

Appendix A - Atrocities Committed by Japanese in China between 1937 and 1945, and in Appendix B - Treatment of Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Inhabitants of Countries in places other than the Philippines between December 1941 and September 1945.

The prosecution stated that the policy of the Japanese in relation to treatment of prisoners of war, as it was demonstrated to have developed, was to agree to a qualified compliance with the rules of the Geneva Convention.

"Thus it desired to ensure good treatment for its own prisoners and internees by falsely undertaking to apply the Convention but, at the same time, to refrain from applying the Convention when it suited the Government.

"The three main documentary sources from which the prosecution alleges that the Japanese Government obtained knowledge of the commission of war crimes by its nationals during the Pacific War are as follows:

- "(1) Protests lodged by Protecting Powers on behalf of belligerents;
- "(2) Transcripts of recordings of broadcasts made from America and Great Britain during the Pacific War;
- "(3) Official Japanese documents which constituted evidence of, or a direction to commit, war crimes.

"Offenses committed by Japanese troops against civilians in China included massacre and murder, torture, rape, robbery, looting and wanton destruction of property.

"POWs in common in all Japanese prison camps suffered in their incarceration from lack of food and medical supplies.

"Japanese submarines murdered or attempted to murder crews of sunken merchant ships.

"The proportion of Allied POWs who were killed or died in captivity to the number of Allied POWs captured follows:

Australian	7,412/21,726
Canadian	273/1,691
United Kingdom	12,433/50,016
New Zealand	31/121
United States	7,107/21,580
Dutch (Europeans)	8,500/37,000

"Note: (a) Evidence not given as to other Allied POWs.

- (b) Similar comparisons relating to Allied POWs captured by Germans or Italians in relation to United Kingdom and United States are as follows:

United Kingdom	7,310/142,319
United States	2,038/93,154"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 29

February 1948

PART III  
ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1  
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

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AGRARIAN REFORM

Land Sales

1. Government land sales to tenant farmers in January totaled 35,755 cho (35,460 hectares), bringing the cumulative sales under the agrarian reform program to 218,905 cho (217,098 hectares).

Government Land Purchases

2. Government land purchases on 2 February included 94,655 cho (93,873 hectares), making a total of 1,263,307 cho (1,252,872 hectares) of land purchased for resale to tenant farmers.

Dissemination of Information

3. Farmers were instructed in the dissolution of agricultural associations and the organization of cooperatives during February through 46 radio broadcasts of 1 to 15 minutes' duration, 22 one-day training courses held by prefectural authorities and the distribution of 100,080 copies of the pamphlet, "The 1-2-3 of Agricultural Cooperatives." An additional 1,812 copies of the pamphlet, furnished to libraries and schools, brought the total distribution to 5,951,376.

LIVESTOCK

4. The livestock population on 1 February showed a general increase over the previous year with the exception of dairy cattle which declined 4,077 head. The goat population had the greatest gain, 56,255.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

1 February 1946    1 February 1947

Draft cattle	1,826,598	1,829,863
Horses	1,049,393	1,053,877
Goats	221,725	277,980
Sheep	196,420	239,427
Dairy cattle	163,258	159,181
Swine	88,082	100,349

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Livestock Bureau.

FISHERIES

Fish Landings

5. December marine production was reported at 128,037 metric tons, 82,819 under the revised November output. The decrease was attributed to seasonal factors. Declines in 10 of 12 selected species reported both months brought fish landings to 93,377 metric tons, 40,488 under the previous month. Other marine products including shellfish, sea animals and seaweeds totaled 34,660 metric tons, 42,331 under the revised November output. Note the chart on the facing page.

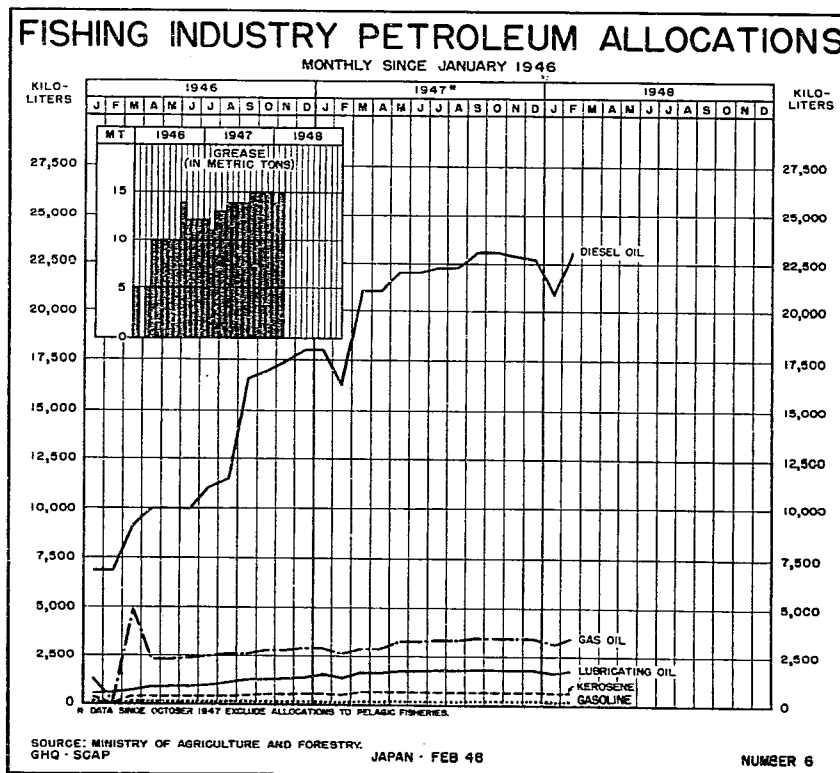
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

6. Allocation of all petroleum products to the fishing industry increased during February.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
(kiloliters)

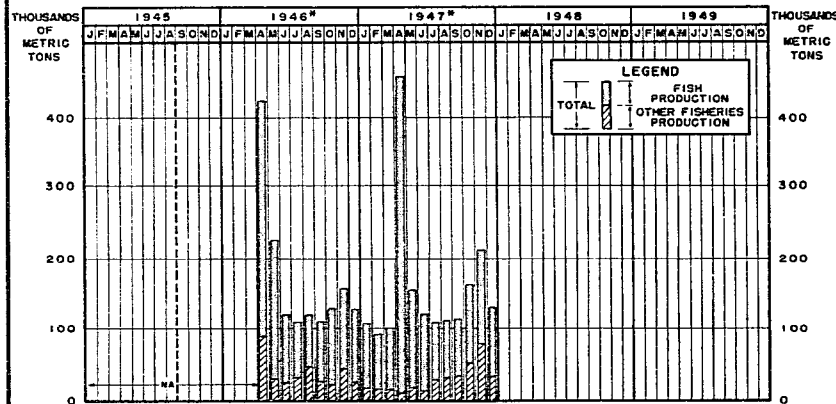
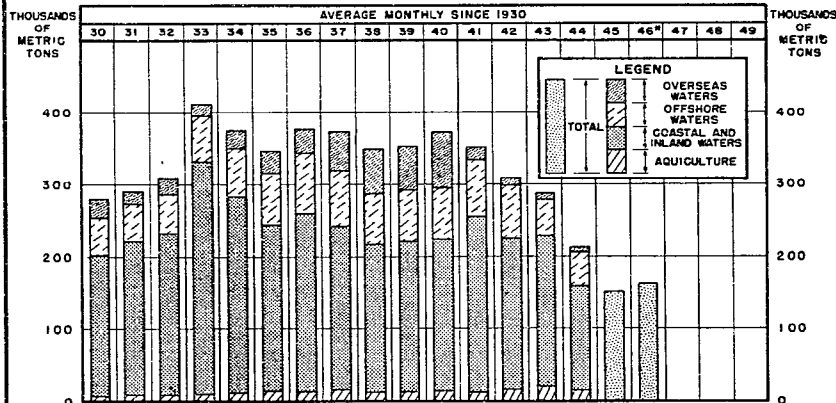
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Fuel oil	20,749	23,055
Gas oil	3,112	3,458
Lubricating oil	1,604	1,782
Kerosene	518	575
Gasoline	104	115
Grease (metric tons)	14	15

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Bureau of Fisheries.

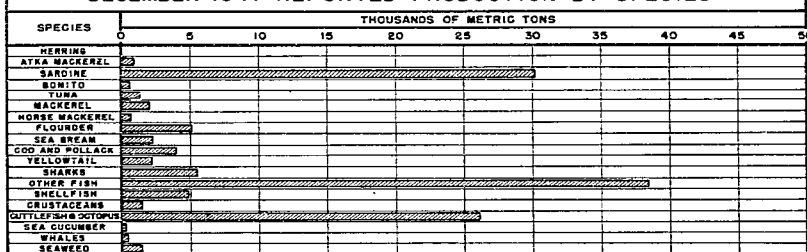


# FISHERIES PRODUCTION

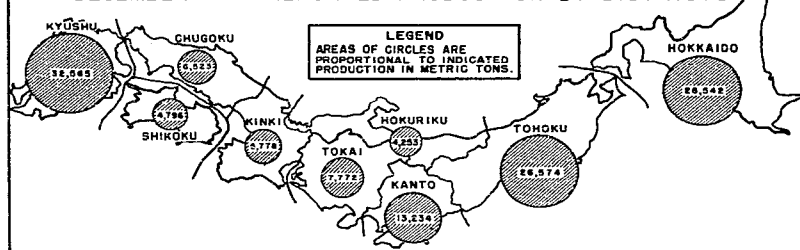
REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES SINCE 1930



## DECEMBER 1947 REPORTED PRODUCTION BY SPECIES\*



## DECEMBER 1947 REPORTED PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS\*



\* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS, DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 90 PERCENT TO 100 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.  
 NOTE: 1948 AND 1947 DATA REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN FEB 48

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## FISHERIES RESEARCH

7. An Aquatic Research Committee of nine members was appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in February. The group will study existing research institutions and make recommendations for their reorganization.

### WHALING

#### Antarctic Whaling

8. A catch of 371 blue whale units was reported by the antarctic whaling fleet from 17 January through 21 February.

The second shipment of whale meat from the expedition, totaling 1,499,400 pounds, arrived in Tokyo aboard a carrier on 11 February.

#### Intercoastal Whaling

9. Intercoastal whalers caught 47 whales in January with a total yield of 592.74 metric tons of products. The catch, 10 more than December, included 44 humpback, one fin, one sei and one sperm whales.

#### WHALING PRODUCTION 4-31 January (metric tons)

Meat	237.97
Blubber for food	193.67
Sperm oil	44.91
Bone meal	16.82
Blubber for leather	4.32
Other	93.93
Whale oil	1.12

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

#### Bonin Island Whaling

10. Two catcher boats and a factory ship sailed from Kobe for the Bonin Islands whaling area on 18 February and began whaling operations on 23 February.

SECTION 2

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry. . . . .	1
Mining. . . . .	3

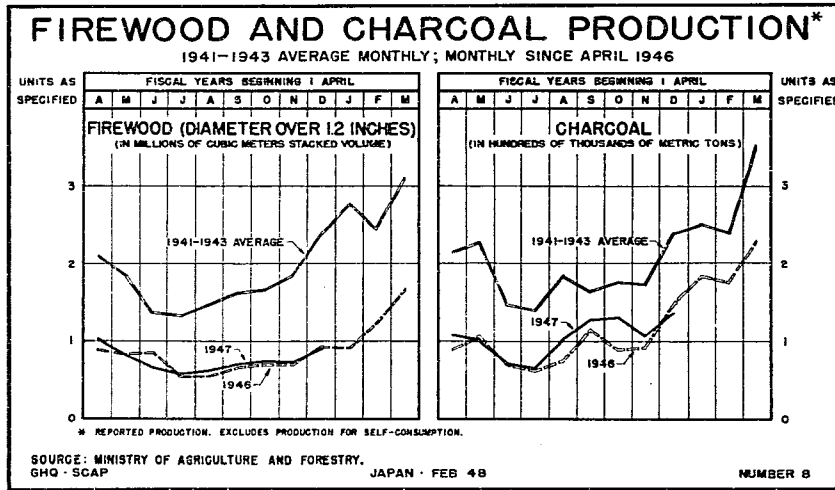
FORESTRY

Log Production

1. January production of logs increased to 57,107,600 cubic feet, 2,520,580 more than the December output, as shown in the chart on the following page. Stockpiles gained 5,283,000 cubic feet over December to a total of 222,843,900 cubic feet.

Firwood and Charcoal

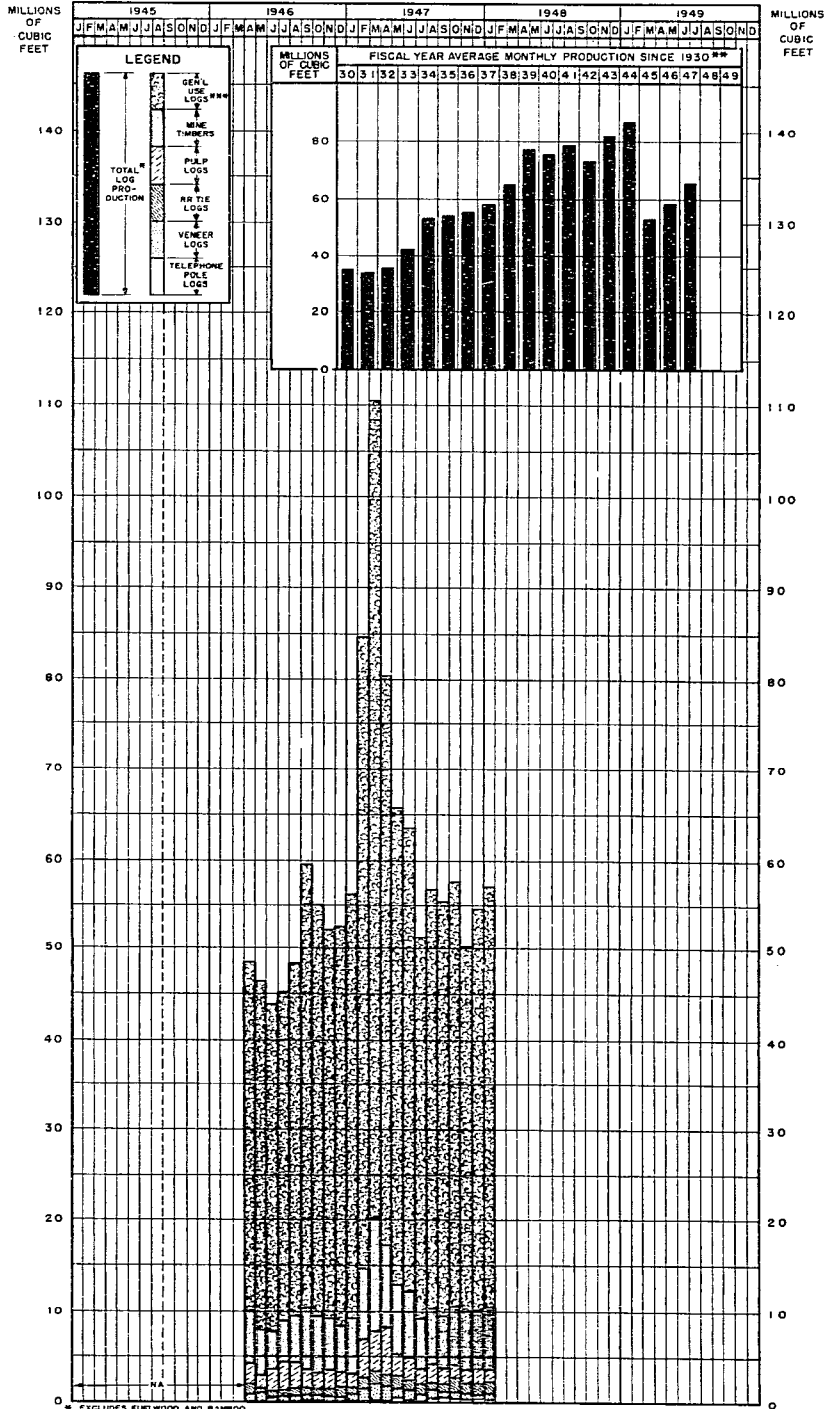
2. December firewood production increased 188,685 cubic meters over November to 911,522 cubic meters stacked volume and deliveries gained 149,577 cubic meters to 498,115. Charcoal output totaled 135,932 metric tons, 29,381 over November, and deliveries of 116,331 metric tons showed an increase of 19,000 over the previous month. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) gained 4,557 metric tons and deliveries rose from 21,287 to 23,610 metric tons.





# LOG PRODUCTION\*

SINCE 1930

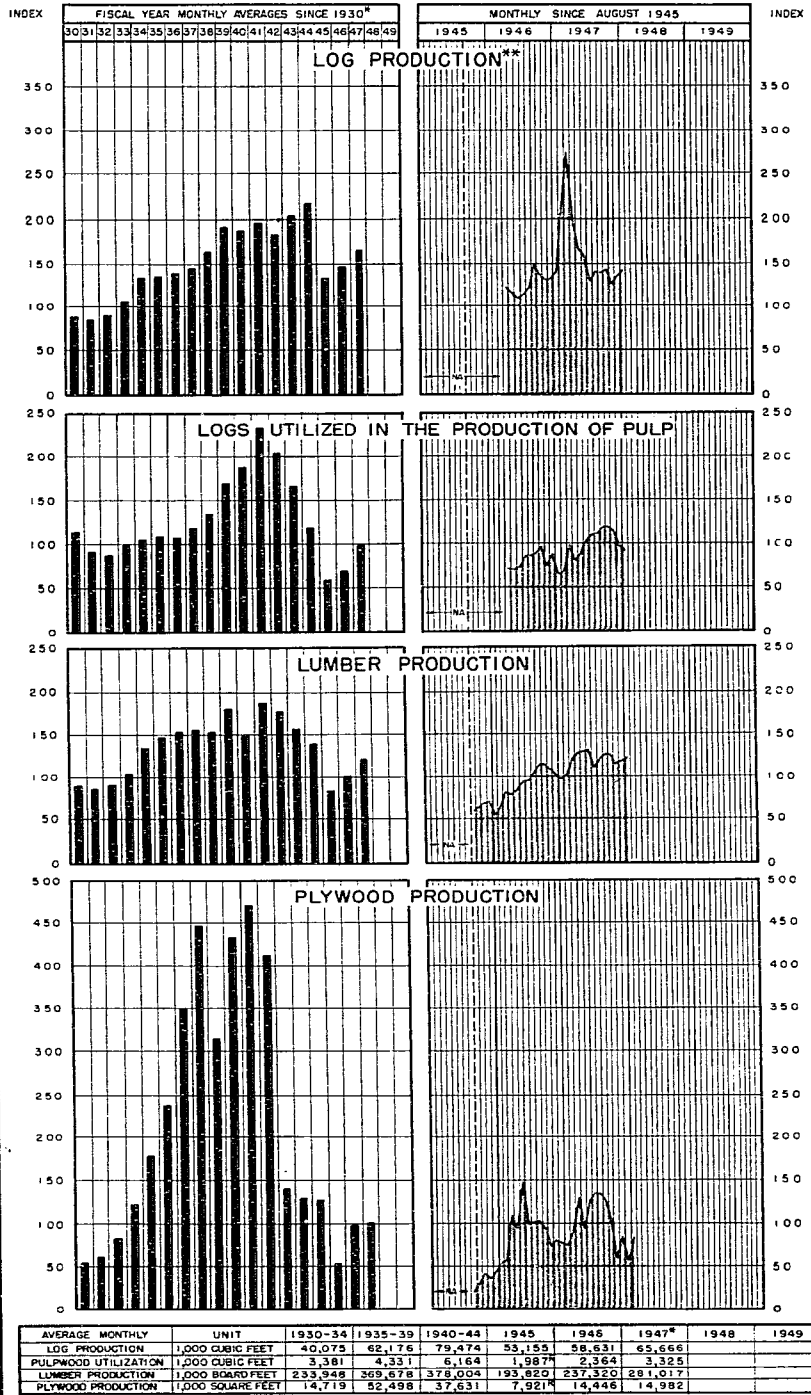


FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930**	
Year	Millions of Cubic Feet
1930	30
1931	32
1932	33
1933	34
1934	35
1935	36
1936	37
1937	38
1938	39
1939	40
1940	41
1941	42
1942	43
1943	44
1944	45
1945	46
1946	47
1947	48
1948	49

\* EXCLUDES FIREWOOD AND BAMBOO  
 \*\* FISCAL YEAR MONTH PERIODS ENDING 31 JANUARY 1948  
 \*\*\* "GENERAL USE LOGS" INCLUDE SAWLOGS, PILING AND OTHER LOGS NOT SEPARATELY REPORTED.  
 NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48 NUMBER 9

# FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947*	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,073	62,176	79,474	53,155	58,631	65,666		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,381	4,331	6,164	1,987	2,364	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,948	269,678	378,004	193,820	237,320	281,017		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	7,921	14,446	14,982		

\* 1947: 1/2 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 31 JANUARY 1948; \*LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP\*: CALENDAR YEARS THROUGHOUT.  
 \*\* ALL LOSS EXCLUDING FUELWOOD AND BAMBOO.  
 NOTE: R: REVISED; NA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48

NUMBER 10

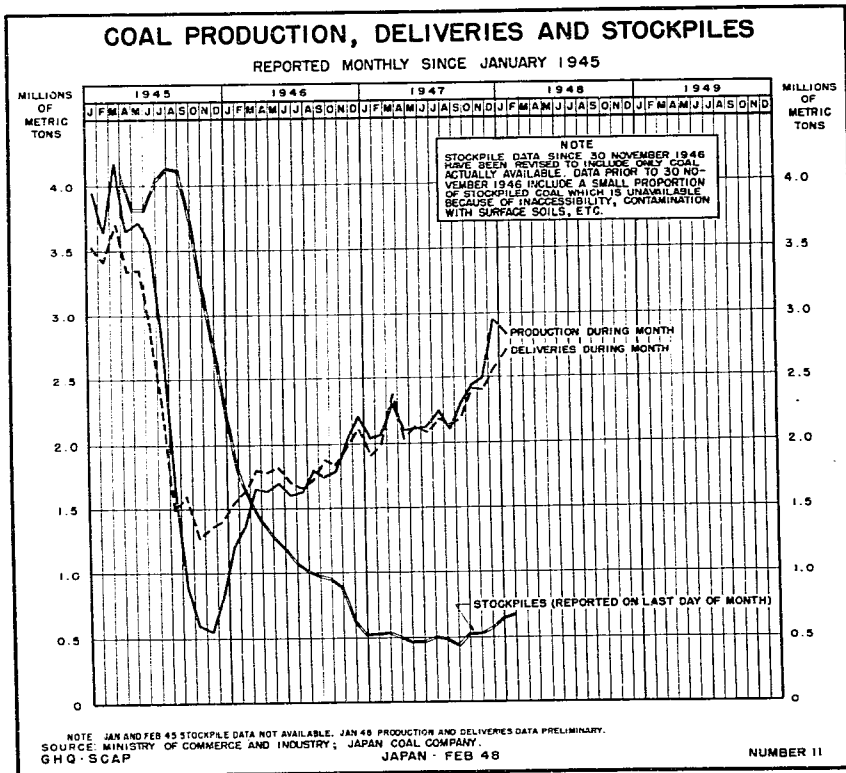
MINING

	Paragraph
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Mining Industry . . . . .	14

COAL

3. Coal production in the first 20 days of February was 1,859,000 metric tons, 13 percent or 218,400 metric tons over the revised output 1-20 January.

4. Total January production declined to 2,828,200 metric tons, 130,800 under revised December production but 0.7 percent or 19,700 tons over the quota. Note the chart opposite.



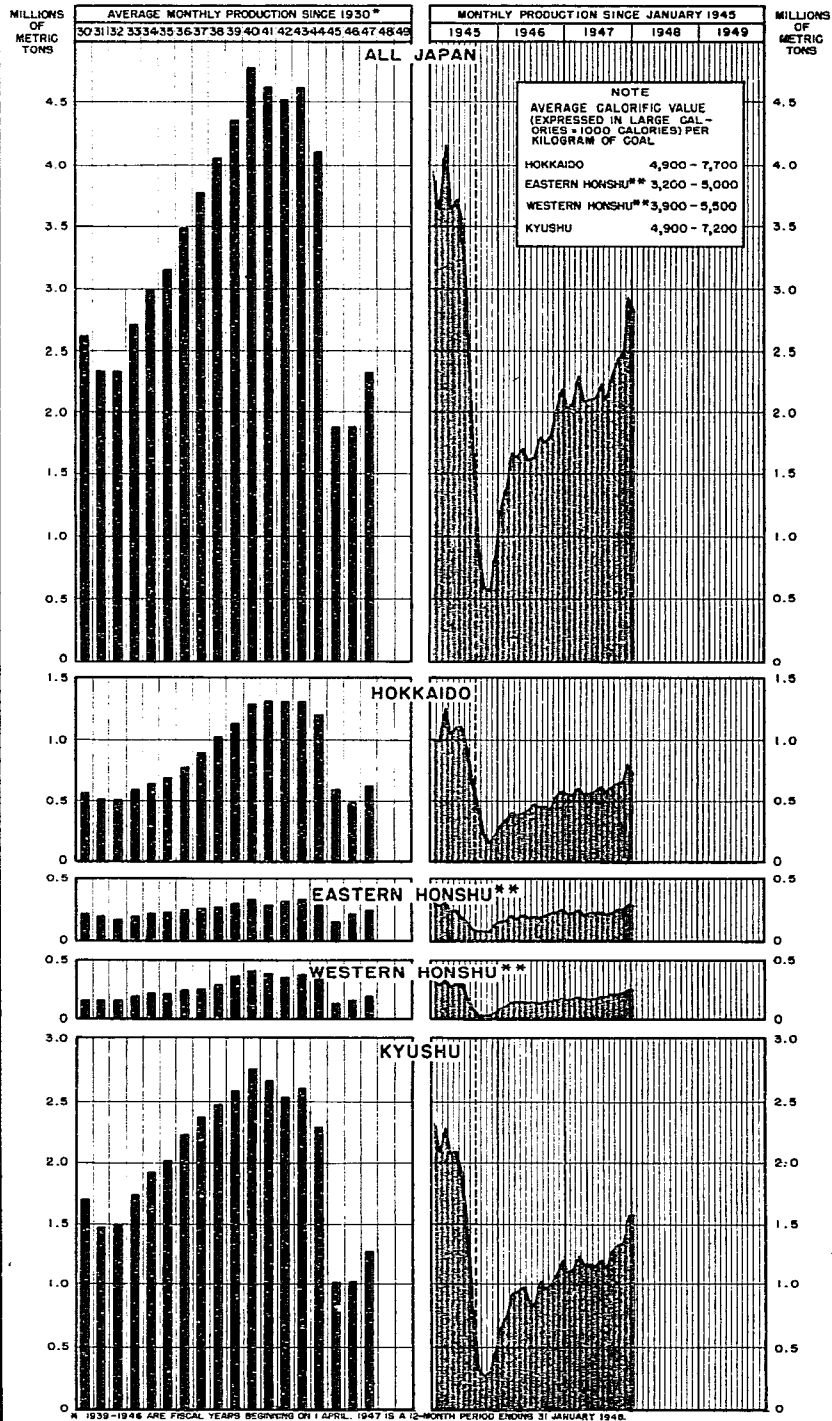
Deliveries

5. Coal deliveries in January were 2,716,000 metric tons, 112,200 under the month's production and 154,000 over revised December deliveries. See the charts on pages 84 through 86.

