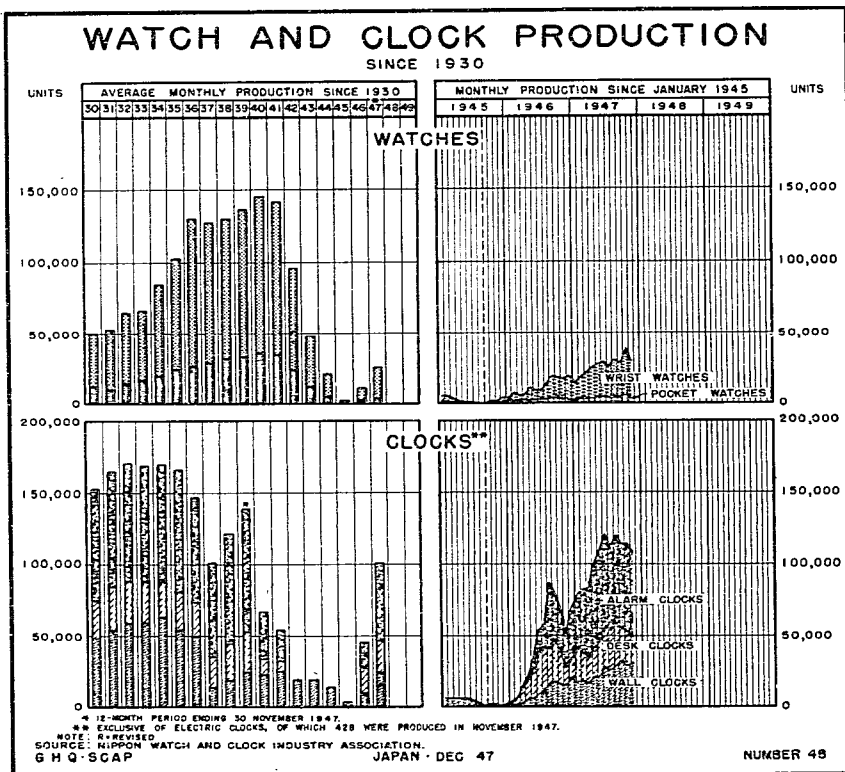


	October	November
Files for mimeographs	11,677	13,049
Blueprinting machines	21	18
Cash registers	24	30
Time recorders	32	37
Japanese typewriter type	4,838,660	1,374,300
Numbering devices	850	680
Paper binders	270	220

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Watches and Clocks

35. Electric power shortages which cut the industry's work-week to three days caused an 11-percent decrease in watch and clock output to 136,774 in November.

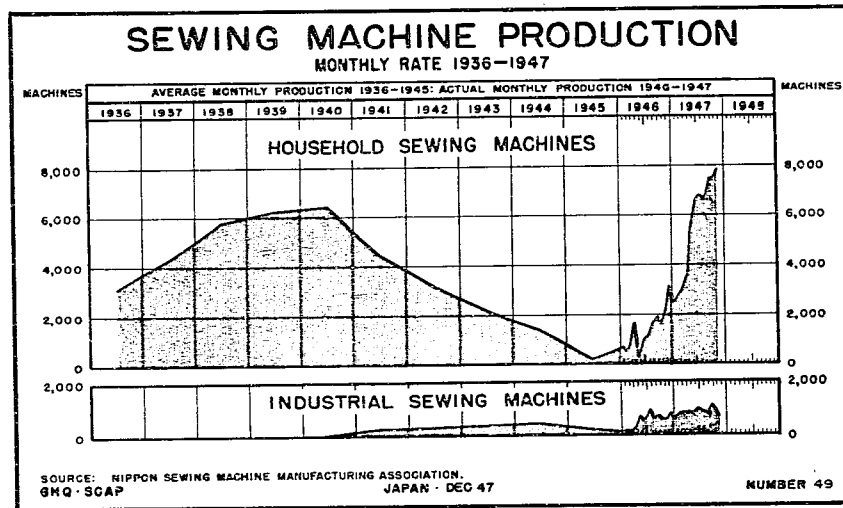


Home-type Sewing Machines

36. Production of home-type sewing machines totaled 7,865 in November compared with 7,527 in October. An additional 277,857 parts and accessories, including 1,331 sewing-machine heads, were produced in November. See the chart at top of the facing page.

Musical Instruments

37. Eighty musical instrument plants employing 3,587 persons were in operation in November compared with 77 plants employing 2,660 persons in October. Output of pianos and reed organs in November constituted postwar highs.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	October	November
Accordions	448	390
Brass instruments	365	267
Harmonicas (dozens)	11,223	12,257
Musical strings (dozens)	10,937	12,521
Pianos	27	42
Plectrum instruments	3,934	4,285
Reed organs	213	311
Violins	388	603
Violin bows	2,640	2,118
Woodwind instruments	109	83
Xylophones	650	910

Phonographs and Records

38. Output of phonograph records declined from 695,345 in October to 659,114 in November. Production of phonographs and record players totaled 4,824 in November compared with 5,365 in October.

Toys

39. The toy industry, employing 20,592 persons in 1,521 factories, produced goods valued at ¥ 36,570,241 in November. The 11,686,171 pieces produced represented a 65-percent increase over the preceding month's unit output in anticipation of the Christmas trade.

SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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Dyeing and Finishing.	45

1. Yarn production decreased generally during November due to raw material and electric power shortages which also reduced rayon staple and raw silk output. Production of silk and woolen fabrics for export increased. Note chart on next page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

