,946 dozen items of cosmetic goods in December with a total value of ¥ 126,207,089. Face creams represented the largest gain with 110,320 kilograms produced compared with 83,339 kilograms for November.

41. Reports from 25 dentifrice plants employing 1,753 persons showed production in December of 700,842 kilograms of tooth powder, 67,187 kilograms of soap and 14,066 of toothpaste representing a total value of ¥ 45,792,451.

### Celluloid Products

42. Total production of all celluloid items by 588 plants employing 11,959 persons was ¥ 22,802,317 in December. Stationeries such as squares and gradators, pencil and brush cases, pass holders and fountain pen barrels all showed appreciable increases while such personal necessity items as thimbles, hairpins, snap buttons and buckles showed large gains over October production.

### Toys

43. Private trade export sales of toys as of 31 December totaled \$ 201,629.32. Production of several items registered substantial increases in December compared with figures for November; wooden toys increased from 428,024 pieces to 590,145, metal toys from 843,922 to 904,535, miscellaneous toys from 556,120 to 745,700, Japanese dolls from 15,839 to 72,112, annual festival toys from 66,620 to 426,950 and other toys from 197,361 to 511,000.

### Light-metal Consumers' Goods

44. The manufacture of sheet aluminum products increased in

December. Aluminum pans increased to 455,121 pieces from 374,847 in November and rice warmers increased to 66,995 from 51,419. A shortage of fuel was the curtailing factor in the production of cast aluminum items. The only item to show an increase was kitchenware with production of 204 tons in December compared with 201 the previous month.

Phonographs and Records

45. Output of phonographs and record players increased during December while record production continued at approximately the same level as November. Phonograph production was 5,649 compared with 4,824 in November and records totaled 662,259 compared with 659,114 for November.

Musical Instruments

46. During December musical instrument manufacturing recorded slight increases in the output of all reported items except reed organs. The 80 musical instrument and part manufacturers employed a total of 3,507 persons.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Accordions	390	438
Brass instruments	267	334
Harmonicas (dozens)	12,257	12,307
Musical strings (dozens)	12,521	13,649
Pianos	42	47
Plectrum instruments	4,285	5,038
Reed organs	311	270
Violins	603	834
Violin bows	2,118	2,190
Woodwind instruments	83	84
Xylophones	910	1,000

SOURCE: Musical Instrument Association.

Matches

47. Match production increased slightly in December over the previous month, with 17,099 match tons produced by 48 plants. This production constituted 86.3 percent of the goal set for the month. A match ton is 7,200 boxes of 85 to 90 sticks each.

Small Tools

48. Small tools and tool accessories output increased during December in over-all production. Planes, drill bits, axes, trowels, carpenters' hammers, shovels, scoops, hand saws, and gasoline and kerosene blow torches all showed appreciable gains over the previous month's output.



SECTION 5  
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

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1. The principal accomplishment of the Japanese textile industry during 1947 was the production of more than twice as much cotton yarn and fabric as in 1946.

Production of raw silk during 1947 was stabilized at a level approximating the monthly goal of 10,000 bales and increased almost 25 percent over 1946.

Filament rayon yarn output increased by approximately 80 percent although production was only a small percentage of capacity.

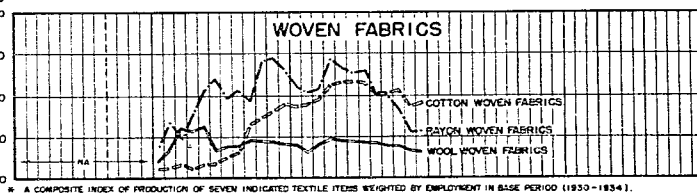
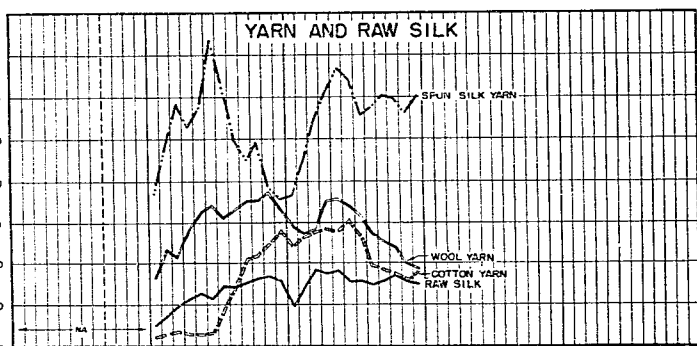
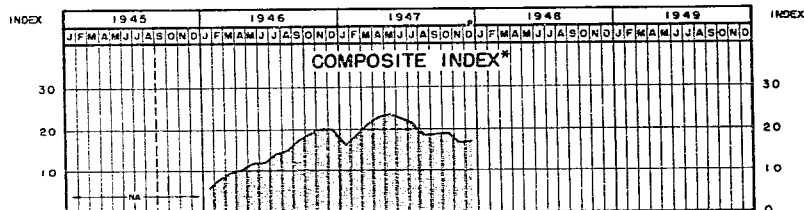
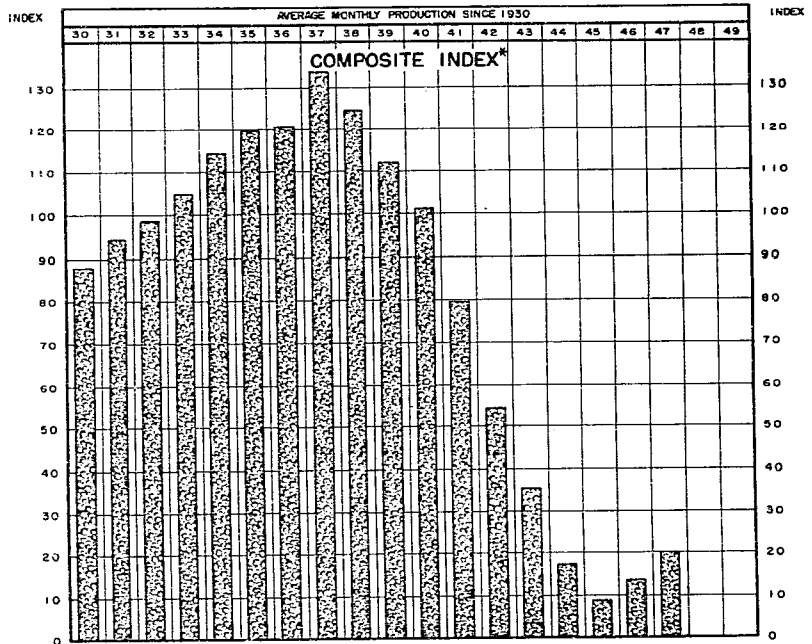
The decline in production of woolen textiles was attributed to the virtual exhaustion of stocks of raw wool and the lack of imports in substantial quantities.

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION RECORDS

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
<b>Cotton</b>			
Yarn	pound	127,875,000	266,375,000
Fabric	square yard	241,698,000	661,902,000
<b>Silk</b>			
Raw silk	bale	88,857	110,376
Fabric	square yard	42,156,000	49,506,000
<b>Wool</b>			
Woolen yarn	pound	21,188,000	20,082,000
Worsted yarn	pound	6,988,000	6,024,000
Woolen fabric	square yard	17,674,000	14,362,000
Worsted fabric	square yard	5,264,000	6,314,000

# INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION<sup>R</sup>

SINCE 1930 (1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100)



\* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).  
 NOTE: P = PRELIMINARY; R = REVISED; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 51

	Unit	1946	1947
<b>Rayon</b>			
Filament yarn	pound	9,028,000	16,304,000
Staple	pound	20,487,000	18,750,000
Spun yarn	pound	11,372,000	14,581,000
Filament fabric	square yard	42,156,000	45,188,000
Spun fabric	square yard	27,523,000	34,327,000

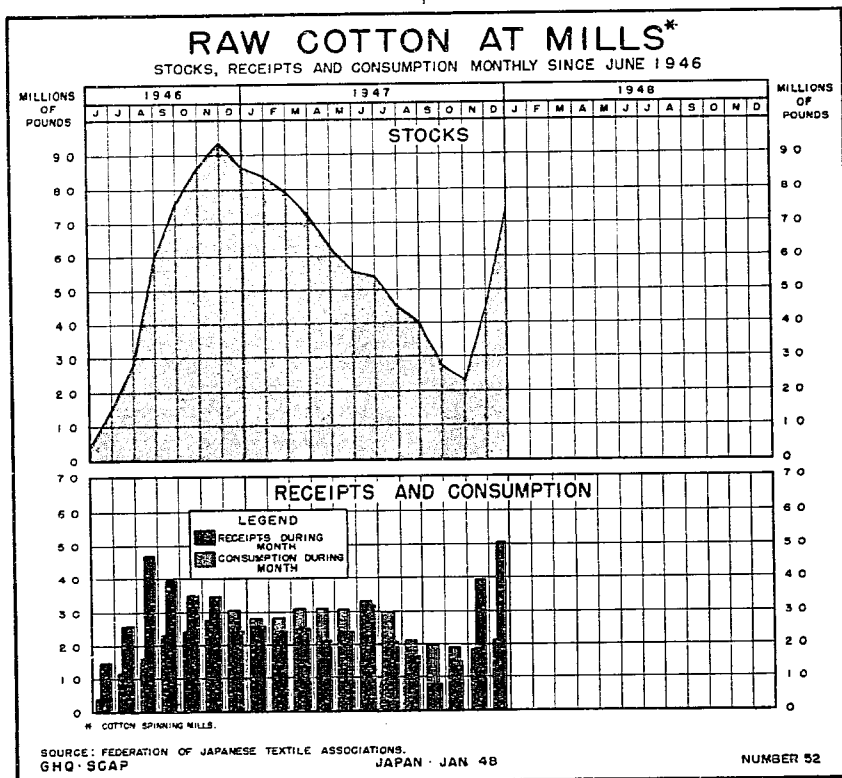
2. Production of pure cotton yarn and mixtures of silk yarn increased during December while rayon staple, rayon filament, wool and worsted yarns decreased.

### COTTON

#### Raw Cotton Supplies

3. Receipt of 225,015 bales of American cotton and waste procured under the CCC-2 program was recorded in December, of which 161,390 bales were in transit or storage and 63,625 bales had been released for consumption by 31 December. Raw cotton in storage included 34,847 bales procured under the CCC-1 program.

Indian cotton totaling 169,943 bales of 400 pounds each had been received through 31 December. Of this, 156,902 bales were in transit or storage and 13,041 had been released for processing by the spinners.





**COTTON SUPPLIES**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
<b>Raw cotton</b>					
Cotton spinners	44,273 <i>a/</i>	50,560	21,305	0	73,528
Other spinners	195	0	25	0	170
Warehouses	<u>45,015</u> <i>a/</i>	<u>85,375</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>51,561</u>	<u>78,829</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,483</b>	<b>135,935</b>	<b>21,330</b>	<b>51,561</b>	<b>152,527</b>
<b>Waste cotton</b>					
Cotton spinners	14,741	2,731 <i>b/</i>	135	542	16,795
Other spinners	637	6	26	1	616
Warehouses	<u>224</u> <i>a/</i>	<u>9,837</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,041</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,582</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>27,452</b>

*a/* Revised.

*b/* Including production.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

4. Production of pure cotton yarns increased approximately 2,500,000 pounds in December after five months of steady decreases during which output dropped from the postwar high of 29,004,000 pounds in June to 14,936,000 in November.

The mills reported that increased output resulted from the Government's relaxation of restrictions on power consumption for the cotton spinning and weaving industries to increase output for export and essential domestic industrial use. Continued low generation and delivery of electric power reduced spinners' potential production by approximately one third during December.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Pure	14,936	39,488	17,280	16,449	40,319
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	265	697	74	134	537

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

A shift to finer-count yarns from 22s to 25s was reported in order to supply the weavers with yarns needed for the manufacture of shirting-class fabrics for which there is active export demand.

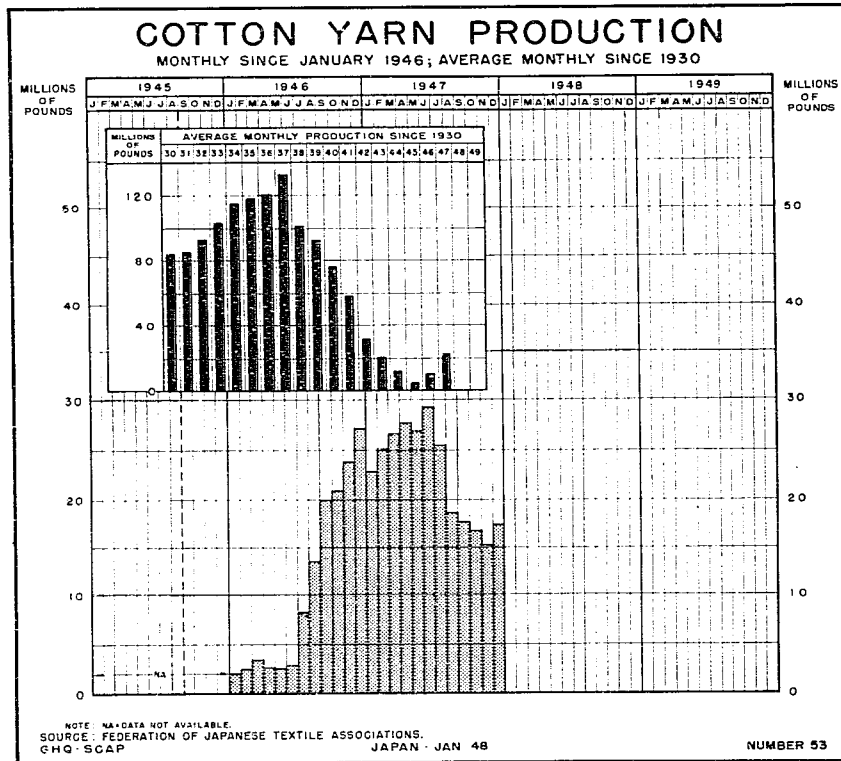
5. Receipts of yarn for export weaving declined during December but larger deliveries allocated to domestic use were reported after establishment of new ceiling prices.

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

	Put in Proc- ess November	Stocks 30 November	Receipts December	Put in Proc- ess December	Stocks 31 December
<b>Weavers</b>					
Pure	13,352	19,958 <sup>a/</sup>	12,153	13,169	18,942
Mixed	25	207	7	30	184
Waste	160	419	111	160	370
<b>Processors</b>					
Pure	3,579	3,197	2,490	2,745	2,942
Mixed	25	216	1	24	193

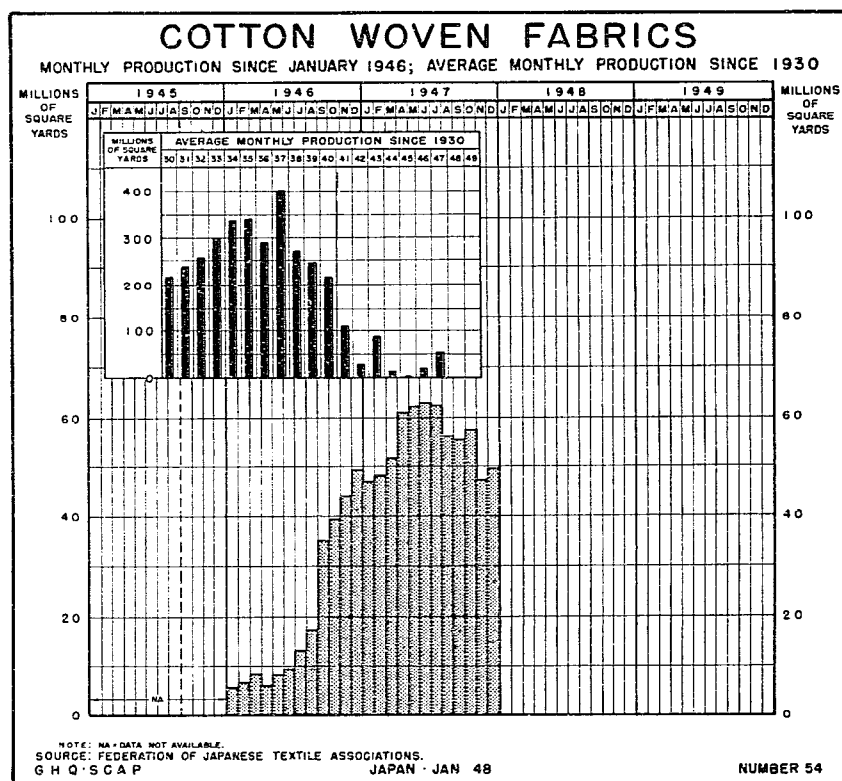
<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

6. Increases in December fabric output, aggregating approximately 2,000,000 square yards, were relatively small in view of relaxed power restrictions. Weavers reported that production was retarded by shifting looms to new fabric specifications for export.



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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	23,573	24,052
Independent cotton weavers	23,577	25,295
Other weavers	213	157
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	36,373 a/	38,562
Independent cotton weavers	61,637 a/	58,869
Other weavers	358 a/	379
Processors	46,678 a/	43,193

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

7. The majority of production gains were accounted for by the smaller independent weavers who are now included in the weaving

program for export. In the summer of 1947 approximately 500 independent weaving companies were operating 39,057 looms for export manufacture; at the end of December approximately 536 independents were devoting 46,196 looms to export goods.

Machinery

8. Increases in spindles and looms operating at the end of December conformed to the increased production trend.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Installed	2,956,176	3,003,644	140,838	141,443
Operable	2,849,521	2,867,098	135,866	136,418
Operating	1,499,856	1,770,621	79,378	80,584
Hours operated (thousands)	553,308	669,397	15,943	16,773

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Labor Forces

9. Mills reported that new labor recruiting programs were progressing satisfactorily, enabling manufacturers to operate additional machinery as cotton supplies are received.

The spinner-weavers reported 44,152 operatives at work in their spinning sections on 31 December. In the weaving department there were 23,534 workers, a gain of 2,353 for the month. The independent weavers listed 49,496 persons at work on 31 December, an increase of 107 for the month.

SILK

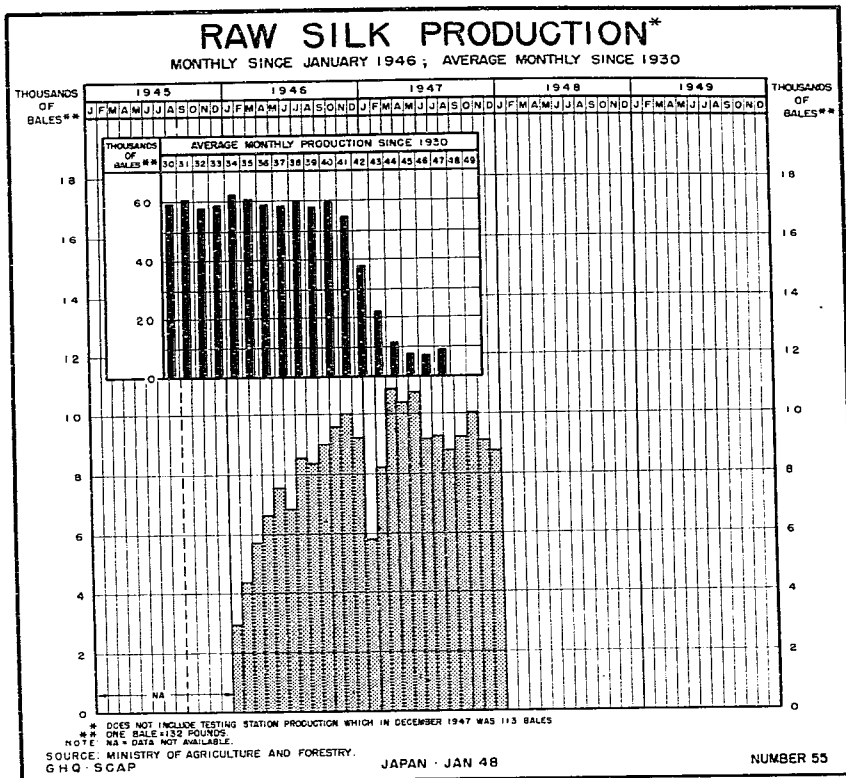
Raw Silk Production

10. December production of raw silk was the lowest since February due chiefly to the New Year holidays and electric power shortages. The Raw Silk Bureau reported that emphasis being placed on higher quality silk had influenced reelers to operate basins more slowly which favors the output of higher grades.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION  
(132-pound bales)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
13/15 denier	4,784	4,558
20/22 denier	3,989	3,534
Other deniers	<u>341</u>	<u>617</u>
Total	9,114	8,709
Feeling stations	115	113

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



A marked increase in the proportion of "other sizes" resulted from receipt of special orders for export. The production of odd deniers requires special selection of cocoons and special instruction of reeling basin operators, and is generally slower than reeling of standard sizes.

#### Silk Testing

11. Raw silk tested during December totaled 8,579 bales with average grades of AAA for 13/15 denier and A for 20/22 denier.

12. Four 10-bale lots of 13/15 denier raw silk tested established new highs for composite ratings at the Yokohama and Kobe Raw Silk Conditioning Houses. Three lots were rated at 96 percent and one lot at 95 percent.

#### Silk Stocks

13. The stock of exportable grades of silk held by distributing agencies increased more than 5,000 bales in December while reeling mills continued to reduce their untested stocks at mills and in commercial warehouses.