6. The revised total of coal deliveries during December was 2,562,000 metric tons, 160,000 over November deliveries and 397,000 under final December production.

# COAL PRODUCTION

SINCE 1930



NOTE  
AVERAGE CALORIFIC VALUE  
(EXPRESSED IN LARGE CAL-  
ORIES + 1000 CALORIES) PER  
KILOGRAM OF COAL

HOKKAIDO	4,900 - 7,700
EASTERN HONSHU**	3,200 - 5,000
WESTERN HONSHU**	3,900 - 5,500
KYUSHU	4,900 - 7,200

\* 1939-1946 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL. 1947 IS A 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 31 JANUARY 1948.  
\*\* EASTERN HONSHU - TOHOKU, KANTO AND TOKAI REGIONS, WESTERN HONSHU - KINKI, CHUGOKU AND SHIKOKU REGIONS.  
NOTE: JANUARY 1949 DATA PRELIMINARY.

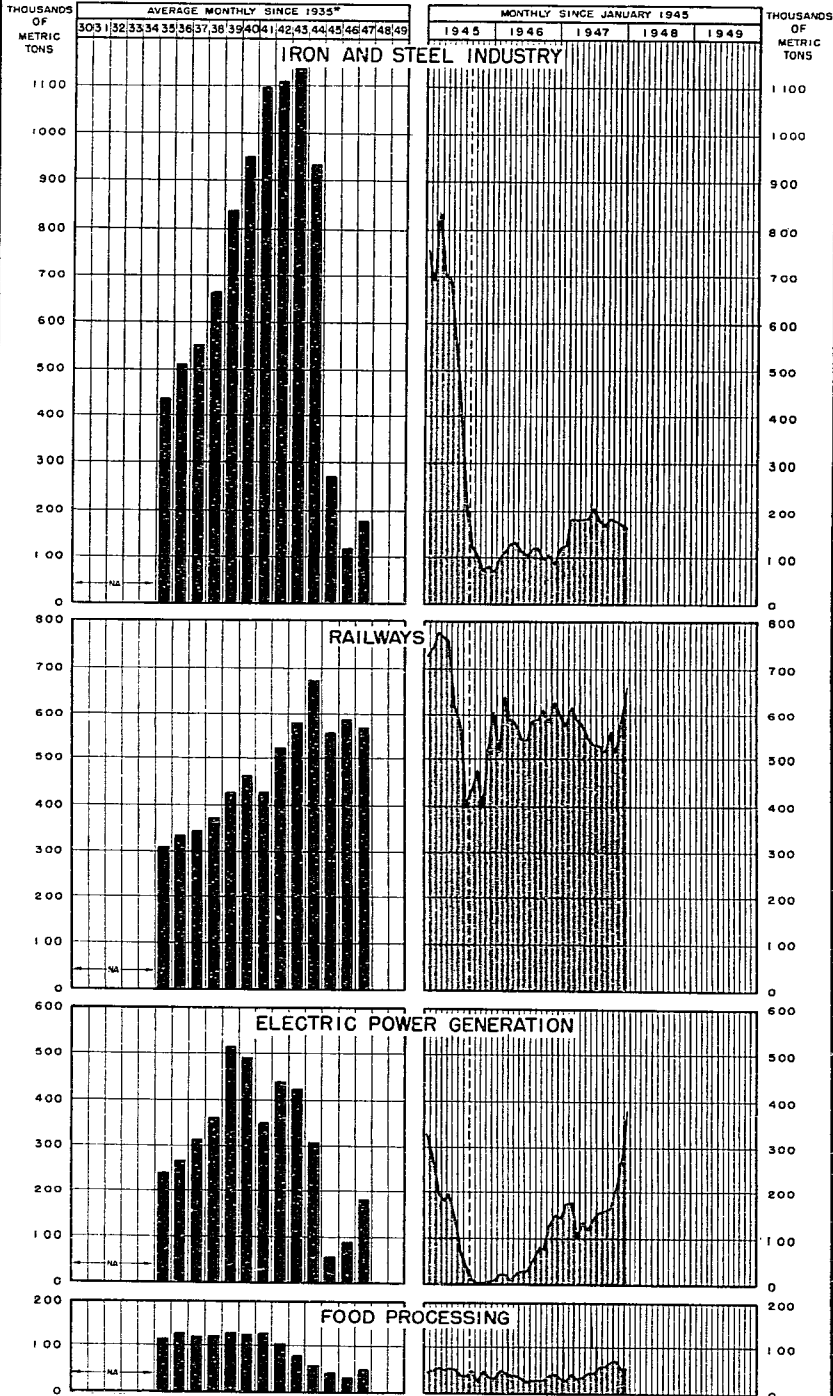
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
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# COAL DELIVERIES

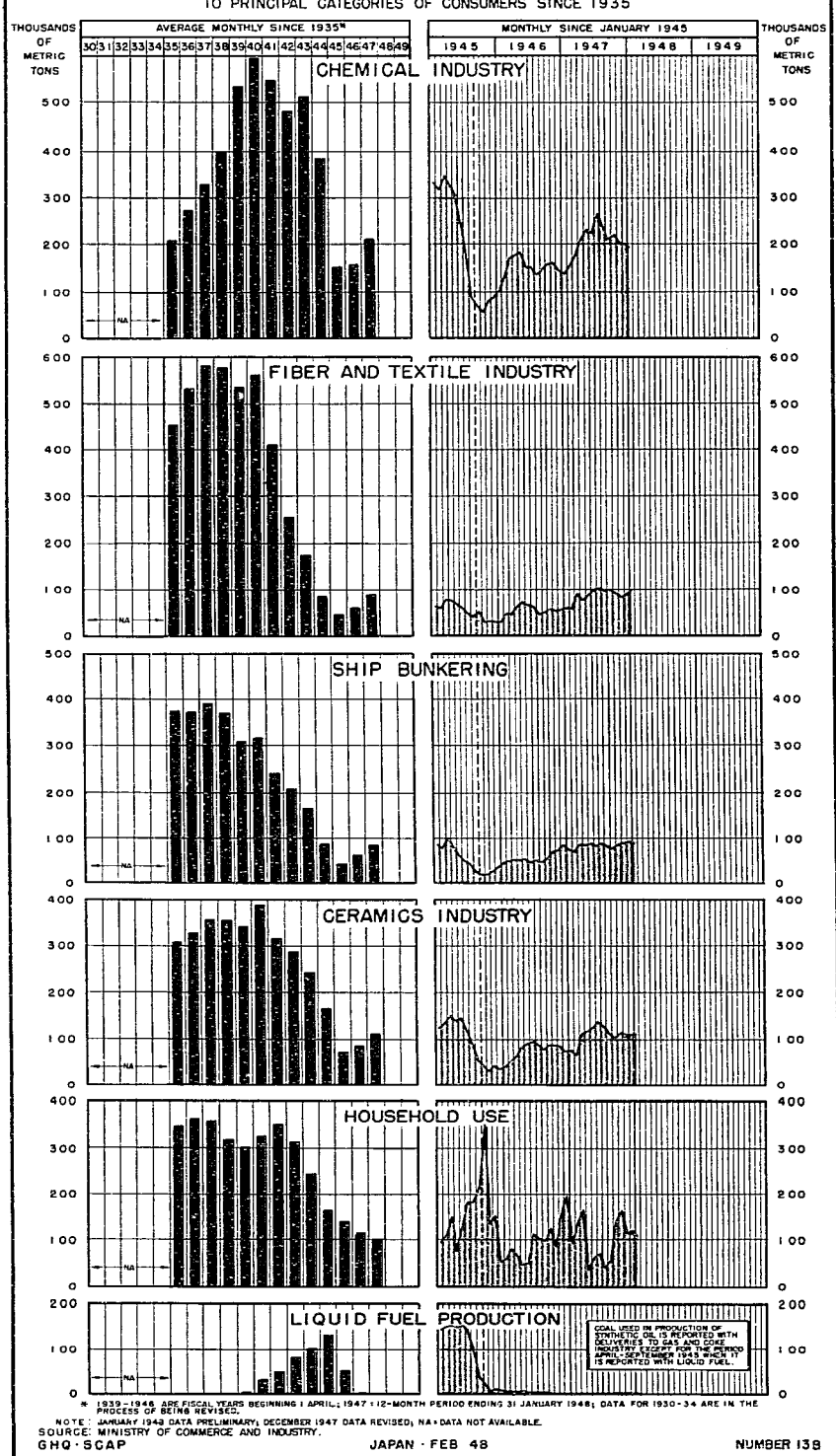
TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



\* 1939-1945 AND FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL, 1947-12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 31 JANUARY 1948; DATA FOR 1930-34 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED.  
 NOTE: JANUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; DECEMBER 1947 DATA REVISED; NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
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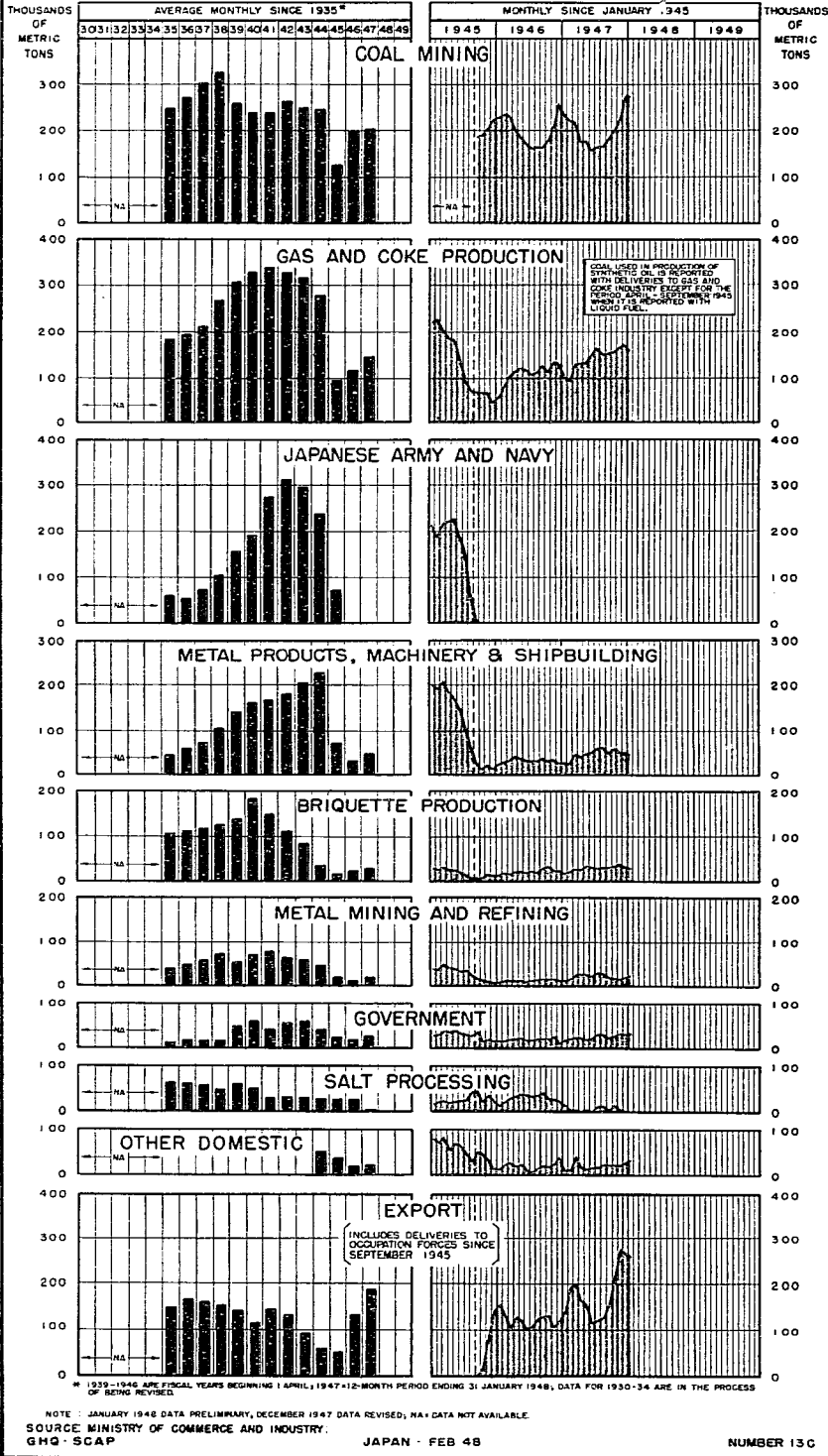
# COAL DELIVERIES

TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



# COAL DELIVERIES

TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



### Stockpiles

7. Stockpiles of available coal reached 667,200 metric tons on 31 January, 23,800 more than in December.

#### COAL STOCKPILES ON 31 JANUARY (metric tons)

	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Eastern Honshu</u>	<u>Western Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available for current shipment	38,700	47,900	12,300	38,000	136,900
In transit	<u>166,000</u>	<u>30,400</u>	<u>58,600</u>	<u>275,300</u>	<u>530,300</u>
Total	204,700	78,300	70,900	313,300	667,200

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

### Mine Employees

8. Coal mine employees totaled 509,297 on 20 February, an increase of 5,843 over January.

#### COAL MINE EMPLOYEES 20 February a/

	<u>Underground</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employees paid daily wages	242,473	219,730	462,203
Employees paid monthly wages	<u>14,938</u>	<u>32,156</u>	<u>47,094</u>
Total	257,411	251,886	509,297

a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

### Methane Gas

9. Methane gas is being piped directly from a coal mine in Hokkaido for use in heating surface installations in the area. The system, in use since 1934, saves approximately 600 metric tons of coal per month. Chief uses are for boiler fuel to heat miners' bath water and for drying shale at the rock-dust factory.

The methane is obtained from areas sealed with clay-filled bags and cement walls after the coal has been worked out. An average of 13 cubic meters of methane per minute are removed by an exhaust fan on the surface through pipes running through the walls. The gas is also liquefied by compression, bottled in cylinders and used to operate automobiles and trucks.

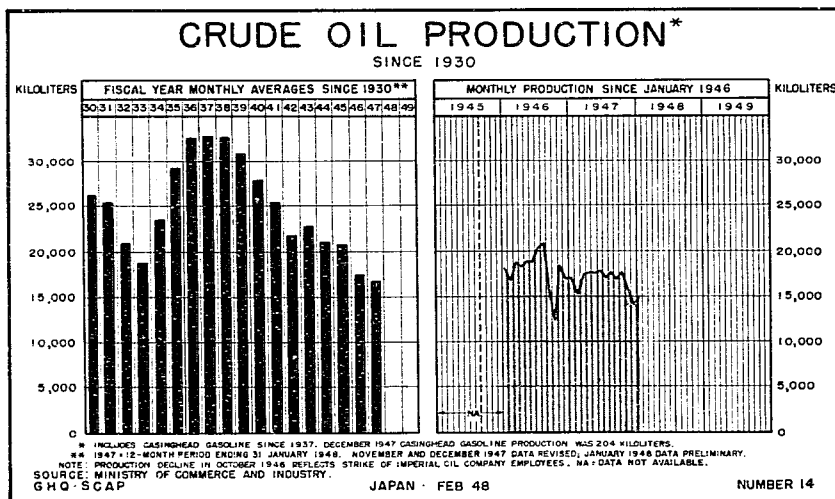
### Lignite

10. Preliminary figures for January lignite production were 235,265 metric tons, 47,141 under the revised December output. Stockpiles increased from the revised total of 422,592 metric tons to 456,469 and deliveries gained to 166,194 metric tons, 1,083 over revised December figures.



OIL

11. Crude oil production in January was 15,033 kiloliters, with a daily average production of 485 kiloliters, 28 more than December. Crude oil production in the 1947 calendar year was 202,683 kiloliters, a decline of 5.5 percent from the 1946 output of 214,596 kiloliters.



Drilling Operations

12. Five new wells were spudded but none were brought to production during January, due for the most part to electric power shortages caused by seasonal factors.

**DRILLING OPERATIONS**  
January

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	0	0	0
Completed as gas producers	0	0	0
Abandoned	0	1	1
Standing suspended	0	0	0
Commenced during month	3	2	5
Other wells drilling	3	11	14
Total strings active	6	13	19

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

13. The Imperial Oil Company was designated in February as an excessive concentration of economic power under the Economic Decentralization Law.

MINING INDUSTRY

14. December production increased in 13 of 30 mineral commodities with principal gains in the output of gold, mercury and

tin, while cobalt and fire clay declined sharply. The losses in the production of iron ore and pyrite were attributed to heavy snows in northern areas which affected transportation and open-pit mining.

MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION

Commodity	Form	Unit	November	December
Antimony	Metal in concentrate	kg	5,122	5,911
Arsenic	Metal in concentrate	MT	101	92
Asbestos	Fiber	MT	294	237
Barite	Concentrate (90-95%) BaSO <sub>4</sub>	MT	74	21
Chromite				
High grade	Concentrate 47% (49-55% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	MT	116	119
Low grade	Concentrate 27% (32% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	MT	0	0
Cobalt	Metal in concentrate	kg	751	70
Copper	Metal in concentrate	MT	1,902	1,691
Fire clay		MT	23,576	19,161
Fluorite	Concentrate	MT	0	0
Gold	Metal in concentrate	gm	152,817	155,581
Graphite				
Amorphous	Crude ore (20-45% C)	MT	599	473
Crystalline	Crude ore (10-20% C)	MT	209	126
Gypsum	Concentrate +40%	MT	1,205	1,360
	Concentrate -40%	MT	3,195	3,663
Iron ore	Concentrate (52% Fe)	MT	40,241	35,882
Iron sand	Concentrate (50% Fe)	MT	5	15
Lead	Metal in concentrate	MT	514	532
Limestone		MT	481,504	-
Manganese				
Battery grade	Concentrate (71-73% MnO <sub>2</sub> )	MT	445	514
Metallurgical grade	Concentrate (37-39% Mn)	MT	2,480	2,188
Mercury	Metal in concentrate	kg	2,542	3,748
Molybdenum	Concentrate (72-75% MoS <sub>2</sub> )	MT	0.130	0.025
Pyrite	Concentrate (31-50% S)	MT	84,405	64,609
Pyrophyllite		MT	12,822	13,877
Silver	Metal in concentrate	kg	5,844	5,291
Sulfur	Refined	MT	2,799	2,718
Tin	Metal in concentrate	kg	4,615	7,101
Tungsten	Concentrate (65-68% WO <sub>3</sub> )	MT	0.223	0.566
Zinc	Metal in concentrate	MT	2,346	2,353

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mining Bureau.



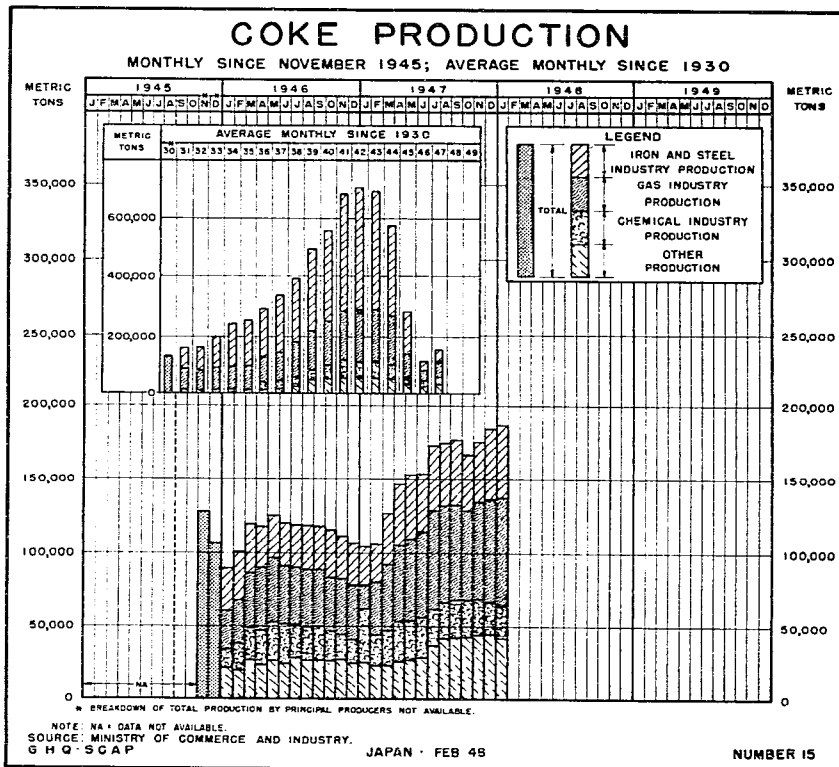
SECTION 3  
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

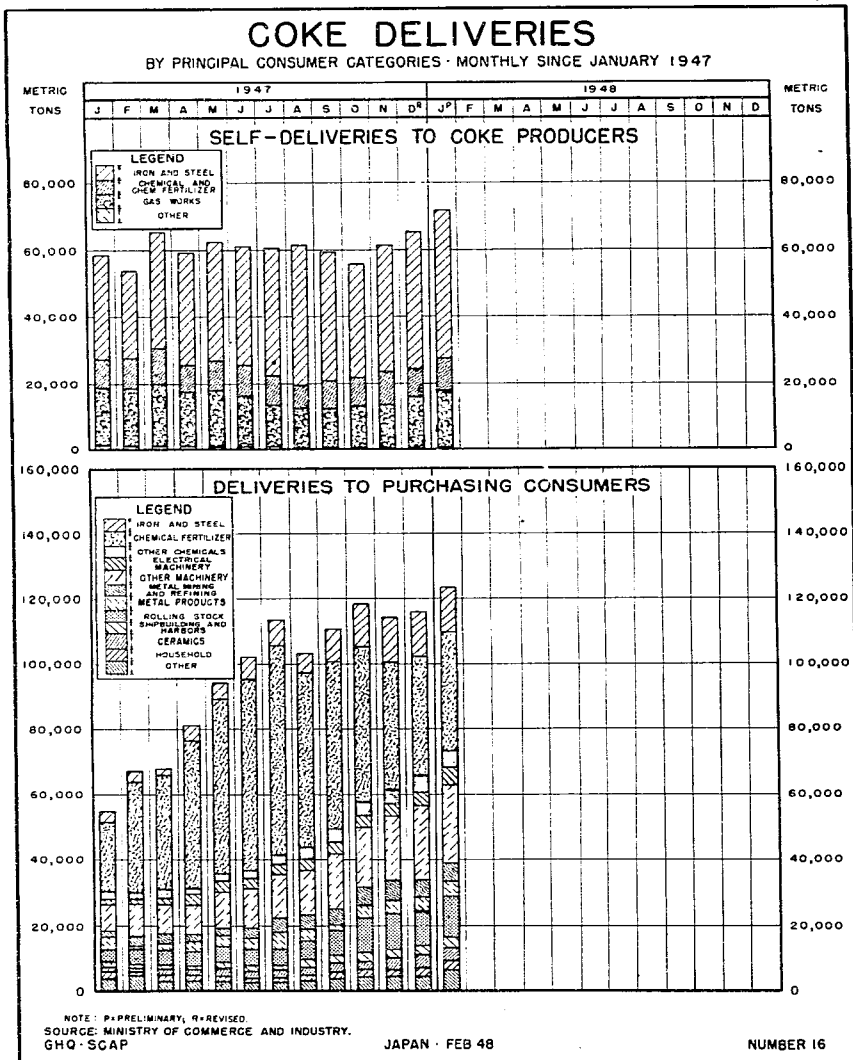
	Paragraph
Coke . . . . .	1
Metal Industries . . . . .	2
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Machinery . . . . .	32
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COKE

1. Coke production in January increased 2,590 metric tons



over December output to a total of 186,830 metric tons. Estimated January production of 220,680 tons was not met due to irregular coal deliveries. Coke stockpiles at the end of January totaled 38,310 metric tons, a decrease of 6,300 tons from the previous month.