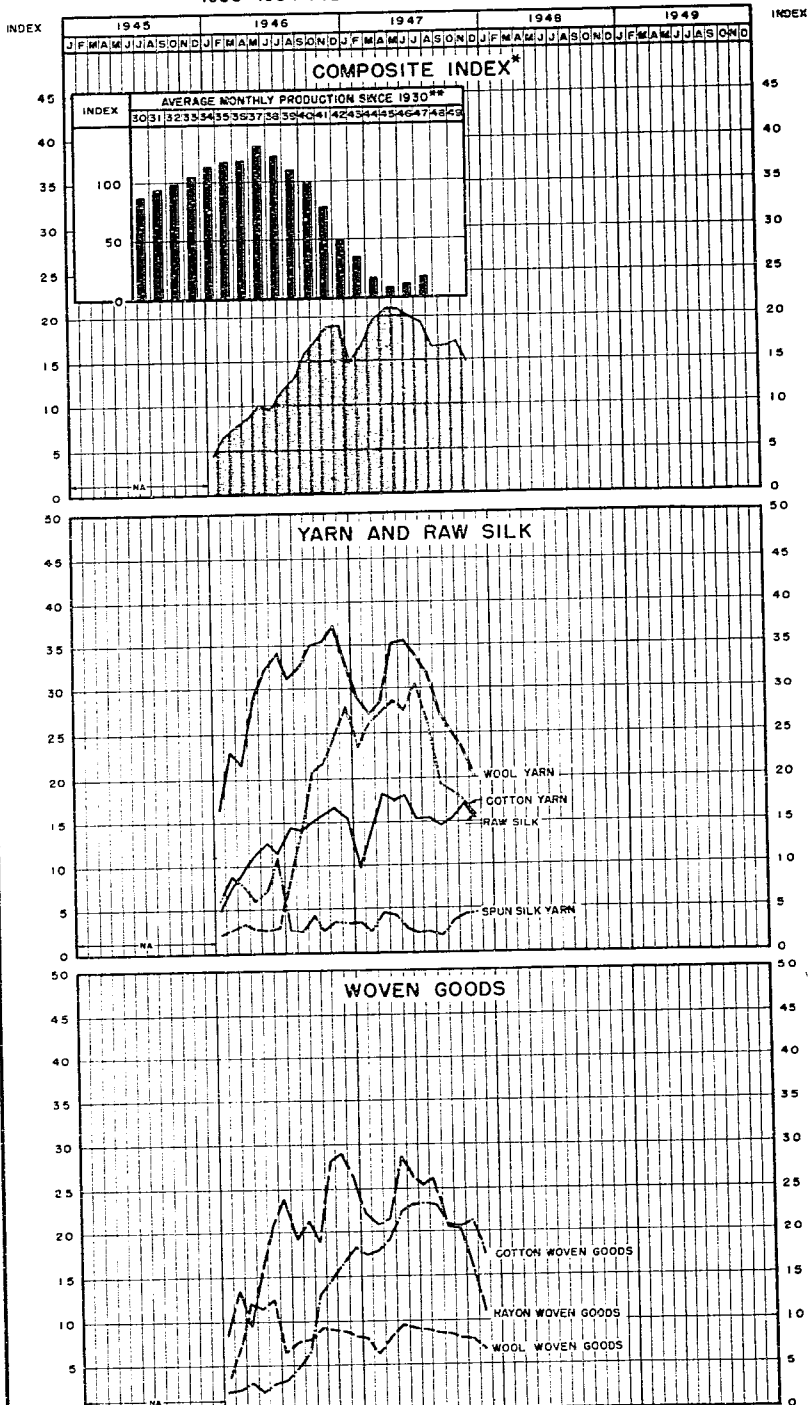
2. Seven shiploads of American CCC-2 cotton and three shiploads of Indian cotton had arrived in Japan by 30 November. Although 192,730 bales of raw cotton and 900 bales of waste cotton were discharged, supplies reached mills too late for November processing.

COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Raw Cotton					
Cotton spinners	23,318	39,492	18,536	0	44,274
Other spinners	262	0	67	0	195
Warehouses	29,240	53,436	0	37,500	45,176

INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).
 ** 1947 DATA REPRESENT 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 30 NOVEMBER 1947.
 NOTE: NOVEMBER 1947 DATA PRELIMINARY. NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47 NUMBER 50

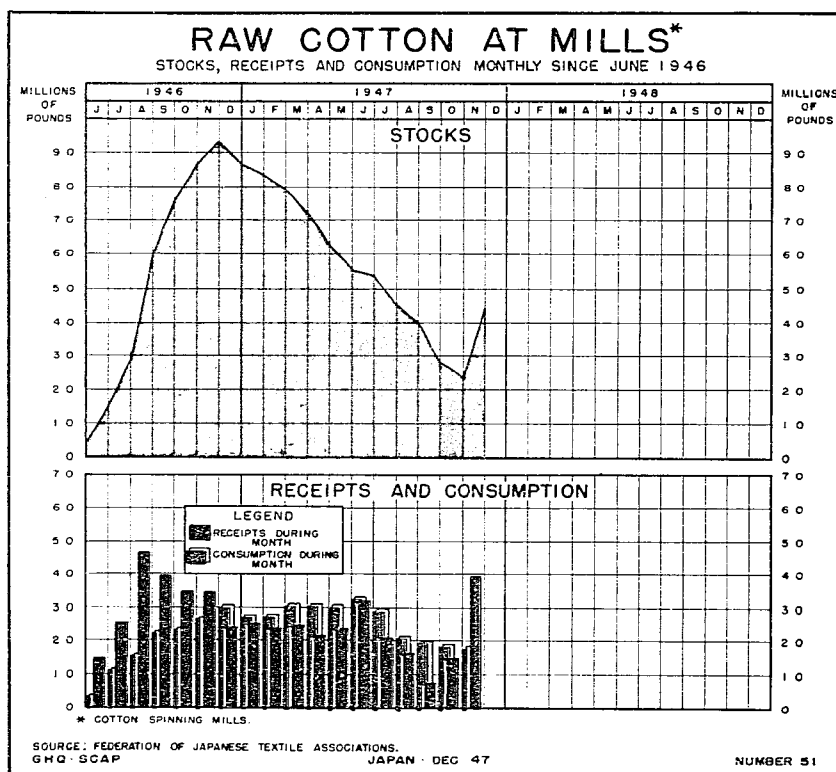
	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Process November	Put in Deliveries November	Stocks 30 November
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Waste cotton

Cotton spinners	14,056	2,531 <u>a/</u>	353	1,493	14,741
Other spinners	684	8 <u>a/</u>	52	3	637
Warehouses	0	450	0	41	409

a/ Includes production.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Yarn Production and Stocks

3. Cotton yarn production decreased during November to permit mills to accumulate stocks of raw cotton of the range in grades necessary for blending.

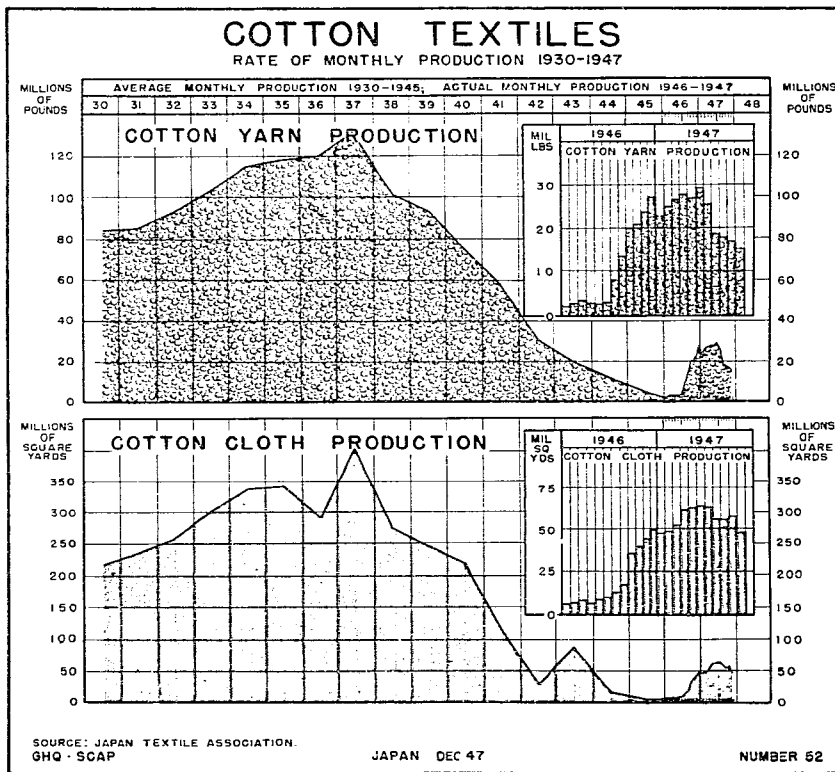
COTTON YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

Spinners	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	October	31 October	November	November	30 November
Pure	16,465 <u>a/</u>	48,732 <u>a/</u>	14,936	24,180	39,488
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	338 <u>a/</u>	734 <u>a/</u>	265	302	697

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

4. Weavers' yarn stocks increased 4,983,000 pounds in November while the amount put in process decreased because of electric power restrictions.