**SILK STOCKS**  
(132-pound bales)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Reelers</b>		
In mills	8,792 <sup>a/</sup>	8,086
In warehouses <sup>b/</sup>	16,566	10,997
<b>Distributing agencies</b>		
Exportable	105,847	110,857
Domestic	23,031	22,243
<b>Weavers</b>	14,784 <sup>a/</sup>	19,329
<b>Other manufacturers</b>	2,253 <sup>a/</sup>	2,204

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Untested or in transit.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.

Reeling Basins

14. Filatures reported 712 additional reeling basins in operation at the end of December, principally to take advantage of shorter hours during which electricity was available. The industry's rehabilitation continued with the addition of 117 operable basins. See chart on top of next page.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Licensed	296	296	46,983	26,944
Operable	282	282	44,026	44,143
Operating	276	278	39,183	39,895
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	8,129	7,981

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

Cocoon Supplies

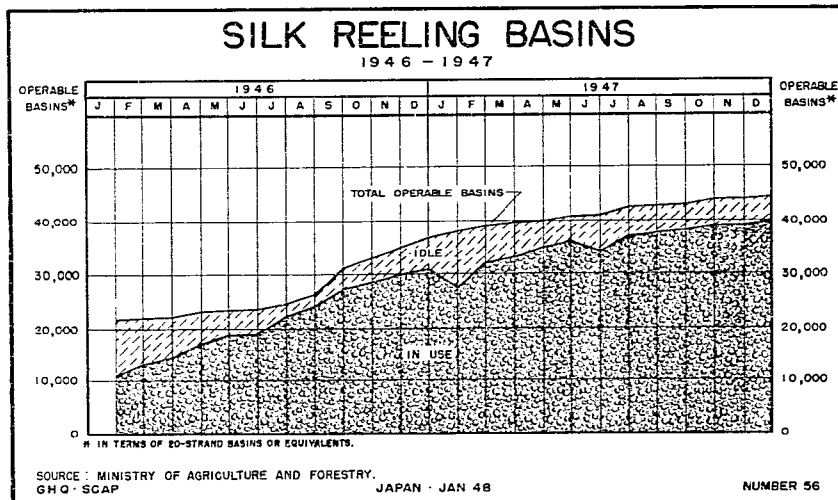
15. December receipts of new-crop cocoons dropped sharply as the movement of fall cocoons was practically completed. Stocks continued to decrease.

COCOON SUPPLIES  
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Reeling mills</b>		
Receipts	2,775	559
Put in process	9,923	9,479
Month-end stocks (new crop)	69,113	63,420
Month-end stocks (old crop)	29,543	26,316
Other stocks <sup>a/</sup>	9,758	8,875

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

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



#### Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

16. The production trend in the spun silk industry continued toward mixtures except for those suitable for the manufacture of fuji silk for export. This trend was due to the cessation of the manufacture of short-cut reeled fiber and spinners were conserving their remaining small supplies by mixing the fiber with rayon staple and other materials.

#### SPUN YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	52	207 <sup>a/</sup>	67	66	208
Silk noils	75	196	61	73	184
Cut staple	176	334	143	155	322
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Waste silk and rayon staple	33	147	47	27	167
Other mixtures	312	1,066	377	249	1,194

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

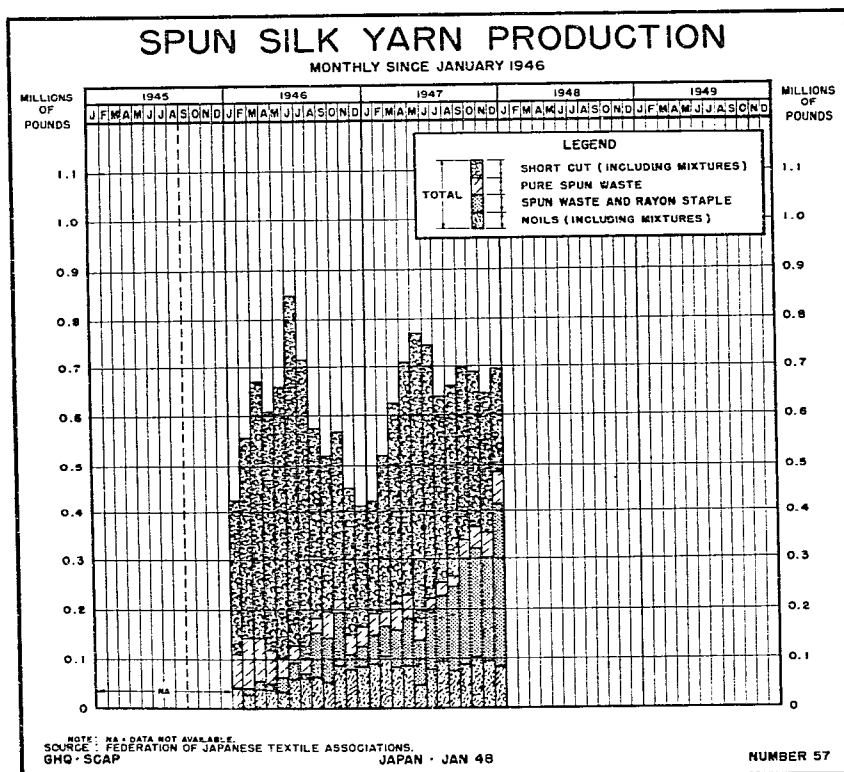
17. Weavers' yarn stocks showed a small increase during December as deliveries were made for export manufacture.

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

	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November	Receipts December	Put in Process December	Stocks 31 December
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	281 <sup>a/</sup>	671 <sup>a/</sup>	195	251	615
Silk noils	8	34 <sup>a/</sup>	19	14	39
Cut staple	35 <sup>a/</sup>	51 <sup>a/</sup>	8	9	50
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Waste silk and rayon staple	56	201	125	131	195
Other mixtures	91	348 <sup>a/</sup>	102	101	349

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Raw Materials

18. Stocks of principal raw materials showed small gains during December after the establishment of higher ceiling prices and with government emphasis on the export manufacturing program.



**RAW MATERIALS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
<b>Silk reelers</b>				
Unscoured waste	1,088	311 <u>a/</u>	422 <u>b/</u>	977
<b>Silk spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	937	219	169	987
Unscoured waste	1,014	189	133	1,070
Uncut lap	533	336	214	705
Cut staple	617	81	90	608
Noils	1,159	119	135	1,143
Other silk fiber (wild tassah)	435	24	19	440
<b>Other spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	2	1	1	2
Unscoured waste	642 <u>c/</u>	0	38	604
Uncut lap	781	78	171 <u>d/</u>	688
Cut staple	1,840	38	131 <u>d/</u>	1,747
Noils	0	0	0	0
Other silk fiber	0	0	0	0

- a/ Production.  
b/ Deliveries.  
c/ Revised.  
d/ Includes deliveries.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

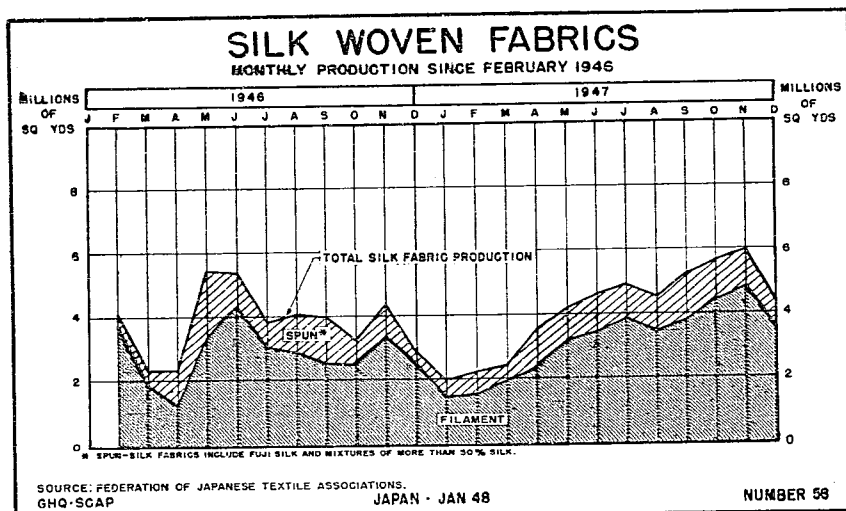
19. Production of silk fabrics dropped sharply in December as electric power deliveries for the smaller weavers were reduced.

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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Weavers		
Filament silk	4,800 <u>a/</u>	3,504
Spun silk (hand-spun silk cloth)	1,129 <u>a/</u>	828
Mixtures	313 <u>a/</u>	394
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	13,790 <u>a/</u>	13,032
Spun silk	3,572 <u>a/</u>	3,872
Mixtures	3,065 <u>a/</u>	3,167
Other manufacturers	12,682 <u>a/</u>	12,130

- a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



#### Machinery

20. Silk spindles include machinery owned and operated by cotton and wool spinners, temporarily diverted to silk yarns and mixtures due to shortages of other fibers.

#### MACHINERY

	<u>30 November a/</u>	<u>31 December</u>
<b>Spindles</b>		
<b>Silk</b>		
Installed	253,292	290,654
Operable	250,292	286,454
Operating	147,712	184,722
Spindle hours (thousands)	43.912	55,604
<b>Boils</b>		
Installed	19,212	19,734
Operable	19,212	19,104
Operating	7,818	11,751
Spindle hours (thousands)	3.725	3,020
<b>Looms</b>		
<b>Power</b>		
Installed	110,699	142,020
Operable	108,713	140,534
Operating	45,756	47,948
Loom hours (thousands)	5,470	9,296
<b>Hand</b>		
Installed	-	51,727
Operable	-	51,549
Operating	-	5,903
Loom hours (thousands)	-	373

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials

21. Pulp receipts decreased during December because of transportation difficulties, while receipts of coal and caustic soda increased slightly above November receipts.

FUEL AND RAW MATERIALS  
(metric tons)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Pulp	1,724 <sup>a/</sup>	1,579	1,948	1,355
Coal	11,339	22,525	24,023	9,841
Caustic soda	1,103	1,477	1,267	1,213
Sulfuric acid	2,715 <sup>a/</sup>	2,746	2,695	2,756
Carbon disulfide	341	680	620	401

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

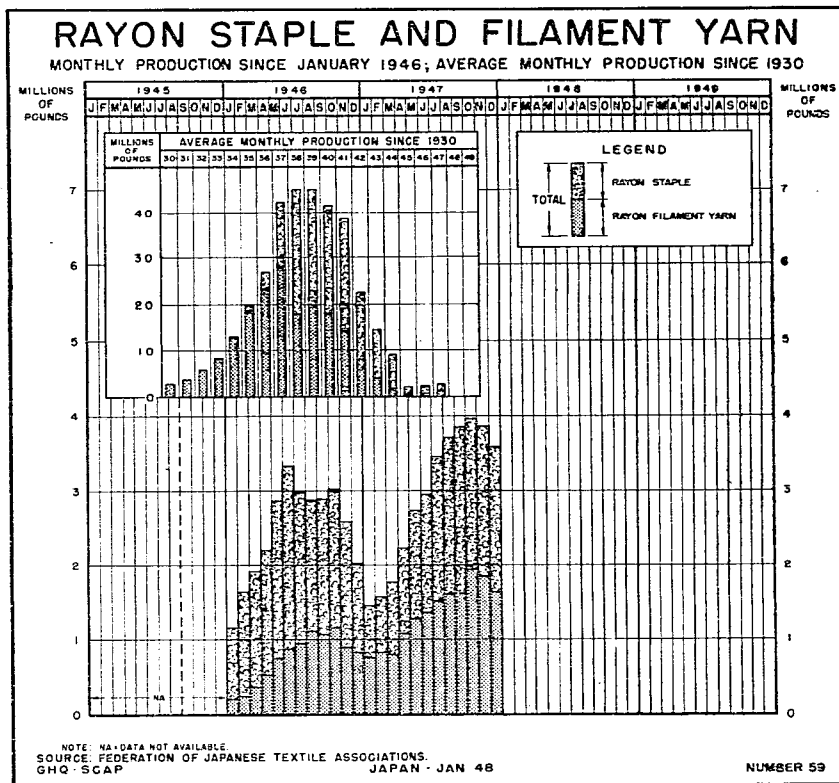
Rayon Production and Stocks

22. Reduced production of rayon staple and filament yarns during December resulted from the continued shortage of electric power. A small gain in output of pure and mixed spun rayon yarns was accomplished by the conversion of cotton and wool spindles to rayon spinning during periods of raw cotton and wool shortages. Note chart at top of opposite page.

YARN AND STAPLE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
Staple	2,010	3,844	1,945	1,456	4,333
Filement					
Viscose	1,745	2,108	1,554	1,493	2,169
Cuprammonium	90	122	90	97	115
<u>Spinners</u>					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,257	6,127	1,310	619	6,818
Mixed	36	190	55	11	234

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



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

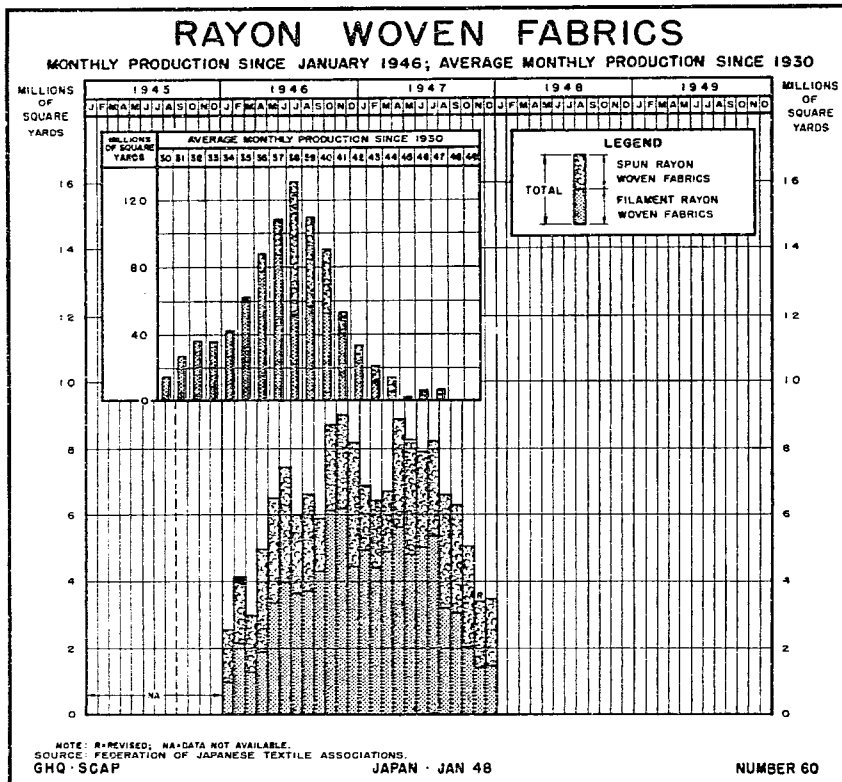
<u>Weavers</u>	Put in Stocks		Put in Process		Stocks
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Filament yarns	372	2,061 <sup>a/</sup>	389	398	2,052
Spun yarns					
Pure	492	3,017 <sup>a/</sup>	769	531	3,255
Mixed	98 <sup>a/</sup>	298 <sup>a/</sup>	55	77	276
<u>Other Manufacturers</u>					
Filament yarns	109	759	4	89	674
Spun yarns					
Pure	34 <sup>a/</sup>	187	4	27	164
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Fabric Production and Stocks

23. Small gains in production of filament and spun rayon fabrics were reported during December with more favorable supplies of electric current.



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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Filament rayon	1,400	1,462
Spun rayon	2,014 <sup>a/</sup>	2,029
<b>Weavers' month-end stocks</b>		
Filament rayon	19,210 <sup>a/</sup>	17,821
Spun rayon	19,217 <sup>a/</sup>	18,578
<b>Other manufacturers' month-end stocks</b>		
Filament rayon	8,039	8,004
Spun rayon	9,654 <sup>a/</sup>	9,669

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Machinery

24. The smaller number of rayon spindles in operation by rayon spinners during December resulted from electric power shortages. The larger number operated by other spinners resulted from temporary shifts from other fibers.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	<u>Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners a/</u>	
	<u>November</u>	<u>b/ December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>b/ December</u>
Installed	171,046	171,806	38,686	45,497
Operable	166,342	167,906	38,686	45,497
Operating	116,414	101,439	19,171	32,388
Hours operated (thousands)	-	36,485	-	9,272

a/ Including worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

POWER LOOMS  
31 December

	<u>Filament</u>	<u>Spun</u>
Installed	42,828	13,168
Operable	42,379	13,168
Operating	8,458	5,489
Hours operated (thousands)	1,084	768

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

25. The industry's inability to obtain substantial imports of raw wool continued in December.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>ember</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Process</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>31 De-</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>cember</u>
Woolen	1,548	1	175	8	1,366
Worsted	34 b/	364	5	0	393
Wool waste	8,488 b/	545	797	105	8,131
Camel and goat hair	1,137	0	78	0	1,059
Rayon staple	1,366 b/	427	410	0	1,383
Silk fiber	1,728	115	249	52	1,542
Cotton	195 b/	0	25	0	170
Others	5,344 b/	231	485	346	4,744

a/ Scoured weight.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

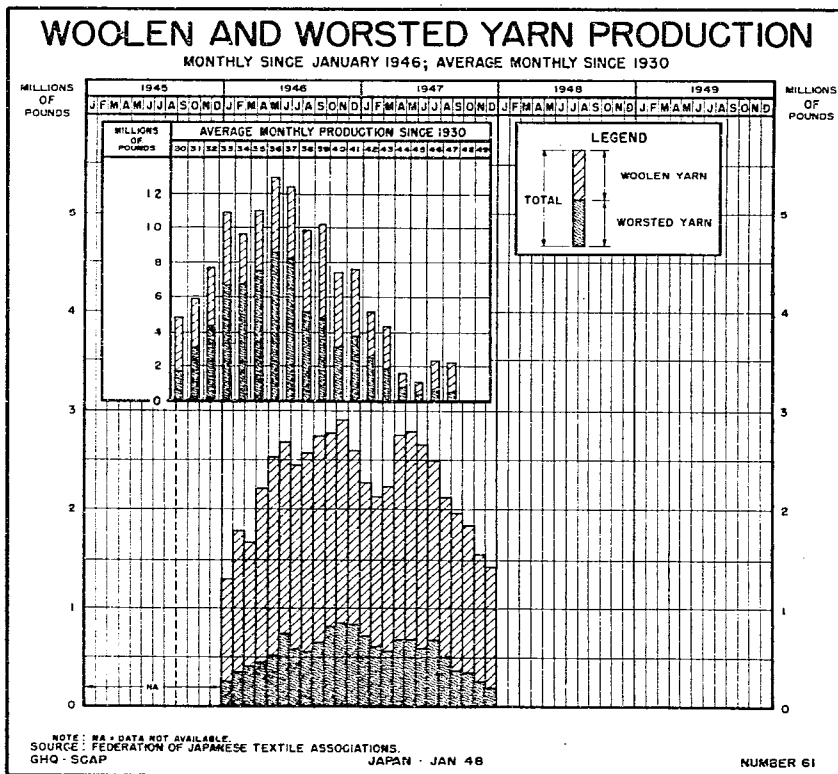
26. December output of woolen and worsted yarns continued to decrease as shortages of raw wool and electric power continued.