#### JANUARY COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION (metric tons)

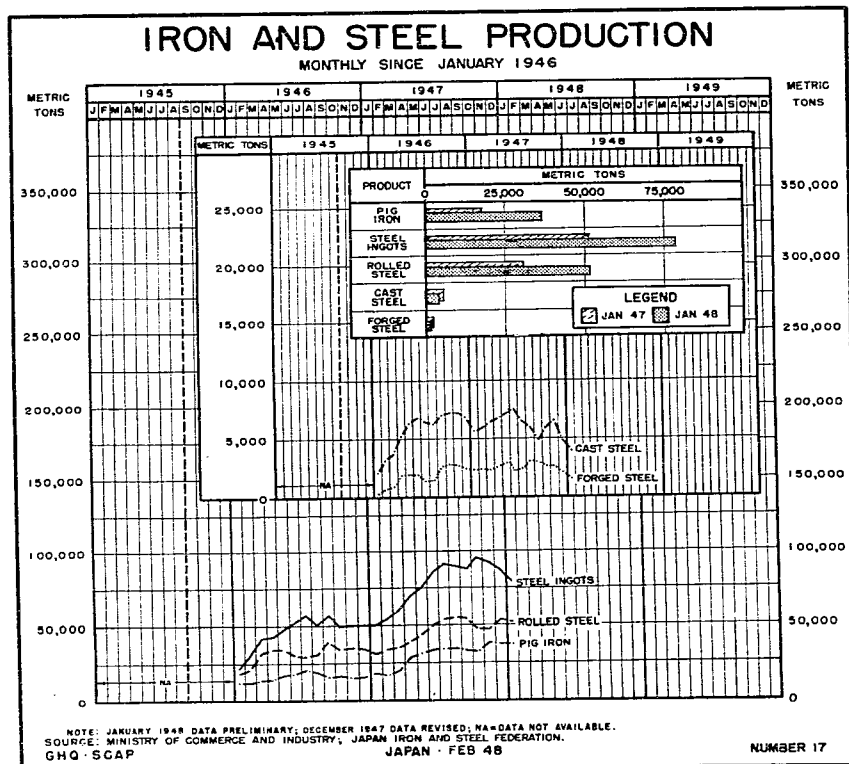
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	81,330	71,864
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	49,905	41,670
Metal industry	<u>27,683</u>	<u>23,985</u>
Subtotal	158,918	137,519

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Carried forward	158,918	137,519
Industrial machinery	26,629	24,072
Rolling-stock manufacturing	14,432	12,533
Electrical machinery	6,570	6,170
Ceramic industry	4,383	4,159
Shipbuilding	3,330	3,224
Repair of coal mine machinery	1,000	784
Government and other industries	3,403	3,190
Others	<u>4,963</u>	<u>4,031</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,628</b>	<b>195,682</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

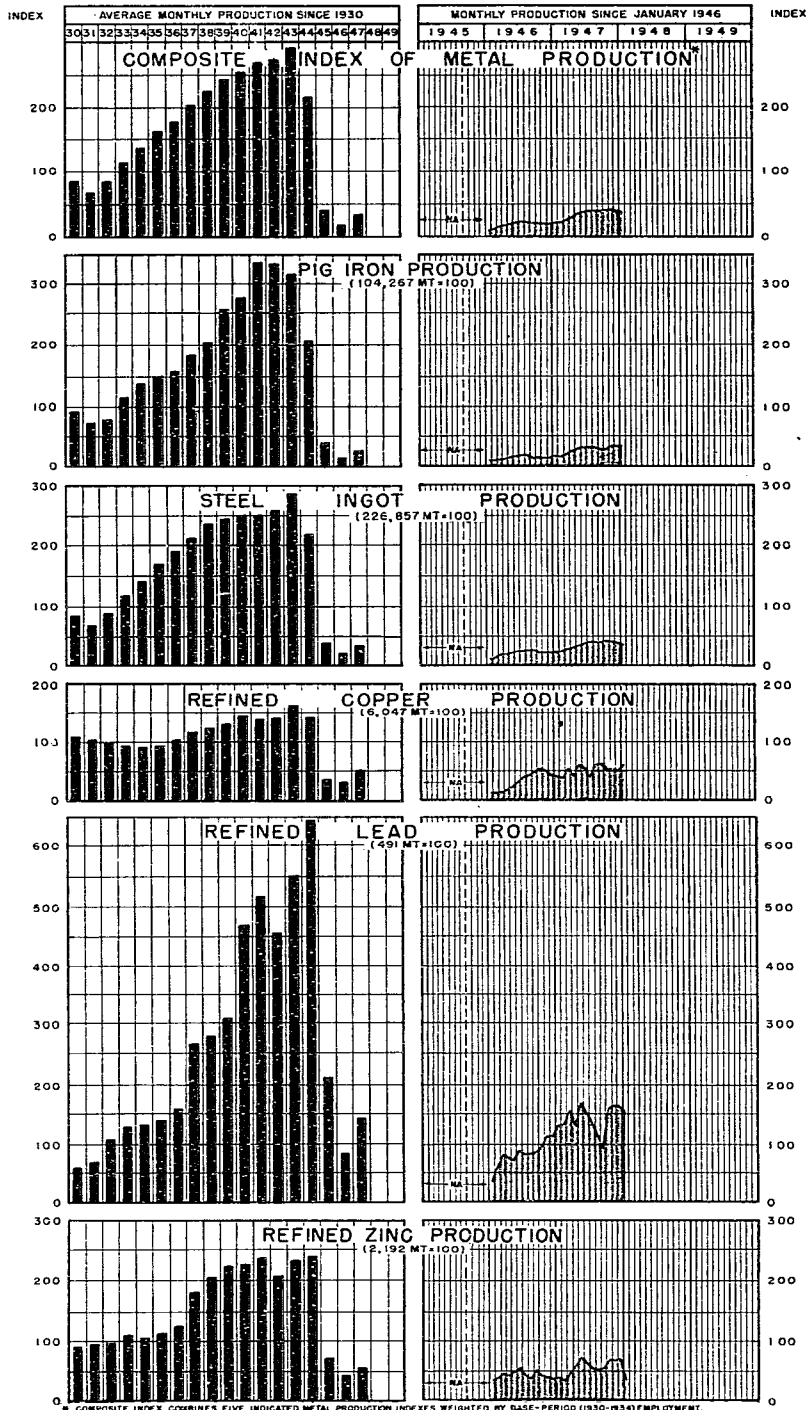
### METAL INDUSTRIES

2. Preliminary reports for January showed total production of pig iron at 36,892 metric tons compared with December's revised total of 37,029. This decrease was due to seasonal shortage of hydroelectric power. Decreases were noted in open hearth and electric furnace steel ingots, steel castings and forgings and in steel sheets, tin plate and miscellaneous rolled steel products. Two critical items were the only products to show an increase in January: rails at 3,690 metric tons and pipe at 5,553 metric tons compared with a revised December figure for rails of 2,379 tons and 5,523 for pipe.



# INDEXES OF METAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



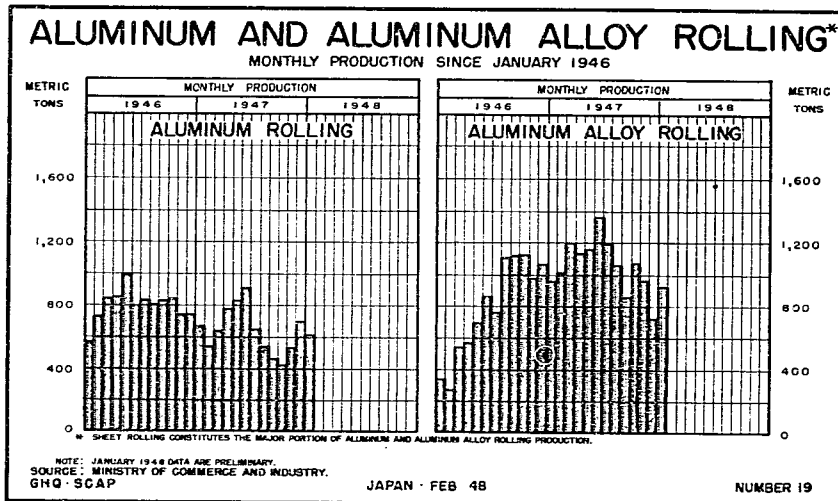
NOTE: JANUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; DECEMBER 1947 DATA REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; JAPAN IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION.  
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### Light Metals

3. Total aluminum produced in January in four primary and seven secondary plants was 501 metric tons, a decrease of 153 tons from the revised December figure. The decrease in production was attributed to declining stockpiles of scrap and lack of bauxite.

4. Preliminary January figures for light metals rolling production as reported by 48 plants showed an increase in aluminum alloy sheet, other aluminum alloy products and aluminum foil from 676 tons (revised), 39 tons and 12 tons respectively for December to 858 tons, 73 and 18 metric tons respectively.



### Copper and Copper Alloys

5. Preliminary January production of blister copper and refined copper by nine smelters and eight refineries showed slight increases from 3,253, a revised December figure, and 3,108 metric tons to 3,397 and 3,614 metric tons respectively.

6. January output of rolled copper sheet and products by 207 rolling mills decreased from 1,052 to 953 tons. Decreases in production were attributed to lack of electric power and to the long New Year's holidays.

Brass wire and extruded products were the only items to show an increase for January with production of 674 metric tons and 201 tons compared with 626 and 138 (revised) tons respectively for December. Other products, brass sheets and rolled products showed decreases from the previous month's totals. Bronze rolling production decreased to 85 metric tons from December's 95, as charted at the top of the next page.

### Zinc and Lead

7. Preliminary figures for January show a decrease of 761 metric tons of refined zinc from December's production of 1,493 tons.

Zinc plate increased only slightly from December's 479 metric tons to 489 tons in January.



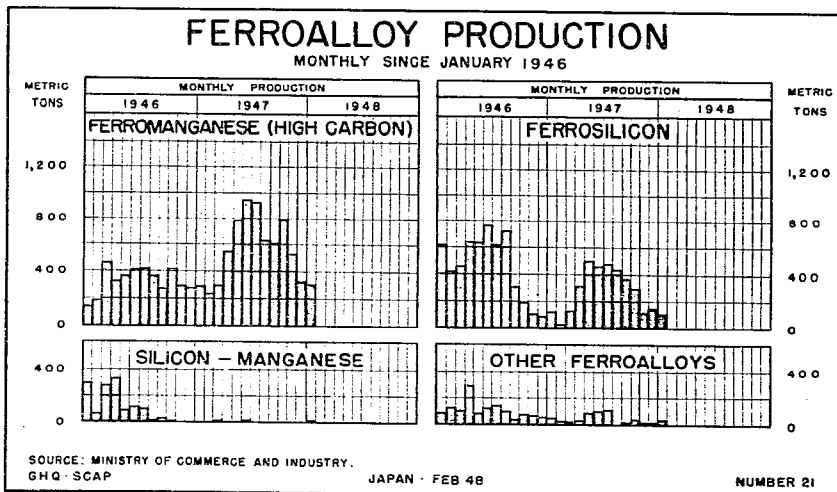
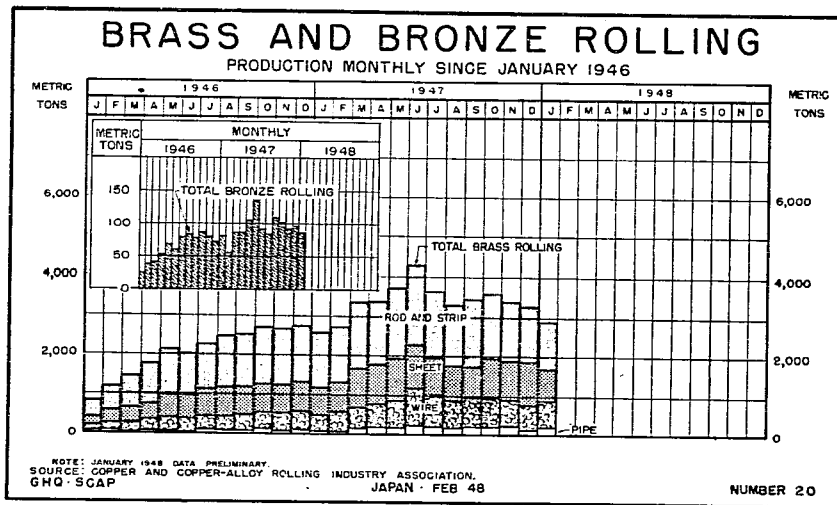
8. Crude lead and refined lead decreased during January from December's output of 898 and 813 metric tons to 553 and 750 metric tons respectively.

Other Nonferrous Metals

9. Incomplete figures for nonferrous metals showed increases in bismuth from 1,623 kilograms in December to 1,668 in January and refined tin from 7,230 kilograms in December to 12,788 in January.

Ferrous Alloys

10. Ferroalloy production continued to decrease in January with output 35 metric tons below December's 492 tons.



### RUBBER

11. Corrected inventory of rubber stocks resulted in the addition of 412 metric tons of scrap materials in January. Total receipts of crude rubber during January increased 1,245 metric tons over December's 1,167 while total consumption decreased slightly from 1,813 metric tons to 1,766 tons.

#### RUBBER INVENTORY (metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap a/</u>
Inventory, 1 January	3,000	260	2,738 b/
Receipts during month	2,412	2	1,857
Consumption during month	1,766	14	480
Inventory, 1 February	3,646	248	4,115

a/ In hands of collection agencies only.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### PETROLEUM

#### Refined Petroleum

12. Total crude runs to stills amounted to 17,068 kiloliters in January, a decrease of 1,527 kiloliters from the revised total of 18,595 for December. Total refined production amounted to 16,279 kiloliters of which 13,578 kiloliters were finished products and 2,701 were semifinished products. Total refined products including semifinished products at refineries at the end of January amounted to 27,740 kiloliters, as shown in the top chart on the following page.

### CEMENT

13. Preliminary January production of cement was 103,381 metric tons compared with the revised December figure of 141,424. Note the second chart on next page.

### CONSTRUCTION

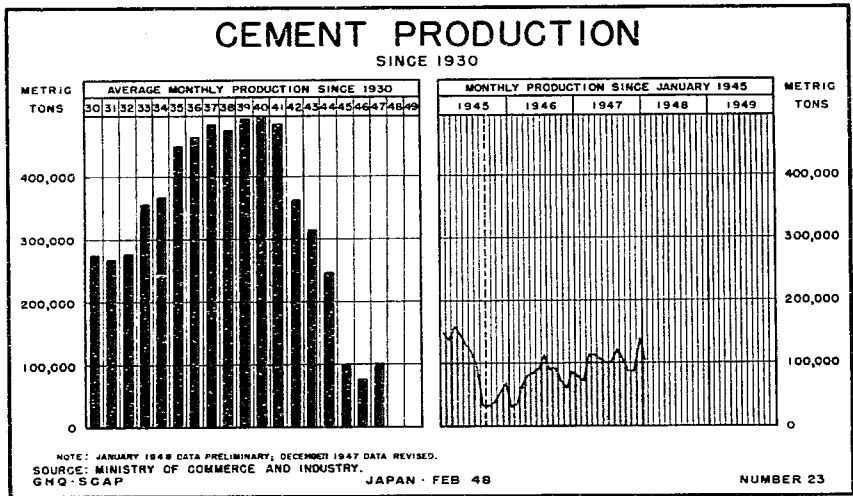
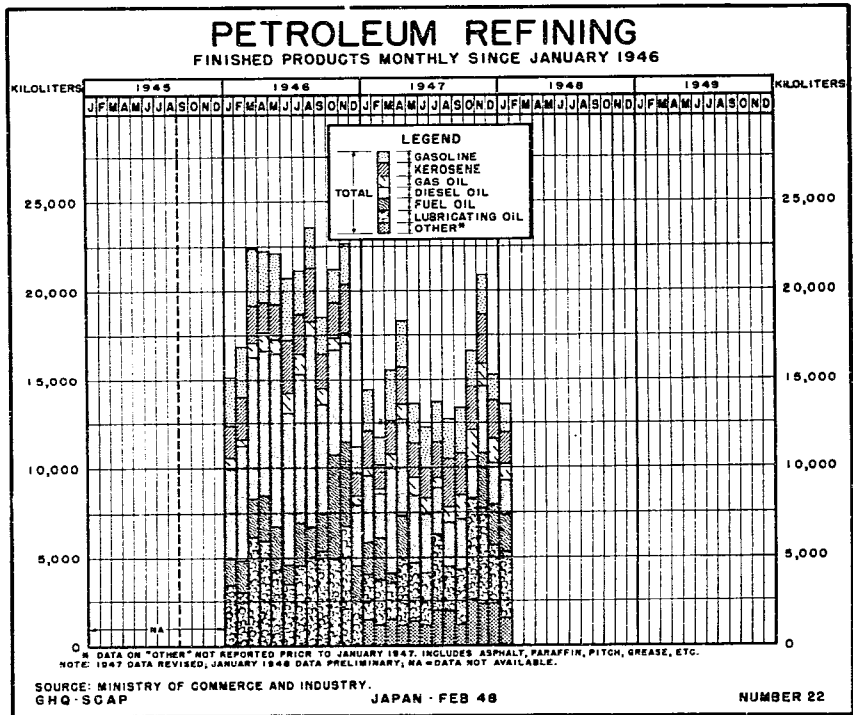
#### Coal Miners' Housing

14. Since the start of the coal miners' housing program in January 1947, 17,064 new dwelling units have been built, repairs made to 38,484 and 234 new dormitories constructed. In addition 792 welfare facility structures have been built.

#### Other Construction

15. Building permits issued during January for new construction totaled 44,703; repair permits totaled 11,754 and reconstruction and removal totaled 13,029, compared to December figures of 52,044, 12,494 and 15,773 respectively.

16. Rural new construction completed in January continued to lead urban construction.



**NEW CONSTRUCTION**  
January

<u>Started</u>	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
Dwellings	10,456	410,833	23,632	1,051,341	34,088	1,462,174
Combined dwellings and shops	4,629	203,015	1,964	99,732	6,593	302,747
Nonresidential buildings	<u>3,706</u>	<u>380,448</u>	<u>8,516</u>	<u>435,512</u>	<u>12,222</u>	<u>815,960</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,791</b>	<b>994,296</b>	<b>34,112</b>	<b>1,586,585</b>	<b>52,903</b>	<b>2,580,881</b>
 <u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings	8,665	354,178	15,320	634,686	23,985	988,864
Combined dwellings and shops	4,715	213,700	1,262	60,936	5,977	274,636
Nonresidential buildings	<u>3,801</u>	<u>343,394</u>	<u>6,335</u>	<u>290,081</u>	<u>10,136</u>	<u>633,475</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,181</b>	<b>911,272</b>	<b>22,917</b>	<b>985,703</b>	<b>40,098</b>	<b>1,896,975</b>

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

17. Shipyards completed repairs on 587 vessels totaling 1,236,669 gross tons during the period 10 January to 10 February.

From 20 January to 20 February nine steel cargo vessels totaling 7,614 gross tons were completed and 11 totaling 7,741 gross tons were launched. During the same period 17 steel fishing vessels totaling 4,763 gross tons were completed and 27 totaling 2,753 gross tons were launched, and 17 wooden ships totaling 2,950 gross tons were completed and seven totaling 1,500 gross tons were launched. See the chart on following page.

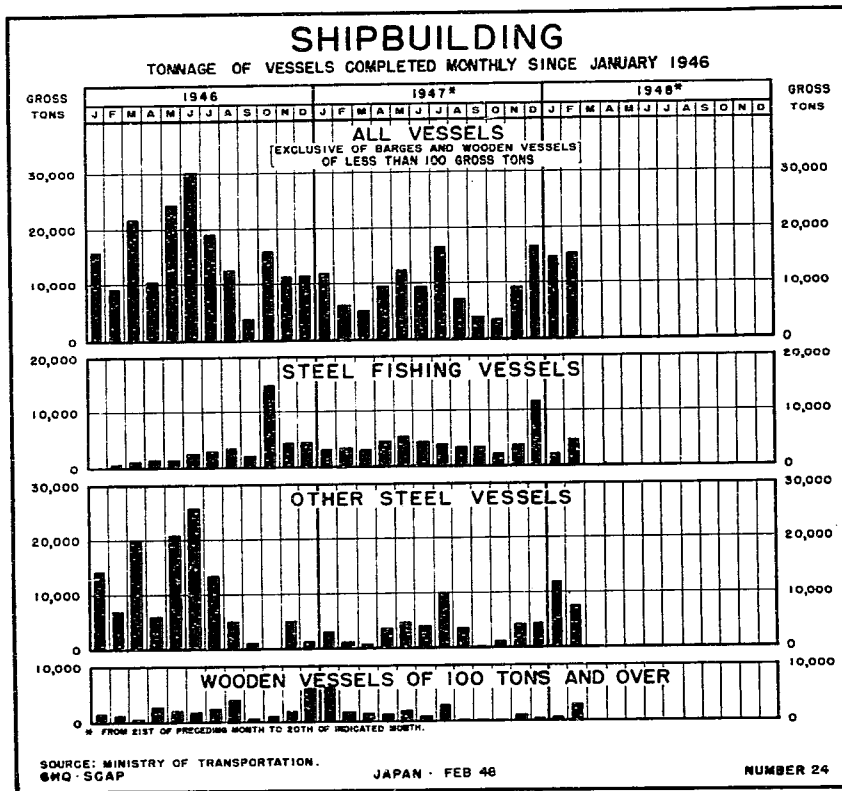
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

18. Chemical production in January was slightly below that of December. The principal factors limiting production were the continued power shortage and the inadequate transportation of coal and pyrites. See the chart on page 101.

Fertilizers

19. Ammonium sulfate production in January was 56,875 metric tons in terms of 20 percent nitrogen content, a decrease of 900 metric tons from December's production of 57,775 tons. The industry operated at approximately 50 percent of available capacity due to holidays and insufficient power.

20. January production of calcium cyanamide was 8,442 metric tons (16 percent nitrogen content), equal to 6,754 metric tons (20 percent nitrogen content), a decrease of 38 percent from revised December figures of 13,616 metric tons.



January output of carbide was 82 percent of December's total. Losses in production were due to unavailability of sufficient power to operate electric furnaces for the production of carbide. Carbides were also diverted to other industries at the expense of cyanamide production.

21. Calcium superphosphate production for January totaled 76,516 metric tons (16 percent phosphorus pentoxide), compared with December's output of 79,416. The failure in delivery of pyrites and plant shutdowns for holidays in the first week in January contributed to the decrease.

Sulfuric Acid

22. Sulfuric acid production for January was 136,056 metric tons, a slight increase over December's revised total of 130,544. Production is far below capacity due to unavailability of pyrites.

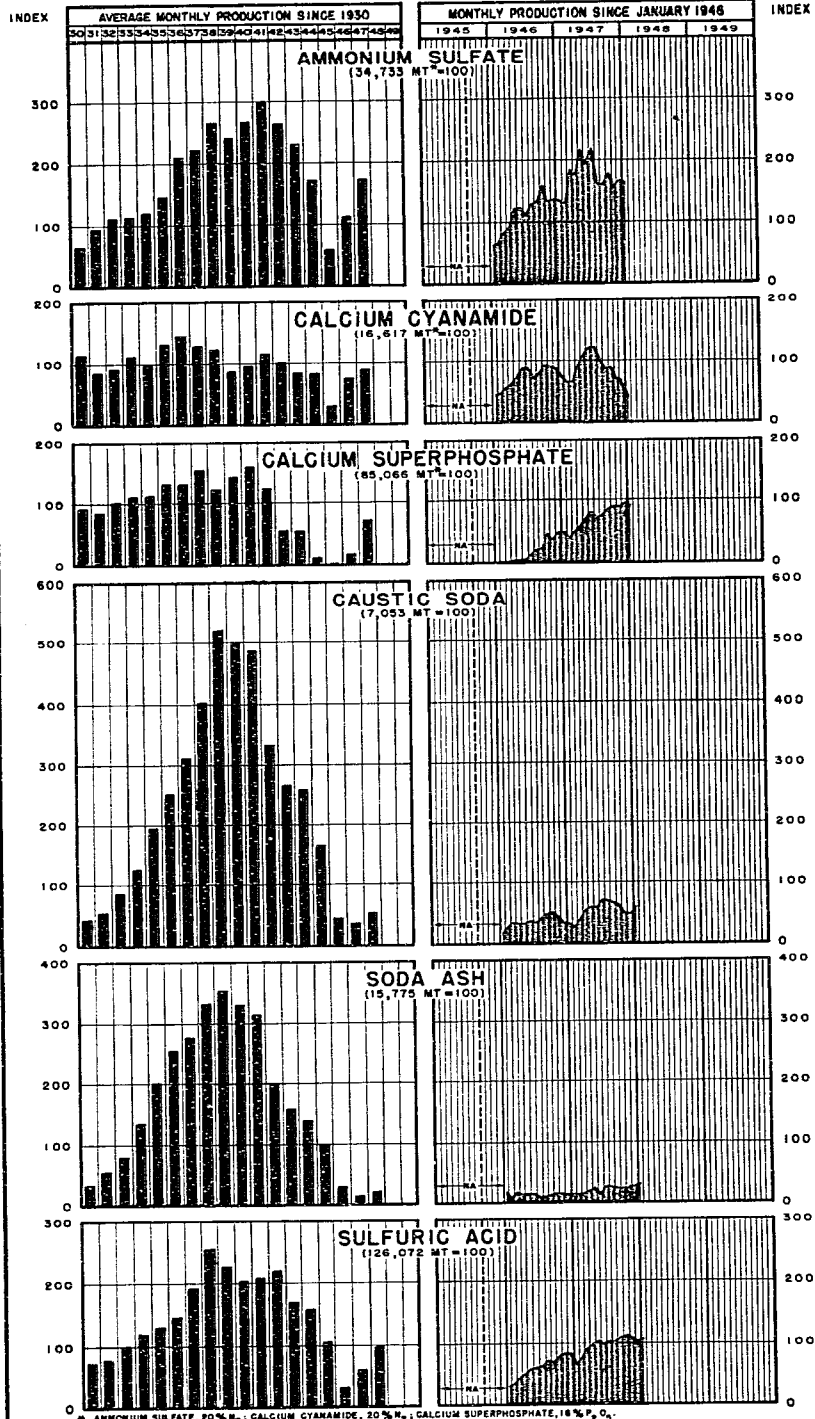
Soda Industries

23. Although the lack of coal continued to hamper output of caustic soda January production of 4,101 metric tons was an 843-metric-ton increase over revised December figure of 3,258. Production of caustic soda by the electrolytic process remained approximately the same as produced during December. Demands for caustic soda continued to increase due to expanded textile, dye-stuff, paper, medicine and other chemical programs.