COTTON YARN PROCESSING AND STOCKS a/
(thousands of pounds)

Weavers	Put in Process	Stocks	Receipts	Put in Process	Stocks
	October	31 October	November	November	30 November
Pure	15,924	15,032	18,300	13,352	19,980
Mixed	32	231	1	25	207

Weavers	Put in Process		Receipts November	Put in Process		Stocks 30 November
	October	31 October		November	November	
Waste	175	360	219	160	419	
<u>Processors</u>						
Pure	3,858	3,782	3,012	3,597	3,197	
Mixed	45	238	3	25	216	

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

5. The reduction in November cloth production was due to the electric power shortage as the weavers had adequate supplies of yarn and labor.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Production</u>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	28,605	23,573
Independent cotton weavers	28,820	23,577
Other weavers	253	213
<u>Month-end stocks</u>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	40,312 a/	35,332
Independent cotton weavers	66,089 a/	63,112
Other weavers	360 a/	360
Processors	53,537	47,406

a/ Revised.

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

Machinery

6. Reductions in the number of operating spindles and looms reflected the reduced activity in the industry. There were corresponding decreases in hours operated.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October a/</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Installed	2,902,458	2,956,176	138,125	140,838
Operable	2,800,558	2,849,521	133,089	135,866

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Locms</u>	
	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October a/</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Operating	1,517,420	1,499,856	79,899	79,378
Hours operated (thousands)	583,044	553,908	18,340	15,943

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Raw Silk Production and Stocks

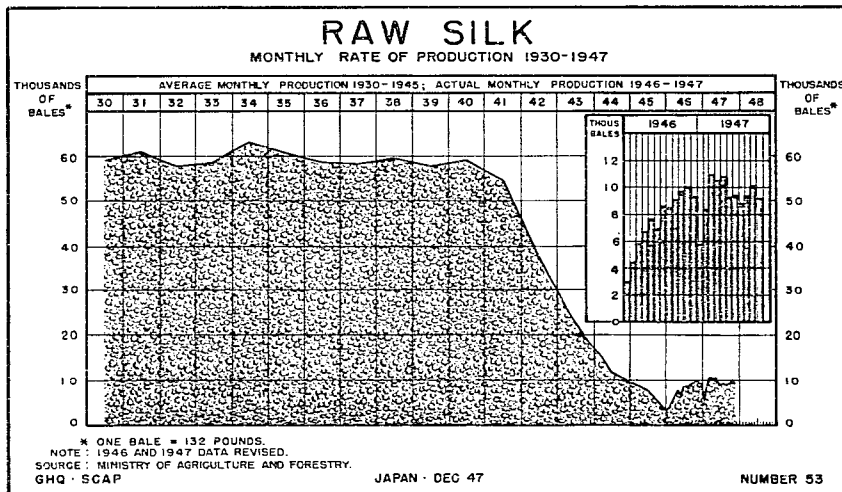
7. A decrease of 955 bales in November raw silk production resulted from an uncertain cocoon supply and the continued electric power shortage.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	5,170	4,784
20/22 denier	4,759	3,989
Other deniers	120	341
Testing stations	<u>135 a/</u>	<u>115</u>
Total	10,184	9,229

a/ Revised.

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



Silk Testing

8. Raw silk conditioning houses tested 10,172 bales of raw silk for export, compared with 10,024 bales in October. The average grade of 13/15 silk tested was AAA, while the 20/22 averaged A.

Silk Stocks

9. The stock of exportable grades of silk held by distributing agencies increased over 7,500 bales in November while reeling mills continued to reduce their stocks.

SILK STOCKS (bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Reelers		
In mills	9,436	8,796
In warehouses	21,820	16,566
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	98,248	105,847
Domestic	22,967	23,031
Weavers	12,322 a/	14,633
Other manufacturers	2,456	2,258

a/ Revised.

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

Reeling Basins

10. The filatures reported 364 additional reeling basins in operation in November, principally to take advantage of shorter hours during which electricity was available. The industry's rehabilitation continued with the addition of 166 operable basins. A gain of 23 licensed basins was reported. Note chart at top of next page.

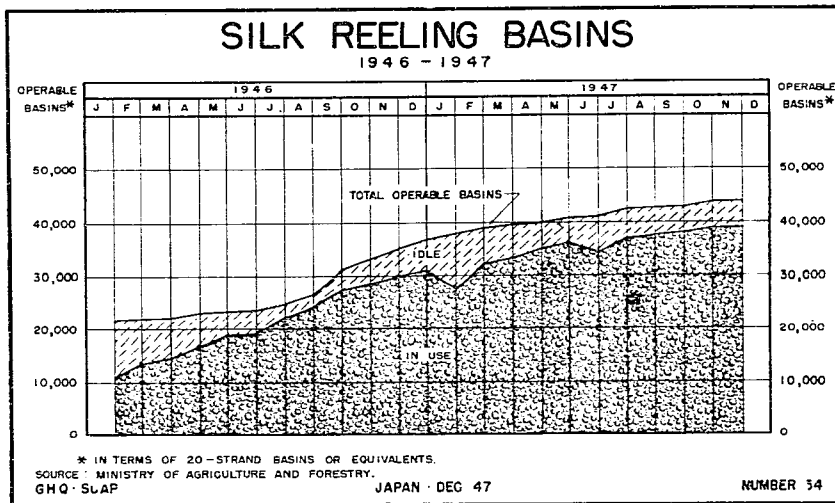
REELING BASINS AND MILLS

	<u>Basins</u>		<u>Mills</u>	
	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Licensed	46,960	46,983	296	296
Operable	43,860	44,026	283	282
Operating	38,819	39,183	277	276
Basin hours (thousands)	8,475	8,129		

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

Cocoon Supply

11. November receipts of new crop cocoons decreased 15,632,000 pounds from October with virtual completion of the movement of the 1947 fall crop. Some mills were reported slowing down operations to conserve supplies in view of an uncertain cocoon supply.



COCOON SUPPLIES (thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Reeling mills		
Receipts	18,407	2,775
Put in process	11,110	9,923
Month-end stock (new crop)	72,537	69,113
Month-end stock (old crop)	33,268	29,543
Other stocks <u>a/</u>	10,464	9,758

a/ Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

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

12. The first estimate of the fall cocoon crop, compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, was approximately 53,000,000 pounds of which approximately 46,000,000 pounds had been delivered to filatures through October. The final estimate for the 1947 spring cocoon crop was approximately 62,240,000 pounds of which 52,500,000 pounds were delivered to reeling mills.

13. The filatures had approximately a nine months' supply of reelable cocoons at the end of November, based on the current rate of operations. Since approximately half of this stock is scheduled to be consumed before the spring 1948 crop begins to move next June, the indicated carryover at the beginning of the 1948-1949 silk year will be considerably below normal, even at the present reduced rate of operations.