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

	Production November	Stocks 30 November	Production December	Deliveries December	Stocks 31 December
<b>Woolen</b>					
Pure	184	337	121	161	297
Mixed	1,114	3,076	1,142	1,075	3,143
<b>Worsted</b>					
Pure	131 <u>a/</u>	466 <u>a/</u>	79	29	516
Mixed	130	964	119	165	918

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



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

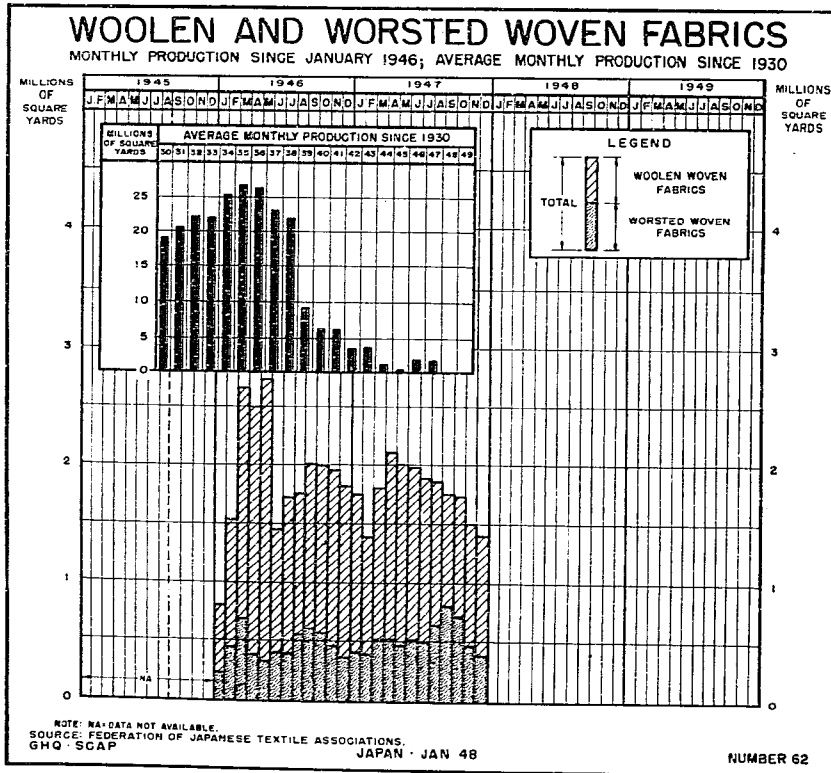
	Put in Process <u>November</u>	Stocks 30 No- <u>venber</u>	Receipts <u>December</u>	Put in Process <u>December</u>	Stocks 31 De- <u>ceaber</u>
<b>Woolen</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	475	599 <u>a/</u>	405	366	638
Independent weavers	662	1,805 <u>a/</u>	605 <u>b/</u>	652 <u>b/</u>	1,958
Other manufacturers	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Worsted</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	104	140	63	55	149
Independent weavers	195	452	294	215	531
Other manufacturers	123	321 <u>a/</u>	128	123	326

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

27. A net decrease in production of woolen and worsted fabric during December resulted from reduced output of yarns.





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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Woolen	614	616
Worsted	433	355
Blanketing	221	188
Upholstery	30	26
Felt <u>a/</u>	332	340
<b>Month-end weavers' stocks</b>		
Woolen	797	776
Worsted	554	521
Blanketing	171	138
Upholstery	88	84
Felt <u>a/</u>	503	488
<b>Month-end manufacturers' stocks</b>		
Woolen	6,136	5,534
Worsted	3,211	2,915
Blanketing	1,445	1,556
Upholstery	40 <u>b/</u>	33
Felt <u>a/</u>	128	141

a/ Thousands of pounds.  
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

28. Reduced operation of spinning and weaving machinery paralleled the lower production trend during December.

SPINNING MACHINERY a/

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Installed	480	476	413,066	372,215
Operable	460	457	367,023	328,537
Operating	346	338	72,340	48,543
Hours operated (thousands)	77	68	16,547	10,955

a/ Processing wool or wool mixtures.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Installed	11,759	11,870
Operable	11,510	11,645
Operating	3,816	3,580
Hours operated (thousands)	599	524

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

29. Receipts of Manila abaca increased considerably during December, facilitating expansion of production schedules for cordage products for essential industries.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks		Put in	
	30 November	Receipts December	Process December	Stocks 31 December
Flax	1,751 a/	986	1,161	1,576
Ramie	186	94	112	169
Jute (domestic)	369	39	110	298
Hemp				
Domestic	1,043 a/	359	481	921
Chinese	203	17	54	166
Manchurian	777 a/	133	127	783
American	247 a/	37	69	215
Korean	270 a/	17	25	262
Manila abaca	231 a/	1,210	200	1,241
Sisal	25 a/	10	18	17
Maolan b/	814 a/	683	615	882
Bamboo	178 a/	47	74	151
Lime tree bark	86	35	29	92
Wisteria bark	212	0	0	212
Others	1,531 a/	177	97	1,611

a/ Revised.

b/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

30. The 1947 crop of hemp was estimated at 2,237,000 pounds, raw fiber weight, flax approximately 87,000,000 pounds and ramie 2,060,000 pounds.

Rope and Cordage

31. Production of rope and cordage decreased during December due to continued electric power shortages.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	November	December	November	December
Rope	1,796 a/	1,444	1,521	1,569
Cord	57	49	22	15
Twine	420	340	615	673
Thread	199	187	418 a/	456

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Yarn Production

32. Decreases in production of all hard and bast yarns, except jute, were reported during December due to acute power shortages.

#### YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
<b>Flax</b>					
Pure	960	1,759	751	567	1,943
Mixtures	108	239 <u>a/</u>	131	64	306
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	30	59	30	43	46
Mixtures	101	118 <u>a/</u>	83	62	139
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	182	218	176	161	233
Mixtures	47	99	38	33	104
<b>Jute (domestic)</b>	54 <u>a/</u>	27 <u>a/</u>	65	56	34
<b>Others</b>	65 <u>a/</u>	6 <u>a/</u>	42	46	2

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Yarn Consumption and Stocks

33. Decreases in yarn put in process during December resulted in a slight accumulation of stocks of pure flax, hemp and jute.

#### YARN CONSUMPTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
<b>Weavers</b>					
<b>Flax</b>					
Pure	474	1,296 <u>a/</u>	541	447	1,390
Mixtures	188	464	62	149	377
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	7	38 <u>a/</u>	4	7	35
Mixtures	49	208 <u>a/</u>	17	46	179
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	55 <u>a/</u>	42 <u>a/</u>	41	36	47
Mixtures	10	15	6	8	13
<b>Jute (domestic)</b>	44	109	25	21	113
<b>Others</b>	2	0	2	2	0
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Hemp, pure	67	22	10	18	14

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

34. December output of fabric decreased to 1,370,000 square yards from 1,567,000 in November, reflecting decreases in yarn production and continued power shortages.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Linen					
Pure	543	2,362	536	265	2,633
Mixtures	671	2,331	558	341	2,538
Ramie					
Pure	24	135	16	19	132
Mixtures	167	638	153	109	682
Hemp					
Pure	28	327 <sup>a/</sup>	20	111	236
Mixtures	22	432	23	0	455
Jute (domestic)	49	46	22	41	27
Others	14	0 <sup>a/</sup>	2	2	0
Hose (thousands of pounds)	49	144	40	3	181

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Flax	58,168 <sup>a/</sup>	55,845	2,310	2,396
Ramie	12,105	15,337	573	550
Jute	744	1,346	17	24
Hemp	8,374	9,064	107	105
Others	656 <sup>a/</sup>	716	145 <sup>a/</sup>	99

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production

35. Raw materials for December were provided for throstle and reprocessed yarn industries through successful campaigns for the collection of rags and fabric wastes.

**YARN PRODUCTION**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Throstle-spun	424	477
Reprocessed	19	26
Others	0	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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

	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Throstle-spun		
Spinners	363	408
Weavers	379	371
Knitters	2	1
Other manufacturers	31	30
Reprocessed		
Spinners	37	36
Weavers	123 <sup>a/</sup>	114
Knitters	11	15
Other manufacturers	5	5

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spinning Machinery

36. An increased number of throstle spindles in operation during December resulted from increased yarn production.

**THROSTLE SPINDLES**

	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Installed	1,325,568	1,383,778
Operable	1,198,548	1,256,758
Operating	614,210	672,420

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

37. Production of throstle cloth increased during December as a result of additional yarn supplies.

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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Production		
Throstle	317 <sup>a/</sup>	324
Reprocessed	86 <sup>a/</sup>	61
Others	10 <sup>a/</sup>	13

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Month-end weavers' stocks		
Throstle	1,397 <sup>a/</sup>	1,499
Reprocessed	220 <sup>a/</sup>	203
Others	8	9
Month-end manufacturers' stocks		
Throstle	122	123
Reprocessed	476	439
Others	61	72

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### KNIT GOODS

##### Yarn Receipts and Stocks

38. Yarn receipts continued to decrease during December due to reduced allocations initiated previously by the Government.

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

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Pure cotton	545	187	275	457
Mixed cotton	24	1	6	19
Filament rayon	400	3	46	357
Spun rayon	44	4	20	28
Raw silk	89	11	11	89
Spun silk	81	12	25	68
Woolen	321	128	123	326
Others	13	5	2	16

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

##### Fabric Production

39. Production of cotton fabrics used in the manufacture of underwear for export continued to decline sharply in December. The 85-percent drop in output was due to reduced yarn allocations and electric power shortage.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
Cotton	609	821	148	476	493
Filament rayon	1	21	1	1	21
Spun rayon	25	107	20	25	102
Filament silk	3	17	3	5	15
Spun silk	8	13	9	7	15
Woolen	35	56	43	28	71
Others	3	6	2	2	6

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production

40. While cotton knit singlets still accounted for a large proportion of underwear production, output of this item continued to drop sharply. The manufacturers reported 220,536 dozen produced in December, compared with 275,312 dozen in November and 427,939 dozen in October.

The electricity shortage curtailed production of all other garment items.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of dozens)

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
Underwear	310	434 a/	272	332	384
Outerwear	11	64	9	16	57
Gloves	82	488	79	92	475
Hosiery	106	1,348	71	114	1,305

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

41. Stocks of knit fabrics held by garment manufacturers declined during December as garment production continued at a rate exceeding the availability of new supplies.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Cotton	227	466	548	145
Filament rayon	7	0	0	7
Spun rayon	30	14	30	14
Filament silk	6	6	7	5
Spun silk	18	11	13	16
Woolen	52	47	51	48
Others	0	2	2	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

42. Manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery put 766 knitting machines into operation during December after a month's idleness.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	96	81
Circular	12,306	12,306	4,164	3,638
Flat	11,833	11,913	3,149	3,010
Glove (flat)	17,928	18,005	3,166	3,278

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 December</u>
Hosiery				
Circular	10,002	10,196	2,821	2,571
Full-fash- ioned	1,912	1,855	0	766
Sewing machines				
Foot	207	218	32	19
Power	10,160	10,163	4,902	5,021

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Supplies

43. Consumption of fabric during December exceeded receipts as manufacturers attempted to maintain production schedules. A net decrease in stocks resulted from smaller deliveries.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc- ess</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Cotton	6,986	223	722	6,477
Rayon (filament)	1,932	306	376	1,862
Spun rayon	2,983	116	530	2,569
Silk (filament)	1,880	86	340	1,626
Hard and bast	710	281	206	785
Woolen	802	33	291	544
Worsted	664	14	386	292
Reprocessed	249	32	63	218

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production

44. Production gains reported in December were partially due to a slightly improved electric supply resulting from the installation of diesel generators. Japanese ready-made clothing production was resumed after receipt of required materials while output of official uniforms ceased in the absence of orders from government bureaus.

PRODUCTION AND MILLS' STOCKS  
(thousands)

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No- vember</u>	<u>Produc- tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv- eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De- cember</u>
Japanese ready-made clothing	0	120	411	0	531
Western-style ready- made clothing					
Children's	334	2,095	292	2	2,385
Women's	6	196	12	0	208
Men's	126	1,101	100	2	1,199



	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>venber</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
School uniforms					
Elementary	282	1,895	452	4	2,343
Secondary	30	199	72	29	242
Work clothing	146	1,777	211	98	1,890
Official uniforms	2	14	0	0	14
Underwear	224	1,389	135	0	1,524
Tabi (pair)	1,690	10,075	2,365	331	12,109
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	1	6	4	2	8
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	4	37	4	0	41
Mosquito nets	23	218	19	0	237
Hats and caps	11	0	70	70	0
All others	351	704	130	11	823

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Machinery

45. A relatively small percentage of available machinery was used during December while repairs of machinery were being made in anticipation of larger domestic and export manufacturing programs.

#### CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
			<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Operable	4,996	5,006	41,347	42,832	117,877	119,798
Operating	3,030	2,964	27,071	27,324	80,448	81,672
Hours oper- ated (thousands)	439	438	4,229	4,113	10,615	10,796

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### SUNDRY GOODS

##### Yarn Supplies

46. Receipts of yarn continued to decrease during December except for quantities allocated for sewing thread.

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

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Pure cotton	2,653	2,302	2,470	2,485
Mixed cotton	192	0	18	174
Raw silk	209	16	22	203
Spun silk	2	0	0	2
Filament rayon	359	0	42	317
Spun rayon	143	0	7	136

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle	31	0	1	30
Manila abaca	25	23	32	16
Hemp	7	5	8	4
Others	19	0	0	19

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Sundry Goods Production

47. A continued increase in production of cotton fish netting during December was due to manufacturers' utilization of manually operated machines to offset the electric power shortage. Although total production of sewing thread declined, output of cotton machine sewing thread increased for export. Cotton rope for industrial use increased 13,000 pounds.

SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>
<b>Fish netting</b>					
<b>Cotton</b>					
Net	1,080	2,020	1,139	1,165	1,994
Twine	219	766	194	236	724
Manila abaca	51 <sup>a/</sup>	3 <sup>a/</sup>	48	46	5
Hemp	12	5	11	12	4
Silk	7	32	6	6	32
<b>Sewing thread</b>					
Pure cotton	751	4,971	735	365	5,341
Mixed cotton	6	12	1	8	5
Silk	45	810 <sup>a/</sup>	40	24	826
Rayon	8	54	4	0	58
<b>Others</b>					
Braid	25	256	13	0	269
Fringe	6	12	3	0	15
Tape, ribbons, etc.	80	534	41	0	575
Twine and net	4	37	3	4	36
Cotton rope	16	24	29	30	23
Lace	9	104	4	0	108

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Fabrics Processed

48. Increases were reported in fabrics processed during December for domestic distribution. Cotton goods finished for export continued to decline as many mills completed their allocations against orders received.

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

	Processed	In Mills	Processed	Returned	In Mills
	November	30 November	December	to Client	31 December
Cotton	23,692	19,545	20,817	22,151	18,211
Woolen	1,095	4,622 a/	1,237	1,531	4,328
Worsted	616	1,576	744	612	1,708
Filament silk	4,413	6,456 a/	4,215	4,033	6,638
Spun silk	726	2,313	665	689	2,289
Filament rayon	2,379	4,538	2,556	2,462	4,632
Spun rayon	903	4,119 a/	1,145	858	4,406
Hard and bast	840	2,279 a/	895	885	2,289
Wool felt b/	41	123	36	23	136
Knit fabrics b/	9	0	7	7	0
Others	281	294	270	250	314

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

49. The industry reported that export orders for dyeing and finishing of cotton goods totaled approximately 163,000,000 yards during 1947, representing the bulk of the 174,000,000 yards processed.

Fabric Processing

50. The Textile Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been instructed to conserve supplies of dyes and finishing chemicals for export purposes only. Goods for domestic use may be dyed or finished upon approval of an application which specifies the type of work to be done and lists the material to be used, with evidence that the materials are unsuitable for export and are available.

**FABRIC PROCESSING**  
(thousands of square yards)

	Bleached	Dyed	Printed	Others
Cotton	6,381	7,256	2,441	4,739
Woolen	0	1,237	0	0
Worsted	0	744	0	0
Filament silk	2,721	412	0	1,082
Spun silk	279	71	0	314
Filament rayon	1,623	450	194	289
Spun rayon	7	791	34	313
Hard and bast	161	636	0	98
Wool felt a/	0	36	0	0
Knit fabrics a/	0	7	0	0
Others	0	139	15	116

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics Receipts and Stocks

51. Receipts of gray fabrics during December decreased 1,002,000 square yards from 31,185,000 square yards in November. Increases were reported in stocks of woolen, spun rayon, hard and bast, spun silk and knit goods.

GRAY FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>
Cotton	20,148 a/	18,846	20,489	18,505
Woolen	2,176	1,192	1,150	2,218
Worsted	1,012	435	499	948
Filament silk	1,704	3,592	4,221	1,075
Spun silk	329 a/	787	614	502
Filament rayon	1,569	2,554	2,614	1,509
Spun rayon	2,652 a/	1,482	1,340	2,694
Hard and bast	1,537 a/	1,002	985	1,554
Wool felt b/	5	43	45	5
Knit fabrics b/	4	10	7	7
Others	116	240	255	101

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

52. The increased number of dyeing and finishing machines operating in December reflected the increased orders for processing.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>30 November</u>		<u>31 December</u>	
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>
Boilers	0	301	0	312
Tenters	0	277	0	292
Driers	66	423	68	431
Printers	0	24	0	34
Napping machines	154	87	152	94

a/ Includes cotton, rayon, silk.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

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MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of registered commercial vehicles decreased less than one percent from the year's peak of 145,227 in November to 144,302 in December. The number of buses and standard-size trucks registered decreased approximately two percent while the number of small motor trucks and cycles increased approximately 2.5 percent from 42,578 in November to 43,646 in December.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY  
December

	<u>Buses</u>	<u>Standard- size Trucks</u>	<u>Small-size Trucks and Cycles</u>
Operable	7,940	58,406	29,942
Deadlined	<u>3,574</u>	<u>30,736</u>	<u>13,704</u>
Total	11,514	89,142	43,646

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. The operating ratio for all commercial vehicles decreased from 67.7 percent in November to 66.7 percent in December.

3. The grand total of all motor vehicles registered was 184,856 in December. In addition to commercial vehicles this figure includes 20,605 standard- and 9,170 small-size passenger cars and 9,181 standard- and 1,598 small-size special vehicles.

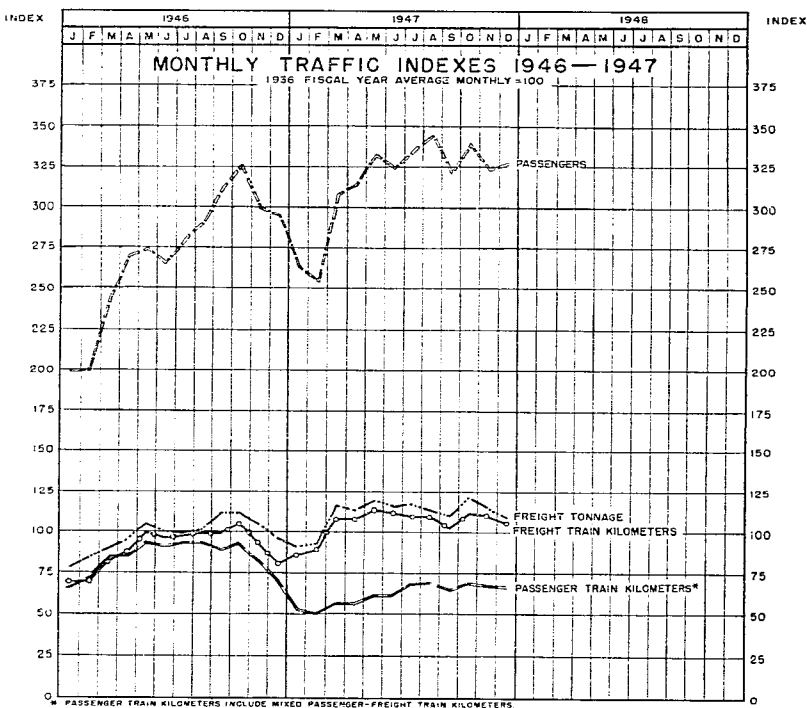
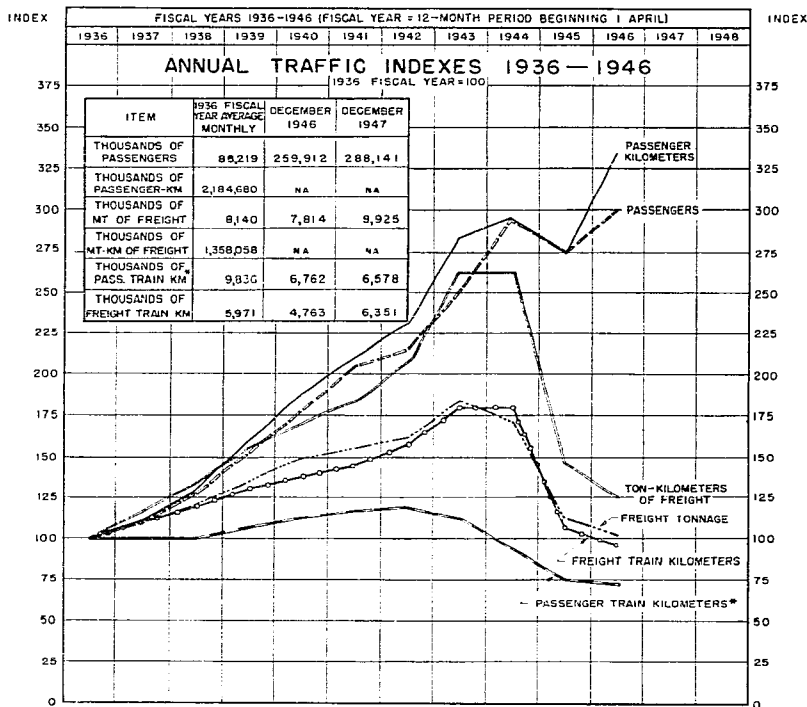
RAIL TRANSPORTATION

4. A total of 238,140,704 passengers were carried on the government railways during December, an increase of 28,229,033 persons or almost 11 percent over December 1946.

5. There was an over-all decrease of approximately 2.4 percent in the number of train kilometers operated from a total of 13,243,300 in November to 12,922,500 in December. Compared with December 1946 there was an increase of approximately 33 percent in the number of freight train kilometers operated.