24. Increases were noted in the soda ash industry with total

# INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

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

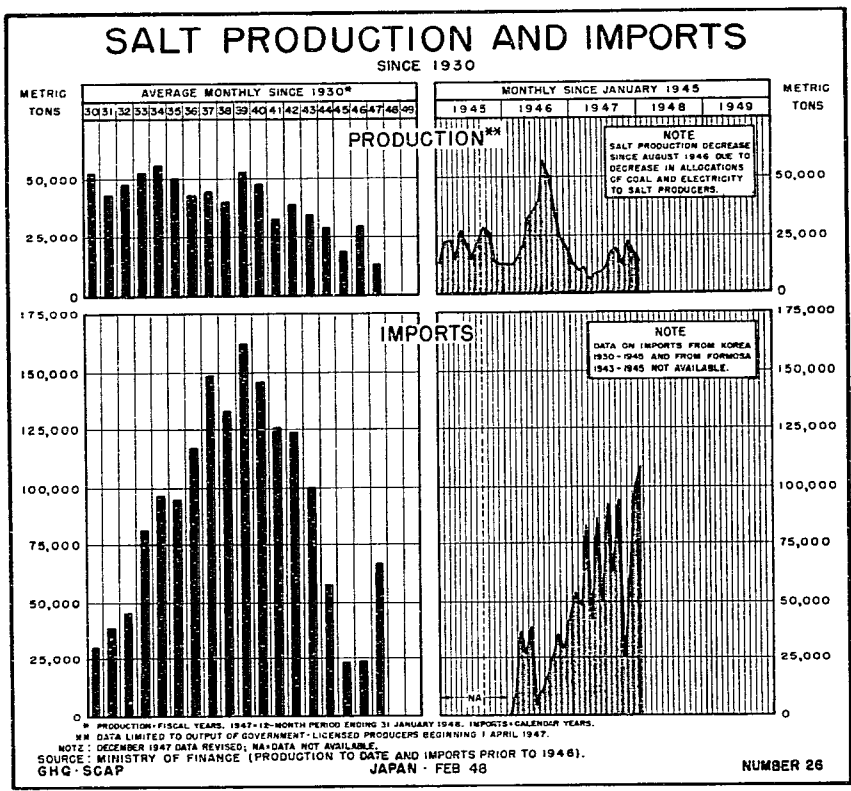


NOTE: JANUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MT-METRIC TONS; NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE, SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN FEB 48 NUMBER 25

output of 5,097 metric tons compared with 4,317 tons for the previous month. Large quantities of soda ash were consumed in producing sheet glass which is increasing in demand.

**Salt**

25. Total output of domestic and deliveries of imported salt in January were 122,765 metric tons compared with revised figures for December of 117,885. Indigenous production was 14,119 tons, a decrease from December's revised figure of 17,691 due to strict limitations imposed on the use of fuel and power, while imported salt for January totaled 108,646 metric tons compared with the revised December figure of 100,194.



**Paint and Oil**

26. There was a 3.6-percent increase in the January production of paints and other protective coatings, principal gain being made in the manufacture of oil-base paints. Paint output for the month was 1,471 metric tons compared with a revised December figure of 1,420 tons.

27. Production of soap decreased by 29 percent. Continued shortages of all fats and oils hampered the industries. As a result of the January drop in soap production the amount of refined glycerin decreased from December's 111 metric tons to 69 metric tons in January.

28. Production of industrial explosives decreased from December's 1,081 metric tons to 1,074 in January although slight gains were made in the manufacture of ammonia dynamite and ammonium nitrate explosives. Gelatine dynamite decreased due to lack

of glycerin at one of the three authorized factories.

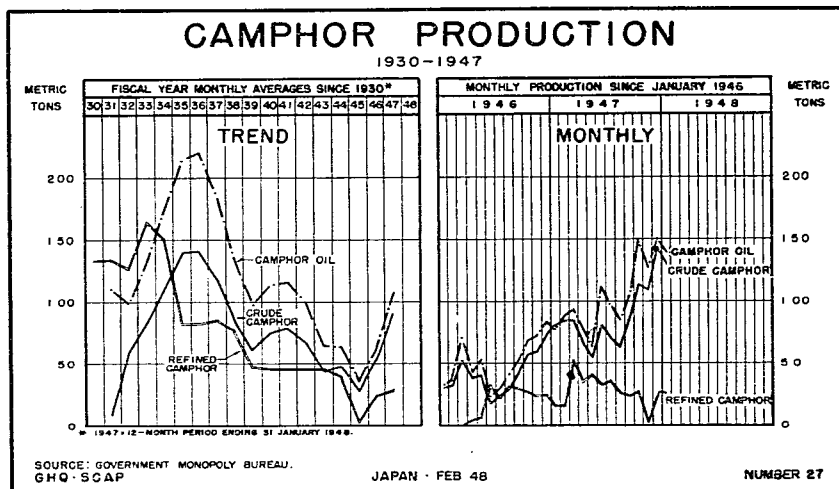
Dyes and Intermediates

29. Total production of dyes dropped from revised December figures of 233 metric tons to 190 metric tons in January with sharp decreases occurring in chrome, sulfur, sulfovat, vat and naphthol grounders, and small decreases in phthalic anhydride, H-acid, and B-naphthol.

30. Total stocks of dye intermediates decreased from a revised December figure of 850 metric tons (including all types of intermediates) to 839 metric tons for January. Previous December figure given at 536 metric tons did not include all intermediates. Production of chlorosulfonic acid, which is used in the manufacture of sulfa drugs, dropped from 364 to 261 metric tons, while stocks decreased from 338 to 286 metric tons.

Camphor

31. Production of refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil amounted to 26, 130 and 139 metric tons respectively in January, a slight decrease from December's figures of 28, 143 and 150 metric tons but approximately 87 percent above the corresponding figures for January 1947.



MACHINERY

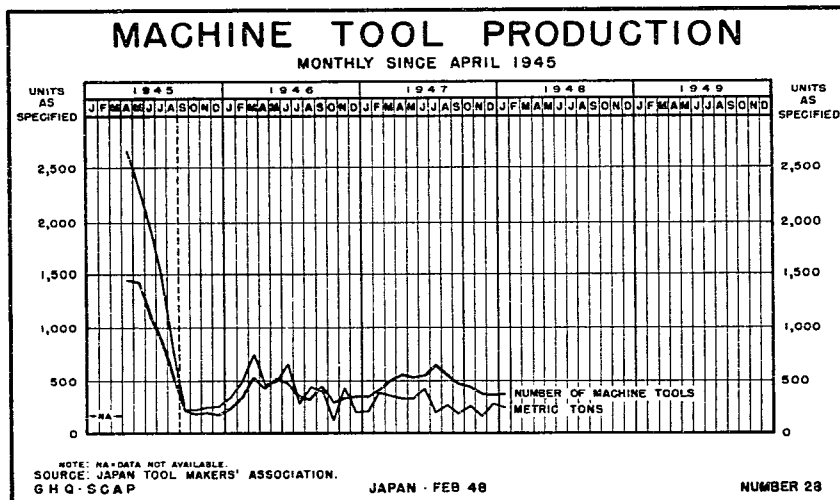
Machine Tools

32. January output of 371 machine tools, reported by 52 plants, was an increase of nine over December's 362. Total production value was ¥ 18,900,000, a decrease of ¥ 1,059,000 from December's output value. Note the chart on next page.

Small Tools

33. Production of general small tools was reported by 54 plants in January compared with 62 in December.





#### SMALL TOOLS PRODUCTION

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Straight-shank drills	572,581	367,253
Taper-shank drills	22,833	11,087
Milling cutters	24,513	18,258
Taps and dies	166,915	148,734
Consumed steel, all kinds (metric tons)	267	109

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Tungsten Carbide Tools

34. Special rolled steel consumed in January in the making of carbide tools was 8,650 kilograms, more than four times as much as was used in December. The December consumption of rolled steel was abnormally low while the January rate was in excess of the previous months' rate of about 3,500 kilograms.

Twenty-four plants employing 2,167 persons produced 1,537 kilograms of tips, 212 kilograms of bits and 203 kilograms of dies compared with 1,554, 276 and 335 kilograms respectively for the same items in December.

#### Precision Bearings

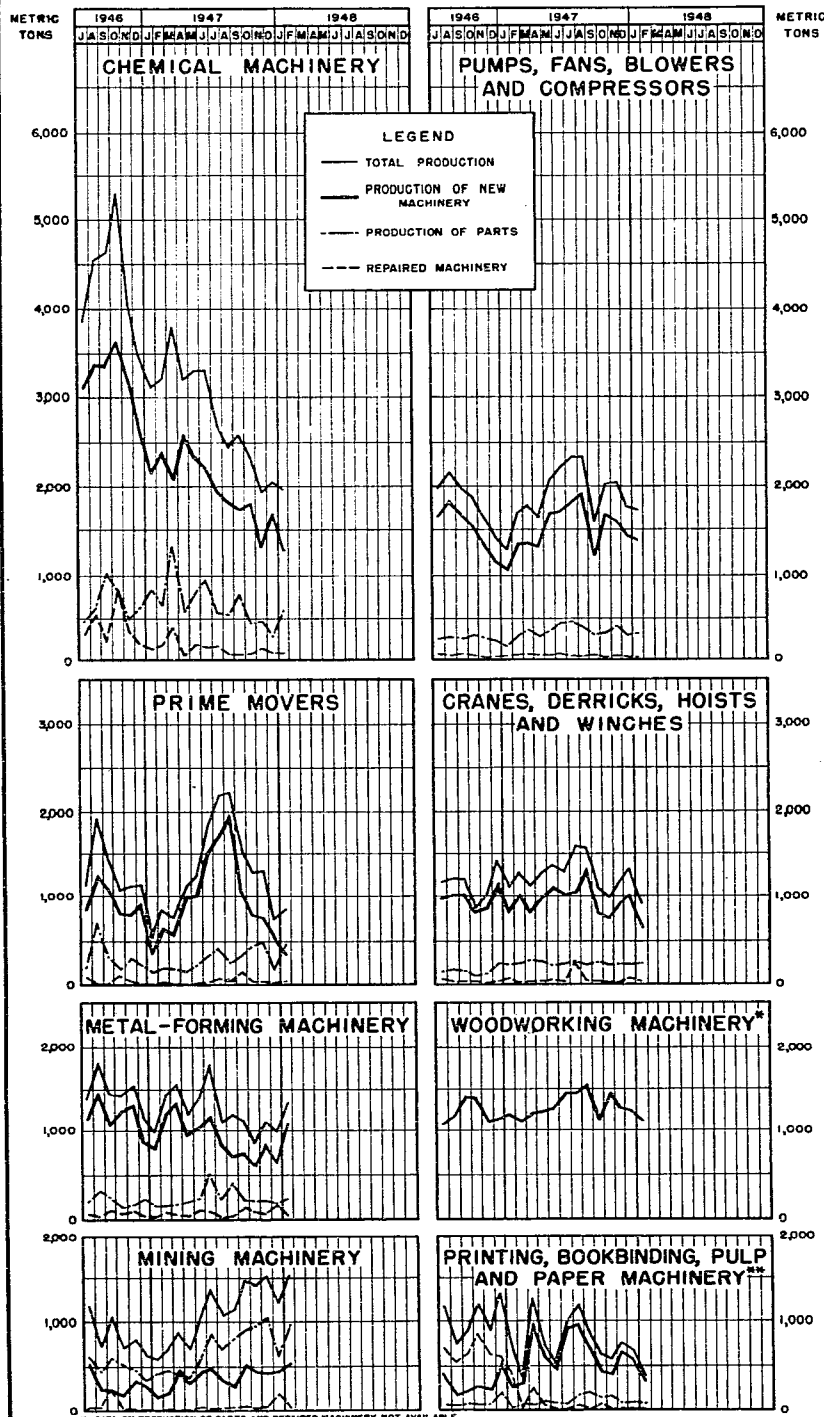
35. Roller-bearing and journal bearing output decreased in January to 44,951 and 257 units compared with 55,678 and 622 units for December. Ball-bearing production decreased 58,146 units from revised December figures of 363,346. Total bearing steel consumed was 659 metric tons.

#### Industrial Machinery

36. Reports received in January from 1,279 plants, about seven percent more than reported in December, gave total value of production of industrial machinery as ¥ 596,948,000. Weight of this production was 15,175 metric tons, about one percent higher than for December.

# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES - BY WEIGHT - MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - FEB 48 NUMBER 29

January's largest gains in production value were made in pumps, crushers, conveyors and mining, iron and steel, metal forming, and foundry equipment.

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Steel	7,200	7,647
Iron	9,715	10,691
Coke	7,636	8,699
Coal	7,431	8,396
Power <u>a/</u>	9,399 <u>b/</u>	10,762

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

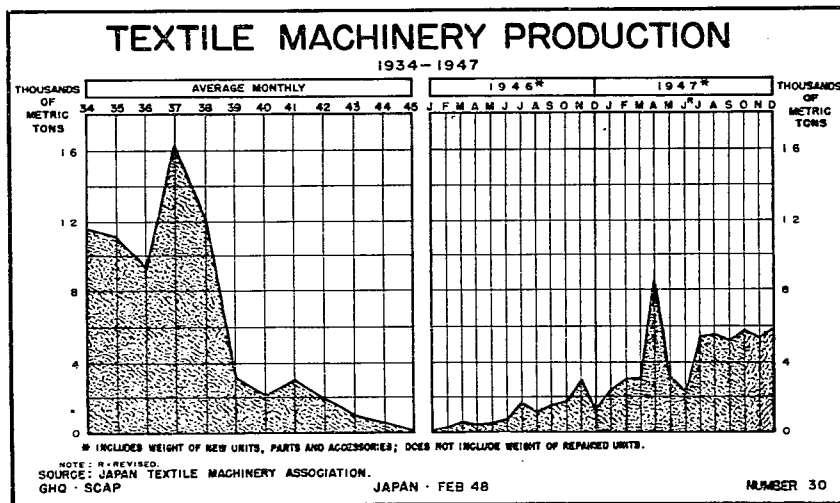
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION, PARTS AND REPAIRS  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Chemical	92,736	95,463
Woodworking	57,169	58,421
Pumps	57,397	64,721
Mining	52,589	58,330
Prime movers	36,745	31,823
Fans and blowers	49,134	32,405
Cranes and hoists	55,101	41,143
Printing and bookbinding	29,369	21,762
Iron and steel manu- facturing	23,076	27,915
Metal forming	28,611	40,491
Conveyors	16,779	21,870
Power transmission	14,456	14,941
Crushers	9,810	13,208
Food processing	19,197	17,549
Rubber	7,696	8,148
Foundry equipment	7,297	11,216
Pulp and paper	5,075	4,594
Miscellaneous	<u>33,840</u>	<u>32,928</u>
Total	596,077	596,948

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

Textile Machinery

37. Total value as reported by 539 plants of textile machinery production including parts and repairs during December was ¥ 445,465,000, compared with ¥ 508,853,000 for November as reported by 553 plants. Weight of December production not including repairs was 5,819 metric tons as contrasted to 5,369 in November.



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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New units	231,679	223,845
Parts	196,639	129,002
Repairs	<u>80,535</u>	<u>92,618</u>
Total	508,853	445,465

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

38. December figures on the value of new units and repairs of cotton machinery showed increases from November. The weight of new production and parts was 4,248 metric tons in December, 320 more than in November.

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

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New units	143,452	156,580
Parts	172,774	55,921
Repairs	<u>48,992</u>	<u>51,563</u>
Total	365,218	264,064

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

39. Total value of new machinery production, repair and parts of silk machinery increased over November's production value by ¥ 52,655,000 and the weight of new units and parts also increased from 723 metric tons to 767 tons.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New units	30,217	33,528
Parts	12,681	62,405
Repairs	<u>3,017</u>	<u>2,637</u>
Total	45,915	98,570

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

40. Decreases were noted in the total value of production of new wool and worsted machinery during December compared with the previous month's figure. Value of repairs showed an increase. Weight of production excluding repairs increased from 525 metric tons in November to 564 tons.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New units	52,342	24,613
Parts	7,443	6,713
Repairs	<u>25,169</u>	<u>31,714</u>
Total	84,954	63,040

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

41. Reports of total value of new production, parts and repairs of finishing and dyeing machinery showed gains of almost double those reported for previous month. An increase of 61 metric tons in weight of machinery excluding repairs was made over the weight for November's production of 125 metric tons.

FINISHING AND DYEING MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

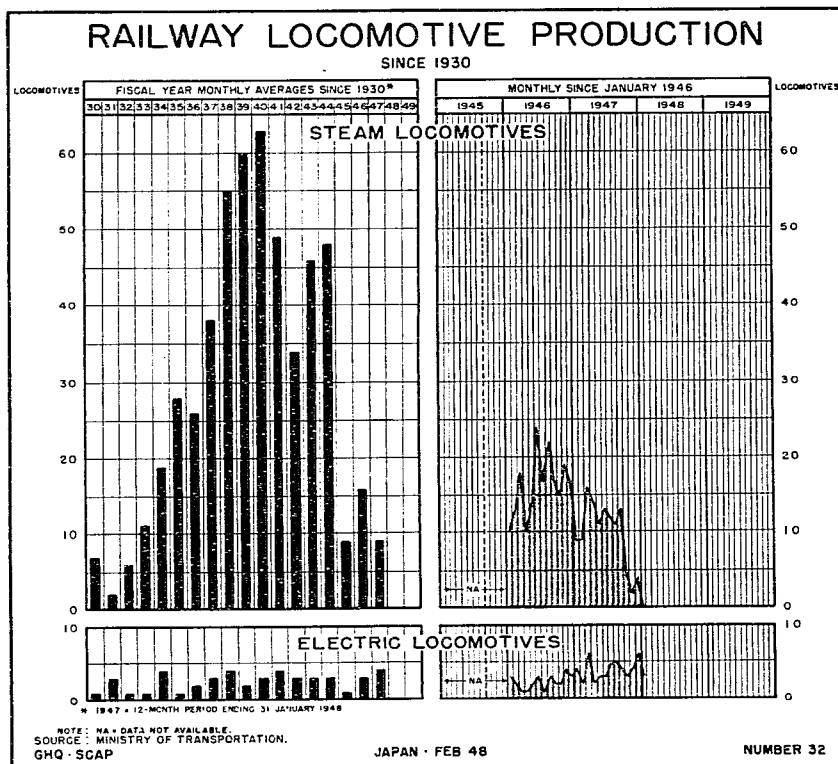
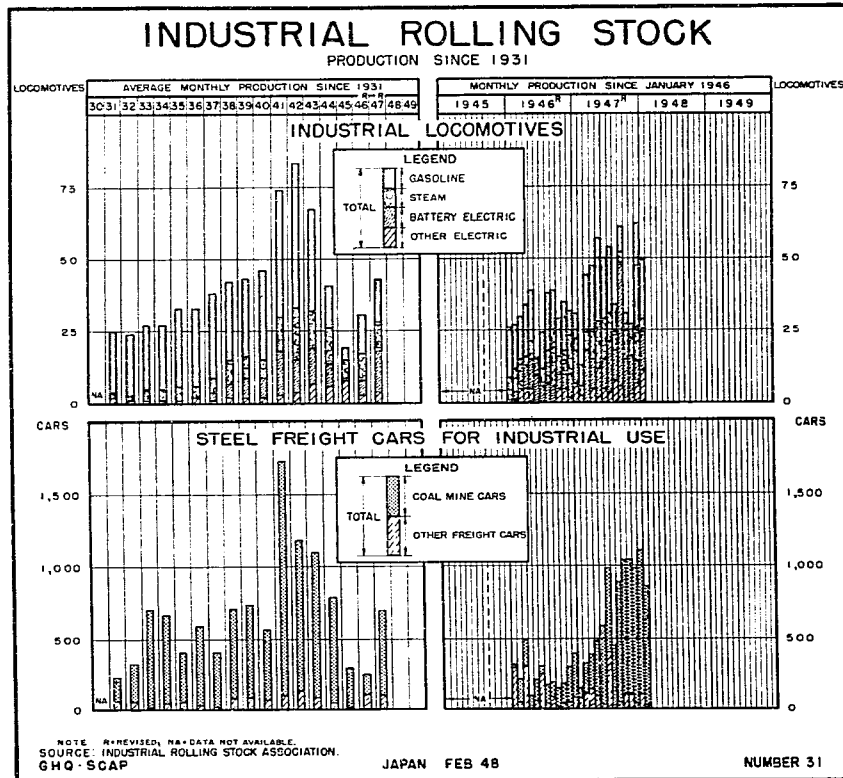
	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
New units	3,845	7,416
Parts	293	1,783
Repairs	<u>2,848</u>	<u>3,713</u>
Total	6,986	12,912

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

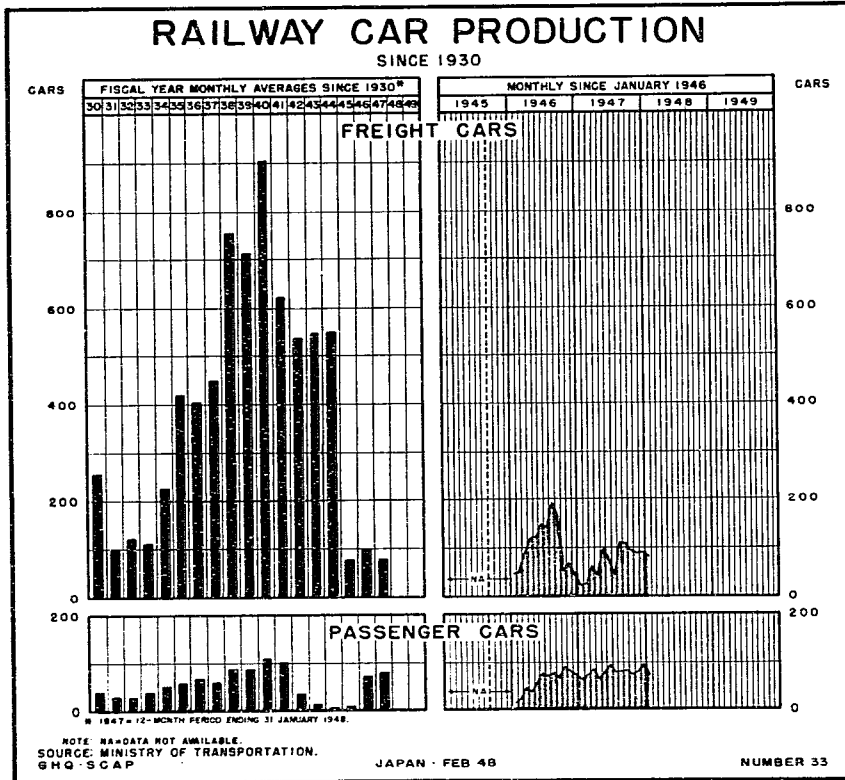
RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

42. Production of new electric locomotives was three in January a decrease of three from previous month. No steam locomotives were produced in January.

New passenger car output decreased from 95 units in December to 70 in January and production of freight cars decreased



11 units from December's 91. General and partial repairs to passenger cars continued to decrease to 798 in January from 927 for December. Freight car repairs increased slightly from 4,878 in December to 4,941 in January.



SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
Tobacco Products. . . . .	5
Pulp and Paper Production . . . . .	6
Glass and Ceramics. . . . .	8
Electrical Manufacturing. . . . .	14
Transportation Equipment. . . . .	15
Rubber Manufacturing. . . . .	24
Leather . . . . .	25
Agricultural Equipment. . . . .	28
Handicrafts . . . . .	29
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	34

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Flour and rolling production declined during January, paralleling receipts of imports. The preliminary total of flour milled from imported and domestic grains was 19,592 metric tons compared with the revised December figure of 35,834 metric tons. The December production contained 8,772 metric tons of flour from domestic wheat and 1,265 metric tons from imported corn. The January production contained 4,412 metric tons of flour from domestic wheat and 350 of imported milo.

2. Increases over December production occurred in the canned food, bread, shoyu, miso, synthetic soy sauce, agar-agar, and pasteurized milk industries in January. Mandarin oranges for export accounted for most of the canned food pack.