14. Mulberry farmers have been discouraged by low cocoon ceiling prices and slow silk sales abroad. As a result they have ordered few mulberry saplings for new plantings and have continued to uproot old mulberry fields.

15. Cocoon deliveries to filatures will be further reduced since farmers are now allowed to keep 20 percent of the production for home use as an incentive instead of the previous 10 percent of the crop which is unsuitable for reeling by commercial filatures.

Raw Materials

16. November receipts of scoured and unscoured waste silk exceeded consumption.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Proc- ess November	Stocks 30 November
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	1,136	304 a/	352 b/	1,086
Silk spinners				
Scoured waste	849	226	138	937
Unscoured waste	922 c/	318	226	1,014
Uncut lap	662	138	217	583
Cut staple	604 c/	55	42	617
Noils	1,135	148	124	1,159
Other silk fiber	445 c/	1 b/	9	435
Other spinners				
Scoured waste	3 c/	0	1	2
Unscoured waste	728	0	85	643
Uncut lap	692	96	7	781
Cut staple	2,046 c/	10 b/	196	1,840

a/ Production.

b/ Deliveries.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spun-silk Yarn Production and Stocks

17. Spun-silk yarn output decreased generally during November while there was increased production for domestic use of mixtures using rayon staple and flax tow. Mixtures of cut silk staple and rayon staple were being spun by woolen mills for domestic consumption.

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

	Production October	Stocks 31 October	Production November	Deliveries November	Stocks 30 November
Spinners					
Pure					
Spun waste silk	41 a/	218	52	66	204
Silk noils	77	183	75	62	196
Cut staple	218	325 a/	176	167	334
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	34	165	33	51	147
Other mixtures	209	1,077 a/	312	323	1,066

a/ Revised.

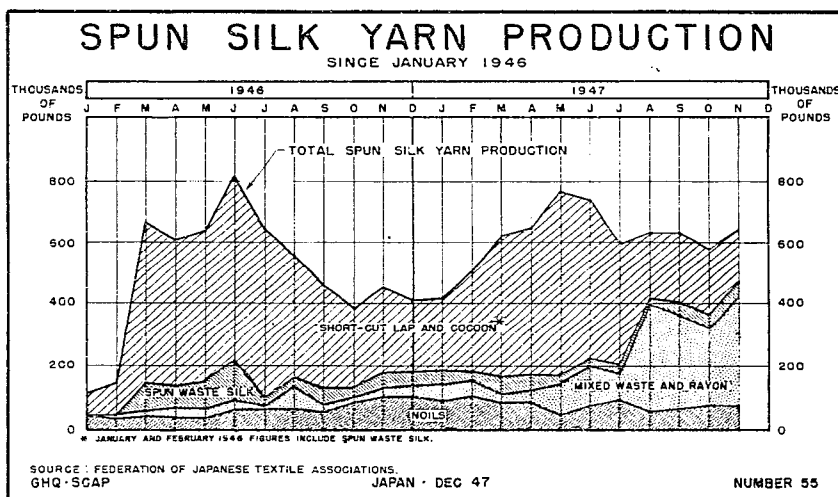
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SPUN-SILK YARN PROCESSING AND STOCKS

	Put in Proc- ess October	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Proc- ess November	Stocks 30 November
Weavers and others					
Pure					
Spun waste silk	282	715 a/	225	276	664
Silk noils	6	33 a/	14	8	39
Cut staple	69	65	28	40	53
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	84	177 a/	80	56	201
Other mixtures	81	375 a/	110	91	394

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

18. An increase of 266,000 square yards of filament silk fabric production resulted from the accelerated silk weaving program initiated by the Government. Output of crepes, habutae and types in demand for export was increased while spun fabrics decreased because of yarn shortages.

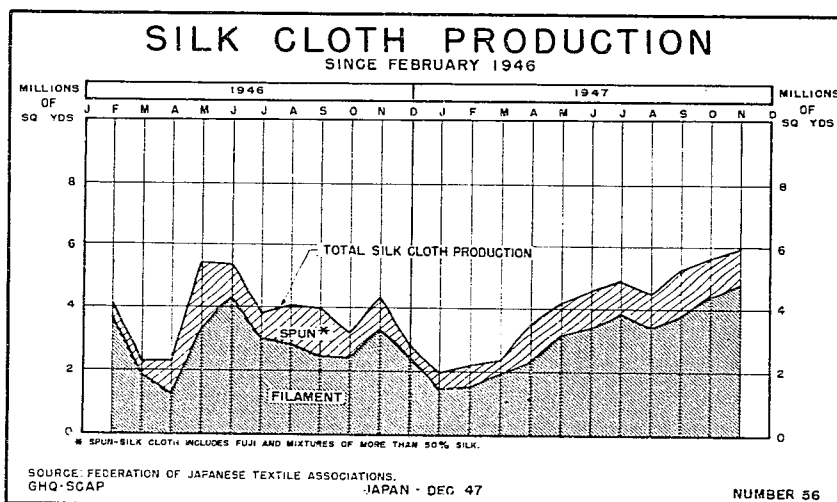
CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	October	November
Production		
Weavers		
Filament silk	4,414	4,680
Spun silk	1,231	1,127
Mixtures	429	316

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	14,730 a/	13,443
Spun silk	4,906 a/	5,148
Mixtures	2,946 a/	2,958
Other manufacturers	12,939 a/	12,915
Cloth distributing agency	28,507	0

a/ Revised.

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



Spindles and Looms

19. An increase in operating silk spindles during November reflected the increased production of mixed yarns.

MACHINERY

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Spindles		
Silk		
Installed	217,556 a/	247,158
Operable	214,556 a/	244,158
Operating	132,148 a/	141,578
Spindle hours (in thousands)	39,974	42,611
Noils		
Installed	25,346	25,346
Operable	25,346	25,346
Operating	17,213 a/	13,952
Spindle hours (in thousands)	5,414	4,763

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Locms b/		
Installed	125,970	110,699
Operable	124,079	108,713
Operating	49,874 a/	45,756
Locm hours (in thousands)	7,142	5,470

a/ Revised.

b/ Only power locms.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials

20. November receipts of caustic soda dropped one third while there was a substantial reduction in pulp receipts and irregular deliveries of most raw materials, placing mills in an unbalanced supply position. Increases were reported in carbon disulfide and sulfuric acid receipts.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL (metric tons)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Pulp	1,952	2,017	2,241	1,728
Coal	11,330	20,235	20,226	11,339
Caustic soda	1,606	1,179	1,682	1,103
Sulfuric acid	1,738	3,818	2,882	2,674
Carbon disulfide	295	735	689	341