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1947

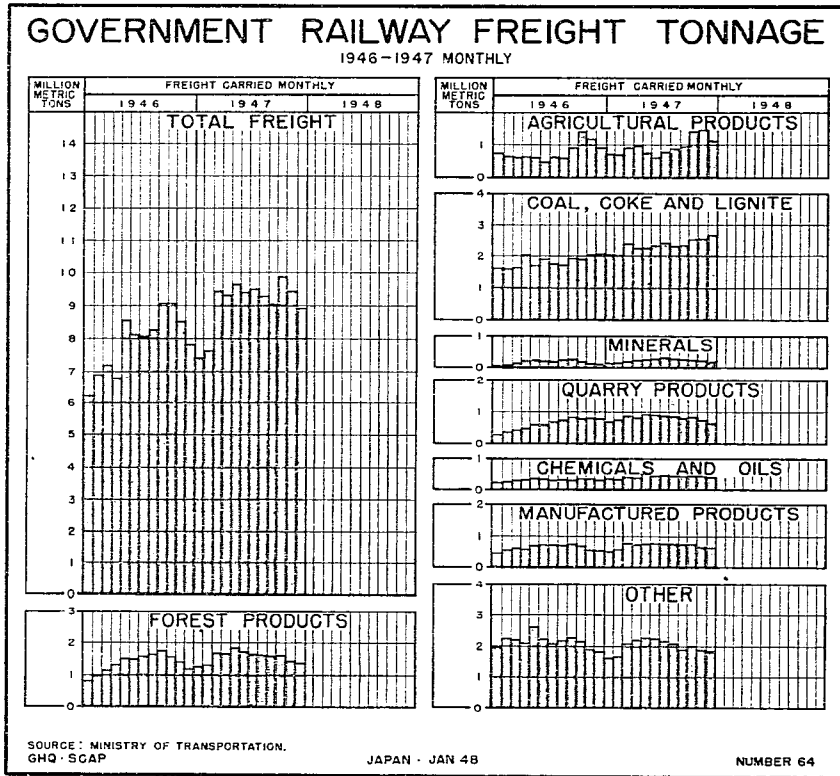


NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT = METRIC TONS, KM = KILOMETERS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 63

6. Average daily freight tonnage decreased approximately five percent from 303,600 metric tons in November to 287,900 in December but remained 12.5 percent greater than in December 1946.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

Coastal Shipping

7. Coastal trade in steel ships over 100 gross tons decreased 9.5 percent during December. The greatest factor in the decrease was a drop of 51 percent in provisions freighted; note chart on the next page.

COASTAL CARGO CARRIED  
(freighted tons)

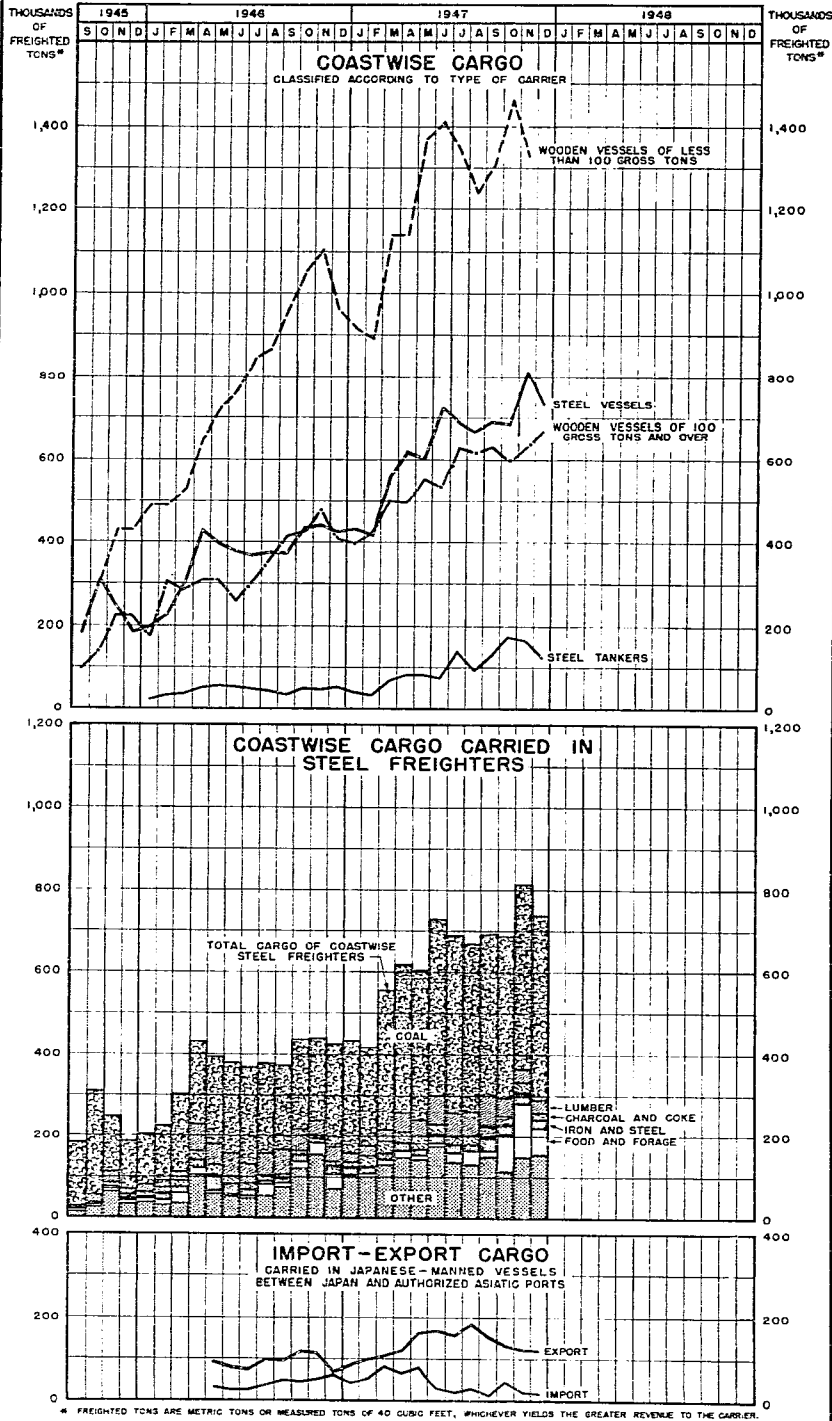
<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	813,431	735,868
Wooden vessels		
Over 100 gross tons	630,591	669,254
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,329,474</u>	-
Total	2,773,496	-

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.



# WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.  
GHO-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 65

### Foreign Shipping

8. The amount of cargo imported from authorized Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned vessels in December was approximately 34 percent less than November's total and 75.8 percent less than the total for December 1946. The large drop for the year is attributed largely to decreases in the amount of salt imported from Formosa and the amount of phosphate imported from Angaur.

#### FOREIGN SHIPPING <sup>a/</sup> December (freighted tons)

<u>Export</u>	<u>November 1947</u>	<u>December 1947</u>
To Korea	102,221	96,606
To China	11,844	19,230
Other	<u>8,836</u>	<u>5,203</u>
Total	122,901	121,039
<u>Import</u>		
From Korea	2,991	1,280
From China	3,727	120
Other	<u>16,592</u>	<u>14,039</u>
Total	23,310	15,439

<sup>a/</sup> Steel ships.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

### ELECTRIC POWER

#### Generation

9. Total electric power generated in December was 2,187,211,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 61,633,000 kilowatt hours or approximately three percent above November's revised total. Hydroelectric generation accounted for 1,993,781,000 kilowatt hours and steam generation for the remaining 193,430,000 kilowatt hours.

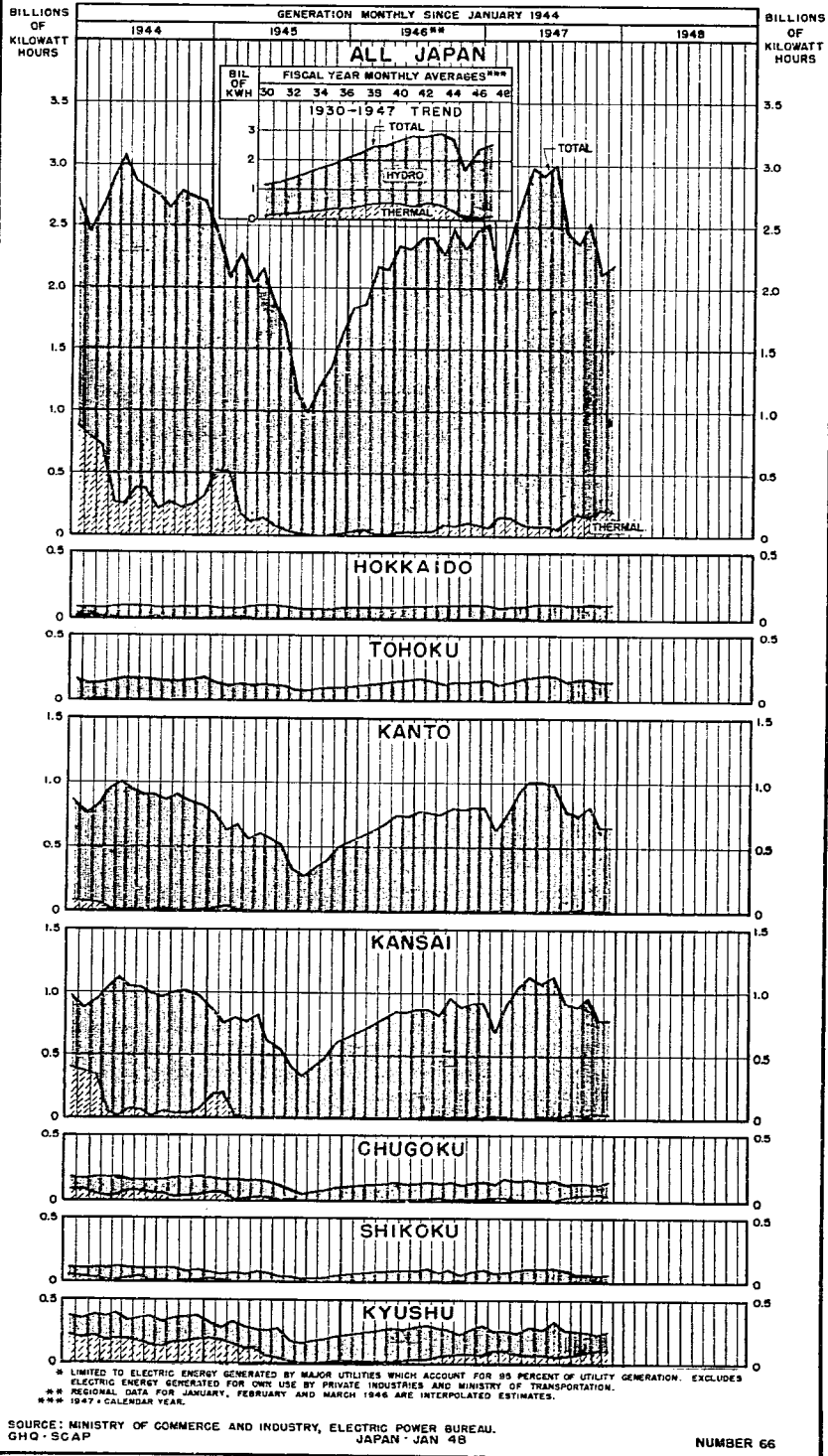
Hydroelectric generation in December was 4.2 percent greater than in November but 32.3 percent below the year's peak in July. Steam generation decreased 8.8 percent during the month, as shown in the chart on the next page.

10. In December suspension of operations at 16 hydroelectric generating plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company resulted in a loss in generating capacity of 175,950 kilowatts. Seven of the plants attributed their difficulties to flood damage; the rest blamed neglected maintenance, land and rock slides and similar causes. Operations in half of the plants were only partially suspended.

11. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydro plants in December was 13 percent below the average for the month during the last 10 years.

# ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

## MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES\*



AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO NATURAL-FLOW-TYPE POWER PLANTS a/

	December <u>Average</u>	Ten-year December <u>Average</u>	Percent Average December <u>Flow</u>
Hokkaido	77	78	99
Tohoku	105	103	102
Kanto	750	867	87
Kansai	830	947	88
Chugoku	93	125	74
Shikoku	58	69	84
Kyushu	<u>107</u>	<u>142</u>	75
All Japan	2,020	2,331	87

a/ Owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, which produces 80 percent of the electric power generated by all major public utilities, received approximately 75 percent of its total coal allocation for the month.

Consumption

13. Electric power consumption in November, charted on the following two pages, decreased 194,000,000 kilowatt hours from October's revised total to 1,596,000,000 kilowatt hours. Apparent loss in generated power amounted to 530,000,000 kilowatt hours.

14. Residential consumption including some small shops with a demand of six kilowatts and under for lighting purposes decreased 73,000,000 kilowatt hours to 375,000,000 kilowatt hours in November.

15. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of 500 kilowatts accounted for 303,000,000 kilowatt hours in November, a decrease of 111,000,000 kilowatt hours from their October consumption.

Plant Construction

16. On 26 December the newly completed 5,500-kilowatt Kuro-nagi No. 2 hydroelectric power plant in Toyama Prefecture was placed in operation.

GAS INDUSTRY

Production

17. The utility gas industry manufactured 51,664,489 cubic meters of gas during December, 45.2 percent of operating capacity. The industry purchased 367,129 cubic meters of manufactured gas from other industries and distributed 1,020,904 cubic meters of natural gas. See chart on page 186.

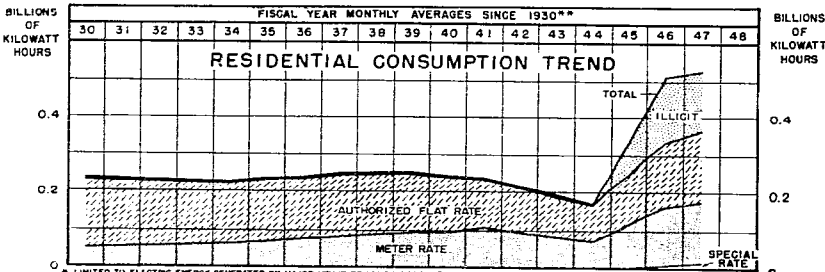
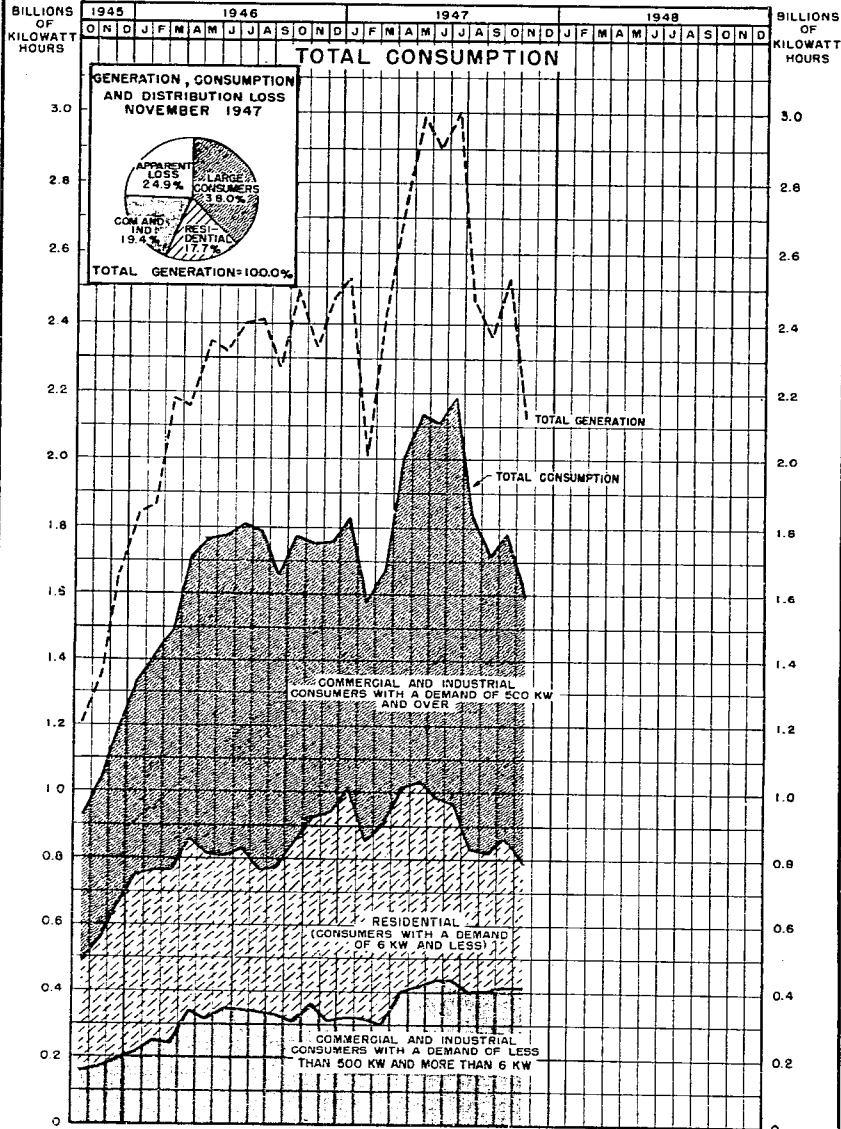
Consumption

18. The amount of gas consumed increased 13.7 percent from 40,950,568 cubic meters in November to 46,570,230 cubic meters in December.

19. The gas industry consumed 911,764 cubic meters of coal gas in December for operating plant equipment and 7,446,439 cubic

# 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.

\*\* 1947-12-MONTH PERIOD ENDS 30 NOVEMBER 1947.

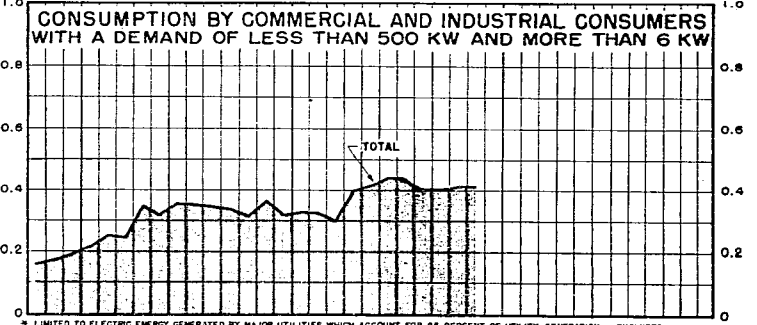
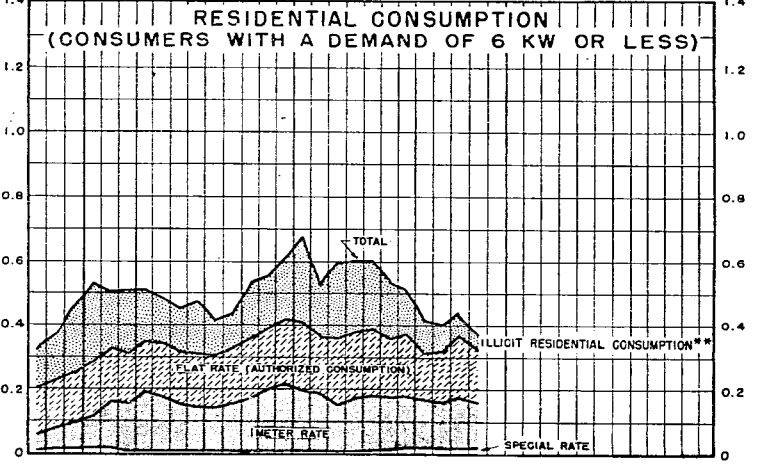
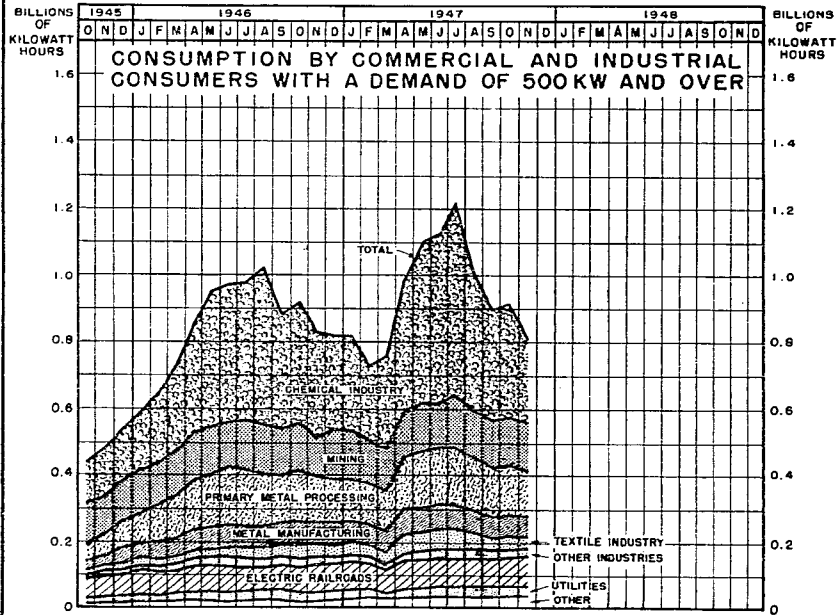
NOTE: 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1945 AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION DATA ARE INTERPOLATED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 67A

# ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION\*

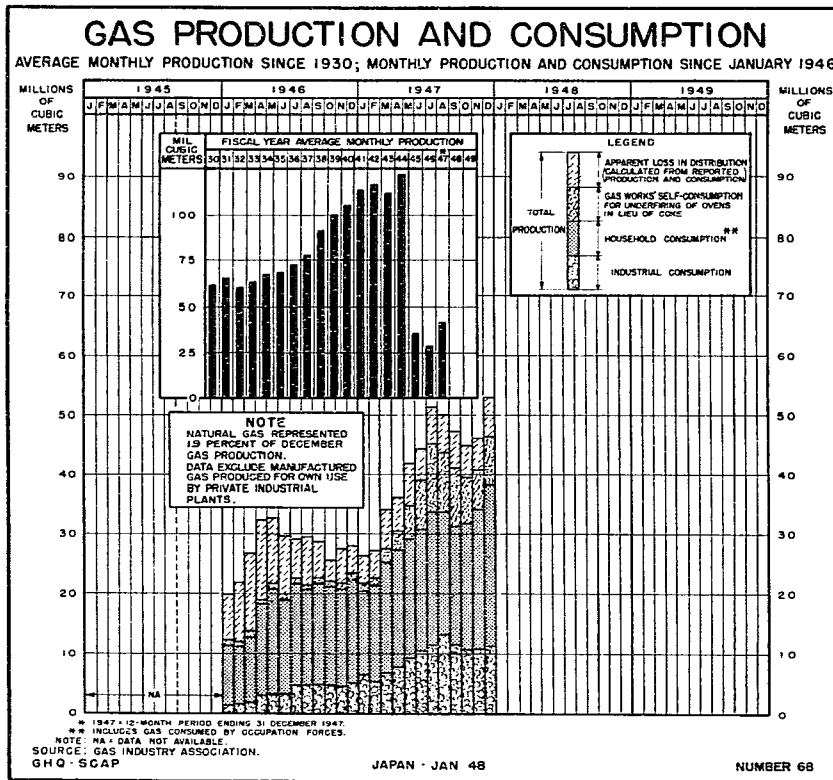
PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



\* 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.  
 \*\* CALCULATED ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 67B



meters for underfiring of ovens in order to keep to a minimum the self-consumption of coke and thereby increase the availability of coke to other industries.