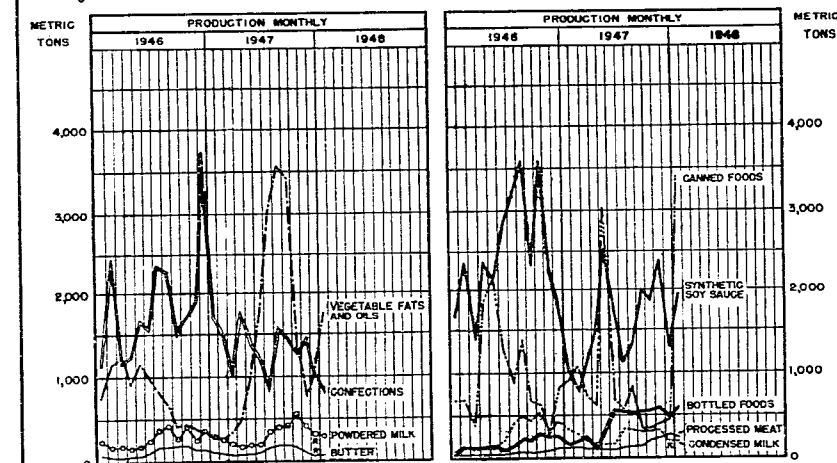
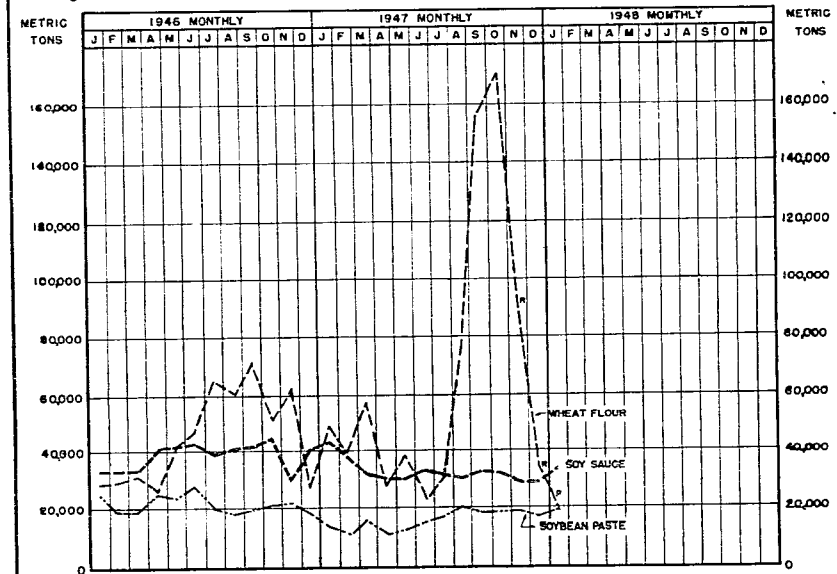
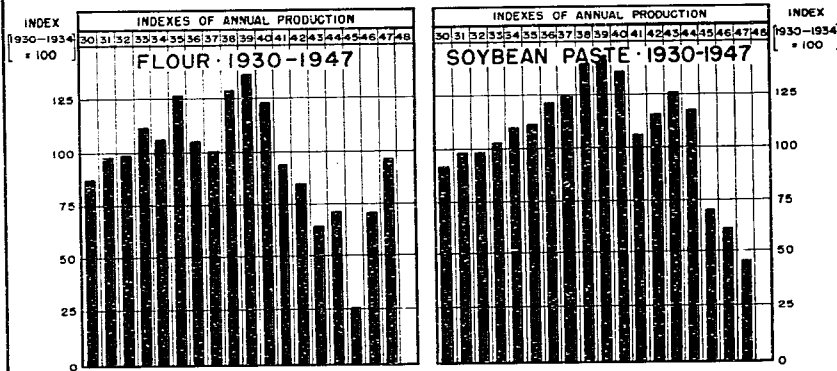
FOOD PROCESSING PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Canned food	448	3,400
Bread	4,389	10,639
Shoyu	28,404	33,803
Miso	16,868	19,271
Synthetic soy sauce	1,313	1,942
Agar-agar	32	215
Milk, pasteurized (kiloliters)	686	3,511

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



# FOOD PROCESSING



NOTE: P - PRELIMINARY; R - REVISED.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, JAPAN - FEB 48  
GHQ - SCAP      NUMBER 34

Brewing and Distilling

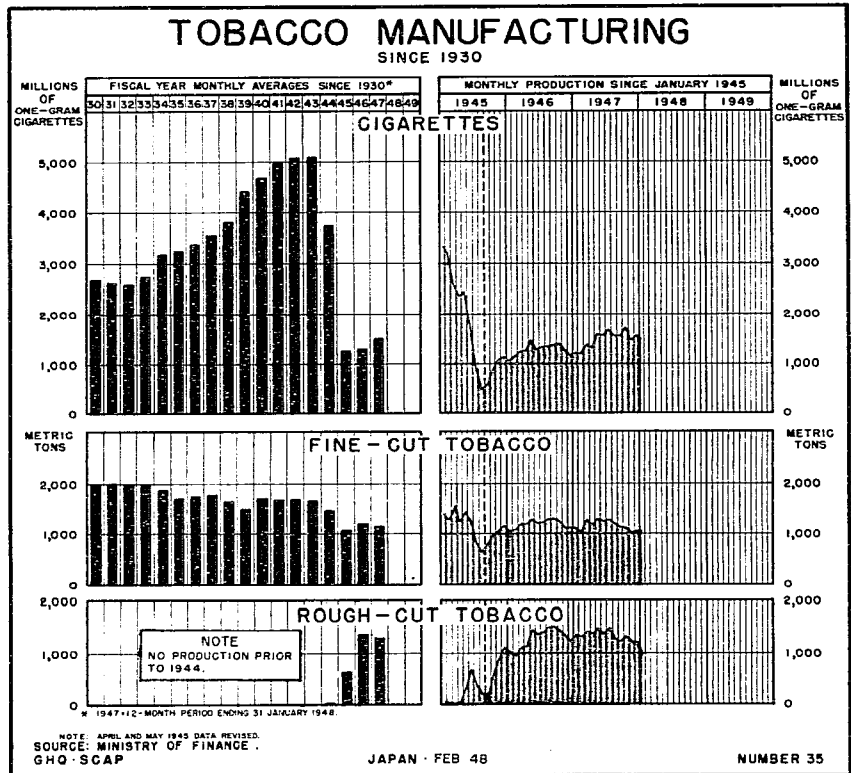
3. Production of sake increased from 231 hectoliters in December to 413 hectoliters in January. Shochu increased to 34,193 hectoliters in January compared with 27,979 the previous month. Beer declined 2,678 hectoliters from December's 74,671 and wines and liquors from 11,050 hectoliters to 7,443.

Containers

4. Consumption of tin plate for containers increased from 398 metric tons in December to 551 tons in January. Production of casks also increased, totaling 170,379 compared with 165,282 for December.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

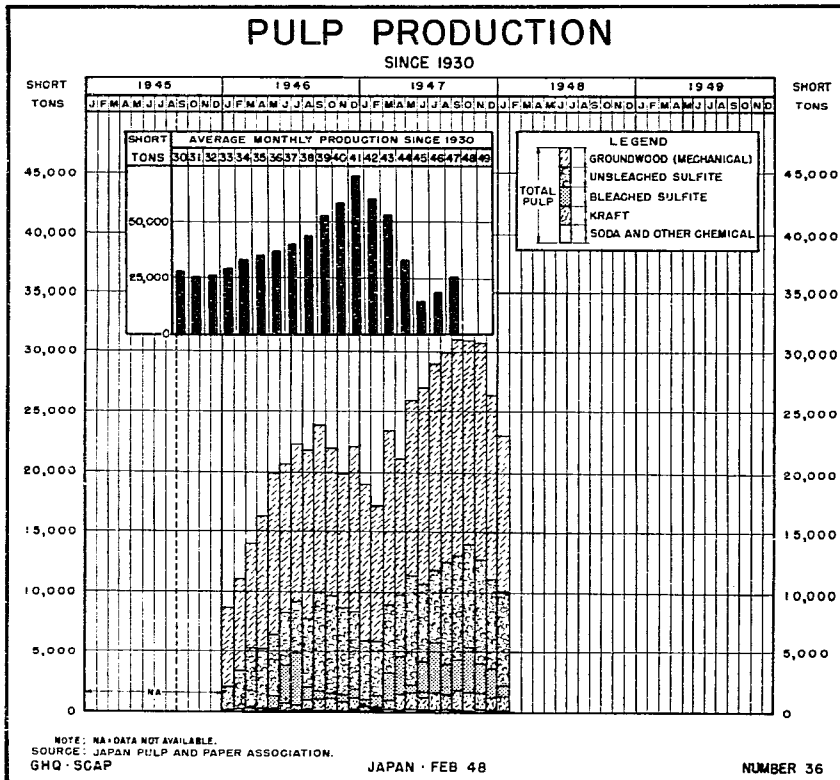
5. Power shortages and a slowdown strike resulted in decreases in production of all types of tobacco. Cigarettes decreased from 1,590,000,000 pieces in December to 1,494,000,000 in January. Cigarette tobacco output for January was 980 metric tons and Japanese-style pipe tobacco was 1,042 tons compared with 1,204 and 1,059 metric tons respectively the previous month.



PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Pulp production in January was 23,230 tons, a decrease of 3,230 tons from the previous month's 26,460. Pulp production during 1947 was 41 percent higher than for 1946.

Pulpwood deliveries to the mills were 46.4 percent higher in December 1947 than for the same month in 1946.



#### PULP PRODUCTION (short tons)

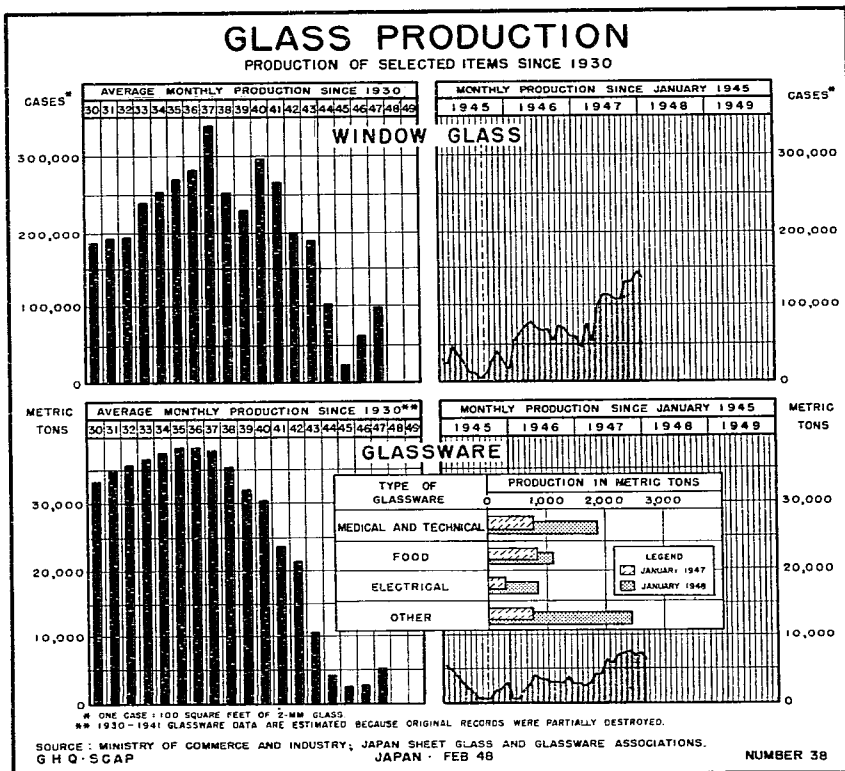
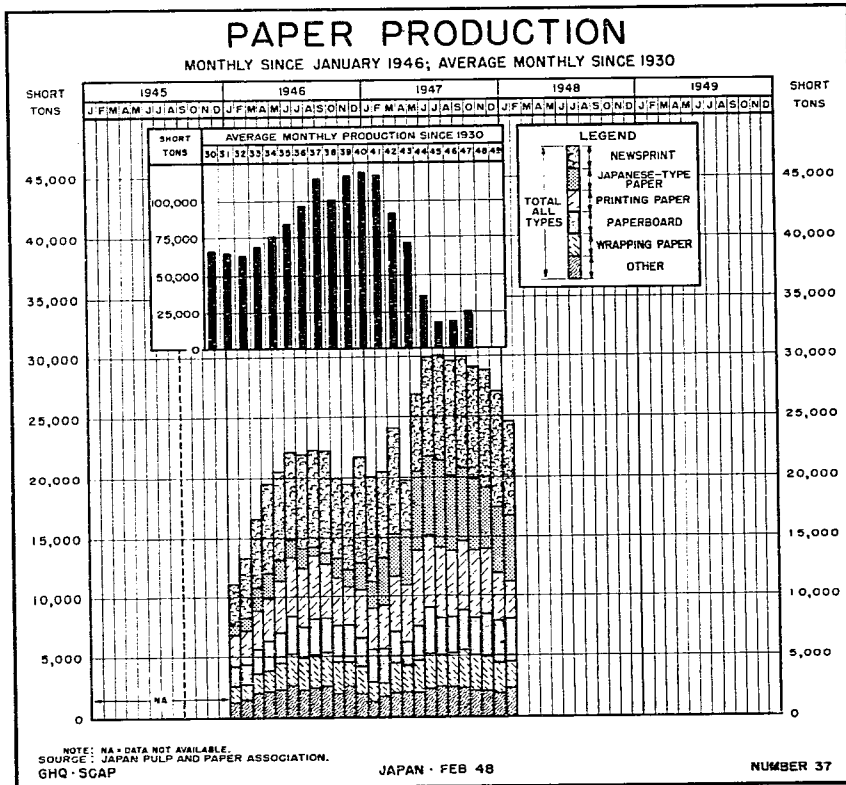
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Groundwood	15,167	13,132
Unbleached sulfite	7,570	7,989
Bleached sulfite	2,532	893
Unbleached kraft	1,054	1,079
Bleached kraft	-	-
Others	137	137
Total	26,460	23,230

SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.

7. Total output of all types of paper decreased 2,503 tons to 24,637 in January. Japanese paper, machine- and hand-made, showed a slight gain from 5,421 to 5,471 tons and writing paper increased from 254 tons to 325 tons in January. Printing paper decreased from 4,199 tons to 3,196, and newsprint from 9,604 to 7,828. Paper board and tissue paper increased. Note chart at top of next page.

#### GLASS AND CERAMICS

3. Window glass production in January decreased 5,869 cases from December's output of 119,444 cases and figured glass decreased 1,352 cases in January from the previous month's 23,386, as shown in the opposite chart.



9. Two metric tons of optical glass were melted in January, the same amount that was melted in December.

10. Glassware production, which includes beverage bottles, electrical products, art and decorative ware, glass tubing, medical supplies, table and kitchenware, food containers and technical and scientific items, decreased to 6,269 metric tons in January from 7,197 metric tons for December.

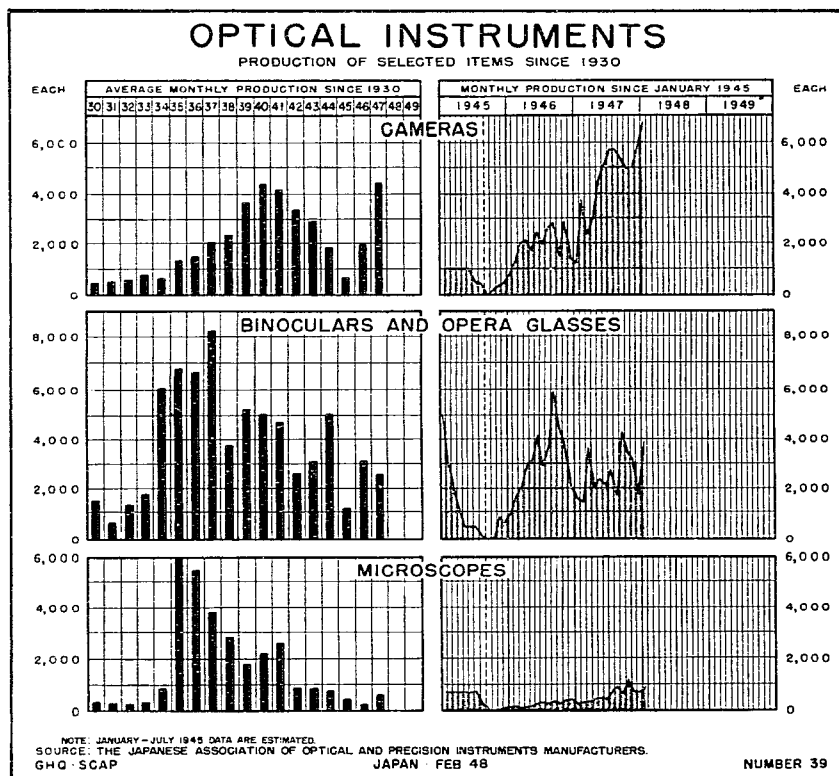
Optical Instruments

11. Production of cameras, binoculars and opera glasses and microscopes showed increases over December while projectors decreased in January.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
(units)

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Cameras	5,867	6,729
Projectors	790	586
Binoculars and opera glasses	1,806	3,893
Microscopes	701	899

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry



Abrasive Industry

12. Production of grinding wheels, both vitreous and elastic bond, showed increases from 316 and 17 metric tons in December to 487 and 26 metric tons respectively in January. Abrasive paper and cloth increased from 6,330 ren (revised) in December to 6,552 ren in January (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent). Abrasive grains decreased 23 metric tons from December's output of 85 metric tons.

Asbestos Cement Production

13. Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe, concrete pipe and wallboard all showed decreases in January from December production while corrugated sheets and shingles and slates increased.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	241	222
Concrete pipe	metric ton	6,631	6,365
Corrugated sheets and shingles	tsubo <u>a/</u>	90,481	100,909
Slates	tsubo <u>a/</u>	15,000	16,500
Wallboards	tsubo <u>a/</u>	25,765	24,925

a/ One taubo equals 35.58 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

14. Production of certain critical items increased in January over December. These critical items were motors, both standard and special, generators, transformers, rectifiers, high-voltage arrestors, high-voltage power condensers and switching and control equipment.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Single phase induction	3,100	4,028
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	6,885	8,555
16-100 HP	251	545
Over 100 HP	32	51
DC motors	14	158
Other	5,451	4,436
Generators, converters and M-G sets		
DC generators	191	262
AC generators	113 <u>b/</u>	57 <u>b/</u>
Other	1,329	3,389
Transformers		
Distribution, 50 KVA and under	3,921	4,730
Power, 51-200 KVA	35	37
Over 200 KVA	71	27
Instrument	1,882	2,164
Other	395	258

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
<b>Rectifiers</b>		
Steel tank	1	4
Mercury vapor	40	108
Selenium and other	1,858	1,156
<b>Power condensers</b>	2,075	606
<b>Furnaces</b>		
ARC	1	147
Low-frequency induction	5	-
High-frequency induction	2	1
Resistance	71	9
<b>Welding apparatus</b>		
AC arc	275	97
Resistance	89	40
<b>Control apparatus</b>		
Hand control		
Starters	512	465
Controllers	110	293
Other	1,025	1,173
Remote control		
Contactors	-	-
Contactor panels	23	76
Resistors	126	317
<b>Switchboard apparatus</b>		
For standard motors	348	1,441
3,300 volts and under	1,377	518
Over 3,300 volts	661	50
<b>Meters</b>		
Watt-hour	11,301	24,830
Pyrometers	267	610
Other	16,524	20,909
<b>Household appliances</b>		
Flatirons	13,476	11,970
Cooking ranges	320	234
Other cooking equipment	800	542
Heating devices	9,433	3,733
Fans	3,960	4,926
Refrigerators	282	349
Vacuum cleaners	200	115
Washing machines	70	30
Water heaters	0	232
Other appliances	20,331	13,142
<b>Arrestors</b>		
3,300 volts and under	639	417
Over 3,300 volts	16	379
<b>Railway equipment</b>		
Main motors	218	216
M-G sets	32	30
Locomotives	6	3
Control apparatus	89	31
Battery-operated vehicles	0	11

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	101	84
Circuit controllers	0	140
Light bulbs		
General use <u>c/</u>	10,934,201	8,441,331
Special <u>d/</u>	379,027	822,210
Flashlight <u>e/</u>	1,508,831	800,178
Nonmetal filament	9,806	58,592
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,250	1,025
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	18,314	17,661
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	9,639	8,457
Power cable (kilometers)	221	234
Other (kilometers)	6	4

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

##### Trucks

15. Output of standard-size trucks in January decreased 460 units from December's 1,312. The four producing companies fell considerably below their December output with Toyota producing 331, Nissan 320, Diesel 140 and Mitsubishi 61, compared with 614, 430, 200 and 68 respectively for December. Small-truck output decreased by nine units with a total of 185 produced in January.

##### Tractors and Trailers

16. Two producers of trailer tractors reported an increase for January of five units over December, bringing total production to 19. Minsel produced four trucks and two buses of the heavy diesel type compared with 10 for December. Three semi-trailer producers increased their output by 14 units to bring their total production to 52 vehicles. Ten bodies were completed for semi-trailers.

##### Automobiles

17. A total of 27 small passenger cars were produced in January compared with 21 for December. Kosoku Kikan increased its output by one vehicle in January and Nissan increased its total output by five units, producing 25 units.

##### Three-wheel Motor Vehicles

18. Three-wheel cargo carrier output for January was 814, a decrease of 48 units from the 862 produced in December.

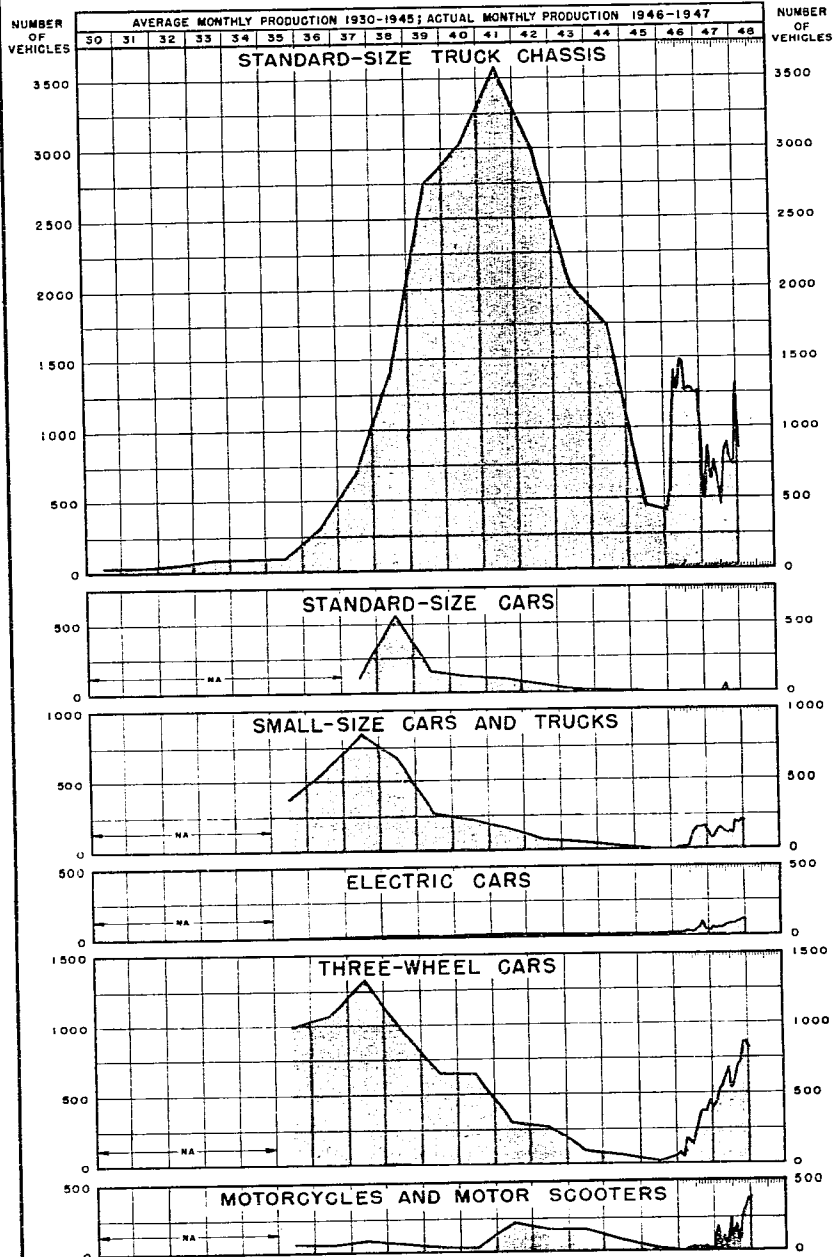
##### Motorcycles and Motor Scooters

19. Production of motorcycles and motor scooters reached a postwar high in January as 60 and 311 units were manufactured compared with 46 and 305 respectively in December. Production of



# MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947



MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING JANUARY 1948									
	0	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS	[Bar chart showing production level around 1050]									
STANDARD-SIZE CARS	[Bar chart showing production level around 150]									
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS	[Bar chart showing production level around 300]									
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 450]									

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

JAPAN FEB 48

NUMBER 40

motorcycles with sidecars decreased eight units from the previous month's total of 30.

#### Bicycles

20. Bicycle production remained approximately the same as that reported for December. Total January output of complete bicycles and those without tires and tubes was 32,540 compared with revised December production of 26,770.

21. Production of complete bicycle trailers was 1,953 for January compared with 3,530 complete trailers and 3,885 trailers without tires and tubes produced in December.

22. January's production of 328 taxi tricycles (rintaku) was an increase of 128 units over December.

#### Light Carts

23. Light-cart production in January as reported by 4,144 makers and repair shops was less by 252 units than the 29,064 produced in December.

#### RUBBER MANUFACTURING

24. Preliminary reports on the consumption of crude rubber for the manufacture of rubber goods in January showed a total decrease for all items of 395 metric tons from the previous month's revised figure of 1,869 metric tons. Automobile tires and tubes, including rebuilds, decreased from 521 metric tons (revised) to 370 tons while rubber belting decreased to 95 tons from the revised December figure of 182. Rubber-soled shoes showed the heaviest loss in production, dropping from 114 metric tons to 33 tons; rubberized cloth and products dropped from 49 tons to 30 tons. The only items other than rebuilt tires to show an increase in production was tire repair sheets which increased from 24 tons to 26 metric tons and bicycle tires, tubes and accessories from 142 metric tons of crude rubber consumed in December to 152 in January. See the first chart on next page.