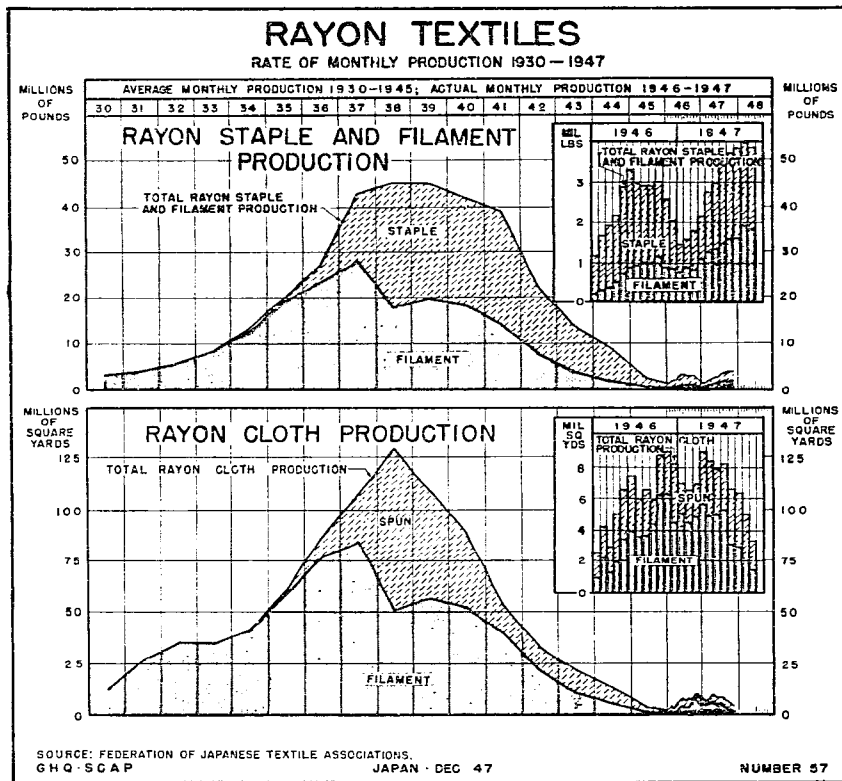
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

The rayon industry has been operating since the war with only a few days' to one month's stock of raw materials. Two mills were forced to close for one week during the latter part of November for lack of raw materials; a third mill closed on 21 November and was unable to open. Note chart on next page.

21. The 1948 rayon program provides for conversion of paper mills to production of rayon pulp and for importation of superior grades of pulp to be mixed 50-50 with Japanese rayon. Before the war most pulp consumed by the rayon industry was imported.

Rayon Yarn Production and Stocks

22. A break in November of the upward trend in filament and spun-rayon yarn production resulted from unbalanced receipts of raw materials and reduced availability of electric power.



RAYON STAPLE AND YARN PRODUCTION (thousands of pounds)

	Production October	Stocks 31 October	Production November	Deliveries November	Stocks 30 November
Staple	2,037	3,565	2,010	1,731	3,844
Filament					
Viscose	1,806	1,945 a/	1,745	1,582	2,108
Cuprammonium	121	141 a/	90	109	122
Spun rayon					
Pure	1,343	6,385	1,257	1,515	6,127
Mixed	118	175 a/	36	21	190

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WEAVERS' AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process October	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November
Weavers					
Filament yarns					
Pure	409	2,018	406	372	2,052

<u>Weavers</u>	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process October	31 October	November	Process November	30 November
Spun yarn					
Pure	576	2,589 <u>a/</u>	891	492	2,988
Mixed	98	367 <u>a/</u>	51	103	315
<u>Other Manufacturers</u>					
Filament yarns					
Pure	177	860	8	109	759
Spun yarns					
Pure	36	206	16	35	187

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spindles

23. Irregularities in spinning operations during November necessitated increases of machinery when electricity was available.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	October	November
Installed	189,578	192,098
Operable	189,294	187,394
Operating	112,781	115,473
Spindle hours (thousands)	45,110	46,187

Cloth Production and Stocks

24. A reduction of approximately one third in output of filament and spun-rayon fabrics in November was caused by electric power restrictions and slow deliveries of yarn.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	October	November
Production		
Filament rayon	2,065	1,400
Spun rayon	2,958	1,998
Weavers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	19,986 <u>a/</u>	19,148 <u>a/</u>
Spun rayon	17,828 <u>a/</u>	18,638
Other manufacturers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	7,623 <u>a/</u>	8,039
Spun rayon	11,098 <u>a/</u>	9,746

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

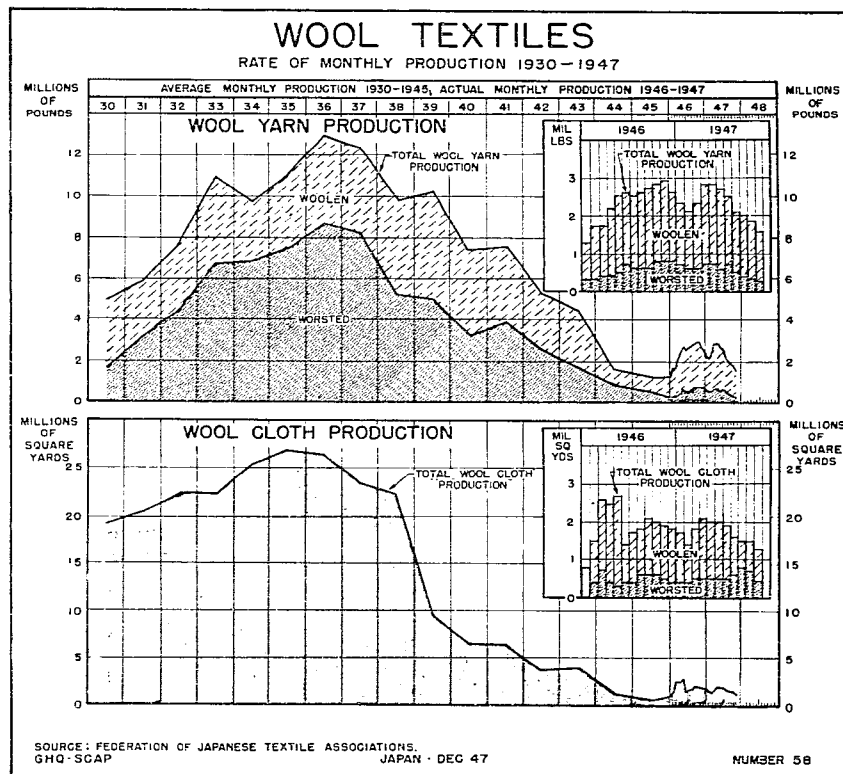
25. A shipment of 39 metric tons of pulled Australian wool received from Singapore did very little to replenish diminishing stocks as reflected in decreased production throughout the industry.