20. The apparent loss in distribution leakage and unaccountable gas amounted to 6,482,292 cubic meters or 12.2 percent of the gas available.

#### SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF GAS (cubic meters)

	November a/	Percent	December	Percent
Manufactured for sale	45,133,605	97.7	51,664,439	97.4
Manufactured as by-product	377,391	0.8	367,129	0.7
Natural gas	<u>696,718</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1,020,904</u>	<u>1.9</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,207,714</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,052,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Industrial uses	10,811,082	23.4	11,469,627	21.7
Household and Occupation	23,251,408	50.3	26,842,400	50.6
Gas works	699,480	1.5	811,764	1.5
Underfiring	6,133,593	13.4	7,446,439	14.0
Apparent loss	<u>5,257,146</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>6,482,292</u>	<u>12.2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,207,714</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,052,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>

a/ Revised.

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

By-products

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

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE	
December	
(metric tons)	
Coke	52,794
Crude coal tar	825
Refined coal tar	122
Pitch	766
Crude anthracene	35
Ammonium sulfate	253
90 percent motor benzol	47
Pure benzol	31
Pure toluol	1
Creosote oil	139
Solvent naphtha	6
Pure naphthalene	1
Xylol	3

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

Coal Allocation and Delivery

22. The coal allocation for the gas industry for December was 148,192 metric tons, 40,000 metric tons of which were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product and 13,192 metric tons for emergency reserve stockpiles. Slightly over 64.5 percent of the total amount of coal allocated, 95,619 metric tons, was actually delivered. Actual consumption during the month amounted to 102,744 metric tons.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS	
December	
(metric tons)	
Allocation	148,192
Stock on hand 30 November	34,213 <u>a/</u>
Deliveries	95,619
Consumption	102,744
Stock on hand 31 December	27,088

a/ Revised.

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





SECTION 7  
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration . . . . .	1
Wire . . . . .	4
Radio. . . . .	9
Postal Services. . . . .	31
Construction and Rehabilitation. . . . .	41
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply . . . . .	50
Personnel. . . . .	57
Financial Operations . . . . .	69
Research and Development . . . . .	72

ADMINISTRATION

1. On 8 January the Ministry of Communications issued an ordinance amending the Regulations for Private Radio Receiver Sets. The ordinance provides that, effective 1 February, all persons who intend to own a radio receiver must obtain a license from the Ministry of Communications. Before the license is issued the listener must submit a statement that the radio receiver meets new minimum performance standards established by the Ministry of Communications. The purpose of the new standards is to assure the public sufficient sensitivity and selectivity of receivers to provide reliable reception and, indirectly, to increase broadcast coverage. The ordinance does not apply to sets already in operation.

2. A preliminary draft of a new Radio Broadcast Law for Japan was prepared by the Ministry of Communications' Temporary Legal Committee during the month. The proposed law provides for private ownership and operation of broadcasting facilities as well as public ownership and operation.

Regulatory powers for the public interest, convenience and necessity would be exercised by an autonomous governmental agency, the Japan Broadcasting Commission. Another separate entity, a public broadcasting corporation, would acquire, manage and operate all broadcasting facilities now owned by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

3. There was an increase in the percentage of competitive contracts awarded by the Ministry of Communications in the quarter ending 30 September 1947.

In the first quarter less than one percent of the value of the telecommunications contracts over ¥ 150,000 represented bids selected through competitive procedures. In the second quarter the ratio in the same category was approximately 24.3 percent.

Restricted competitive building and repair contracts

over ¥ 150,000 represented approximately 55.6 percent of the total value in the second quarter. In the first quarter such contracts represented approximately 23 percent.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACTS  
(yen)

	<u>April-June</u>	<u>July-September</u>
Telecommunications contracts over ¥ 150,000		
General competitive contracts	230,000	6,902,338
Restricted competitive contracts	925,250	0
Private contracts	<u>100,867,752</u>	<u>21,545,661</u>
Total	102,023,002	28,447,999
Building and repair contracts over ¥ 150,000		
General competitive contracts	0	0
Restricted competitive contracts	2,487,958	84,090,567
Private contracts	<u>8,426,978</u>	<u>67,156,043</u>
Total	10,914,936	151,246,610
Purchase contracts over ¥ 70,000		
General competitive contracts	0	0
Restricted competitive contracts	3,386,998	4,850,935
Private contracts	<u>766,253,483</u>	<u>968,311,140</u>
Total	769,640,481	973,162,075
Mail transportation contracts (for current fiscal year)		
Additional contracts awarded		
July-September		2,900,000
Contracts previously awarded		<u>151,400,000</u>
Total		154,300,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

WIRE

4. There was a net increase of 15,259 telephones in service in December. The average number of telephones per 100 people is now 1.47.

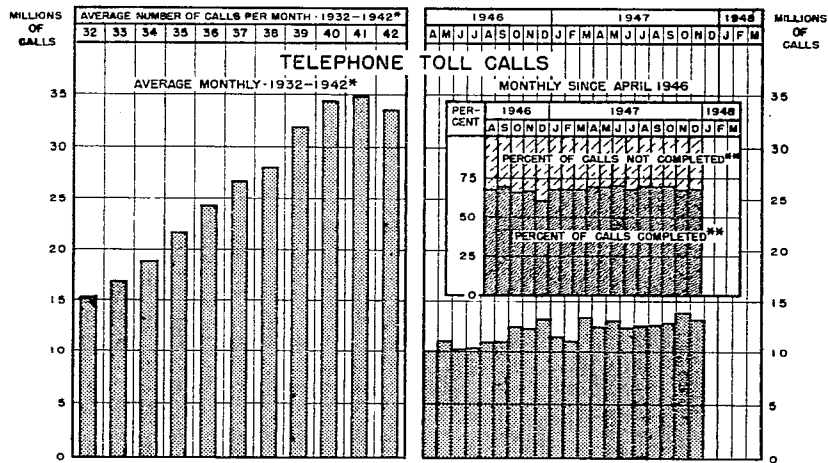
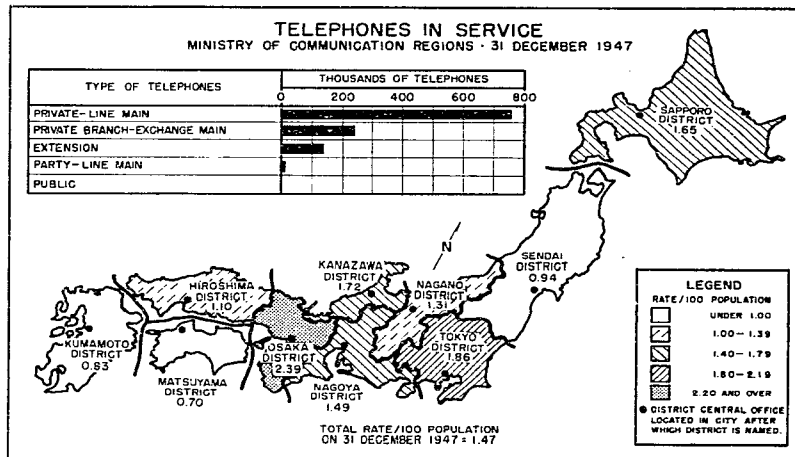
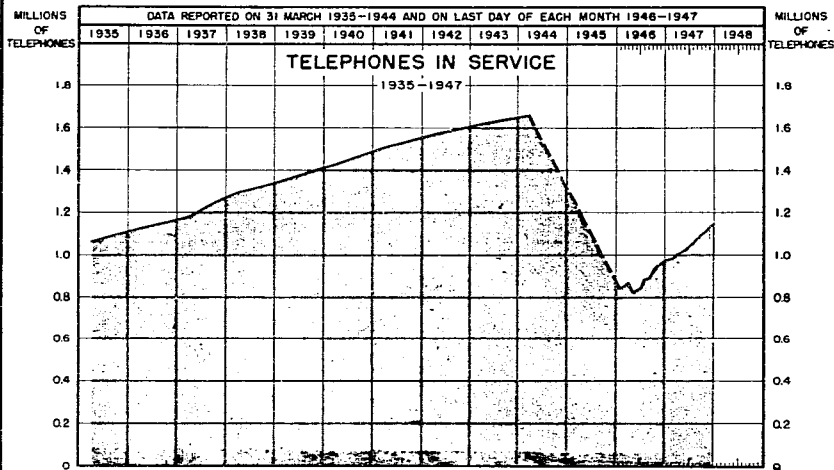
Fifty-five new public telephone booths were opened in Tokyo.

5. In November 13,200,219 domestic toll calls were handled. This total is approximately five percent below the postwar peak reached in October. Note chart on the following page.

6. A new toll circuit control office began operations at the Tokyo wire center in January. All cases of circuit trouble on toll circuits radiating from Tokyo are now immediately reported to this central office, which takes control of the circuit, directs tests to locate and clear the trouble and turns the circuit back to traffic when it is again serviceable. Heretofore terminal repeater stations did this work.

The new office was also given jurisdiction over troubles on leased telegraph circuits.

# TELEPHONE SERVICE



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 69



### JAPANESE RADIO STATIONS

	<u>28 November</u>	<u>27 December</u>	<u>13 January</u>
Aeronautical	12	13	14
Broadcast stations			
Central	9	9	9
Regional	37	37	37
Local	53	52	52
Relay	32	32	32
Coastal	18	18	18
Domestic	114	114	114
Domestic (VHF)	40	40	40
Demobilization	12	12	12
Fishery	46	46	46
International	8	8	8
Lighthouse	24	25	26
Meteorological	32	32	32
Police	68	68	68
Private	7	7	7
Railroad	47	47	47
Special			
Marine broadcast	2	2	2
Radio-wave monitoring	14	14	14
Radio-wave investigating	24	24	24
Seismic research	2	2	2
Standard frequency	1	1	1
Antarctic whaling	2	2	2
Temporary experi- mental	12	17	10
Inactive police (emergency)	31	29	4
Vessels			
Fishing	-	1,336	1,336
Cargo	-	449	449
Demobilization	-	81	81
Other	-	<u>134</u>	<u>134</u>
Total	-	2,651	2,621

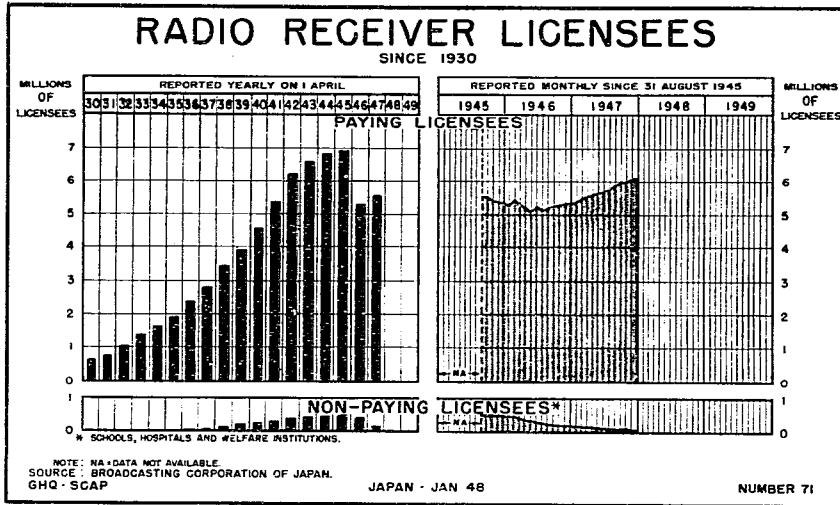
SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

12. In December the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan discontinued the Atami and Ube rebroadcasting stations which had served as outlets for BCJ's Network No. 1. Improved signal strength of larger nearby stations made the Atami and Ube stations no longer necessary.

13. BCJ also reported the installation of a new 10-kilowatt transmitter at the Hiroshima station of Network No. 2.

14. The first Broadcasting Corporation of Japan Yearbook since 1942 was published late in 1947. The book covers operations from 1943 to 1947.

15. A net increase of 29,793 radio receiver licensees was reported by BCJ for December. The acute shortage of power throughout Japan is believed responsible for the slackening in the rate of increase in radio listeners. The December increase was the smallest since May 1947.



#### International

16. Rates were established on 20 December for prepaid Chinese Government messages sent from Japan to China. Previously such messages were sent collect from Japan.

17. On 1 January the Ministry of Communications started rendering monthly rather than semimonthly statements and cash settlements of accounts for traffic handled on the Osaka-Colombo circuit.

18. An optional deposit plan was established on 22 January under which cash deposits may be made from which the charges for telegraph messages filed during the month will be deducted. This system, in general use in Japan before the war, again became desirable upon the expansion of foreign trade. The deposit system eliminates collection procedures and avoids accumulation of uncollectable accounts.

19. Numerous revisions were made in radiotelephone and telegraph regulations during December to further expand overseas services.

20. Radiotelephone service from Japan to the continental United States and Hawaii is now available from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Sendai and Sapporo. Both prepaid and collect calls are now accepted to all parts of the continental United States and prepaid-in-Japan calls may be made to Hawaii. Outgoing calls only are accepted, as preparations for acceptance of incoming calls to Japan have not yet been completed. Any person in Japan may place collect calls to the United States. Persons having access to United States Military Payment Certificates or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates may place prepaid-in-Japan calls. In certain cases, a report charge is collected from persons placing calls from Japan. Japanese nationals who do not have access to authorized currencies are permitted to make payments in Japanese yen at the official military exchange rate.

21. Radiotelegraph service to all points in the British Commonwealth is available to British and British Commonwealth military and accredited personnel and to other persons or organizations in Japan legally entitled to use British Armed Forces Special Vouchers. Such messages, which may be filed at any of 106 Japanese acceptance

offices, must be paid for in British Armed Forces Special Vouchers. All classes of private, press and government messages may be sent prepaid or collect out of Japan in all cases. Incoming messages must be prepaid.

22. Private messages may also be sent by persons or organizations specifically named in prepaid reply (RP) vouchers, to Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, Egypt, Malaya, Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, Hongkong and approximately 75 other points in the British Commonwealth.

23. Radiotelegraph service between Japan and the following points is now available with payment of charges at U. S. dollar rates: United States, Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of the Philippines, China, Korea and Okinawa, all countries in Central and South America, and all British, French and Dutch West Indian Islands.

24. United States Government radiotelegraph service between Japan and the United States is handled on a prepaid basis. Incoming press messages from the United States must be prepaid; outgoing press messages must be sent collect.

25. Private radiotelegraph service is available to United States military and accredited civilian personnel, with payment in United States Military Payment Certificates; to all other persons and firms authorized to use Military or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates, with payment in the respective currencies to which they are entitled; and to persons specifically named in prepaid reply (RP) vouchers. Boeki Cho, the Japanese Board of Trade, by special arrangement may also use this service.

26. The rates in effect for messages from Japan to the United States, its territories and possessions are based upon the rate pattern established at the Bermuda Conference. These rates do not apply to traffic to and from Japan via the United States. The prewar gold franc rates converted to U. S. dollars apply to all messages sent via the United States addressed to foreign countries.

27. Radiotelegraph service between Japan and the following points is available to all persons in Japan in all classes of private messages with charges paid in yen:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Route</u>
<u>Asia</u>	
Afghanistan	via Geneva or Paris
French Indo-China	via Paris
<u>South America</u>	
Brazil	via Geneva or Stockholm
<u>Europe</u>	
Belgium	via Paris or Geneva
Bulgaria	via Paris
Czechoslovakia	via Paris
Denmark	via Paris or Geneva
Finland	via Paris or Geneva
France	Paris direct or via Geneva
Gibraltar	via Paris
Great Britain	via Paris
Netherlands	via Paris

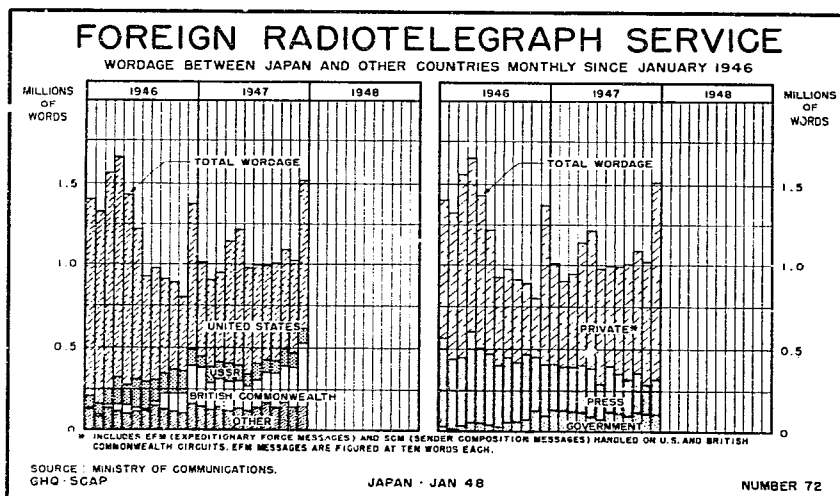


<u>Country</u>	<u>Route</u>
<u>Europe (continued)</u>	
Iceland	via Paris
Italy	via Paris
Luxemburg	via Paris
Malta	via Paris
Norway	via Paris or Geneva
Poland	via Paris
Portugal	via Paris
Rumania	via Paris
Russia in Europe	Moscow direct
Spain	via Geneva
Sweden	Stockholm direct or via Paris or Geneva
Switzerland	Geneva direct or via Paris
Turkey	via Paris or Geneva
Vatican City	via Paris or Geneva
Yugoslavia	via Paris
<u>Africa</u>	
Algeria	via Paris
Morocco	via Paris or Geneva
Tangier	via Paris or Geneva
Tunis	via Paris

28. Rates for messages sent prepaid via the circuits listed above have been revised in accordance with the recent change in the conversion factor from ₣ .70 to ₣ 16 to the international telecommunications gold franc.

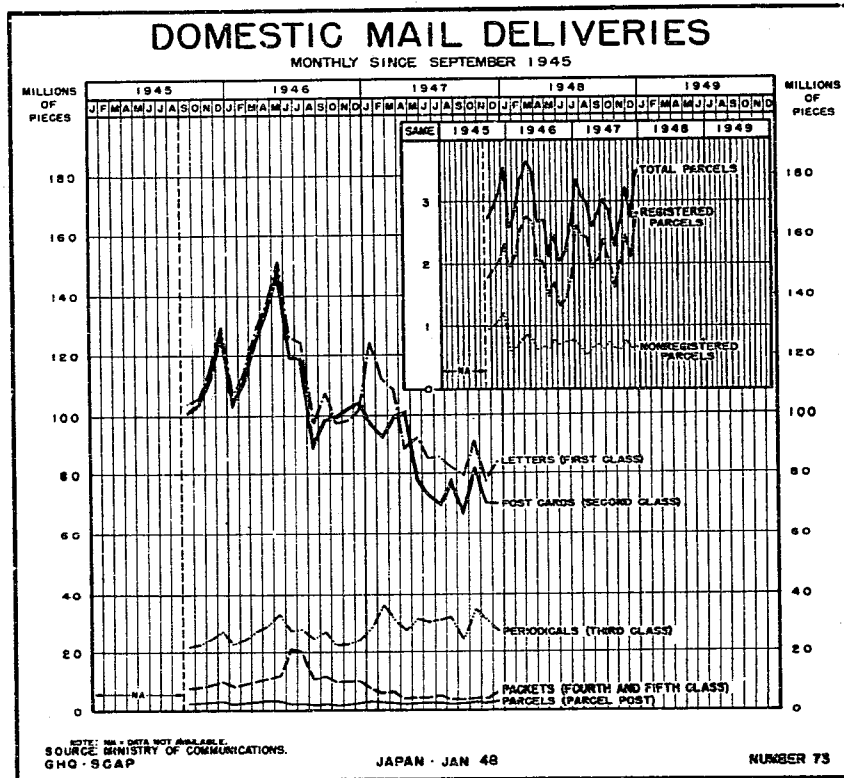
29. Radiotelegraph service between Japan and the Ryukyu Islands of Anami-o-shima and Miyako-jima and cable service between Japan and Korea are authorized for anyone at yen rates.