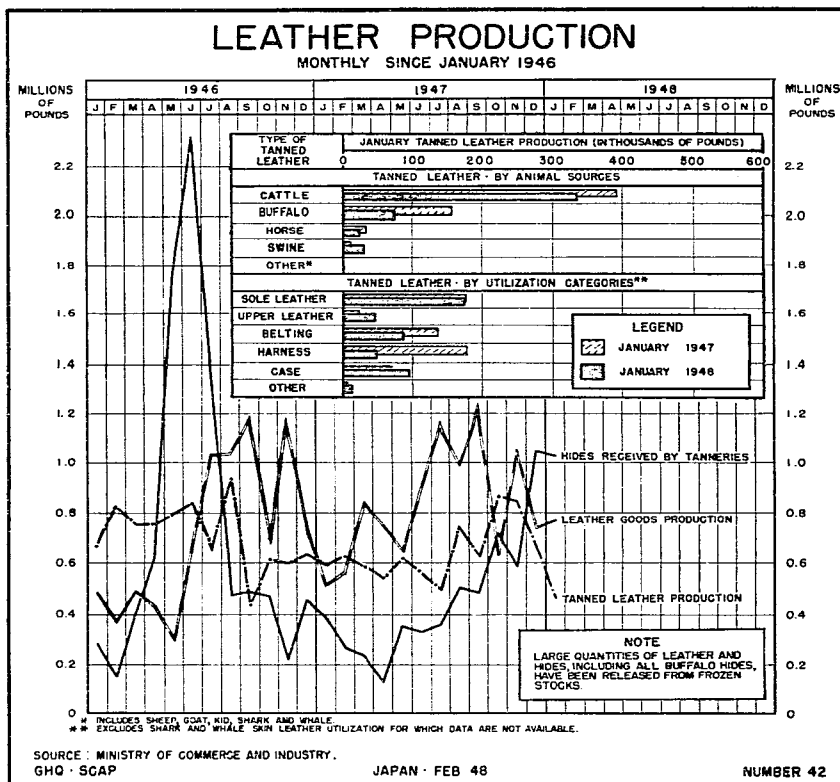
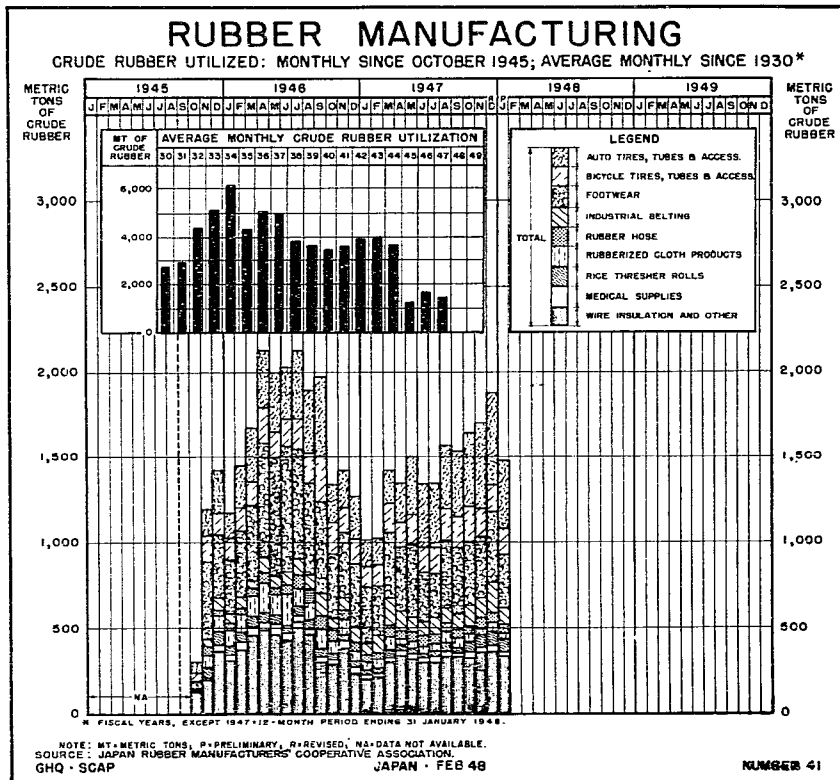
#### LEATHER

25. Receipts of hides by tanneries during January decreased slightly from 1,046,700 pounds in December to 1,026,800 pounds.

Production of tanned leather during January decreased 200,000 pounds below December partially because of the New Year's holidays.

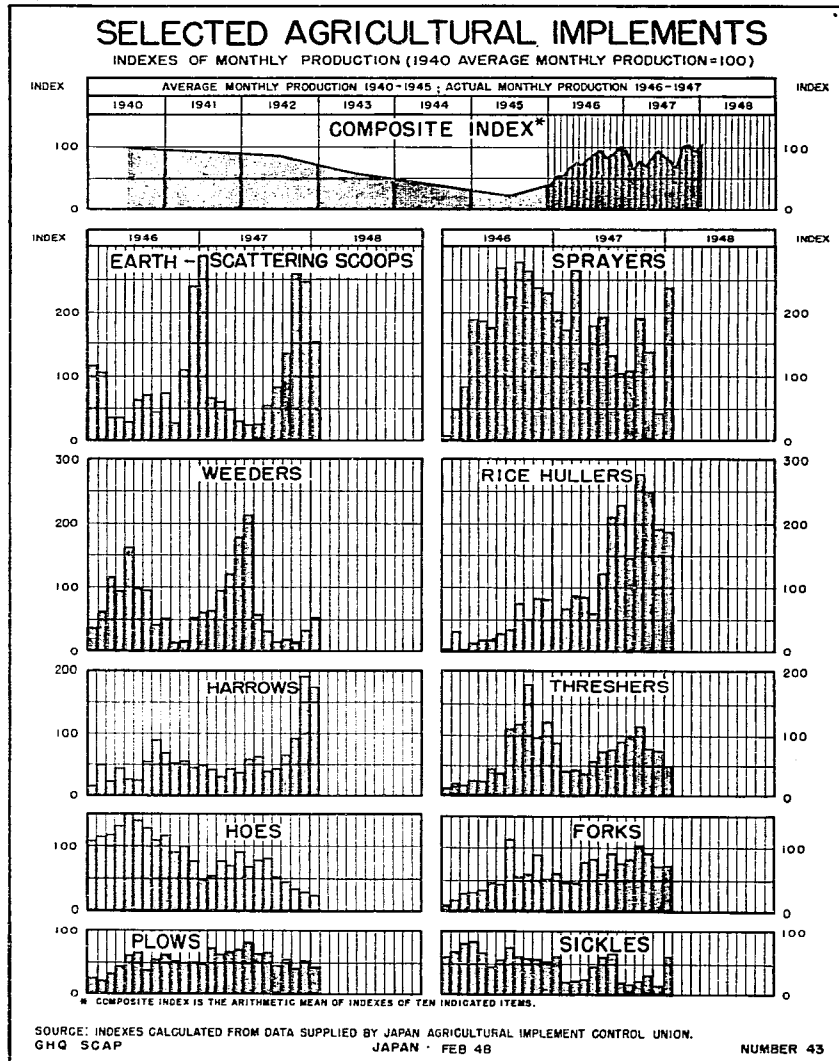
26. Manufacturers reported 197,508 pounds of leather were produced from hides released from former Japanese military stocks. A total of 435,225 inch-feet of leather belting was produced from this source.

27. Total leather goods production showed a small increase in January from December's 737,300 pounds to 768,200 pounds. Increases were due to reporting in January of production of harness and saddles and bicycle seats, omitted from December reports. See second chart on the next page.



AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

28. Increases were made in January in terms of total yen value of agricultural equipment produced and in total number of producing plants. Two hundred sixty-two plants reported total production value at ¥ 199,080,000 compared with 249 producing plants in December reporting ¥ 186,690,000.



**PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Earth-scattering scoops	44,102	27,275
Forks	24,275	24,500
Harrows	13,907	12,481
Hoes	28,404	22,346
Plows	17,391	14,705

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Rice hullers	2,622	2,551
Sickles	159,906	632,007
Sprayers	2,541	14,707
Threshers	11,820	7,737
Weeders	10,240	17,830

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry  
Cooperative Union.

#### HANDICRAFTS

##### Lacquerware

29. Production of wooden and metal lacquerware totaled 918,290 individual pieces in January, a 209,875-piece decrease from December's production. Lack of finishing materials continued to hamper lacquerware production.

##### Silverware

30. Production of spoons, forks and knives totaled 72,859 dozens in January, a decrease of 16,248 dozens from the previous month.

##### Antimony Ware

31. Total production of antimony smoking accessories, tablewares, parlor furnishings and stationeries increased 1,700 pieces in January over December's output of 42,500.

##### Pearls

32. Pearl necklaces increased by 2,620 units in January over December's production of 4,025 while sets of earrings decreased to 300 from the previous month's 500 sets.

##### Ivory

33. Two long tons of ivory were shipped to Japan from Antwerp, Belgium, in January for the manufacture of hand-carved figurines for export sale. This is the first ivory imported since the war.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

##### Business Machines

34. Value of production of business machines increased slightly in January to ¥ 16,026,653 compared with ¥ 16,002,083 the previous month. Value of parts and repair work also increased by ¥ 603,027 over December's revised ¥ 1,225,140.

#### BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Japanese typewriters	122	92
Communication typewriters	53	0
Calculating machines	143	115
Time recorders	38	44
Mimeographs	5,036	6,183

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Blueprinting machines	25	15
Cash registers	41	30
Numbering devices	660	1,450
Paper binders	210	200
Files for mimeographs	14,250	15,820
Japanese typewriter type	1,374,300	1,374,300

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

35. The manufacture of sheet aluminum products decreased in January to 522 tons compared with 542 tons in December. Kettles, wash basins and miscellaneous items all increased in output while rice warmers and aluminum lunch boxes decreased in production.

Phonographs and Records

36. Production of phonographs in January was 780 below the December figure of 5,649. Records increased to 753,652 from the previous month's 662,259.

Musical Instruments

37. During January increases were made in the production of reed organs, pianos, woodwind instruments, harmonicas and musical strings. Production was reported by 83 plants, three more than reported in December.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Accordions	438	229
Brass instruments	334	260
Harmonicas (dozens)	12,307	12,629
Pianos	47	49
Electric instruments	5,033	4,695
Reed organs	270	277
Violins	834	471
Violin bows	2,190	2,104
Woodwind instruments	84	403
Xylophones	1,000	970

SOURCE: Musical Instrument Association.

Matches

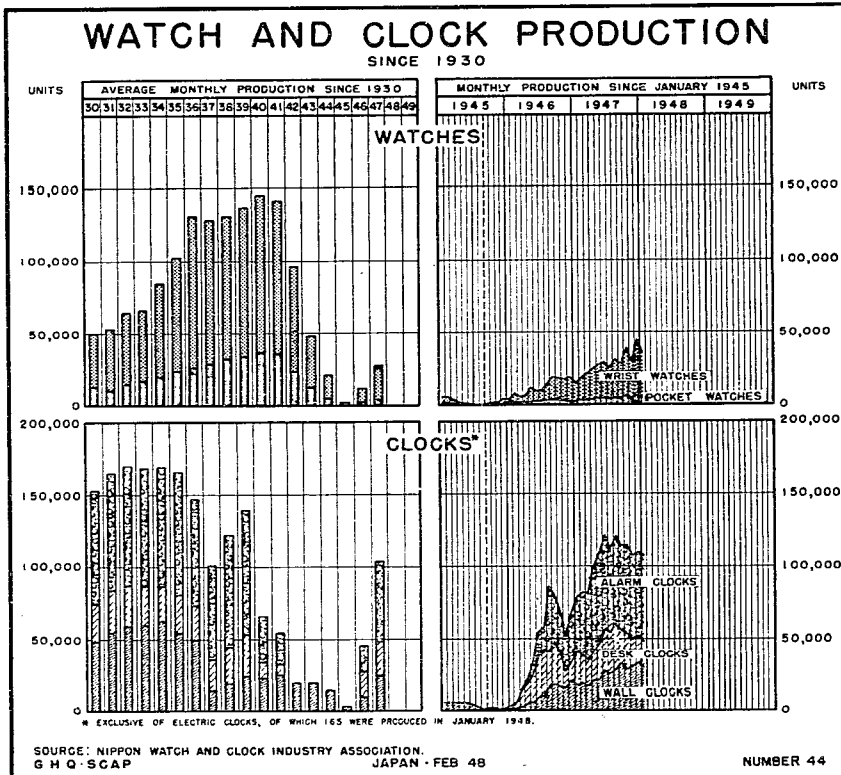
38. Match production in January totaled 14,742 match tons, a decrease of 13.8 percent from the production for December and 86.7 percent of the production goal for the month. A match ton is 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

Small Tools

39. Small tools and tool accessories output increased during January in over-all production. Kitchen knives, scissors, pocket knives, drills, pickaxes, shovels, files, pipe wrenches, monkey wrenches, pliers and screwdrivers all increased in output over the previous month.

Watches and Clocks

40. Production of timepieces in January decreased by 11,046 from the December total of 153,760. Production of alarm clocks and desk clocks increased slightly.



Home-type Sewing Machines

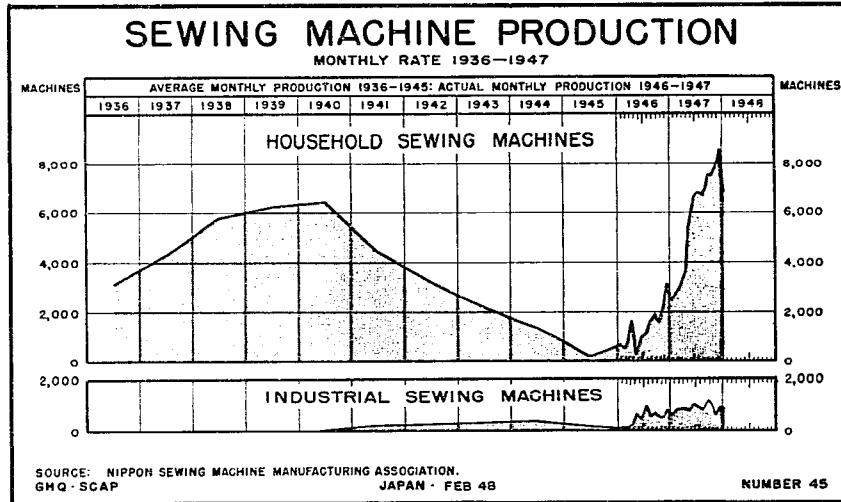
41. The output of home-type sewing machines decreased in January to 6,861 from December's postwar high of 8,519. An additional 271,796 parts and accessories were produced compared with 273,979 for the previous month. See chart on the opposite page.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

42. Production of dentifrices decreased to 407,894 kilograms in January from 782,095 kilograms the previous month. Cosmetic production increased in all items except lotions. The largest single gain was made in face creams which increased from 110,320 kilograms in December to 189,730 kilograms in January.

Celluloid Products

43. Daily necessities and sanitary goods were the only celluloid items to show any increase in January over December production. Largest gains were made in sanitary goods which increased from 161,892 dozens to 351,425 dozens in January.



Toys

44. Production of toys, especially wooden, textile and festival toys, increased to 1,529,778, 141,265 and 546,206 pieces respectively from 590,145, 73,360 and 499,062 pieces in December. Paper, porcelain and earthen toys together with miscellaneous toys decreased from the previous month.





SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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1. Cotton yarn and cloth production continued to increase during January. Raw silk output was the lowest in a year. Filament rayon yarn showed a small increase while rayon staple dropped to the lowest production level since May 1947. Woolen, worsted, filament rayon and silk fabric output increased. Note the chart on the following page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

2. The first postwar shipment of cotton from Egypt, 1,000 700-pound bales of a 5,000-bale order, was received during January. The mills were using the Egyptian-type cotton purchased under the CCC-1 program for the manufacture of combed fabrics.

3. Of the 350,000-bale CCC-2 import program, 347,117 bales of raw cotton and spinnable waste had arrived in Japan by 31 January, 65,352 bales of which had been released to the spinning industry.

4. Indian cotton released to mills by the end of January totaled 13,296 bales (400 pounds each) of the 169,943 bales recently purchased.

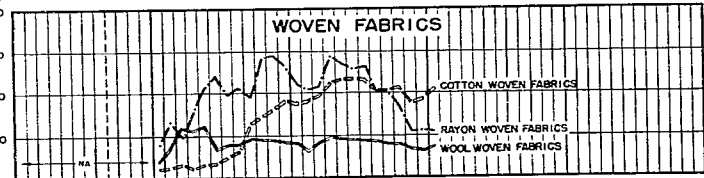
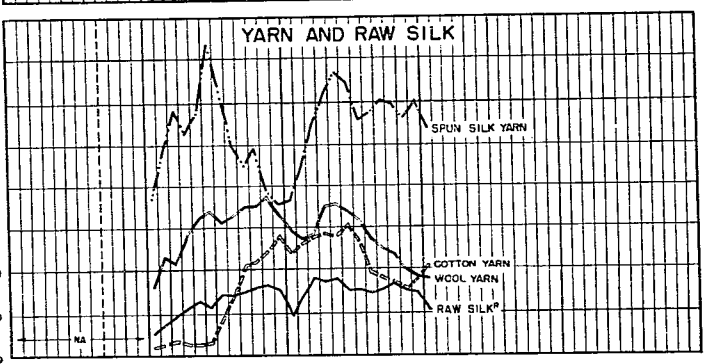
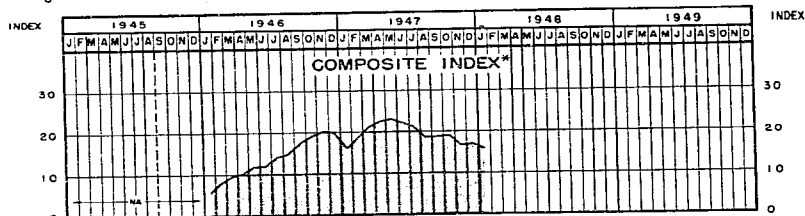
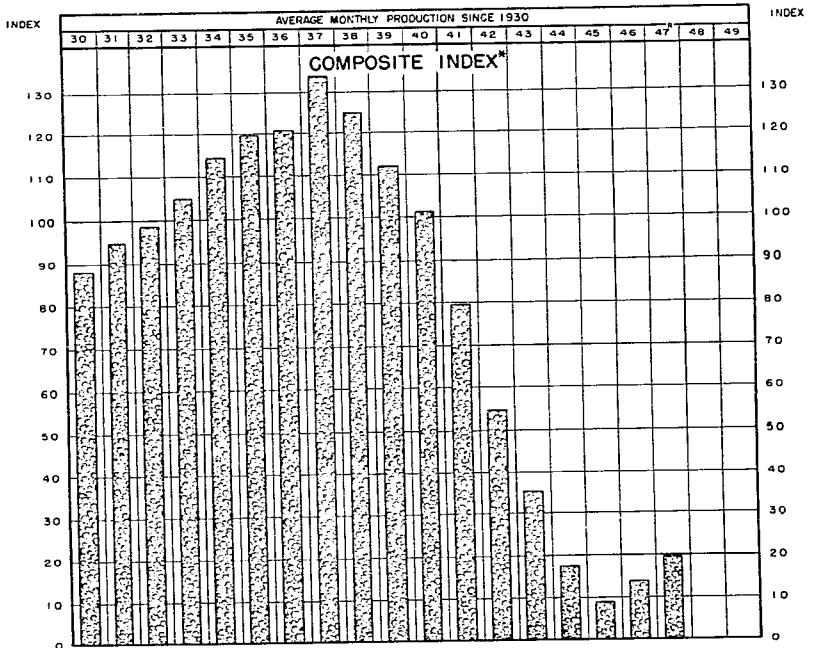
COTTON SUPPLIES  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 De- cember	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners	73,528	23,683	23,708	0	73,503
Other spinners	170	0	33	0	137
Warehouses	<u>78,829</u>	<u>57,603</u>	-	<u>19,816</u>	<u>116,616</u>
Total	152,527	81,286	23,741	19,816	190,256

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

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



<sup>M</sup> A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).

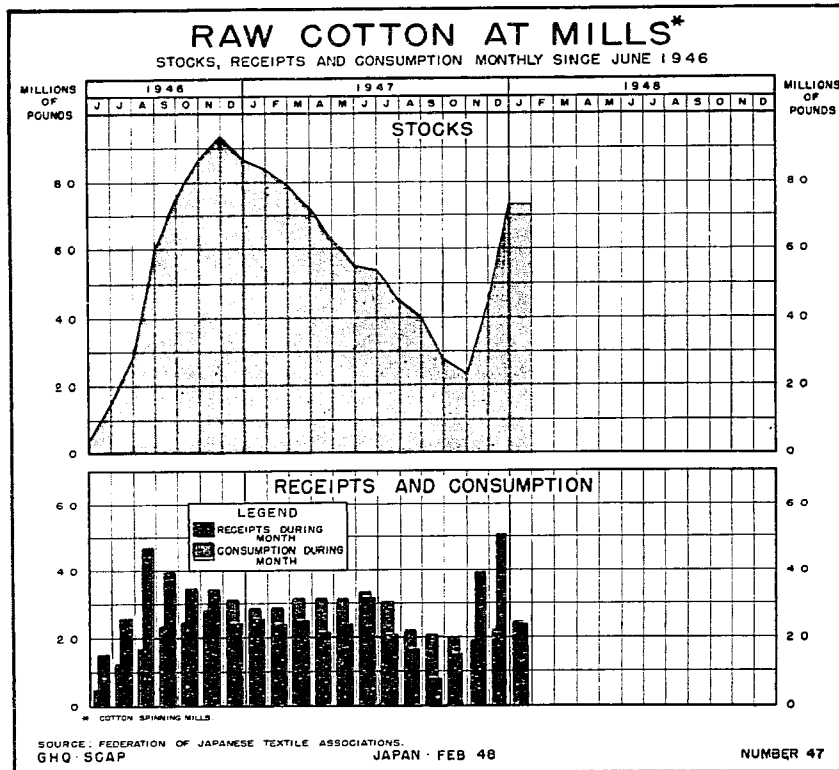
NOTE: P = PRELIMINARY; R = REVISED; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).

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	Stocks 31 De- cember	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	16,795	3,089	50	1,052	18,782
Other spinners	616	16	49	0	583
Warehouses	<u>10,041</u>	<u>151</u>	-	<u>73</u>	<u>10,099</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,452</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>29,464</b>

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

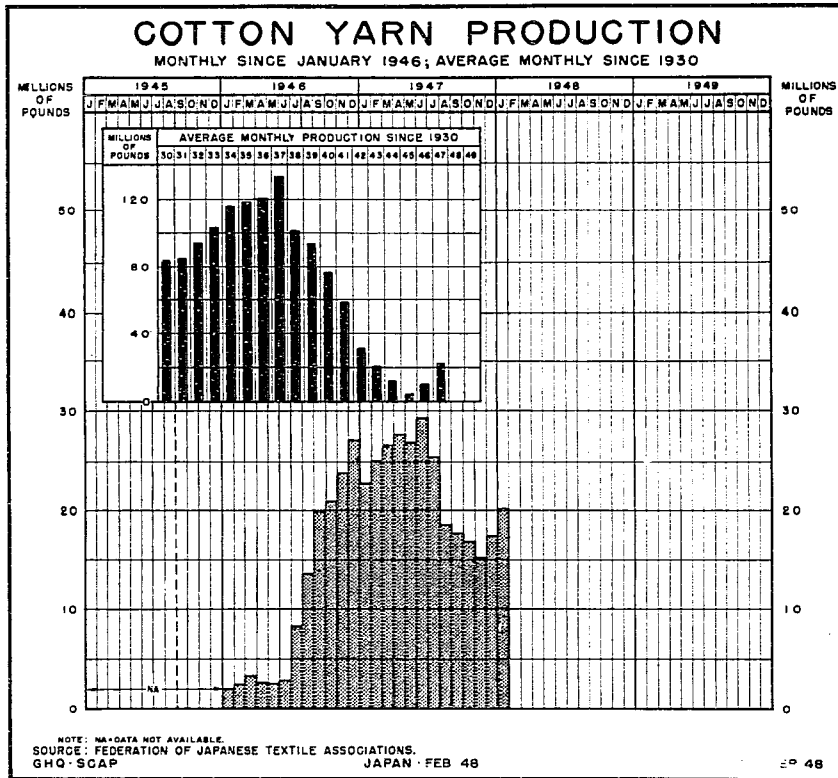


### Yarn Production and Stocks

5. Cotton yarn output continued to increase during January. A gain of about 2,700,000 pounds over December production was attributed to the Government's relaxation of electric power restrictions.

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

	Produc- tion December	Stocks 31 December	Produc- tion January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
Spinners					
Pure	17,277 a/	40,453 a/	19,983	18,797	41,639
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	71 a/	634 a/	42	23	653



	Put in Process <u>December</u>	Stocks <u>31 December</u>	Receipts <u>January</u>	Put in Process <u>January</u>	Stocks <u>31 January</u>
<b>Weavers</b>					
Pure	13,167 <u>a/</u>	19,029 <u>a/</u>	13,762	14,684	18,107
Mixed	30	184	0	13	171
Waste	160	367 <u>a/</u>	17	62	322
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Pure	2,745	2,942	2,682	2,787	2,837
Mixed	24	193	1	21	173

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Cloth Production and Stocks

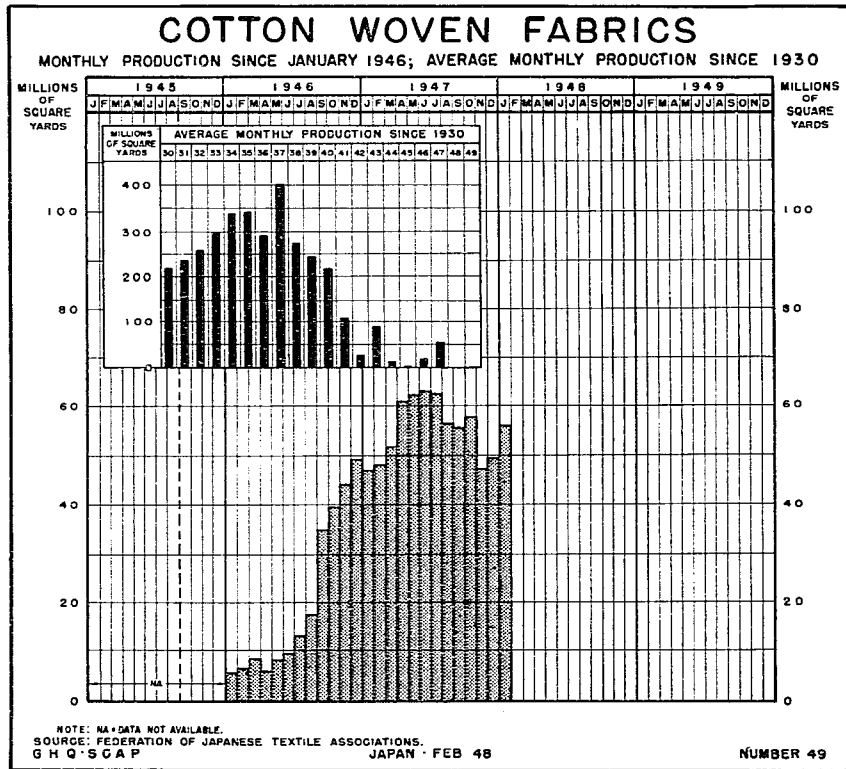
6. Increased production of cotton fabric continued during January as a result of larger yarn receipts and improved electric power conditions of the independent weavers who accounted for 88 percent of the increase of 6,402,000 square yards. Stocks accumulated because of transportation difficulties.

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

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	24,052	24,836
Independent cotton weavers	25,295	30,934
Other weavers	157	136
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	38,624 <u>a/</u>	42,498
Independent cotton weavers	59,060 <u>a/</u>	60,493
Other weavers	332 <u>a/</u>	292
Other manufacturers	43,187 <u>a/</u>	38,825

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



**Machinery**

7. The machinery rehabilitation program of the spinning mills has been slowed down because of additional work needed to restore the units to useful condition. The weaving industry continued to repair looms in anticipation of the development of a broader weaving program.