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

	Stocks <u>31 October</u>	Receipts <u>November</u>	Put in Process <u>November</u>	Deliveries <u>November</u>	Stocks <u>30 November</u>
Woolen	1,749	0	201	0	1,548
Worsted	47	0	12	0	35
Wool waste	8,728	829	948	120	8,489
Camel and goat hair	1,187	135	41	144	1,137
Rayon staple	1,565	442	605	35	1,367
Silk fiber	1,789	199	184	76	1,728
Cotton	255	0	61	0	194
Others	5,793	393	682	159	5,345

^{a/} Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Yarn Production and Stocks

26. The downward trend in wool yarn production continued in November because of raw wool and electric power shortages. Spinners' and weavers' yarn stocks were reduced 463,000 pounds.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production October	Stocks 31 October	Production November	Deliveries November	Stocks 30 November
Woolen					
Pure	310	442	184	289	337
Mixed	1,194	3,154	1,114	1,192	3,076
Worsted					
Pure	192	355	130	20	465
Mixed	152	1,335 ^{a/}	130	501	964

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WEAVERS' YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process October	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November
Spinners' weaving					
affiliates	422	646	429	475	600
Independent weavers	738 ^{a/}	1,695 ^{a/}	756	662	1,789
Other manufacturers	0 ^{a/}	0 ^{a/}	0	0	0
Wool spinners' weaving					
affiliates	99	174	70	104	140
Independent weavers	192	444	203	195	452
Other manufacturers	166	363	82	123	322

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

27. A small increase in woolen fabric production during November resulted from slight increases in deliveries of woolen yarns for export production.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	October	November
Production		
Woolen	759	814
Blanketing	240	221
Worsted	694	433
Upholstery	37	30
Felt ^{a/}	406	332

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Month-end weavers' stocks		
Woolen	895	797
Worsted	617	554
Blanketing	226	171
Upholstery	81	88
Felt a/	613	503
Month-end manufacturers' stocks		
Woolen	6,203 b/	6,136
Worsted	2,945	3,211
Blanketing	1,357 b/	1,445
Upholstery	146 b/	140
Felt a/	105	128

a/ Thousands of pounds.
b/ Revised.

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

Machinery

28. Limited operations of spinners' and weavers' machinery in November paralleled reduced production by the industries.

SPINNING MACHINERY

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Installed	479	480	431,592 a/	413,066
Operable	459	460	383,520 a/	367,022
Operating	346 a/	346	88,290 a/	72,340
Hours operated (in thousands)	89	77	23,314	16,547

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Installed	11,863 a/	11,759
Operable	11,598 a/	11,510
Operating	3,822 a/	3,816
Hours operated (thousands)	694	599

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

29. Receipts of raw materials continued to decrease during November.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November
Flax	1,853 <u>a/</u>	1,312	1,396	1,769
Ramie	183 <u>a/</u>	98	95	186
Jute	400 <u>a/</u>	58	69	369
Hemp				
Domestic	1,476 <u>a/</u>	531	673	1,324
Chinese	256 <u>a/</u>	0	53	203
Manchurian	834 <u>a/</u>	107	168	773
American	354 <u>a/</u>	36	100	290
Manila abaca	120	151	51	220
Sisal	39	16	17	33
Maolan <u>b/</u>	945 <u>a/</u>	632	768	809
Bamboo	253 <u>a/</u>	38	114	177
Limetree bark	90 <u>a/</u>	114	118	86
Wisteria bark	212 <u>a/</u>	0	0	212
Others	1,358 <u>a/</u>	233	59	1,532

a/ Revised.

b/ New Zealand fiber.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cordage Production

30. Small increases were reported in November production of twine and thread.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	October	November	October	November
Rope	1,908	1,795	1,656 <u>a/</u>	1,521
Cord	69	57	30 <u>a/</u>	22
Twine	401	420	543 <u>a/</u>	615
Thread	178	199	328	408

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

31. Yarn production decreased to 1,526,000 pounds in November from 1,599,000 in October due to power and raw material

shortages. Stocks of yarn accumulated as a result of curtailed fabric production.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Flax					
Pure	855	1,499 <u>a/</u>	960	700	1,759
Mixtures	193	201 <u>a/</u>	108	69	240
Ramie					
Pure	22	61 <u>a/</u>	30	32	59
Mixtures	97	192 <u>a/</u>	101	174	119
Hemp					
Pure	240	200 <u>a/</u>	182	164	218
Mixtures	41 <u>a/</u>	83 <u>a/</u>	47	31	99
Jute (domestic)	93	38 <u>a/</u>	34	65	7
Others	58	6 <u>a/</u>	64	63	7

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WEAVERS' YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Flax					
Pure	523	1,249 <u>a/</u>	519	474	1,294
Mixed	193	581	71	188	464
Ramie					
Pure	22	30	16	7	39
Mixed	51	124 <u>a/</u>	134	49	209
Hemp					
Pure <u>b/</u>	157	88	103	126	65
Mixed	17	13 <u>a/</u>	12	10	15
Jute (domestic)	60	112	41	44	109
Others	0	0	2	2	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes other manufacturers.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

32. November output of fabrics decreased to 1,567,000 square yards from 1,759,000 in October.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 November</u>
Linens					
Pure	664 <u>a/</u>	2,185 <u>a/</u>	543	366	2,362
Mixtures	671	1,808 <u>a/</u>	671	158	2,321
Ramie					
Pure	44	129	24	18	135
Mixtures	131	551 <u>a/</u>	167	80	638
Hemp					
Pure	72	396 <u>a/</u>	28	98	326
Mixtures	72	430 <u>a/</u>	22	20	432
Jute (domestic)	56	19 <u>a/</u>	49	22	46
Others	0	52	14	48	18
Fire hose <u>b/</u>	49	102	49	7	144

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>Spindies</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>31 October</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Flax	18,836	18,168	2,419	2,310
Ramie	16,356	12,105	525	573
Jute	1,016	744	30	17
Hemp	11,074	8,574	118	107
Others	2,494	2,704	0	4

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production and Stocks

33. Production of reprocessed yarn, resumed in October on a small scale, declined 10,000 pounds in November as raw materials continued in short supply. Thrustle yarn output declined because of continued power shortages.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Thrustle-spun	431	424
Reprocessed	29	19
Others	0	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Throstle-spun		
Spinners	294	367
Weavers	397 <u>a/</u>	379
Other manufacturers	29 <u>a/</u>	31
Reprocessed		
Spinners	46 <u>a/</u>	37
Weavers	133	122
Other manufacturers	5 <u>a/</u>	5
Others		
Spinners	0	0
Weavers	73 <u>a/</u>	41
Other manufacturers	19	19

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

34. Small increases in output of reprocessed fabric were reported due to adequate supplies of yarn while electric power shortages reduced throstle fabric production.

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

	Production		Mills' Stocks			
	October	November	Weavers		Manufacturers	
			31 Oct	30 Nov	31 Oct	30 Nov
Throstle	413	327	1,243 <u>a/</u>	1,358	140 <u>a/</u>	122
Reprocessed	48	72	158 <u>a/</u>	111	470	476
Others	5	5	6	8	67	61

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,325,568
Operable	988,548	1,198,548
Operating	616,008	614,210

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts

35. November receipts of yarn were 496,000 pounds below consumption. The mills reported that allocations were being reduced because of slow development of export sales.