30. Radiotelegraph wordage increased 48 percent from 1,023,000 in November to 1,514,000 in December. The largest increase was 63.3 percent in private traffic. Press message wordage increased 11.8 percent and Government wordage decreased 5.5 percent



POSTAL SERVICES

31. The volume of domestic mail rose 2.9 percent in December. The increase, observable in most classes of postal matter, was particularly large in parcel post which rose 27.4 percent. The increase was largely seasonal.

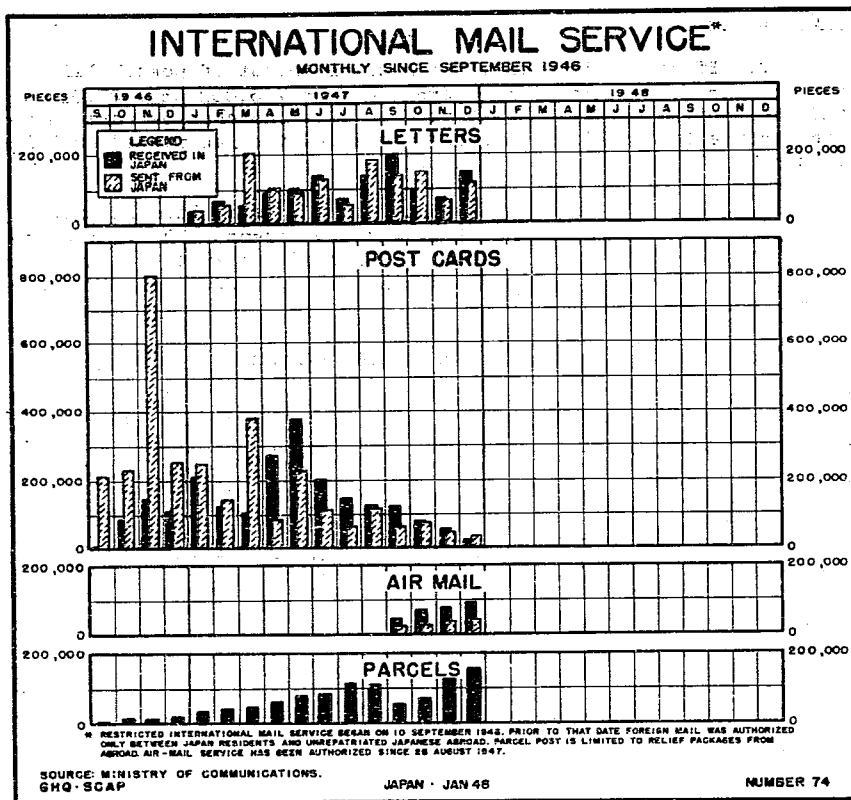


32. Mail from abroad, excluding parcels and packets, increased 25.4 percent in December. The gain of 86.2 percent in the number of incoming letters is characteristic of the New Year holiday season. The number of parcels received was the greatest recorded in any month since the beginning of the Occupation. To speed up the disposition of the backlog of parcels from abroad extra employees were hired and overtime work was authorized.

33. International mail dispatched increased approximately 27 percent in December. The gain was distributed among all classes of mail except post cards. See chart on the following page. The largest gain, an increase of approximately 133.5 percent, was registered in the volume of prints, samples and small packets dispatched.

34. There were 556 ordinary and 13,282 special post offices in operation as of 31 December, a net increase of four ordinary and 10 special offices for the month.

35. On 1 January 24 post offices revived the use of distinctive pictorial date stamps which had been discontinued during the war. Other offices are scheduled to begin use of such stamps in the near future.



#### Postal Savings

36. In December post offices throughout Japan sold approximately 92 percent of the first issue of Savings Certificates with premiums authorized by the Postal Savings Law promulgated 30 November. To encourage savings the Ministry of Communications authorized the issuance of this special type of savings certificate three or four times yearly.

#### RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS (thousands of accounts)

Type of Investment	Lost or Destroyed During War	Restored			
		During November		Total 30 November	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ordinary savings	42,710	630	1.5	22,632	53.0
Special savings	9,040	57	0.6	2,640	29.2
Postal transfer	214	1	0.0	93	43.5
Bond custody	2,126	96	4.5	933	43.9
Bond cards	146,780	3,511	2.4	138,807	94.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

Life Insurance

37. Effective 1 January the maximum amount of postal life insurance per policyholder was increased from ¥ 5,000 to ¥ 25,000 and the minimum policy was set at ¥ 1,000. The changes were authorized by the Postal Life Insurance and Annuities Law passed on 7 December.

38. The following is a compilation of postal life insurance policies for the period 1 April 1946 to 30 November 1947. The results of special promotion campaigns carried out in the first part of each fiscal year are reflected in the large number of new policies issued during those periods.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

Fiscal Year	Increase		Decrease					Change
	New	Revivals	Deaths	Matured	Surrendered	Lapsed	Other	
1946								
April	145,978	7,812	25,777	20,142	10,339	24,454	451	72,597
May	494,967	12,052	34,522	32,383	14,186	95,491	1,230	329,207
June	491,699	27,413	70,085	53,393	25,522	107,631	1,369	251,112
July	466,104	16,003	104,917	62,216	21,834	95,841	1,231	196,066
August	453,291	16,584	139,399	59,623	9,914	110,193	970	149,776
September	462,827	12,463	150,244	65,212	14,664	97,057	1,460	146,653
October	231,510	13,685	175,980	76,224	22,072	97,581	1,729	-128,391
November	87,522	13,253	264,190	55,547	29,745	95,393	2,855	-346,955
December	62,110	10,626	139,452	74,171	13,676	83,165	2,607	-240,335
January	48,125	11,202	142,659	97,365	14,540	71,720	2,033	-258,990
February	33,594	8,011	113,238	65,458	6,943	65,947	1,916	-211,897
March	28,486	11,083	100,092	87,932	6,545	77,043	1,734	-233,777
Total	3,006,213	160,187	1,460,555	749,666	189,980	1,021,546	19,585	-274,932
1947								
April	940,033	18,365	153,517	116,836	11,526	111,751	1,454	563,304
May	1,131,501	20,626	192,368	133,834	15,812	161,065	1,509	646,939
June	731,544	26,846	220,268	109,731	12,032	231,434	1,627	183,298
July	502,904	19,385	128,201	86,913	9,561	87,947	1,773	207,894
August	331,210	23,022	156,381	89,541	8,626	152,868	2,178	-55,362
September	564,677	22,494	116,114	80,135	12,707	85,161	1,859	291,195
October a/	489,301	20,308	209,428	133,361	15,225	156,760	1,799	-6,964
November a/	239,743	21,459	112,739	86,853	15,746	132,943	1,993	-89,072
Total	4,930,913	172,505	1,289,616	837,204	101,235	1,119,939	14,192	1,741,232

a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

39. The value of postal financial services to the public remained roughly at November's level. In December postal transfer deposits rose 2.9 percent, postal money orders decreased 3.7 percent, life insurance and annuities increased about one percent and postal savings deposits remained unchanged.

40. In volume of business postal transfer transactions increased 67.9 percent in December and the number of money orders issued decreased 8.4 percent from November. Postal savings deposits and postal life insurance and annuities remained about the same.

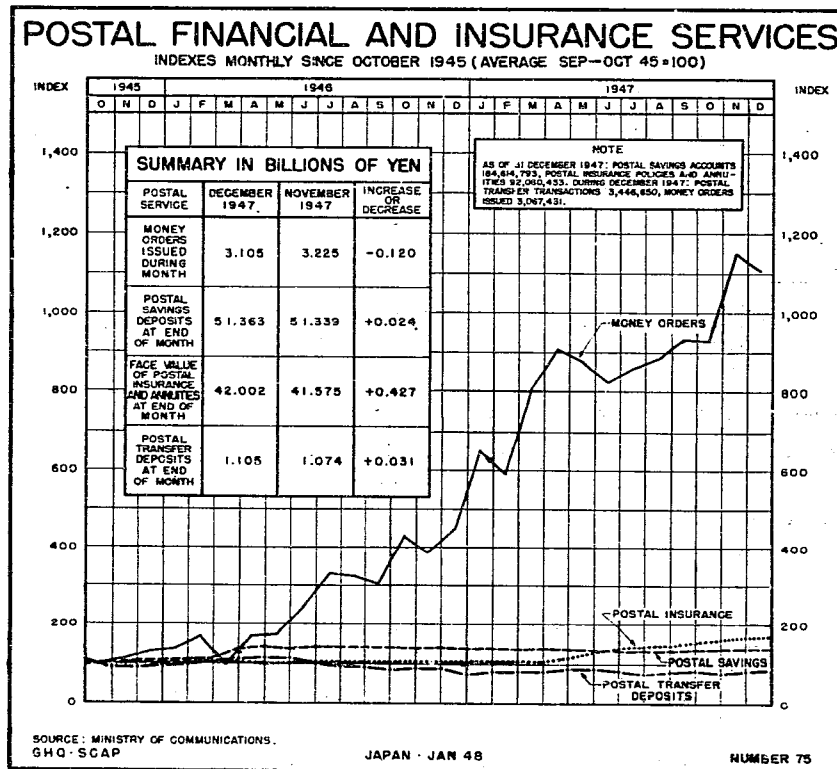
POSTAL FINANCIAL SERVICES  
(yen)

<u>Value</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Postal savings deposits	51,339,199,316	51,362,761,910	0.0
Life insurance and annuities	41,574,948,505	42,002,265,774	1.0
Postal transfer deposits	1,074,061,416	1,105,289,841	2.9
Postal money orders	3,224,663,281	3,105,481,037	-3.7

Number

Postal savings deposits	184,550,009	184,614,793	0.0
Life insurance and annuities	92,321,000	92,060,453	-0.3
Postal transfer deposits	2,052,594	3,446,650	67.9
Postal money orders	3,346,733	3,067,431	-8.4

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

41. A school for preventive maintenance has been organized by the Ministry of Communications to train men in checking inside plant and equipment rehabilitation projects in the field. The first class was held on 31 January.

42. While the number of usable and surplus railway mail cars increased only three during December, a great many cars in need of repair were sent to the shops. The condition of cars has been improved considerably in the last six months.

43. Because of an improved fuel supply cars on the Tokaido, Sanyo and other smaller lines are now steam-heated.

44. There is a shortage of new ordinary mail bags because flax canvas, 90 percent of which is made in Sapporo, Hokkaido, is not reaching Tokyo. Tent and stretcher materials were converted into 21,400 mail bags, but these will afford only temporary relief since this cloth is not a completely satisfactory substitute.

45. There was a net increase of four mail trucks carried on records in December. Four new and seven reconditioned trucks were acquired but the latter were used as replacements for seven of the 25 trucks removed from service for repairs.

46. Three previously unusable railway mail cars were returned to service during December.

47. There was a net increase of 289 bicycles carried on records in December. Although 520 additional bicycles were put in service during the month 231 were regarded as replacements for a like number removed temporarily for repairs.

48. A total of 1,690 rented bicycles were used during December. The number of rented bicycles has decreased 1,620 since August as new bicycles became available.

#### STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>30 Nov</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>	<u>30 Nov</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>	<u>30 Nov</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>
Carried on records	741	741	899	903	36,028	36,317
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	156	153	138	156	5,566	5,335
In actual use	500	500	761	747	30,462	30,982
Reserve (usable)	50	50	0	0	0	0
Total required	550	550	878	878	36,724	36,737 <sup>a/</sup>
Surplus (usable)	35	38	0	0	0	0
Additional needed	0	0	117	131	6,262	5,755 <sup>b/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Increase due to expansion of services.

<sup>b/</sup> Does not include 1,690 rented bicycles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Postal Bureau.

49. Approximately one third of the projects in the postal reconstruction and building program for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1948 were in progress by 31 December. Activities were delayed by tardy appropriation of funds and slow allocations of materials.

**POSTAL BUILDING PROGRAM STATUS**  
**Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1946**

<u>Class of Project</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Construction in Progress Prior to 31 Dec 1947</u>	<u>In Stages of Planning or Negotiation</u>
New construction	49	21	28
Repair	12	1	11
Building extension	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Building and Repairs Division.

**EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY**

50. December's general level of production of communications parts and equipment was slightly higher than November's output. The improvement was due primarily to the settlement of labor disputes in the plants of the major producers.

51. The amount of coal reaching communications equipment manufacturers in December decreased to the lowest point since February. Lower deliveries of coal and materials were compensated for in part by stocks which had accumulated during the labor difficulties of October and November.

**COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES**  
 December  
 (metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent Delivered</u>
November	6,000	4,800	80
December	4,500	4,000	89
1947 total	86,500	70,780	82
January	7,460	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Two thousand five hundred metric tons of lignite were allocated in December to supplement the coal supply. A total of 18,500 metric tons of lignite was allocated for this purpose in 1947.

**Wire Equipment**

52. Production of wire communication equipment of all types increased substantially in December as plants which had been strike-bound again attained full production.

**WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Telephone sets	13,607	26,842
Manual switchboards	379	630
Automatic switch units	2,604	4,708
Carrier systems	48	93
Repeater systems	16	25
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	32,353	45,718

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

53. An improved telephone cord with an external braiding of specially processed glazed cotton now obtainable from Japanese sources of supply is being tested in Japanese telephone exchanges. At present switchboard cords are covered with braiding of untreated cotton yarn.

54. Length of telephone cable decreased approximately two percent from 2,760,000 feet produced in November to 2,705,000 feet in December. In conductor length there was a decrease of approximately four percent from 432,000,000 feet in November to 415,000,000 feet in December.

Radio Equipment

55. Production of vacuum tubes increased approximately 12.9 percent in December with the resumption of full production after strikes at several tube-producing plants. Total vacuum tube production for 1947 was three times that of 1946.

56. Revised quotas for receiver tube distribution in December provided that over half of the tubes were to be used for maintenance and repair purposes.

**RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION**

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New radio equipment	270,000	270,000	48.1	42.6
Replacements	272,513	341,592	48.5	53.9
Operations	18,000	18,000	3.2	2.8
Exports	<u>1,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	561,513	634,092	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

57. A new manufacturing process for the reduction of tungsten and molybdenum is being established in one communications equipment manufacturing plant with the object of relieving the critical shortage of these essential materials.

The outdated process now in use does not take into consideration modern usage and requirements with the result that the

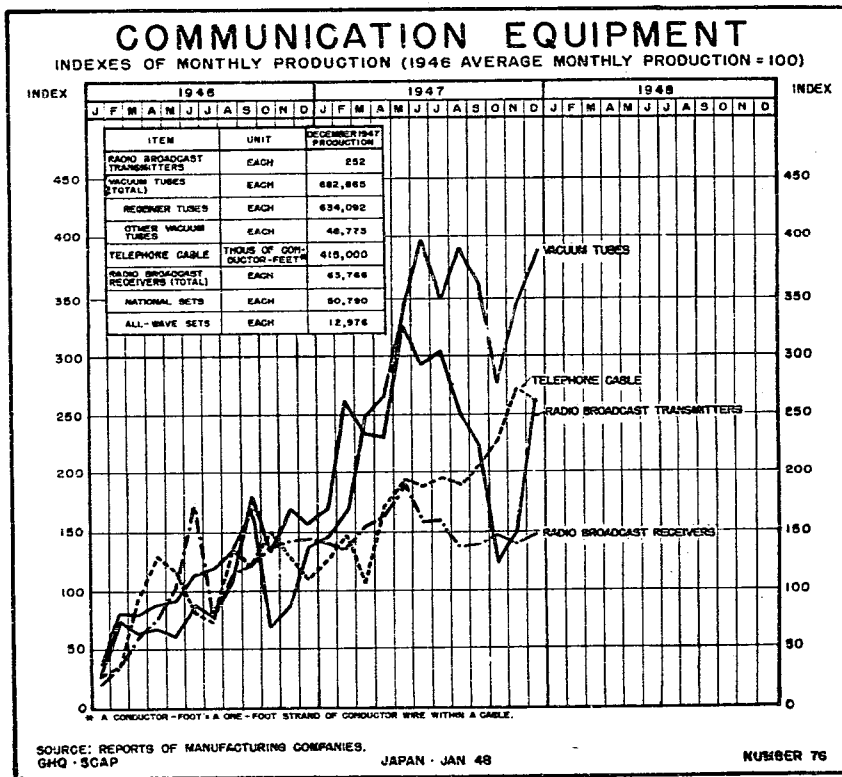


metallurgical characteristics of tungsten and molybdenum are inadequate for proper use in vacuum tubes. The new method provides a more economical use of raw materials through its higher percentage of reduction as well as superior products.

58. A receiving tube life-test project was undertaken to determine rate of replacement and replacement requirements for receiver set tubes. Findings in these tests will be used in establishing manufacturers' production levels. Detailed reports will also be available to the companies so that individual improvement projects can be inaugurated.

59. In December radio broadcast receiver production increased 6.6 percent to regain its October level. Total receiver production for 1947 was approximately 50 percent more than 1946. Approximately 84 percent of the sets put on the market in 1947 were the national or standard-wave type.

60. In order to fill back contracts radio transmitter production increased approximately 76.2 percent in December. Total transmitter production for the year was 82 percent above 1946's output.



61. An efficient superheterodyne radio receiving set was developed and put into production. Prior to the war, partly because of the single program broadcasting monopoly and partly because of deliberate governmental controls over set production, radio receiver manufacturers lacked the incentive to develop sets comparable to Western models. During the war the radio industry was not permitted to develop home receivers capable of receiving foreign broadcasts.

62. In December production of radio component parts increased slightly in all categories except condensers which decreased approximately 5.3 percent.

RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION  
(thousands)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Condensers	1,489	1,410
Resistors	1,328	1,382
Transformers	123	149
Speakers	103	121
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	31,165	30,584

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

63. The Ministry of Communications has been disposing of former Japanese Army and Navy communications equipment by diverting what can be used within the Ministry for its own needs, fulfilling export requirements where such exports do not affect the essential internal needs of Japan and supplying to communications manufacturers equipment and parts which can be salvaged or rehabilitated for civilian use.

64. The following equipment from former Army-Navy stocks had been turned over to Ministry of Communications facilities by 1 January:

Switchboards	1,255
Telephones	21,272
Telegraph equipment (sets)	791
Lead-covered cables (feet)	9,400,327
Radio transmitters	256
Radio receivers	890
Vacuum tubes	686,904
Generators	247

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

65. In December approximately 3,000 items of communications equipment valued at ¥ 2,565,100 were exported to Korea, consigned to the Civilian Supply Program.

66. In 1947 export of communications parts and equipment amounted to more than ¥ 150,000,000, an increase of approximately 240 percent in yen value over the 1946 figure.

EXPORT OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT  
(yen)

	<u>1946</u>		<u>1947</u>	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Korea	30,253,000	68.5	116,000,000	77.3
China	13,918,700	31.5	33,400,000	22.3
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	44,171,700	100.0	150,000,000	100.0

SOURCE: Boeki Cho.

PERSONNEL

67. The absenteeism rate of Ministry of Communications workers in field offices was 3.6 percent in the first three weeks of December. This record shows a 1.5 improvement over the 5.1 rate of December 1946.