MACHINERY

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 December	31 January	31 December	31 January
Installed	2,997,164 <u>a/</u>	3,029,161	141,443	145,842
Operable	2,880,618 <u>a/</u>	2,916,473	136,418	140,575
Operating	1,770,621	2,164,970	80,584	89,568
Hours operated (thousands)	669,397	772,118	16,773	18,884

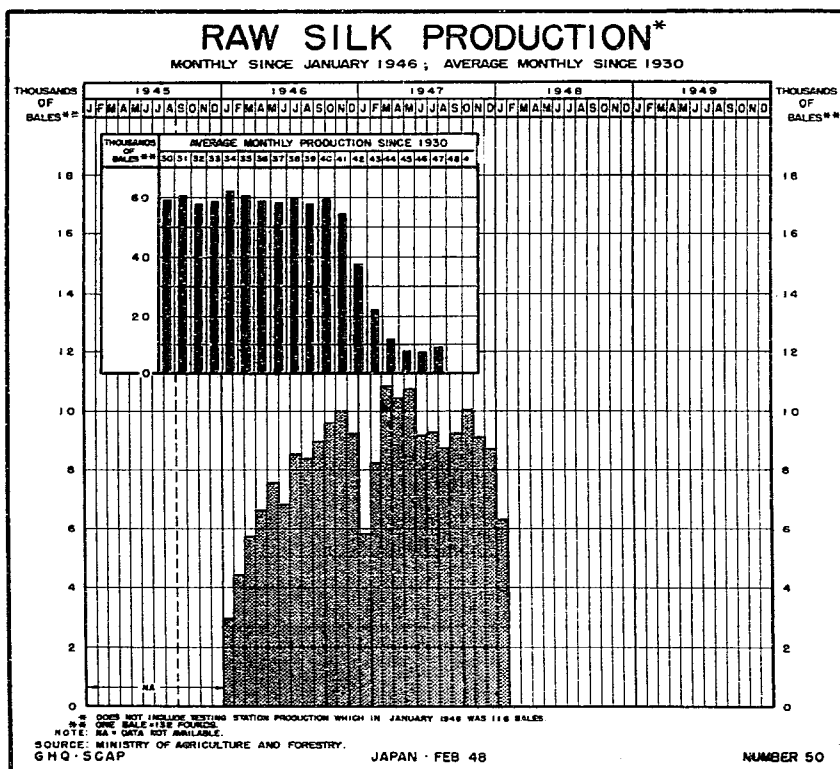
a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Raw Silk Production

8. Raw silk output during January decreased 2,400 bales to the lowest point since January 1947 due to New Year holidays, reduced electric power consumption and irregular coal deliveries.



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

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
15/15 denier	4,558	3,179
20/22 denier	3,534	2,725
Other deniers	<u>617</u>	<u>405</u>
Total	8,709	6,309
Testing stations	113	116

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

Reeling Mills and Basins

9. Reeling basins operating during January were reduced by 2,192 from December as a result of 25 filatures remaining closed for the entire month on extended year-end holidays. The industry has continued to rehabilitate installed units and 95 percent of the licensed basins were operable on 31 January.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Licensed	296	296	46,944 <sup>a/</sup>	46,982
Operable	282	284	44,143	44,598
Operating	278	253	39,895	37,703
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	7,981	5,904

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

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

Cocoon Supplies

10. Small receipts of cocoons continued during January in conformity with the normal seasonal trend. Month-end stocks were sufficient to reel 10,000 bales of silk a month until the spring 1948 crop begins to move and to provide the reelers with a carryover equivalent to about four months' consumption at that rate.

COCOON SUPPLIES  
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Reeling mills		
Receipts	504 <sup>a/</sup>	524
Put in process	9,075 <sup>a/</sup>	6,720

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	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Reeling mills (continued)		
Month-end stocks (new crop)	63,420	58,585
Month-end stocks (old crop)	26,316	23,908
Other stocks <u>b/</u>	8,875	8,158

a/ Revised.

b/ Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

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

#### Silk Testing

11. The Yokohama and Kobe Raw Silk Conditioning Houses tested 7,438 bales of raw silk in January, compared with 8,579 in December. The average grades of silk tested were unchanged at AAA for 13/15 and A for 20/22 denier.

#### Silk Stocks

12. The stock of exportable types of raw silk held by distributing agencies decreased 8,273 bales during January. Filatures' stocks also showed a net decrease for the month.

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

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Reelers		
In mills	8,086	8,171
In warehouses	10,997	8,316
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	110,857	102,584
Domestic	22,243	18,887
Weavers	19,180 <u>a/</u>	25,765
Other manufacturers	2,204	2,628

a/ Revised.

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

#### Raw Materials

13. January receipts of raw materials totaled 1,077,000 pounds compared with 1,085,000 pounds in December and January stocks were reduced by 325,000 pounds.

**RAW MATERIALS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
<b>Silk reelers</b>				
Unscoured waste	977	243 <u>a/</u>	314 <u>b/</u>	906
<b>Silk spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	987	112	139	960
Unscoured waste	1,070	560	270	1,360
Uncut lap	705	160	202	663
<b>Silk spinners</b>				
Cut staple	608	20	81	547
Noils	1,143	115	123	1,135
Other silk fiber (wild tussah)	440	0	71	369
<b>Other spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	2	1	0	3
Unscoured waste	604	27	50	581
Uncut lap	688	51	138 <u>c/</u>	601
Cut staple	1,747	31	257 <u>c/</u>	1,521

a/ Production.  
b/ Deliveries.  
c/ Includes deliveries.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

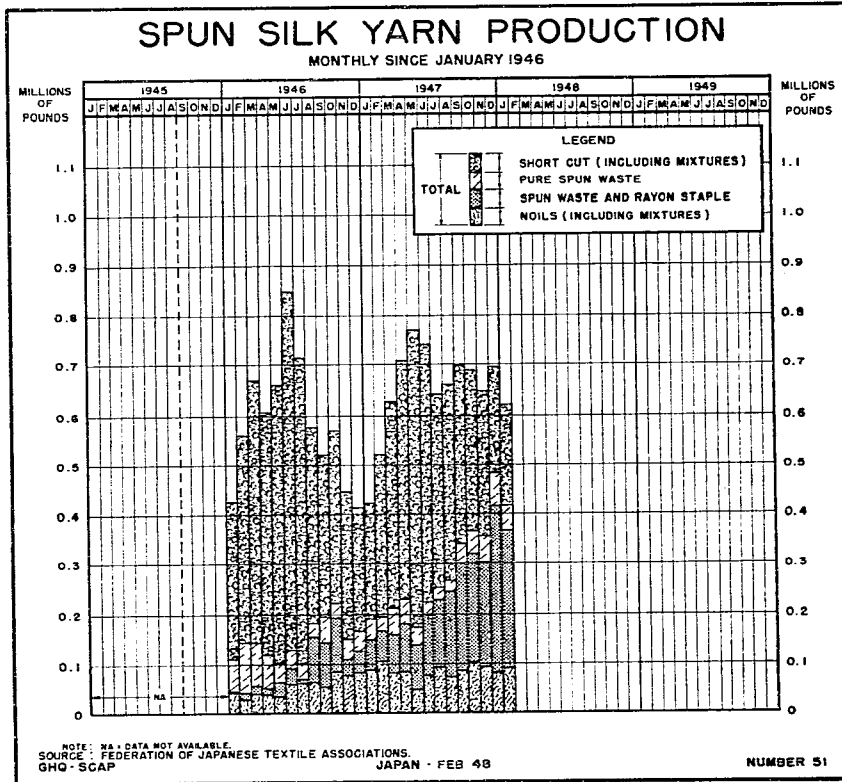
Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

14. Output of noil yarns increased during January as mills concentrated on shorter processes which require less electric power.

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

	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 De-</u> <u>cember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	67	209 <u>a/</u>	49	64	194
Silk noils	61	183 <u>a/</u>	83	80	186
Cut staple	143	323 <u>a/</u>	140	150	313
Total	271	715	272	294	693
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Waste silk and rayon staple	47	158 <u>a/</u>	27	35	150
Other mixtures	377	1,193 <u>a/</u>	320	397	1,116
Total	424	1,351	347	432	1,266

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



#### SPUN SILK YARN CONSUMPTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS

	Put in Process <u>December</u>	Stocks 31 De- cember <sup>a/</sup>	Receipts <u>January</u>	Put in Process <u>January</u>	Stocks 31 <u>January</u>
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	251	620	231	253	598
Silk noils	14	41	7	12	36
Cut staple	<u>9</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>53</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Waste silk and rayon staple	131	198	74	86	186
Other mixtures	<u>101</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>421</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>607</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Cloth Production and Stocks

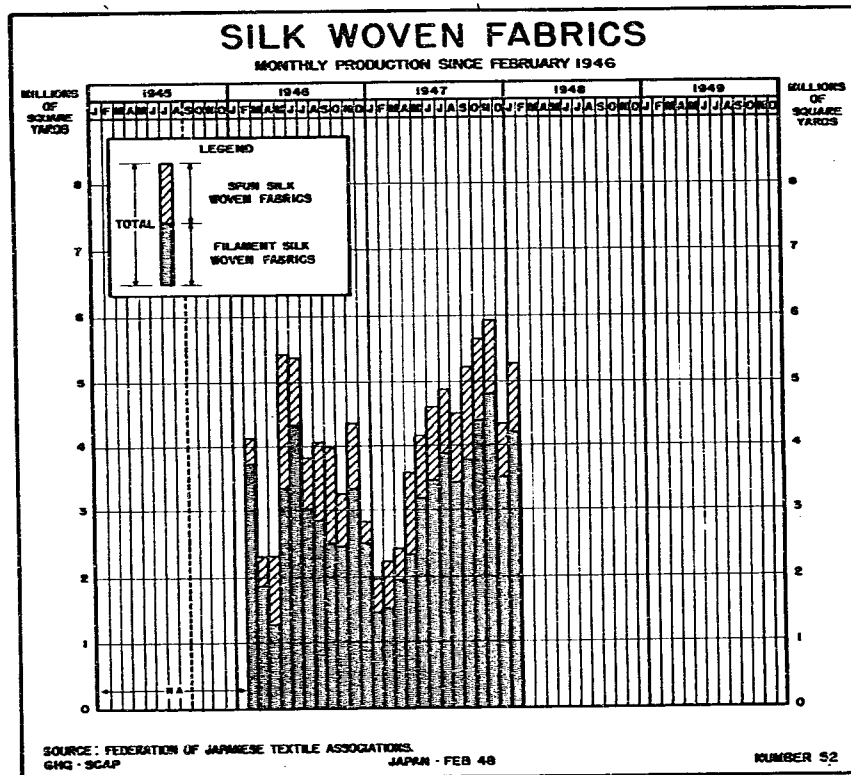
15. Increased fabric production during January reflected the industry's efforts to expand production of light-weight habutae for export. Special efforts were made by the Government to provide electric power for mills weaving types of cloth in demand for export.

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

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Filament silk	3,504	4,218
Spun silk	828	1,042
Mixtures	394	446
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Weavers		
Filament silk	12,994 <u>a/</u>	12,061
Spun silk	5,689 <u>a/</u>	5,419
Mixtures	3,133 <u>a/</u>	2,817
Other manufacturers	12,130	11,816

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



16. Full allocations of silk for weaving were received by the mills as a result of special financing arrangements made by the Government for export production.

Machinery

17. Operation of silk spindles declined during January while the number of looms operating increased, in conformity with the production trends in the respective industries.

**SPINDLES**

	31 December		31 January	
	Silk a/	Noils	Silk	Noils
Installed	287,804	19,734	271,914	19,837
Operable	283,604	19,104	265,314	19,207
Operating	183,522	11,761 a/	160,631	9,628
Spindle hours (thousands)	41,585	3,020	38,612	3,254

a/ Revised; previously included rayon looms.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**LOOMS**

	Power		Hand	
	31 December a/	31 January	31 December a/	31 January
Installed	72,966	76,117	41,567	42,309
Operable	71,805	74,921	41,290	42,034
Operating	32,947	39,491	6,020	4,642
Hours operated (thousands)	7,307	4,663	388	267

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**RAYON**

Raw Materials and Fuel

18. January pulp receipts decreased 207 metric tons from December and stocks were reduced to less than 15 days' requirements for the industry as a whole.

Receipts of sulfuric acid, caustic soda and carbon disulfide increased.

**RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL**  
(metric tons)

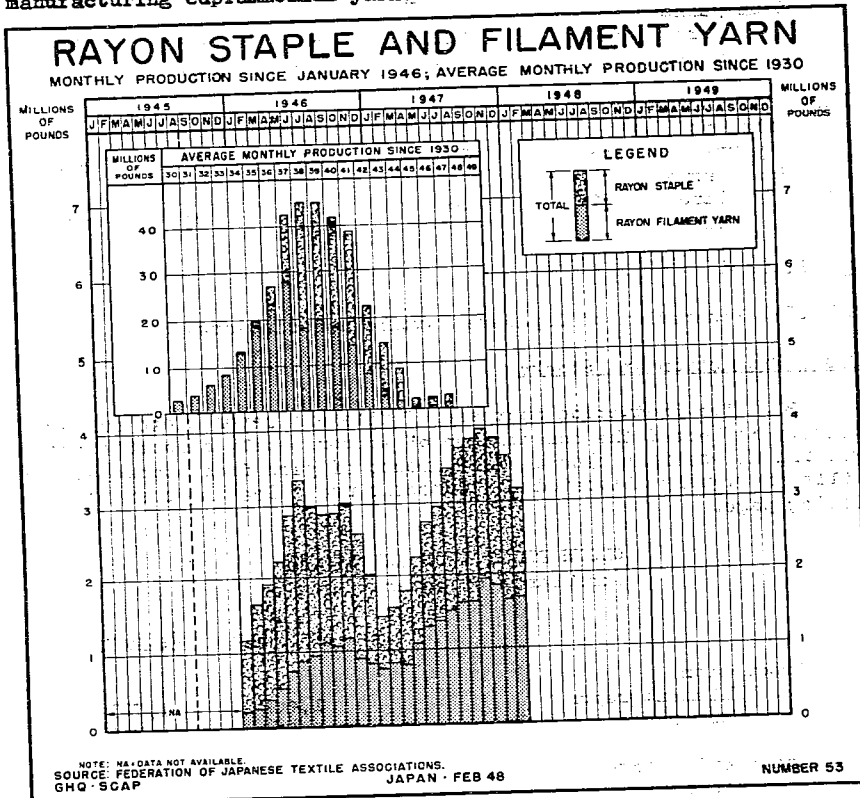
	Stocks 31 December	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January
Pulp	1,355	1,372	1,882	845
Caustic soda	1,213	1,505	1,369	1,349
Sulfuric acid	2,766	3,722	2,431	4,057
Carbon disulfide	401	852	577	676
Coal	9,841	27,486	26,328	10,999

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rayon Production and Stocks

19. January production of rayon staple dropped approximately 25 percent from December due chiefly to inadequate deliveries of pulp.

Filament and spun yarns showed small gains due to improved supply of electric power and of ammonia at the one plant manufacturing cuprammonium yarn.



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

	Production December	Stocks 31 December	Production January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
<b>Producers</b>					
Staple	1,945	4,333	1,483	2,140	3,676
Filament					
Viscose	1,554	2,169	1,543	1,622	2,090
Cupram- monium	90	115	130	91	154
<b>Spinners</b>					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,310	6,818	1,629	1,294	7,153
Mixed	55	234	56	64	226

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS**

	Put in Process December	Stocks 31 December	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January
<b>Weavers</b>					
Filament yarns	398	2,058 <u>a/</u>	353	346	2,065
Spun yarns					
Pure	531	3,260 <u>a/</u>	646	618	3,288
Mixed	77	269 <u>a/</u>	49	37	231
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Filament yarns	89	674	28	87	615
Spun yarns					
Pure	27	164	9	17	156
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

20. The production increase of filament rayon cloth during January reflected the consumption of approximately a month's export weaving allocations plus a small amount of yarn from stocks at the mills previously allocated for domestic use. See the chart on facing page.

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

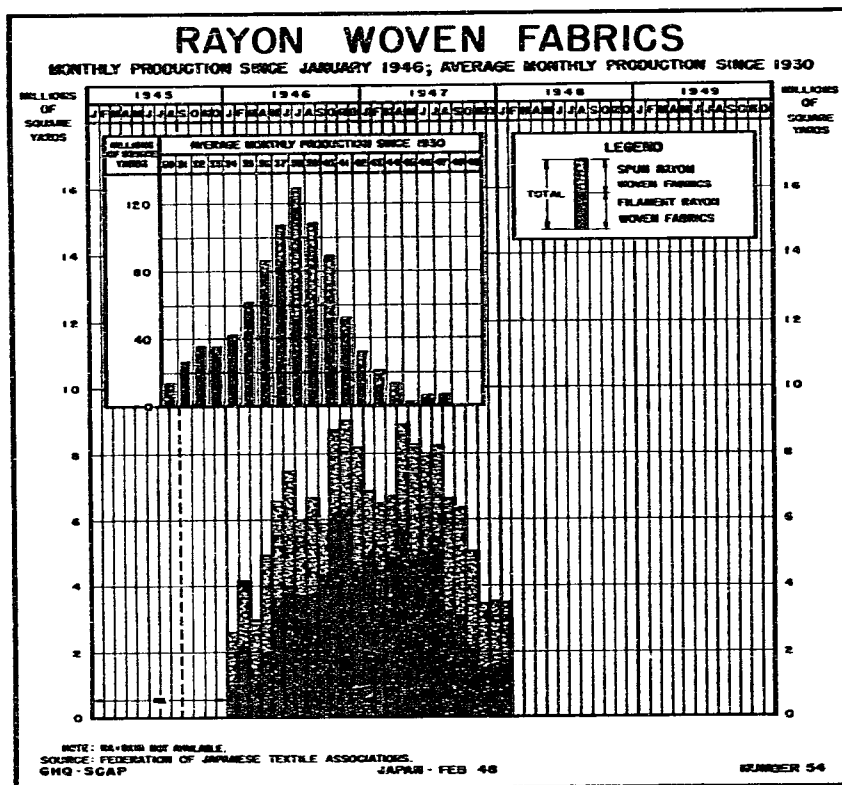
	December	January
<b>Production</b>		
Filament rayon	1,462	1,721
Spun rayon	2,029	1,748
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
<b>Weavers'</b>		
Filament rayon	17,777 <u>a/</u>	15,739
Spun rayon	18,542 <u>a/</u>	17,261
<b>Other manufacturers'</b>		
Filament rayon	8,004	8,072
Spun rayon	9,669	8,865

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

21. Increased spindle operations during January resulted from improved electric power supplies for two important mills.



#### RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	<u>Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners a/</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Installed	171,606	189,302	51,977 b/	43,791
Operable	167,906	185,402	51,977 b/	43,791
Operating	101,439	118,643	32,388	38,856
Hours operated (thousands)	36,485	43,986	9,272	11,752

a/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### POWER LOOMS

	<u>Filament</u>		<u>Spun</u>	
	<u>31 December a/</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>
Installed	45,277	48,768	13,168	15,056
Operable	44,952	48,442	13,168	15,025
Operating	9,168	10,565	5,489	5,562
Hours operated (thousands)	1,168	1,334	768	857

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



WOOL

Raw Materials

22. No new receipts of raw wool were listed by the mills in January. Approximately 23,000 pounds of wool, upon reclassification of types, were transferred from worsted to woolen spinners.

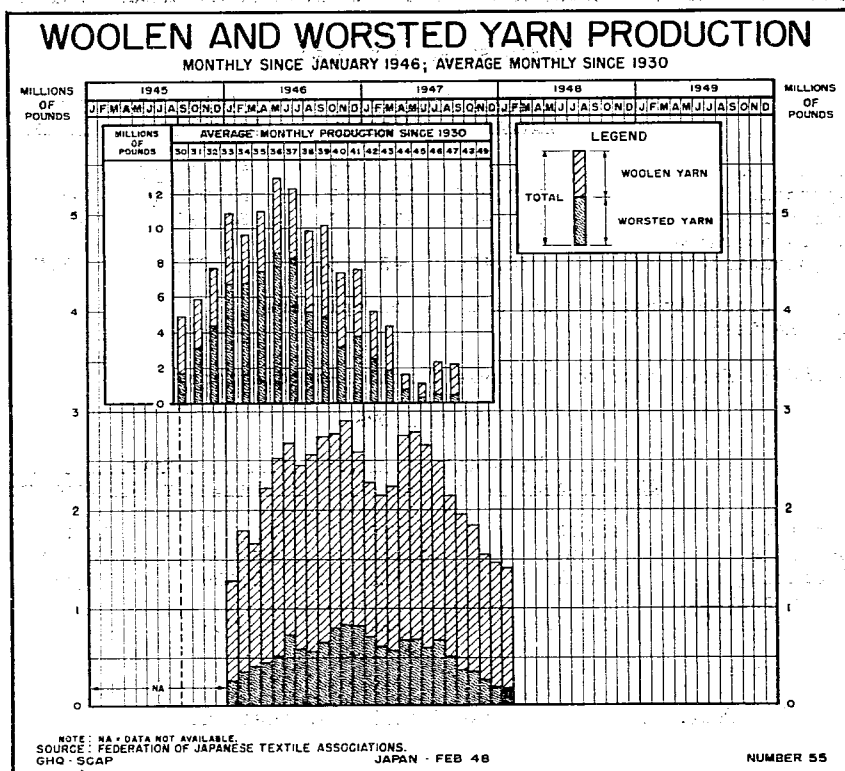
RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

	Stocks 31 December	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
Woolen	1,366	23	204	0	1,185
Worsted	393	0	231	23	139
Wool waste	8,131	783	936	67	7,911
Camel and goat hair	1,059	62	0	0	1,121
Rayon staple	1,383	461	363	86	1,395
Silk fiber	1,542	82	147	73	1,404
Cotton	170	0	33	0	137
Others	4,744	493	503	10	4,724

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

23. The downward trend in woolen and worsted yarn production continued during January, particularly in the worsted industry, due to scarcity of combing wools.



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

	Produc-	Stocks	Produc-	Deliv-	Stocks
	tion	31 December	tion	eries	31 January
	December		January	January	
Woolen					
Pure	121	297	115	96	316
Mixed	1,142	3,143	1,114	1,451	2,806
Worsted					
Pure	79	516	76	171	421
Mixed	119	918	104	202	820

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

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

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process	31 De-	January	Process	31 January
	December	cember	January	January	
Woolen					
Spinners' weav-					
ing affiliates	366	638	435	408	665
Independent					
weavers	652	1,956 <sup>a/</sup>	858	899	1,915
Other manufactur-					
ers	0	0	0	0	0
Worsted					
Spinners' weav-					
ing affiliates	55	148	56	52	152
Independent					
weavers	216 <sup>a/</sup>	531	115	191	455
Other manufac-					
turers	123	326	108	134	300

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

24. January output of woolen and worsted fabrics was increased by weavers drawing on their stocks of yarn.

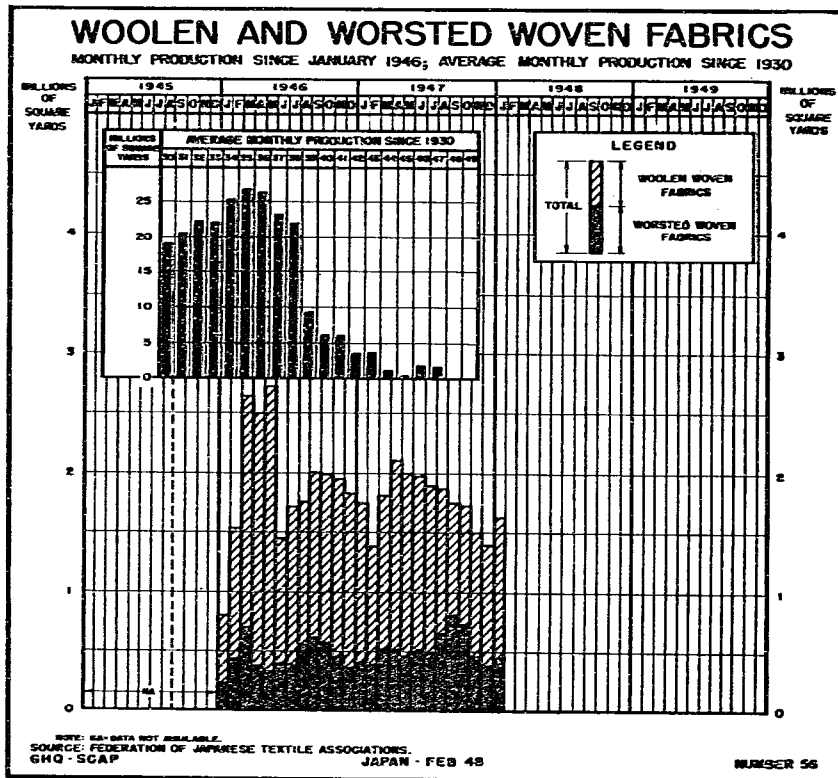
**WOVEN CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Weavers		Stocks	
	December	January	December	January	December	January
Woolen	816	898	773 <sup>a/</sup>	798	5,534	5,431
Worsted	365	419	521	541	2,915	3,136
Blanketing	188	285	138	159	1,556	1,569
Upholstery	26	32	84	83	33	35
Felt <sup>b/</sup>	340	240	488	540	141	157

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



**Machinery**

25. The Government admitted to registration all woolen cards in operable condition. Registration of the cards owned by nonmembers of the spinners' association was reflected in the large number listed as installed and operable.

Completion of installation of 22,000 spindles in one of the leading worsted mills accounted for most of the January increase in this category.

**SPINNING MACHINERY <sup>a/</sup>**

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles	
	31 December	31 January <sup>b/</sup>	31 December	31 January
Installed	476	541	372,215	411,578
Operable	457	503	328,537	339,937
Operating	333	381	58,543 <sup>c/</sup>	51,489
Hours operated (thousands)	68	69	10,955	11,741

- <sup>a/</sup> Processing wool or wool mixtures.
- <sup>b/</sup> Including newly registered equipment.
- <sup>c/</sup> Revised.