YARN RECEIPTS AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Pure cotton	914	388	757	545
Mixed cotton	27	3	6	24
Filament rayon	452	8	60	400
Spun rayon	55	16	27	44
Raw silk	109	6	26	89
Spun silk	79	33	31	81
Woolen	363	81	123	321
Others	14	0	1	13

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production

36. Total production of knit fabrics declined in November due principally to electric power shortages. A 42-percent drop in output of cotton knit fabric corresponded to the sharp reduction in cotton yarn receipts.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Cotton	1,042	1,027	609	815	821
Filament rayon	2	30	1	10	21
Spun rayon	15	107	25	25	107
Filament silk	4	16	3	2	17
Spun silk	5	13	8	8	13
Woolen	13	56	35	35	56
Others	7	6	3	3	6

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production

37. The manufacture of cotton knit singlets for export was reduced 35 percent in November because of large stocks. More than 3,000,000 dozen have been manufactured for export and 503,000 dozen had been sold through 30 November. Outerwear manufacturers reported slight production gains resulting from yarn deliveries against old allocations.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozen)

	<u>Production</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Underwear	482	310	310	106	514
Outerwear	8	57	11	4	64
Gloves	84	424	82	18	488
Hosiery	132	1,300	106	58	1,348

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Knit Fabrics

38. There was a small net increase in month-end stocks of knit fabrics in manufacturing plants for November.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Cotton	227	836	836	227
Filament rayon	4	3	0	7
Spun rayon	22	24	16	30
Filament silk	6	7	7	6
Spun silk	14	20	16	18
Woolen	56	41	45	52
Others	0	4	4	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

39. Production of full-fashioned hosiery was suspended completely in November.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 November</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	84	96
Circular	12,217	12,306	4,451	4,164
Flat	11,825	11,833	2,920	3,149
Glove-flat	18,300	17,928	3,162	3,166
Hosiery				
Circular	11,067	10,002	3,208	2,821
Full-fashioned	1,912	1,912	766	0
Sewing machines				
Foot	216	207	30	32
Power	10,102	10,160	4,994	4,902

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Fabric Receipts

40. November receipts of fabric, allocations for which were reduced by the Government, were 901,000 square yards below quantities consumed.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>November</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 November</u>
Cotton	6,941	845	800	6,986
Rayon (filament)	2,066	335	469	1,932
Spun rayon	3,368	148	533	2,983

	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November
Silk (filament)	1,856	234	210	1,860
Spun silk	-	-	-	-
Linen	806	130	226	710
Woolen	1,024	96	318	802
Worsted	770	122	228	664
Reprocessed	276	32	59	249
All others	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

41. Production of children's clothing and elementary school uniforms' showed slight increases during November while output of Japanese-style ready-made clothing ceased.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS IN PRODUCING MILLS
(thousands)

	Production October	Stocks 31 October	Production November	Deliveries November	Stocks 30 November
Japanese ready-made clothing	4	120	0	0	120
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	284	1,761	334	0	2,095
Women's	53	190	6	- a/	196
Men's	160	1,043	126	68	1,101
Elementary school uniforms	248	1,652	282	39	1,895
Secondary school uniforms	64	169	30	- a/	199
Work clothing	106	1,935	146	304	1,777
Official uniforms	- a/	12	2	0	14
Underwear	141	1,165	224	0	1,389
Tabi (pair)	1,450	8,365	1,690	0	10,075
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	2	5 b/	1	0	6
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	2	33 b/	4	0	37
Mosquito nets	23	195	23	0	218
Hats and caps	11	0	11	11	0
Others	15	366	351	13	704

a/ Less than 1,000.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

42. Reduced operations of electrically operated cutting and sewing machines reflected power restrictions. Production was maintained by increased use of foot-operated machines.

CUTTING AND SEWING MACHINES

	Electric Cutters		Sewing Machines			
	October	November	Foot		Power	
			October	November	October	November
Operable	5,007	4,996	40,996	41,347	119,127	117,877
Operating	3,152	3,030	25,914	27,071	83,187	80,448
Hours operated (thousands)	479	439	4,316	4,229	12,442	10,615

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

43. Yarn receipts increased from 1,494,000 pounds in October to 2,831,000 pounds in November, principally for fish net production. Stocks decreased from 3,955,000 to 3,645,000 pounds.

Sundry Goods Production and Stocks

44. Production of fish net increased 181,000 pounds in November and stocks decreased 173,000 pounds.

Output of machine sewing thread was increased for export while there was a decline in total production of sewing thread and other articles resulting from scarcity of yarn, finishing materials, power and fuel.

SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	October	31 October	November	November	30 November
Sewing thread					
Cotton					
Pure	805	4,241	751	21	4,971
Mixed	0	6	6	0	12
Silk	48	304	45	11	338
Rayon	10	46	8	0	54
Fish netting					
Cotton					
Net	915	2,184	1,080	1,244	2,020
Twine	207	778	219	231	766
Manila abaca	47	9	59	57	11
Hemp	14	4	12	11	5
Silk	13	32	7	7	32
Braid	49	231	25	0	256
Fringe	1	6 ^{a/}	6	0	12
Tape, ribbons, etc.	94	454	80	0	534
Twine and net	8	34	4	1	37
Cotton rope	19	20	16	12	24
Lace	10	95	9	0	104

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Gray Fabrics

45. November receipts of gray fabrics decreased 4,538,000 square yards from October. Decreases were reported for all fabrics except woolen, filament silk, knit fabrics and others.

GRAY FABRICS
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks 31 October	Receipts November	Put in Process November	Stocks 30 November
Cotton	26,351 <u>a/</u>	19,208	24,725	20,834
Woolen	2,167	1,153	1,144	2,176
Worsted	1,057	620	665	1,012
Filament silk	1,478 <u>a/</u>	4,735	4,509	1,704
Spun silk	362 <u>a/</u>	704	687	379
Filament rayon	1,462 <u>a/</u>	2,761	2,654	1,569
Spun rayon	3,086 <u>a/</u>	851	1,296	2,641
Hard and bast	1,636	789	800	1,625
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	11	44	50	5
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	2	11	9	4
Others	93 <u>a/</u>	309	286	116

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Processing

46. There was a decrease of 813,000 square yards of fabrics processed in November. Increases in filament silk and rayon resulted from the accelerated silk fabric export program and the disposal of old stocks of rayon for domestic uses.

PROCESSED FABRICS
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed October	In Mills 31 October	Processed November	Returned to Client	At Mills 30 November
Cotton	24,961	20,214 <u>a/</u>	23,692	24,361	19,545
Woolen	1,110	4,375 <u>a/</u>	1,095	867	4,603
Worsted	435	1,164	616	204	1,576
Filament silk	3,882	6,456 <u>a/</u>	4,413	4,412	6,457
Spun silk	892	2,618 <u>a/</u>	726	1,031	2,313
Filament rayon	1,633	4,094	2,379	1,935	4,538
Spun rayon	1,684	4,644 <u>a/</u>	903	1,425	4,122
Hard and bast	888	2,179	840	743	2,276
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	46	94	41	12	123
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	9	-	9	9	-
Others	268	307	281	294	294

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

FABRIC PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	6,608	9,824	2,553	4,707
Woolen	-	1,095	-	-
Worsted	-	616	-	-
Filament silk	2,566	157	4	1,686
Spun silk	363	47	8	308
Filament rayon	1,792	256	61	270
Spun rayon	77	564	11	251
Hard and bast	329	418	-	93
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	-	41	-	-
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	-	9	-	-
Others	-	86	-	195

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery Operating

47. Machinery operating in November reflected reduced processing operation and electric power restrictions.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>31 October</u>		<u>30 November</u>	
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>
Boilers	-	308	-	301
Tenters	-	278	-	277
Driers	68	420	66	423
Printers	-	27	-	24
Napping machines	10	91	154	87

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation.	1
Rail Transportation	3
Water Transportation.	5
Electric Power.	8
Gas Industry.	16

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of buses and trucks registered increased in November to 145,227 but the total number of standard-size vehicles operating dropped from 69,135 in October to 67,930.