68. The number of Ministry of Communications employees increased from 428,144 in October to 429,578 in November.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	Male		Female	
	October	November	October	November
Administrative	17,745	17,520	4,717	4,625
Postal system	95,577	96,896	19,016	19,192
Postal savings	36,475	37,057	32,593	33,044
Postal life insurance	39,042	39,726	16,696	17,160
Telephone	52,565	50,797	50,666	51,091
Telegraph	44,509	45,670	8,263	8,379
Radio	9,485	7,816	795	605
Total	295,398	295,482	132,746	134,096

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

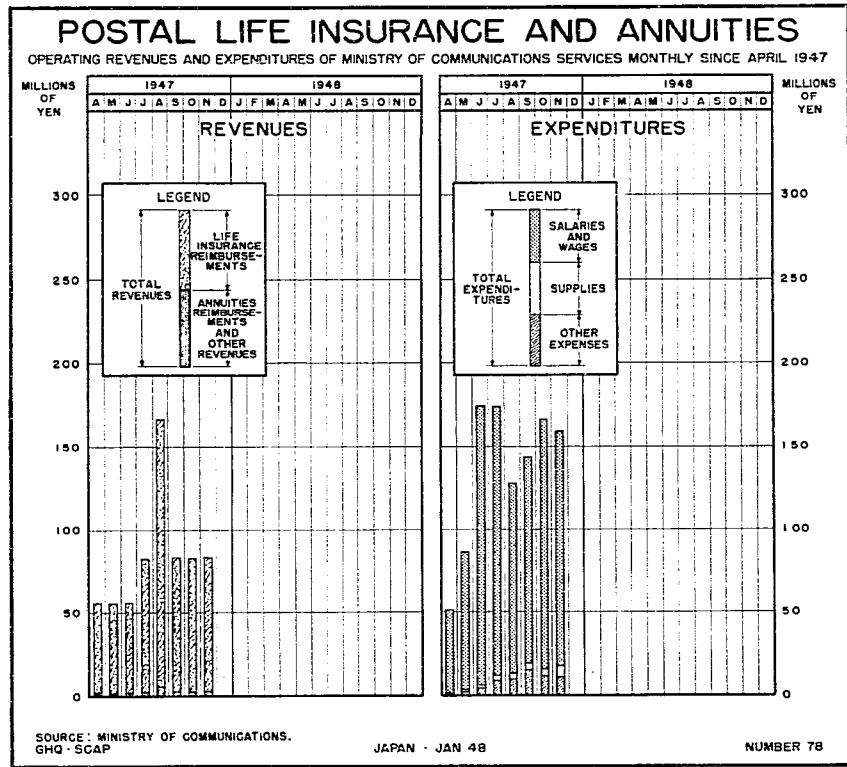
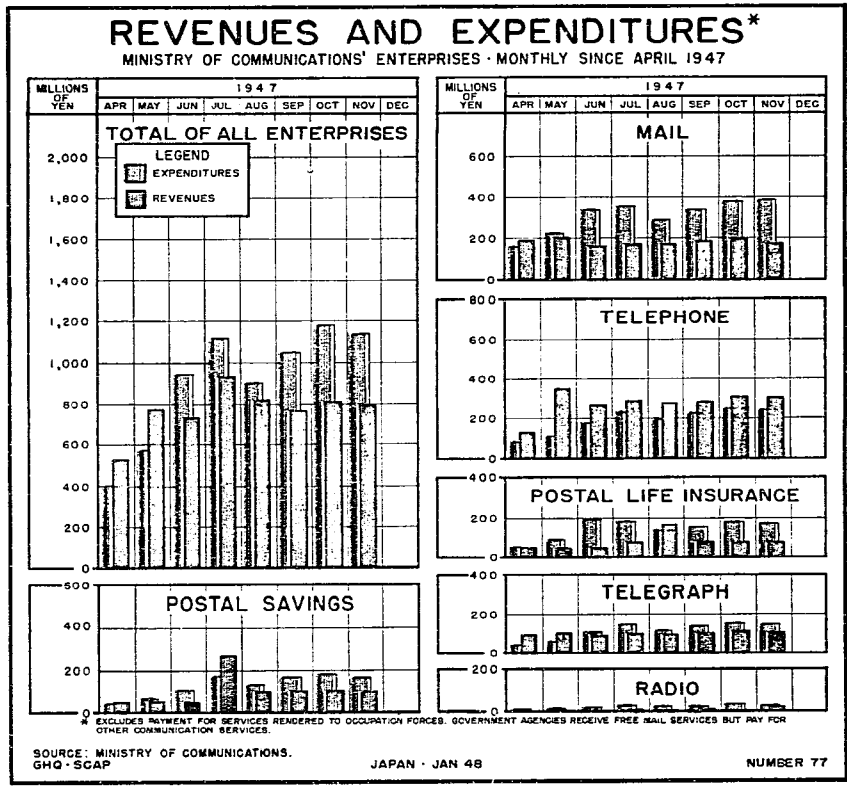
69. In November the Ministry of Communications operated at a deficit of ¥ 347,011,466. Although the combined expenses of the six enterprises declined approximately three percent the financial condition of the Ministry improved only slightly since combined income declined almost two percent. Note the two charts, opposite.

70. The telephone enterprise, the only service which has operated at a profit since the beginning of the fiscal year, increased its profit by 14.6 percent in November.

71. The following table shows salaries and allowances paid to BCJ employees from April 1946 to November 1947. Large fluctuations in the average salary are in the main due to allowances which are seasonal or which cover a period of more than one month.

TOTAL AND AVERAGE INCOME  
EMPLOYEES OF BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees	Total Salaries and Allowances (yen)	Average Income per Employee (yen)
1946			
April	5,779	3,573,813.55	620
May	6,125	4,307,866.12	705
June	6,308	4,451,673.64	705
July	6,386	6,420,259.76	1,005
August	6,534	6,104,743.44	935
September	6,836	8,229,767.69	1,205
October	6,829	5,653,219.11	830
November	7,018	11,676,781.38	1,665



<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Total Salaries and</u> <u>Allowances (yen)</u>	<u>Average Income per</u> <u>Employee (yen)</u>
December	7,193	13,801,561.89	1,920
January	7,234	13,603,415.85	1,880
February	7,342	23,024,516.95	3,000
March	7,413	19,170,151.99	2,585
<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1947</u>			
April	7,468	12,034,054.49	1,610
May	7,492	18,614,597.05	2,485
June	7,514	25,513,507.96	3,395
July	7,553	19,805,635.47	2,620
August	7,587	23,239,479.57	3,065
September	7,599	25,203,380.88	3,315
October	7,630	47,718,951.11	6,255
November	7,591	34,503,187.70	4,545

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

72. The Ministry of Communications authorized the sending of representatives to various places in Japan this spring to study the effect of the annular eclipse on the ionosphere. Observations are to be made of the effects on radio waves transmitted across the eclipse zone and of the relatively slow-moving particles theoretically given off by the sun. The latter study requires data from points as far away as Midway Island, Honolulu and northern California.

73. To carry out the requirements of the ordinance establishing minimum performance standards a special test group has been set up within the Ministry of Communications' Electrotechnical Laboratory. Each of the approximately 80 regular manufacturers of home receivers is required to submit three samples of each model it makes for testing by these engineers.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor and Politics

1. Officials of both major labor union federations, speaking at the national convention of the Social Democratic Party, voiced conditional support of the Party by their respective organizations.

Hisaru Shigemori of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, pointing out that "the Federation has constantly supported the Party," declared that "despite the fact that the present Government, headed by a Social Democrat, failed to carry out positive policies for the benefit of the workers, the Federation will continue to support the Party with the hope that the convention will prod the Katayama Cabinet to live up to the trust and expectations of the workers."

Makato Kan, chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, stated that "the Congress will support the Social Democratic Party if it regains its position as a party of the working masses and carries out policies that are genuinely in the interest of the workers."

Labor Organizations

2. Emphasizing the building of a democratic labor movement, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions invited the Government Railway Workers' Union, the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Labor Unions and the All-Japan Seamen's Union to join in a concerted labor education program to amplify an anti-Communist drive inaugurated in December by the Osaka Federation of Labor Unions.

3. In view of the anti-Communist campaign proposed by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Government Railway Workers' Union anti-Communist action last October, the possibility of strengthening the All-Japan Labor Union Liaison Council and unifying the labor front backed by the National Congress of Industrial Unions became more remote.

4. Dissension within the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union spread rapidly after the secession in December of three locals of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan who charged that

the Union was Communist-dominated. By the end of January, locals representing some 5,000 of the 7,000 employees of the Corporation had seceded. On 16 January seceded locals with 3,200 members affiliated into a new union. The remaining locals voted on 21 January to withdraw from both the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union and the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

5. The All-Japan Council of Labor Unions, third ranking labor union federation, held its second national convention 26-28 January. The convention reaffirmed the Council's policy of strict neutrality towards all political parties. Kiyoshi Taniguchi was re-elected as chairman, Hiroshi Uchida and Shokichi Hanazuka as vice-chairmen and Wao Aizawa as secretary general.

6. Seventy-five printing and publishing workers' labor unions with some 15,000 members merged on 12 January into the National Printing Industry Workers' Labor Union (Zenkoku Insatsu Sangyo Rodo Kumiai) and affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

#### Labor Union Statistics

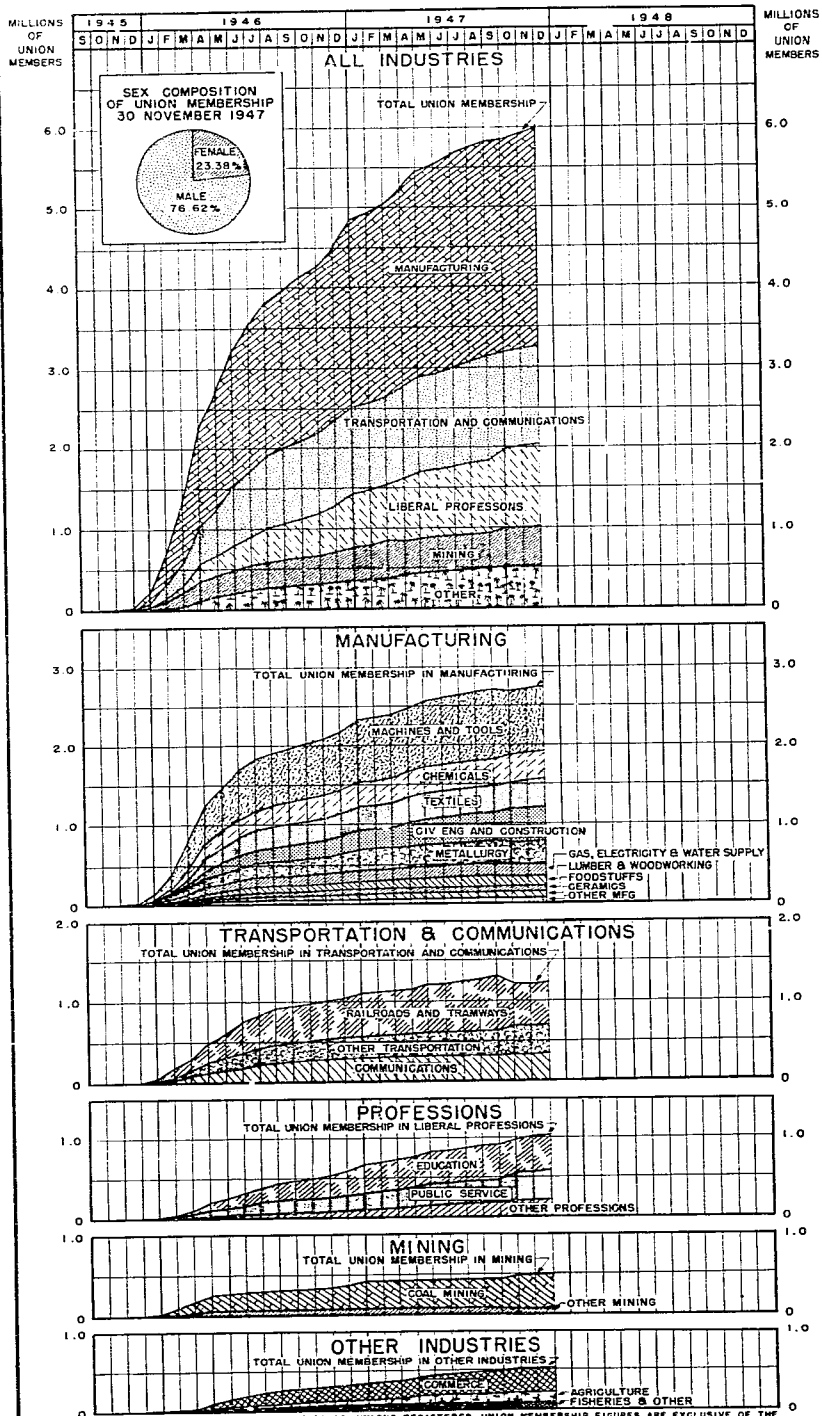
7. Labor unions on 30 November numbered 26,421 with 5,993,613 members exclusive of the All-Japan Seamen's Union numbering about 85,000 members. Of this number, 735 unions with 96,308 members were organized in November.

#### LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP <sup>a/</sup> 30 November

Industry	Unions	Membership		Total <sup>b/</sup>
		Men	Women	
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	1,204	226,511	37,258	263,769
Machines and tools	3,659	679,167	134,614	813,636
Chemicals	1,789	259,530	97,273	356,803
Gas, electricity and water supply	686	132,477	15,092	148,299
Ceramics	523	60,597	20,450	81,047
Textiles	1,142	93,061	261,838	354,899
Lumber and wood-working	1,537	103,389	30,798	134,187
Foodstuffs	700	54,621	26,495	81,116
Printing and binding	271	25,385	12,204	37,589
Civil engineering and construction	1,190	418,356	19,072	437,452
Other	<u>277</u>	<u>17,945</u>	<u>8,262</u>	<u>26,207</u>
Total	13,028	2,071,039	663,356	2,735,204
<b>Mining</b>				
Metal	221	47,404	9,697	57,101
Coal	713	362,395	57,790	420,185
Other	<u>126</u>	<u>15,112</u>	<u>2,472</u>	<u>17,584</u>
Total	1,060	424,911	69,959	494,870
<b>Transportation and communications</b>				
Railroad and tramway	880	474,499	57,753	536,724
Automobile	393	54,321	7,754	62,075

# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR, GHQ-SCAP

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
<b>Transportation and communications (continued)</b>				
Water (inland)	185	25,583	4,155	78,676
Other transportation	860	186,453	20,427	206,965
Communications	<u>1,346</u>	<u>222,757</u>	<u>109,110</u>	<u>331,867</u>
Total	3,664	963,613	199,209	1,216,307
Agriculture	1,391	106,311	25,466	131,777
Marine products	149	25,339	2,854	28,193
Commerce	1,567	193,475	101,853	295,354
<b>Education and liberal professions</b>				
Public service	2,722	280,699	86,203	366,902
Education	1,428	274,186	173,879	448,894
Other	<u>1,200</u>	<u>157,981</u>	<u>53,860</u>	<u>211,891</u>
Total	5,350	712,866	313,942	1,027,697
All others	<u>212</u>	<u>52,736</u>	<u>11,485</u>	<u>64,221</u>
Grand total	26,421	4,550,290	1,398,124	5,993,613

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued.

b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: manufacturing 809 (machines and tools 55, gas, electricity and water supply 730, civil engineering and construction 24); transportation and communications 53,485 (railroad and tramway 4,462, water (inland) 48,938, other 85); commerce 26; education and liberal professions 879 (education 829, other 50); total 55,199.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

8. Labor relations during January were calm as government workers and workers in the coal mining and electric power industries continued negotiations following the interim agreements reached in December. Conclusion of final agreements, however, was complicated by claims of both Government and private enterprises that they were unable to meet even current payrolls with their present financial resources.

9. In negotiations involving the leading unions and industries, consideration was being given to inclusion in contracts of certain specific provisions which would tend to have a more stabilizing effect on labor relations than the existing contracts. The more significant of these provisions were:

- (1) Definite period of agreement.
- (2) Clear-cut statements of responsibility and privileges of both unions and employers.
- (3) Specific statements of wages including allowances, bonuses, overtime and related working conditions.

- (4) Thorough grievance procedures, including arbitration of unresolved issues.
- (5) Firm no-strike, no-lockout commitments for the period of agreement by both unions and employers.

#### Government Workers

10. After reaching their interim wage agreement in December with the Government, the government workers discontinued all dispute tactics and operations in communications, railway and other government agencies returned to normal.

11. The Government encountered considerable difficulty in fulfilling its wage commitment made in December to pay the government workers the remainder of the allowance recommended by the Central Labor Relations Committee. By the end of the month the concerned ministries had not reached agreement on the source of revenue to finance the 0.8 month's allowance still due the workers and consequently no payment was made.

12. The special wage committee appointed by the Government in accordance with the Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation proposal was not accepted by the government workers' unions. The unions claimed that two labor members on the committee did not adequately represent all the government workers and demanded that the number be increased. The unions also demanded that the committee be a collective-bargaining body and that the committee consider establishing a minimum wage scale rather than an average wage. The Government and the Central Labor Relations Committee agreed to increase the number of labor members on the committee to eight but refused the other demands, whereupon all unions except the railway workers refused to participate. On 27 January the committee started its work with only the railway workers represented.

13. Some 8,500 employees of the Government Printing Bureau went on strike on 29 January, alleging that the Government failed to carry out certain provisions of the Central Labor Relations Committee mediation award relating to them. Printing of materials relative to Diet proceedings and of the Official Gazette was not interrupted.

#### Coal-mining Industry

14. Upon conclusion of the December wage agreements in the coal-mining industry, labor relations proceeded harmoniously while negotiations on other issues were continued. Considering the existing wage agreements only temporary, both the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions and the All-Japan Coal Miners' Labor Union were working on plans for a general wage adjustment and conclusion of collective-bargaining agreements with specific provisions.

15. During January the coal operators found they were unable to meet the increased December and January payrolls with the coal prices remaining unchanged and private banks refusing further loans. At the end of the month the Government was arranging to advance the necessary funds through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

#### Electric Power Industry

16. The Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation proposal in the electric power dispute was formally accepted by the union on 28 January and by the operators on 30 January. After considerable argument between the right- and left-wing factions of the union, the union's dispute committee accepted the proposal by a vote of 29 to 26. The union stated that although the mediation

proposal was not entirely satisfactory and questionable in many respects, it represented the most acceptable solution under prevailing conditions. The operators in accepting the award asked that the sliding scale formula not be put into effect until electric power rates were revised.

#### Disputes Statistics

17. There was but a negligible number of work stoppages or work disruptions due to labor disputes in private enterprises during January.

#### DISPUTES OCCURRING IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

	<u>Strikes</u>		<u>Lockouts</u>		<u>Slowdowns</u>		<u>Production Control</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers
4-10 Jan	9	3,030	6	210	2	111	11	1,403	28	4,784
11-17 Jan	11	2,837	6	240	2	111	10	1,304	29	4,492
18-24 Jan	11	2,598	5	217	2	136	9	1,175	27	4,136
25-31 Jan	14	4,667	6	270	3	137	11	1,209	34	6,283

18. During November 65,215 workers were involved in 69 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruptions. This included 34 strikes involving 62,057 workers, six lockouts involving 646 workers, eight slowdowns involving 1,078 workers and 21 cases of production control involving 1,404 workers. In addition 1,746,358 workers were involved in 56 labor relations cases in which, although there were no work stoppages or work disruptions, negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment. This number included 1,604,623 government workers whose case was under mediation by the Central Labor Relations Committee. See the charts on pages 216 and 217.

Following settlement of major disputes involving more than 50,000 workers of Hitachi, Ltd., the Japan Electric Company and the Japan Radio Manufacturing Company during November, man-days idle dropped 51.3 percent to 845,504 days.

#### LABOR EDUCATION

19. Both government and labor organizations continued to emphasize education of the rank-and-file in labor affairs. The two major federations, announcing drives for "democratization" of their member unions, expanded their labor publications and other labor education programs.

#### Publications

20. Labor-management newspapers and magazines expanded to more than 100 publications with a circulation of over 1,250,000 by the end of 1947. Labor union periodicals had the largest circulation with approximately 838,000 copies of some 30 newspapers and magazines. Government agencies, with over 50 periodicals, led in the number of publications and breadth of coverage of labor affairs, although their total circulation was about 127,000. Employers, publishing companies, schools and research organizations also published a significant number of labor-management periodicals. In addition to the newspapers and magazines some 81 books and pamphlets were published during 1947.

21. Other major publications which appeared during January, all in Japanese, were:

Issuing Organization

Publication

Ministry of Transportation	20th Century Fund, New York: "Strikes and Democratic Government," a discussion of strikes and their prevention; 5,000 copies.
Central Labor College	"Studies of Allowance System," first edition, 3,000 copies.
All-Japan Coal Operators' Association	"Coal Labor Yearbook - 1947," first edition, 3,000 copies.
All-Japan Coal Operators' Association	"Union Problem Book," includes labor principles and UMWA contracts; first edition.
Mainichi Publishing Company	Dr. Iora Ayusawa, "World Labor Union History," first edition.
Japan Publishing Company	Dr. Itsutaro Suehiro, "Explanation of the Labor Relations Adjustment Act," first edition.
All-Japan Seamen's Union	"Explanation of the Mariners' Law and Its Details," first edition, 5,000 copies.
Ito Publishing Company	Japan Labor-Farmer News Agency, "Annual Report on Labor-Farmers," Vol. 1, the first half of 1947.
Ministry of Labor	"Trade-union Educational Activities," reprint, 3,000 copies.

Radio Program

22. The new workers' weekly radio hour, initiated in January by the Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and featuring specific questions and answers on labor, creates widespread interest among listeners. After the first three broadcasts more than 2,000 letters and post cards with questions were received. As many questions as possible were answered over the radio while the remainder were answered through mail by the Ministry of Labor.