**SOURCE:** Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Installed	11,870	11,327
Operable	11,645	11,532
Operating	3,590	4,273
Hours operated (thousands)	523 <u>a/</u>	675

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

26. January receipts of most important raw materials dropped below December and consumption of almost all the fibers continued in excess of deliveries.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
Flax	2,643 <u>a/</u>	308	743	2,208
Ramie	168	71	69	170
Jute	298	46	64	280
Hemp				
Domestic	926 <u>a/</u>	348	461	813
Chinese	166	34	110	90
Manchurian	783	76	133	726
American	239 <u>a/</u>	16	81	174
Korean	231 <u>a/</u>	54	68	217
Manila abaca	1,383 <u>a/</u>	343	752	974
Sisal	30 <u>a/</u>	5	5	30
Maolan	880 <u>a/</u>	499	449	930
Bamboo	151	67	83	135
Limetree bark	94 <u>a/</u>	20	40	74
Wisteria bark	212	0	1	211
Others	1,639 <u>a/</u>	67	226	1,480

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

The large increase in the quantities of manila abaca put in process, and consequent depletion of stocks, resulted from mills' efforts to increase production of rope and cordage.

Rope and Cordage

27. Increased output of cordage products during January resulted from improved supplies of imported manila abaca and increased availability of electric power.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Rope	1,444	1,752	1,632 a/	1,967
Cord	49	54	16 a/	15
Twine	340	352	673	767
Thread	187	147	456	478

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.

Yarn Production and Stocks

28. Production of hemp yarns increased during January as jute spinners shifted to this material during the shortage of raw jute. Flax yarn output decreased as a result of extended New Year's holidays.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Produc- tion	Stocks	Produc- tion	Deliv- eries	Stocks
<b>Flax</b>					
Pure	751	1,943	463	407	1,999
Mixtures	131	306	94	101	299
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	30	46	36	53	29
Mixtures	83	139	92	69	162
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	176	233	240	214	259
Mixtures	38	104	44	20	128
<b>Jute</b>	63	34	33	46	21
<b>Others</b>	42	2	53	38	17

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process	Stocks	Receipts	Put in Process	Stocks
<b>Weavers</b>					
<b>Flax</b>					
Pure	447	1,389 a/	334	424	1,299
Mixed	149	377	125	176	326
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	7	35	7	18	24
Mixed	46	179	82	54	207
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	36	47	108	118	37
Mixed	8	13	13	12	14
Jute	21	113	37	43	107
Others	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	18	14	49	47	16

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

29. Hemp and ramie fabric production increased during January as a result of increased supplies of yarn while mixtures of flax and jute fabrics decreased.

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

	Production December	Stocks 31 December	Production January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 January
Linen					
Pure	536	2,633	576	446	2,763
Mixtures	558	2,538	481	750	2,269
Ramie					
Pure	15 <u>a/</u>	131 <u>a/</u>	9	66	74
Mixtures	153	682	185	238	629
Hemp					
Pure	20	236	164	204	196
Mixtures	21 <u>a/</u>	455	55	171	339
Jute	23 <u>a/</u>	27	35	20	42
Others	0 <u>a/</u>	0	0	0	0
Hose (thousands of pounds)	40	181	54	80	155

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

30. Changes in machinery operation reflected the production trends in the various industries.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 December	31 January	31 December	31 January
Flax	55,845	49,267	2,396	2,391
Ramie	15,337	10,831	550	568
Jute	1,346	749	24	40
Hemp	9,064	14,079	105	215
Others	716	654	99	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production

31. Thrustle-spun yarn production increased during January to 517,000 pounds from 477,000 pounds in December due to large receipts of raw materials and improved electric power supply. Re-processed yarn output was 26,000 pounds, the same as in December.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Throstle-spun</u>		<u>Reprocessed</u>	
	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>
Spinners	408	443	36	43
Weavers	371	456	119 <u>a/</u>	85
Knitters	1	1	15	9
Other manufacturers	30	27	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

32. An increase of 50,000 square yards of throstle-spun fabrics produced during January resulted from increased yarn supplies and greater availability of electric power.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stocks</u>			
	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
			<u>31 Dec</u>	<u>31 Jan</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>	<u>31 Jan</u>
Throstle	324	374	1,532 <u>a/</u>	1,452	123	127
Reprocessed	61	45	154 <u>a/</u>	162	439	324
Others	8 <u>a/</u>	6	18 <u>a/</u>	15	72	53

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>
Installed	1,383,778	1,450,338
Operable	1,256,758	1,323,318
Operating	672,420	736,500

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

33. Cotton yarn receipts during January increased 469,000 pounds as a result of accelerated deliveries to the mills against old allocations. Receipts of other yarns were irregular.

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

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
Pure cotton	457	656	459	654
Mixed cotton	19	1	9	11
Filament rayon	357	11	52	316
Spun rayon	28	9	7	30
Raw silk	89	11	12	88
Spun silk	68	21	25	64
Woolen	326	108	134	300
Others	16	0	6	10

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production

34. Small gains were reported in production of cotton and filament rayon fabric as a result of larger receipts of yarn and relaxed electric power restrictions.

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

	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>December</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
Cotton	148	493	194	288	399
Filament rayon	1	21	8	3	26
Spun rayon	20	102	11	64	49
Filament silk	3	15	2	4	13
Spun silk	9	15	3	1	17
Woolen	43	71	29	40	60
Others	2	6	2	3	5

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

**KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
Cotton	145	290	311	124
Filament rayon	7	6	2	11
Spun rayon	14	29	32	11
Filament silk	5	8	9	4
Spun silk	16	11	19	8
Woolen	48	49	42	55
Others	0	4	2	2

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

35. Small gains were reported in production of outerwear and hosiery during January as a result of increased yarn supplies and improvement in electric power supplies.



GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILLS' STOCKS  
(thousands of dozen)

	Produc- tion <u>December</u>	Stocks <u>31 December</u>	Produc- tion <u>January</u>	Deliv- eries <u>January</u>	Stocks <u>31 January</u>
Underwear	272	384	174	308	250
Outerwear	9	57	16	40	33
Gloves	79	475	73	154	394
Hosiery	71	1,305	105	240	1,170

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

36. Manufacturers of circular-knit hosiery increased their operations during January while full-fashioned machines were stopped completely.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	81	117
Circular	12,306	12,415	3,638	3,709
Flat	11,913	11,849	3,010	2,986
Glove, flat	18,005	17,987	3,278	3,747
Hosiery				
Circular	10,196	10,075	2,571	2,651
Full-fashioned	1,855	1,855	766	0
Sewing machines				
Foot	218	225	19	29
Power	10,163	10,135	5,021	4,848

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Supplies

37. Receipts of fabrics during January exceeded the December yardage by 1,802,000 square yards.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>31 December</u>	Receipts <u>January</u>	Put in Process <u>January</u>	Stocks <u>31 January</u>
Cotton	6,477	647	767	6,357
Filament rayon	1,862	502	372	1,992
Spun rayon	2,569	397	547	2,419
Filament silk	1,626	246	85	1,787
Hard and bast	785	686	524	947
Woolen	544	231	197	578
Worsted	292	108	111	289
Reprocessed	218	76	32	262

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

38. A general increase in production of clothing items was reported for January as the mills received increased supplies of materials.

PRODUCTION AND MILLS' STOCKS  
(thousands)

	Produc- tion <u>December</u>	Stocks 31 De- cember	Produc- tion <u>January</u>	Deliv- eries <u>January</u>	Stocks 31 Jan- uary
Japanese ready-made clothing	411	531	532	116	947
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	292	2,385	646	285	2,746
Women's	12	208	18	39	187
Men's	100	1,199	589	264	1,524
Elementary-school uniforms	452	2,343	295	421	2,217
Secondary-school uniforms	72	242	334	66	510
Work clothing	211	1,890	159	928	1,121
Official uniforms	0	14	0	0	14
Underwear	135	1,524	589	259	1,854
Tabi (pair)	2,365	12,109	2,165	2,487	11,787
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	4	8	0	0	8
Unwadded bedding	4	41	5	0	46
Mosquito nets	19	237	31	23	245
Hats and caps	70	0	47	47	0
All others	130	823	123	169	777

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

39. Additional machinery was put into operation during January as the clothing manufacturers expanded their production.

MACHINERY

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
			<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Operable	5,006	5,089	42,832	41,225	119,798	117,966
Operating	2,964	3,179	27,324	27,742	81,672	83,219
Hours operated (thousands)	438	442	4,113	3,944	10,796	10,618

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Yarn Supplies

40. Receipts of cotton yarn during January continued to decrease while substantial increases were reported in receipt of raw silk, filament rayon, hemp and manila abaca yarns.

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

	Stocks 31 December	Receipts January	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January
Pure cotton	2,485	2,026	2,328	2,183
Mixed cotton	174	0	12	162
Raw silk	203	134	77	260
Spun silk	2	0	0	2
Filament rayon	317	16	34	299
Spun rayon	136	0	10	126
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle	30	0	3	27
Manila abaca	16	72	62	26
Hemp	4	6	4	6
Others	19	0	0	19

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

41. Production of cotton fish netting continued to increase during January with the encouragement of the Government and greater electric power supply.

Manufacture of sewing thread during January was reduced as a result of extended New Year's holidays. The total output included a large quantity of machine thread for export. Production of other sundry goods increased due to increased yarn receipts.

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

	Produc- tion December	Stocks 31 De- cember	Produc- tion January	Deliv- eries January	Stocks 31 Jan- uary
<b>Fish netting</b>					
Cotton					
Net	1,139	1,994	1,248	1,390	1,852
Twine	194	724	170	182	712
Manila abaca	48	5	58	33	30
Hemp	11	4	28	16	16
Silk	6	32	5	14	23
<b>Sewing thread</b>					
Pure cotton	735	5,418 <sup>a/</sup>	488	940	4,966
Mixed cotton	1	5	0	2	3
Silk	40	826	32	54	804
Rayon	4	58	0	1	57
<b>Other articles</b>					
Braid	13	269	48	15	302
Fringe	3	15	1	0	16
Tape, ribbons, etc.	41	575	101	30	646
Twine and net	3	36	7	7	36
Cotton rope	29	23	28	31	20
Lace	4	108	14	0	122

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of the Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Fabrics Processed

42. Small gains were reported in January in the processing of filament and spun silk, filament and spun rayon, hard and bast fabrics and wool felt.

PROCESSED FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Proc- essed December	At Mills 31 De- cember	Proc- essed January	Returned to Client January	At Mills 31 Jan- uary
Cotton	20,817	18,205 b/	18,340	19,291	17,254
Woolen	1,237	4,328	1,042	1,271	4,099
Worsted	744	1,708	654	522	1,840
Filament silk	4,215	6,638	4,364	5,057	5,945
Spun silk	665	2,289	883	1,096	2,076
Filament rayon	2,556	4,632	2,594	3,020	4,206
Spun rayon	1,145	4,406	1,591	2,053	3,944
Hard and bast	895	2,289	1,157	1,251	2,195
Wool felt a/	36	136	39	22	153
Knit fabrics a/	7	0	7	2	5
Others	270	314	226	371	169

a/ Thousands of pounds.  
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Processing

43. Orders for bleaching and dyeing cotton goods for export were reported completed by 31 January and printing plants were approaching the end of their allotment. New orders for bleaching and dyeing were few and for small yardages but several new printing orders had been signed.

FABRIC PROCESSING  
(thousands of square yards)

	Bleached	Dyed	Printed	Others
Cotton	5,152	4,591	4,763	3,838
Woolen	0	1,042	0	0
Worsted	0	654	0	0
Filament silk	3,044	202	10	1,108
Spun silk	386	206	0	291
Filament rayon	1,202	571	379	442
Spun rayon	34	934	9	614
Hard and bast	229	724	0	204
Wool felt a/	0	39	0	0
Knit fabrics a/	0	7	0	0
Others	1	96	0	129

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics

44. Receipts of gray cloth during January showed a small aggregate gain over December. Large quantities of silk and rayon goods woven for export increased the volume of fabrics delivered to the mills for processing.

GRAY FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 December</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>January</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>
Cotton	18,505	17,286	20,577	15,214
Woolen	2,218	1,230	1,125	2,323
Worsted	948	544	450	1,042
Filament silk	1,075	4,578	4,382	1,271
Spun silk	502	1,124	887	739
Filament rayon	1,509	3,463	3,098	1,874
Spun rayon	2,694	1,445	1,637	2,502
Hard and bast	1,554	1,271	1,180	1,645
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	5	37	38	4
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	7	0	7	0
Others	101	214	242	73

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

45. The large number of machines in use at the end of January reflected the increase in activity of the industry. Five printers were taken out of operation in the absence of silk or rayon printing orders.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>31 December</u>		<u>31 January</u>	
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>
Boilers	0	312	0	320
Tenters	0	292	0	292
Driers	68	431	74	449
Printers	-	34	-	29
Napping machines	152	94	153	100

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. Registered commercial vehicles increased from 144,302 in December to 154,144 in January, a gain of approximately seven percent. Buses and standard-size trucks registered in January increased 13 and 7 percent respectively from 11,514 and 89,142 the previous month. The number of small motor trucks and cycles increased from 43,646 in December to 45,685 in January.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY  
January

	<u>Buses</u>	<u>Standard-size Trucks</u>	<u>Small-size Trucks and Cycles</u>
Operable	8,376	61,819	32,138
Deadlined	<u>4,644</u>	<u>33,620</u>	<u>13,547</u>
Total	13,020	95,439	45,685

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. The operating ratio for all commercial vehicles remained constant at 66.4 percent in January.

3. All motor vehicles registered in January numbered 198,231 which includes, in addition to commercial vehicles, 20,877 standard and 9,401 small-size passenger cars and 12,014 standard and 1,795 small-size special vehicles.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

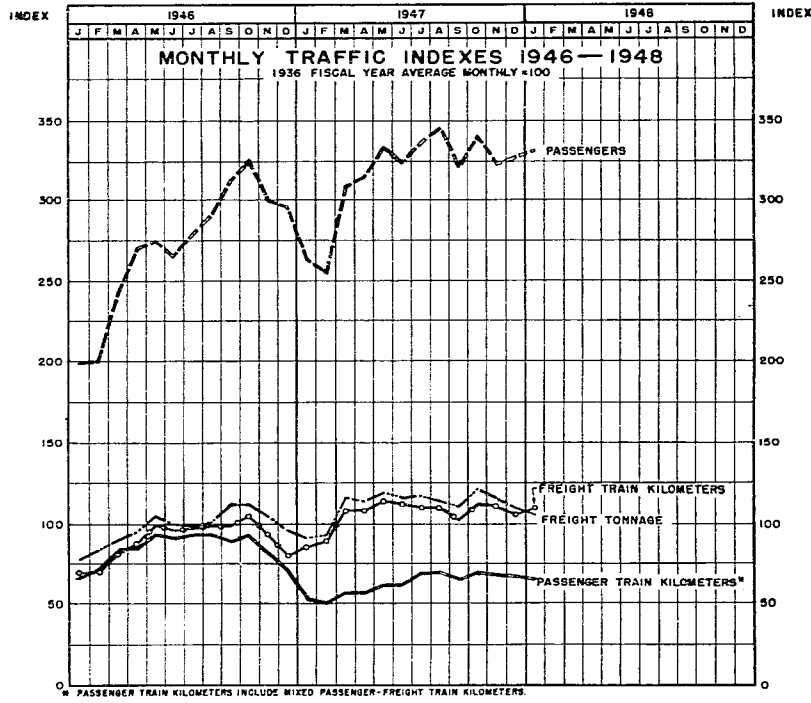
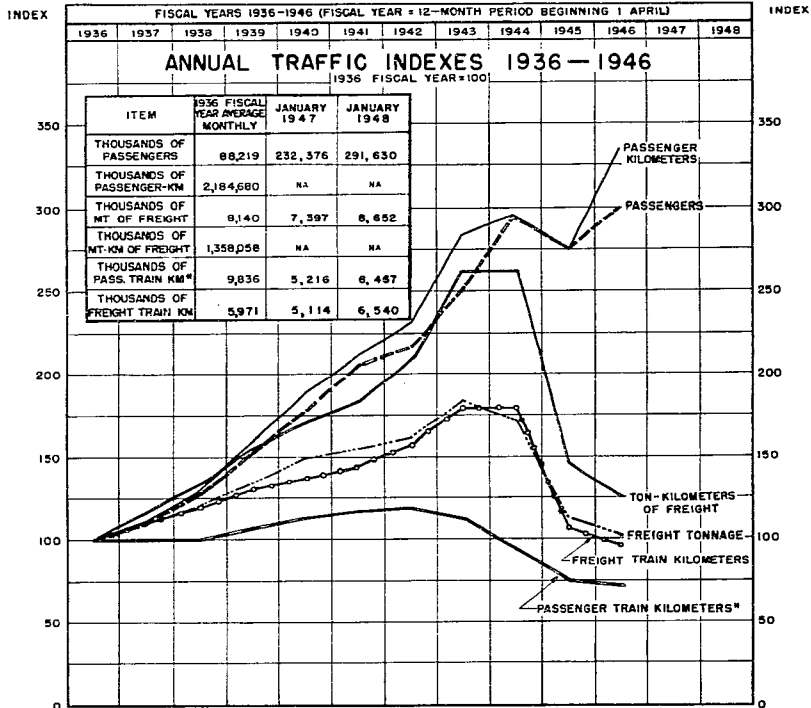
4. Passengers carried on the government railways in January numbered 291,629,852, an increase of 3,489,148 persons over the December total and 59,254,226 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

5. Train kilometers operated in January increased 78,500 over 12,928,500 kilometers reported in December and 2,676,200 kilometers over the January 1947 total. Note the chart on the following page.

6. Total freight tonnage conveyed decreased from 8,925,300 tons in December to 8,651,700 in January but was more than

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1948



\* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS.

NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT-METRIC TONS; KM-KILOMETERS; NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

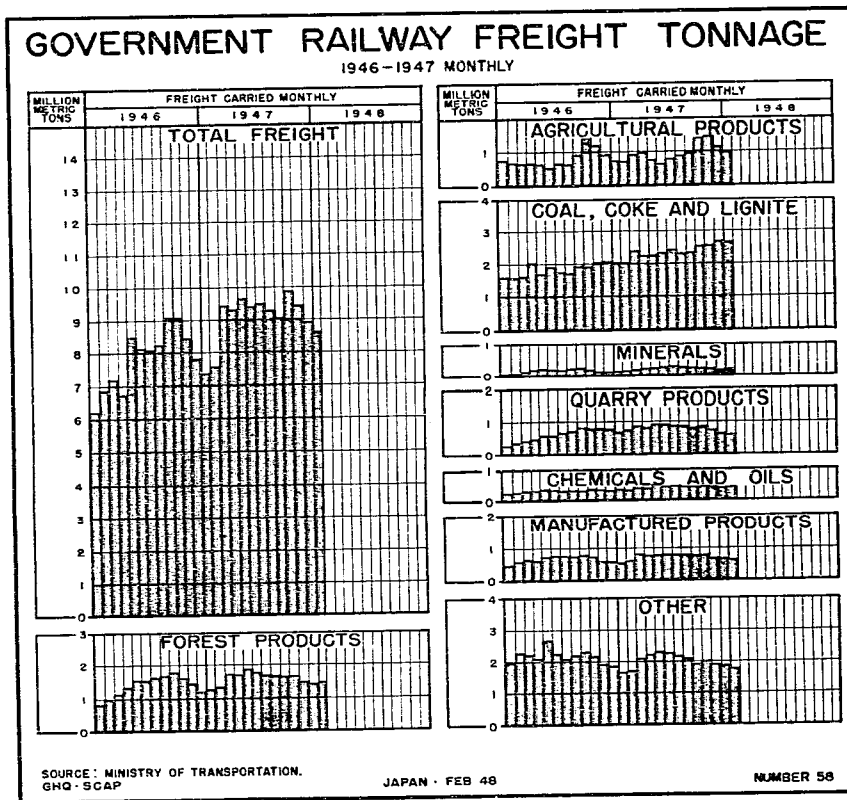
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.

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1,254,500 tons over the January 1947 total.



#### WATER TRANSPORTATION

7. Freight tonnage carried in steel ships over 100 gross tons in coastwise trade increased 36,035 tons over the 735,868 reported in December and was 337,939 tons more than the January 1947 total.

#### COASTAL CARGO CARRIED (freighted tons)

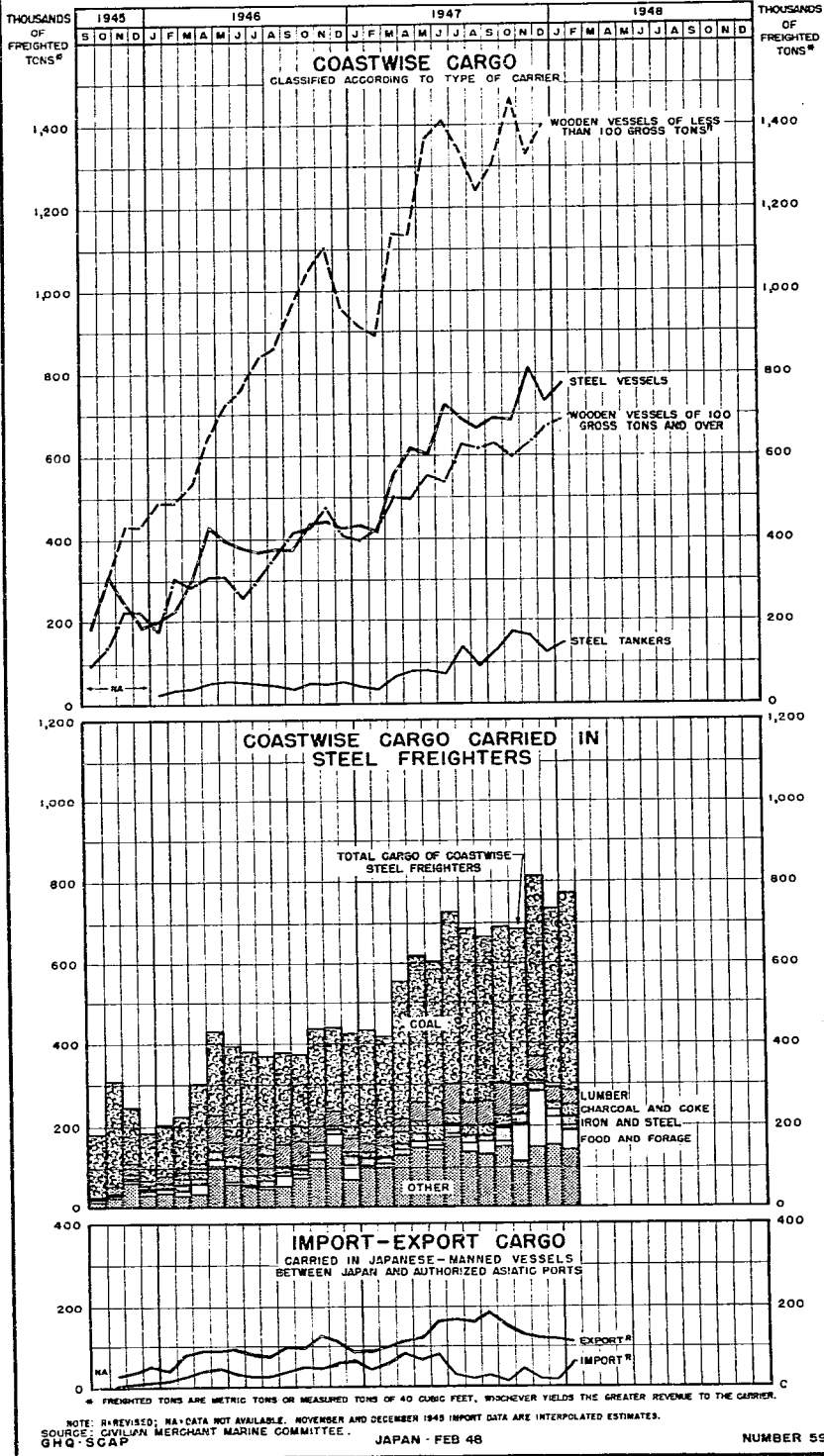
<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	433,964	735,868	771,903
Wooden vessels			
Over 100 gross tons	397,280	669,254	688,844
Under 100 gross tons	<u>915,721</u>	<u>1,401,455</u>	-
Total	1,746,965	2,806,577	-

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.



# WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



### Foreign Shipping

8. Cargo imported from authorized Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels in January increased approximately 294 percent over the 15,439 tons reported in December while the exports declined 7 percent from the 121,039 tons reported in December.

#### FOREIGN SHIPPING a/ (freighted tons)

	<u>January</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
<b>Export</b>			
To Korea	60,185	96,606	78,618
To China	25,693	19,230	24,936
Others	<u>1.105</u>	<u>5.203</u>	<u>8.654</u>
Total	86,983	121,039	112,208
<b>Import</b>			
From Korea	0	1,280	17,005
From China	1,900	120	10,197
Others	<u>41,725</u>	<u>14,039</u>	<u>33,672</u>
Total	43,625	15,439	60,874

a/ Steel ships.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

#### ELECTRIC POWER

##### Generation

9. Electric power generated in January, exclusive of private industrial generating plants, totaled 2,232,055,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of two percent over the revised total of 2,188,457,000 in December but 13 percent less than the 2,558,660,000 kilowatt hours generated in January 1947.

Hydroelectric generation was 1,968,506,000 kilowatt hours in January, a seasonal decrease of 1.3 percent of the revised total of 1,995,276,000 kilowatt hours in December and 21 percent less than the January 1947 total of 2,479,675,000 kilowatt hours.

Thermal generation in January increased 35 percent over the previous month's total to 263,549,000 kilowatt hours. Compared with the 78,985,000 (revised) kilowatt hours generated in January 1947 there was a 233.7-percent increase. Note chart on next page.

10. Suspension of operations in 15 hydroelectric generating plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company resulted in a loss in generating capacity of 147,770 kilowatts, a slight improvement over the 175,950 kilowatts lost in December. Seven of the 15 plants attributed their difficulties to damage from past floods and eight to neglected maintenance, land and rock slides and similar causes. Operations in eight of the plants were partially suspended.

11. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was six percent less than the average December flow but was two percent more than the average for the month during the last 10 years.