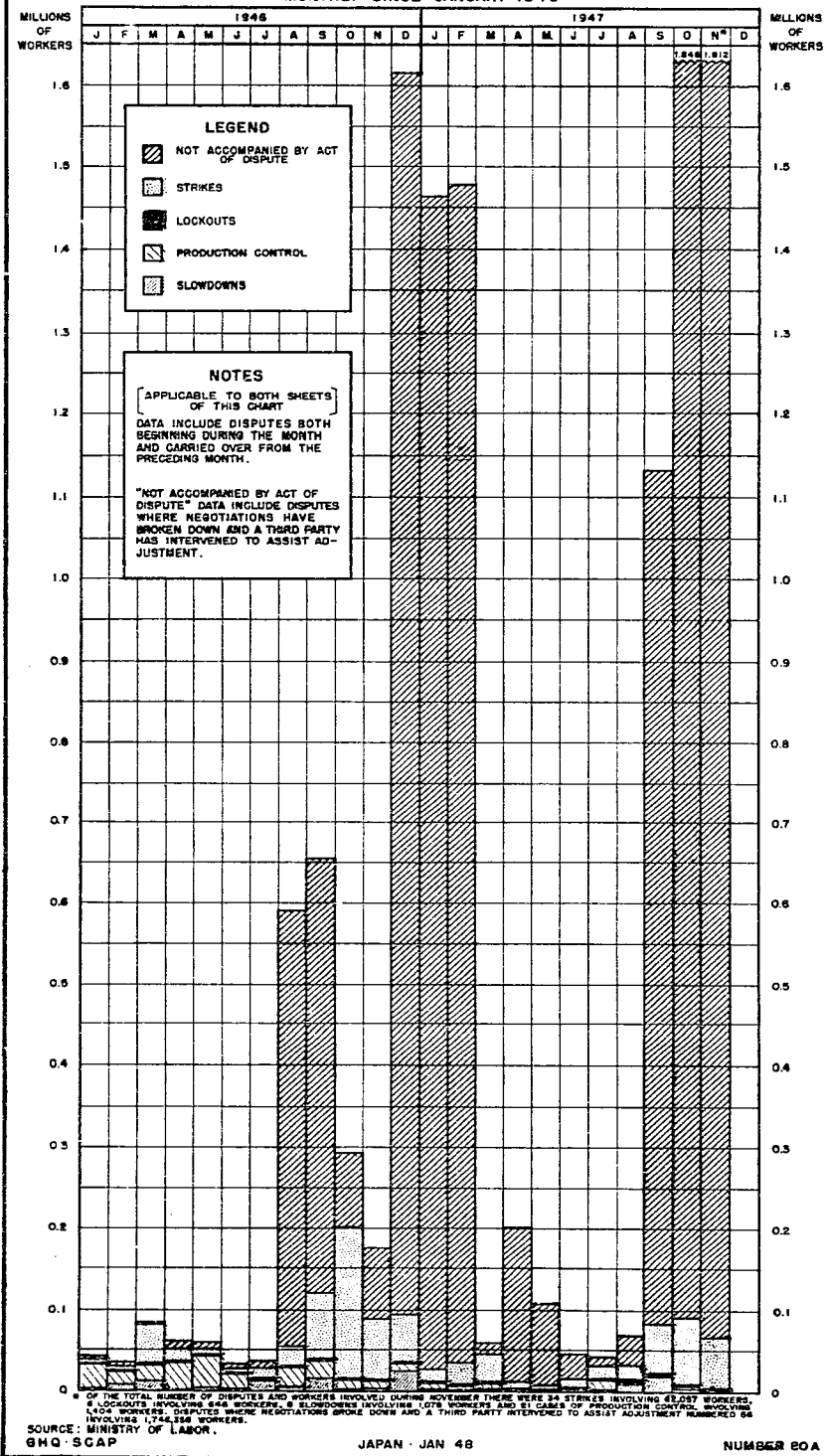
Film Strips and Visual Aids

23. The third labor education film strip, entitled "Proper Union Movement," was released in January. The film explained the rise of democratic trade-unions and the operation of the fraction movement within the labor unions.

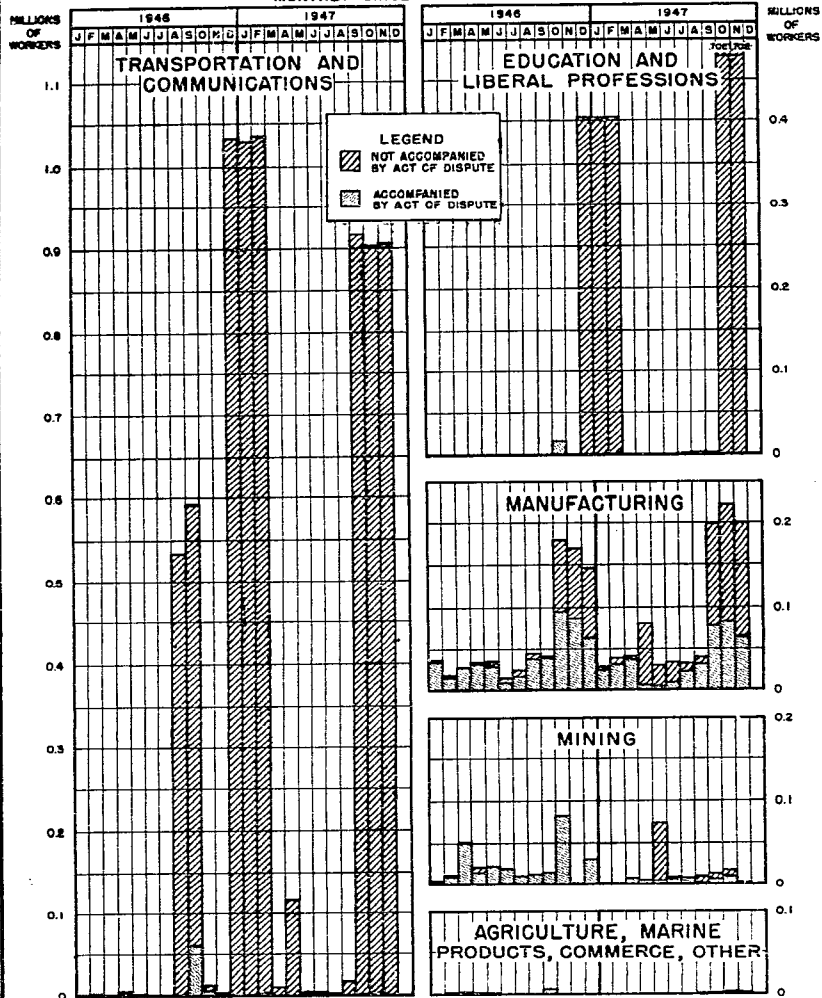
24. Four film strips from the U. S. Department of Labor on industrial safety practices were reproduced with Japanese lead titles under the sponsorship and supervision of the Ministry of Labor.

25. The Osaka Prefecture Labor Standards Office used kami-shibai (picture theater) to explain provisions of the Labor Standards Law. The kami-shibai consisted of a set of 27 cards in full color which were shown on the streets while a corresponding set of magic-lantern slides was shown in working places in the Osaka area. A free booklet entitled "For Workers," explaining the Law, was

# WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946

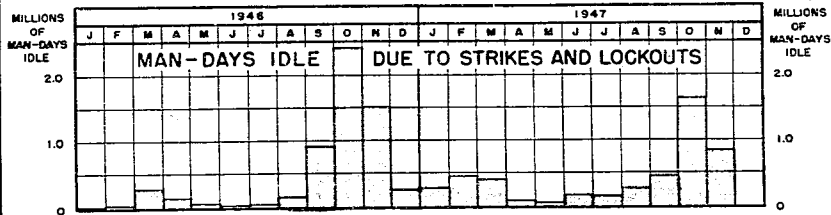


## WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



### NOVEMBER 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	9	905,041	0	0	9	905,041
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	4	702,019	2	27	6	702,046
MANUFACTURING	37	136,879	59	63,264	96	200,143
MINING	2	484	6	1,847	8	2,331
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	4	1,935	2	77	6	2,012
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,746,358</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65,215</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,811,573</b>



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 808

distributed along with the showing.

#### Labor Schools

26. The first resident labor school operated exclusively by a labor organization was established by the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Labor Unions at the Mitsui Coal Mine in Fukuoka. The school terms run for one month and accommodate 40 to 50 pupils each. The union pays transportation and other nonwage costs.

27. The Kyoto Labor College began its third three-month term on 15 January with an enrollment of about 150 students recommended or sent by the unions of the Kyoto Labor Union Liaison Council. Management of the school was formalized as a tripartite arrangement of the Kyoto Labor Union Liaison Council, the Labor Section of the Kyoto City Government and the Kyoto Prefecture Labor Administration Section. Instructors at the College are members of the faculties of the Kyoto University, Doshisha, Ritsumei University, Osaka and Kyoto area labor union officials, government officials and journalists.

28. The Ministry of Transportation introduced correspondence courses as a medium of labor education for its railway workers who could not attend classes.

#### WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

29. While wages continued to rise, both Government and private enterprises claimed inability to meet increased payrolls under existing price-wage relations.

The major political parties at their national conventions during January undertook commitments to press for revision of the July price-wage structure.

30. Wage agreements reached during January continued to set average monthly wages between ¥ 2,500 and ¥ 3,500.

31. On 8 January an agreement was reached between the Japan Cotton Mills Association and the respective workers' unions to raise the average monthly wages for women workers from ¥ 1,200 to ¥ 1,700 per month.

32. The Ministry of Labor on 27 December issued a list of prevailing wages in various areas for occupations in construction and freight handling to be applied in conjunction with the provisions of the "Law to Protect the Government from Unjust Claims."

33. According to the Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey, average monthly cash wages in all industries except coal mining increased at a higher rate during November than during October.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS**  
of Laborers and Staff Employees <sup>a/</sup>  
October - November  
(yen)

Industry	Laborers		Staff	
	October	November	October	November
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
Metallurgy	2,559	3,075	2,797	3,124
Machines and tools	2,339	2,494	3,020	3,206
Chemicals	2,126	2,426	2,992	3,614
Ceramics	2,559	2,574 <sup>b/</sup>	3,499	3,475 <sup>b/</sup>
Textiles	943	1,106	2,592	3,002
Lumbering and wood-working	1,681	1,782	1,985	2,087
Foodstuffs	2,283	2,255 <sup>b/</sup>	3,028	2,926 <sup>b/</sup>
Printing and bookbinding	2,291	2,537	3,313	3,342 <sup>b/</sup>
Other	1,529	1,644	2,539	2,806
Average	2,077	2,291	2,932	3,209
Gas, electricity and water supply	2,841	3,092	3,115	3,472
<b>Coal mining</b>				
Underground	3,758	3,634 <sup>b/</sup>	-	-
Surface	2,331	2,210 <sup>b/</sup>	-	-
Average	3,134	3,021 <sup>b/</sup>	3,657	3,743
<b>Metal mining</b>				
Underground	2,945	3,077	-	-
Surface	2,150	2,296	-	-
Average	2,382	2,518	2,874	3,561
Transportation	2,782	2,785 <sup>b/</sup>	3,055	3,310
Commerce	2,033	2,357	2,646	2,842

<sup>a/</sup> Average for men and women workers. Includes all regular and special money wages prior to tax and social insurance deductions.

<sup>b/</sup> Unchanged from previous month. Changes shown are due to mechanics of sampling.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Government Employment Survey

34. The Government during January began a survey of employment levels and requirements in all national government agencies as a part of its program to reorganize and streamline government administration.

Coal Mine Employment

35. Coal miners continued to cooperate in efforts for increased production, reflecting the success of teams of government



officials and technicians who toured Hokkaido, and Kyushu coal mines during December and January stressing the importance of increased production to Japan's economy.

Specific measures with respect to work force that contributed to the increased production were (1) assignment of more realistic quotas in order to require full working days and to reduce absenteeism; (2) payment of bonuses to workers for meeting and exceeding quotas; (3) voluntary increase of the workday by one to two hours in many mines; (4) voluntary work on Sundays and holidays; and (5) various types of competition among the units for attendance and production. In many mines the workers limited the New Year's holidays to from one to three days instead of the traditional three to five days. These measures were most successful in mines where management provided adequate planning and leadership.

The Government continued to work on plans for a system of incentive goods for the coal miners based upon production and the number of full workdays.

36. Total employment in the coal mines increased from 445,646 in November to 453,232 in December. Of the total labor force in the coal mines 238,778 were underground workers and 214,454 were surface workers. Women employed in the coal mines numbered 59,840.

#### Textile Employment

37. Employment in the textile industry decreased slightly from 595,148 in November to 592,832 in December. Of this number 461,720 were women and 131,112 were men.

Employment in the silk-reeling industry decreased from a total of 79,825 to 78,899.

Both these decreases in employment reflected shortages of available electric power.

#### Public Works

38. With the abolition of the Home Ministry on 1 January the newly established Construction Board took over the public works projects formerly under the Ministry and the functions and responsibilities of the Reconstruction Board, including the Board's indirect supervisory authority over housing and city planning programs.

39. The Economic Stabilization Board certified public works projects in the amount of ¥ 1,817,423 against appropriation for the fourth quarter of the 1947-48 fiscal year during January.

40. The Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministries worked on plans for the 1948-49 fiscal year public works program. The total over-all cost of the proposed program under consideration was estimated at ¥ 25,000,000,000. The Board directed the Ministries to develop segments of the public works program under their jurisdiction not only according to criteria established for projects but also on cost-benefit basis to facilitate readjustment of the program when final public works appropriations were determined.

#### Vocational Training

41. In accordance with the Government's decision to stop the Transportation Ministry's program for retraining surplus seamen, the Economic Stabilization Board presented a plan for liquidating the training facilities of the Seamen's Foundation purchased out of public works funds. According to the plan, certain assets were

to be sold to pay off some debts, while shops and other facilities would be transferred to the prefectural governments for use in the vocational training program operated by the Ministry of Labor.

#### ADMINISTRATION

##### Employment Security System

42. During January the Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor revamped the employment security system. All sections of the Employment Security Bureau were organized into functional units, and new units were added to the Unemployment Insurance Section. The Supervision Office was strengthened by restoring positions borrowed by other sections, revising inspection methods, and training personnel through supervisory visits to local offices.

The local office supervisory functions of the prefectural employment security offices were studied by the national office with the view of increasing staff and training prefectural supervisory personnel to do systematic local office supervision. A program to shift emphasis of its function from direct local office supervision to stronger supervision of the prefectural offices was initiated by the supervision officer.

43. A committee of representatives of the Employment Security Bureau, prefectural employment security offices and public employment security offices was organized to work out improved local office procedures for large metropolitan offices, medium and small city offices, agricultural town and village offices and day labor offices respectively. The committee started its work at meetings held on 12, 13 and 15 January.

44. In connection with improvements in management, the Bureau began its budget plans early and established coordination between the budget unit and the various staff sections so as to reflect the budget items in actual programs and actual expenses.

##### Unemployment Insurance

45. The first claims for unemployment allowance, in effect since 1 December, were filed at the public employment security offices. Employers started payment of premiums under the Unemployment Insurance Law.

##### Workmen's Compensation Insurance

46. Preliminary reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law showed that during September and October, the first two months of operation, 47,903 employers applied for compulsory coverage and 760 for voluntary coverage. Premiums collected in 43 out of the 46 prefectures amounted to ¥ 136,359,122. Medical benefits were paid to 1,342 workers, temporary disability to 778 workers, permanent disability to 19 workers and death benefits in 73 cases. Benefit payments in 37 prefectures totaled ¥ 7,621,568.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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Consumers' Goods. . . . .	7
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TRADE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SCAP Assumes USCC Responsibilities

1. By agreement of the Departments of State, Army and Agriculture and the U. S. Commercial Company, the functions of USCC in the sale of cotton textiles have been transferred to SCAP.

For the past year and a half SCAP has supervised a Japanese Government program under which cotton textiles have been manufactured in Japan from raw cotton furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, while the USCC, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been responsible for the export sale of these textiles.

Sales contracts under the export program not already completed by the USCC are to be completed by SCAP.

New Silk Price Schedule

2. A silk price stabilization program, based on December 1947 prices, was announced effective 1 January-31 December 1948 during which time raw silk will not be sold for less than the following basic prices per pound FOB vessel Japan: Special AAA (94%) \$ 3.25; Special AAA (93%) \$ 3.15; Special AAA (92%) \$ 3.05; Special AAA (91%) \$ 2.95; Special AAA (90%) \$ 2.85; AAA (89%) \$ 2.75; AAA (88%) \$ 2.70; AA, \$ 2.65; A, \$ 2.60; B, \$ 2.55; C, \$ 2.50; D, \$ 2.45; E, \$ 2.40; F, \$ 2.35; and G, \$ 2.30.

These basic prices apply to silk of both the 13/15 and 20/22 deniers.

All sales will be made under supervision of SCAP either in Tokyo or through the SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office on behalf of Boeki Cho.

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

3. Private foreign-trade contracts during December included 21 import contracts with an estimated value of \$ 2,271,340 and 516 export contracts valued at \$ 5,421,437.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS  
1 September - 31 December

IMPORTS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Wool	8	7,388,725.00
Coking coal	5	5,529,450.00
Steer hides	2	1,695,260.00
Pulp, rayon	4	1,129,000.00
Salt	1	925,000.00
Tin cans	2	619,363.20
Bones, animal	1	296,000.00
Soap	1	294,000.00
Petroleum	1	288,000.00
Mica	2	285,066.60
Extract	1	241,300.00
Kaolin	2	221,760.00
Starch	3	207,266.35
Rubber, scrap	1	201,404.00
Pulp, cotton linter	1	143,750.00
Shellac	1	101,411.60
Miscellaneous	17	360,362.30
Total	53	19,927,019.05

EXPORTS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Machinery and metals	33	6,865,497.78
Textiles and fibers	199	4,100,084.72
Ceramics, bamboo, paper and miscellaneous	688	2,896,995.77
Foods, furs and chemicals	247	5,162,022.25
Total	1,167	19,024,600.52

FOOD

4. Food imports during December included additional shipments of beans from China and beans, peas and vegetable oil from Hongkong.

Exports of food included first postwar shipments of dried abalone to Hongkong, stemless mushrooms to Singapore and pickles to the United States.

FOOD  
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>China</u>			
Beans	2,690	1,952	4,642
Ern, wheat	2,554	0	2,554
Miso	378	0	378
Soybean cake	695	0	695
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Beans	666	1,901	2,567
Beans and peas, mixed	18	17	35
Butter	90 a/	0	90
Peas	775	91	866
Sugar	771	0	771
Vegetable oil	2,158	487	2,645
Miscellaneous	1,053 a/	0	1,053
<u>Korea</u>			
Apples	294	0	294
Laver	211	0	211
<u>Philippines</u>			
Copra	11,674	0	11,674
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>			
Flour, Indian grain	6	55	61
Rice	1 c/	3	4
Sugar	1	0	1
Miscellaneous	145 a/	124	269
<u>United States</u>			
Barley	191,663	0	191,663
Beans	32,408 a/	45 d/	32,453
Corn	415,934	0	415,934
Flour	240,256 a/	4,318 e/	244,574
Milo	87,387	0	87,387
Peas	59,777	36	59,813
Rations (units)	24,344	0	24,344
Rice	2,681	11 b/	2,692
Sugar	41,268	2 b/	41,270
Wheat	792,623	17,317	809,940
Miscellaneous	40,759 a/	5,648 f/	46,407
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Belgium</u>			
Crab meat, canned	92	9	101
<u>Canada</u>			
Oranges, bitter	406 a/	6,025	6,431
Tea	52	0	52

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Abalone, dried	0	15	15
Cuttlefish, dried	19	0	19
Mushrooms, dried	107	0	107
Scallops, ligament of	110	0	110
Shark fins, dried	12	0	12
<u>Malaya</u>			
Mushrooms, dried	5	0	5
<u>Singapore</u>			
Abalone, dried	27	0	27
Asparagus, canned	62	0	62
Compo, dried	19	0	19
Cuttlefish, dried	56	0	56
Mushrooms, dried	59	0	59
Mushrooms, stemless	0	28	28
Oranges, canned	3	0	3
Peaches, canned	4	0	4
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Oranges, canned	748	0	748
<u>United States</u>			
Ajinomoto (monosodium glutamate)	11	1	12
Bamboo sprouts, canned	13	11	24
Bonito, dried	0	- <u>E/</u>	- <u>E/</u>
Crab meat, canned	43	76	119
Eels, baked	0	1	1
Frog legs, frozen	4	0	4
Mushrooms, dried	7	1	8
Pickles	0	3	3
Roe, herring, dried	2	- <u>E/</u>	3
Seaweed, dried	- <u>E/</u>	1	1
Tea	2,512 <u>E/</u>	224	2,736

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

c/ 0.5 metric ton previously included in miscellaneous.

d/ Includes 7.4 metric tons diverted from military stocks.

e/ Includes 10.3 metric tons diverted from military stocks.

f/ Includes 662 metric tons diverted from military stocks.

E/ Less than 0.5 metric ton.

#### TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

5. Imports of textile raw materials continued during December with shipments of 28,766 metric tons of raw cotton from India and America.

6. December exports of textiles and related products expanded with initial postwar shipments of raw silk to Egypt and India, silk fabrics to Belgium, the Philippines and Switzerland, rayon yarn to Egypt, India and Singapore and knitted shawls to the United States.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 30 November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>Cumulative 1947</u>
<u>Australia</u>				
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,104	0	1,104
<u>China</u>				
Hemp	metric ton	109	0	109
Mats, ampera a/	metric ton	110	0	110
<u>Hongkong</u>				
Cloth, hessian	metric ton	82	0	82
<u>India</u>				
Cotton, raw b/	metric ton	5,602 a/	10,437	15,939
<u>Philippines</u>				
Hemp	metric ton	1,160 a/	0	1,160
<u>Singapore</u>				
Sizing, tapioca	metric ton	473	0	473
Wool, greasy	metric ton	39	0	39
<u>United Kingdom c/</u>				
Canvas, scrap	metric ton	39 d/	0	39
Capes	each	7,212	2,100	9,312
Jackets	each	4,686	910	5,596
Jerseys	each	8,172	950	9,122
Overcoats	each	2,039	1,540	3,579
Skins, sheep	each	4,846	118	4,964
Socks	pair	39,422	25,800	65,222
Tarpaulins	each	22	0	22
Tents	each	2,480	7,900	10,380
Trousers	pair	8,806	2,170	10,976
Miscellaneous d/	each	45,621 a/	30,400 e/	76,021
<u>United States</u>				
Blankets	each	20	0	20
Blouses	each	21,519	0	21,519
Capes	each	319,794	0	319,794
Cloth, asbestos, separators	pound	54,662	0	54,662
Coats	each	118,652	0	118,652
Comforters	pound	222,687	0	222,687
Cotton, raw b/	metric ton	68,553 a/	18,329	86,882
Coveralls	each	5,747	0	5,747
Covers	each	160	0	160
Dresses	each	108	0	108
Gloves	pair	6,725	0	6,725
Hats	each	2,503	0	2,503