The number of standard-size commercial vehicles increased by 1,612 to a new high of 102,649, while 42,578 small-sized trucks and cycles were also registered. Due to the shortage of tires the operating ratio of motor trucks and buses combined decreased to 66.2 percent compared with 68.4 percent in October.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
November

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	59,495	8,435
Deadlined	<u>30,901</u>	<u>3,818</u>
Total	90,396	12,253

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. In November 19,874 standard and 8,346 small-sized passenger cars were registered. In addition, 9,084 standard and 1,513 small-sized special vehicles were registered, making the total of all vehicles registered 184,044.

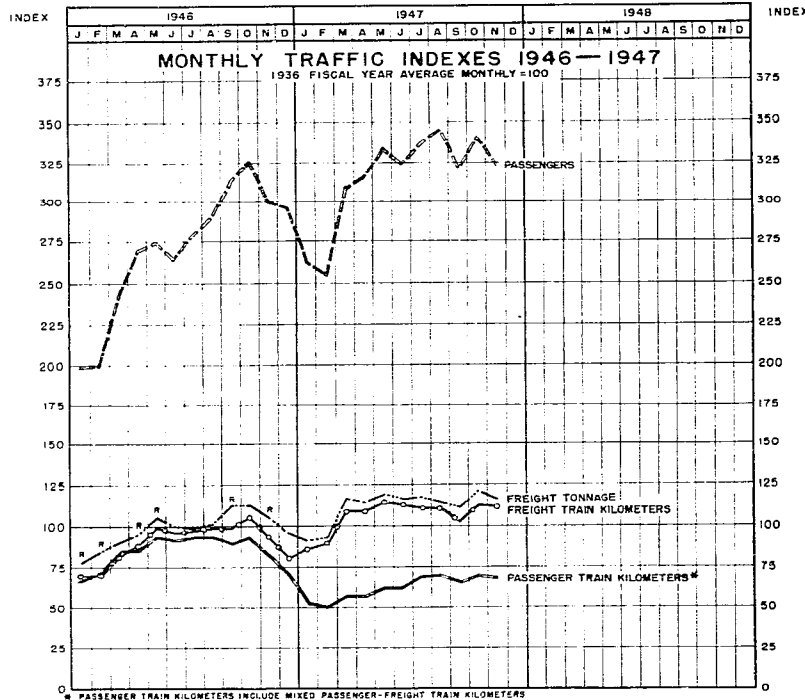
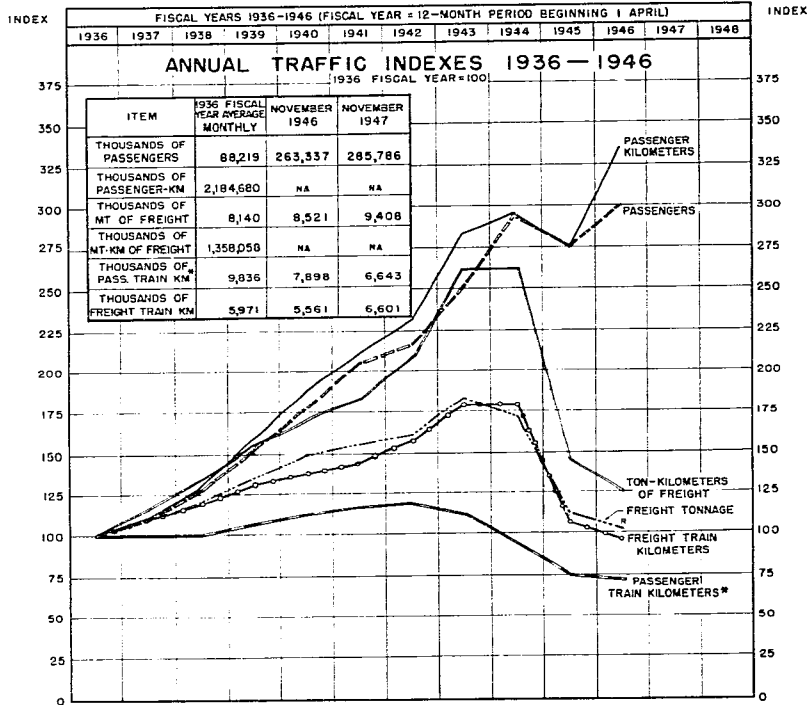
RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. A total of 285,785,996 passengers were carried on the government railways, an increase of 22,449,260, 8.5 percent, over November 1946. There was an increase of 2,259 in the daily passenger train kilometers operated compared with October, and a decrease of 41,271 or 17.3 percent as compared with November 1946. See the chart on next page.

4. Average daily freight tonnage shipped decreased 4.7 percent from October but was 10.4 percent higher than in November 1946, as shown in the chart on page 187.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1947



* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS

NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT-METRIC TONS, KM-KILOMETERS, R-REVISED, NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.

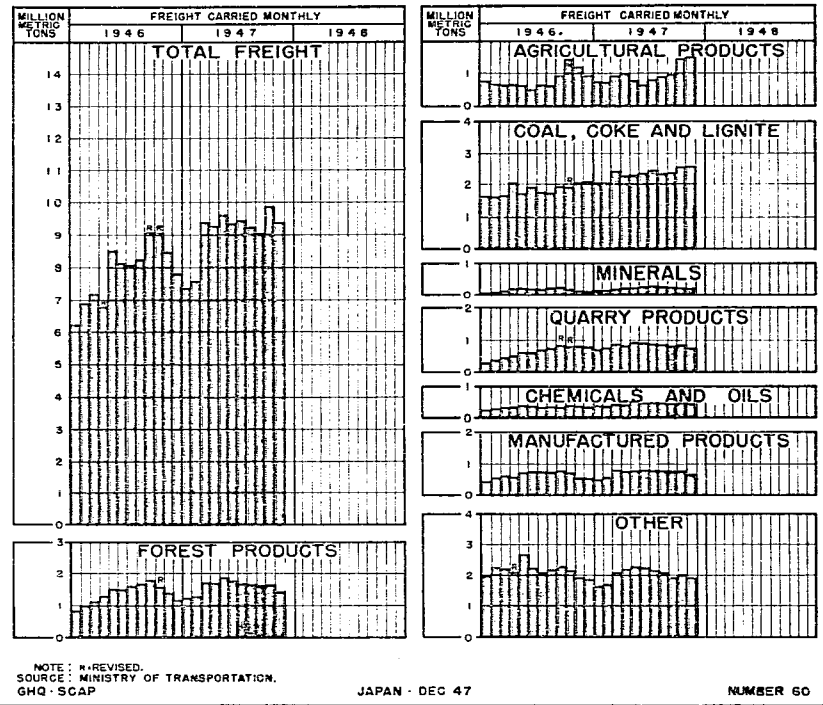
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GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FREIGHT TONNAGE

1946-1947 MONTHLY



WATER TRANSPORTATION

Coastal Shipping

5. Increased cargo was carried in November in both steel vessels and in wooden vessels of more than 100 gross tons.

COASTAL CARGO CARRIED (freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	687,157	813,431
Wooden vessels		
More than 100 gross tons	599,475	630,591
Less than 100 gross tons	1,462,327	-
Total	2,748,959	-

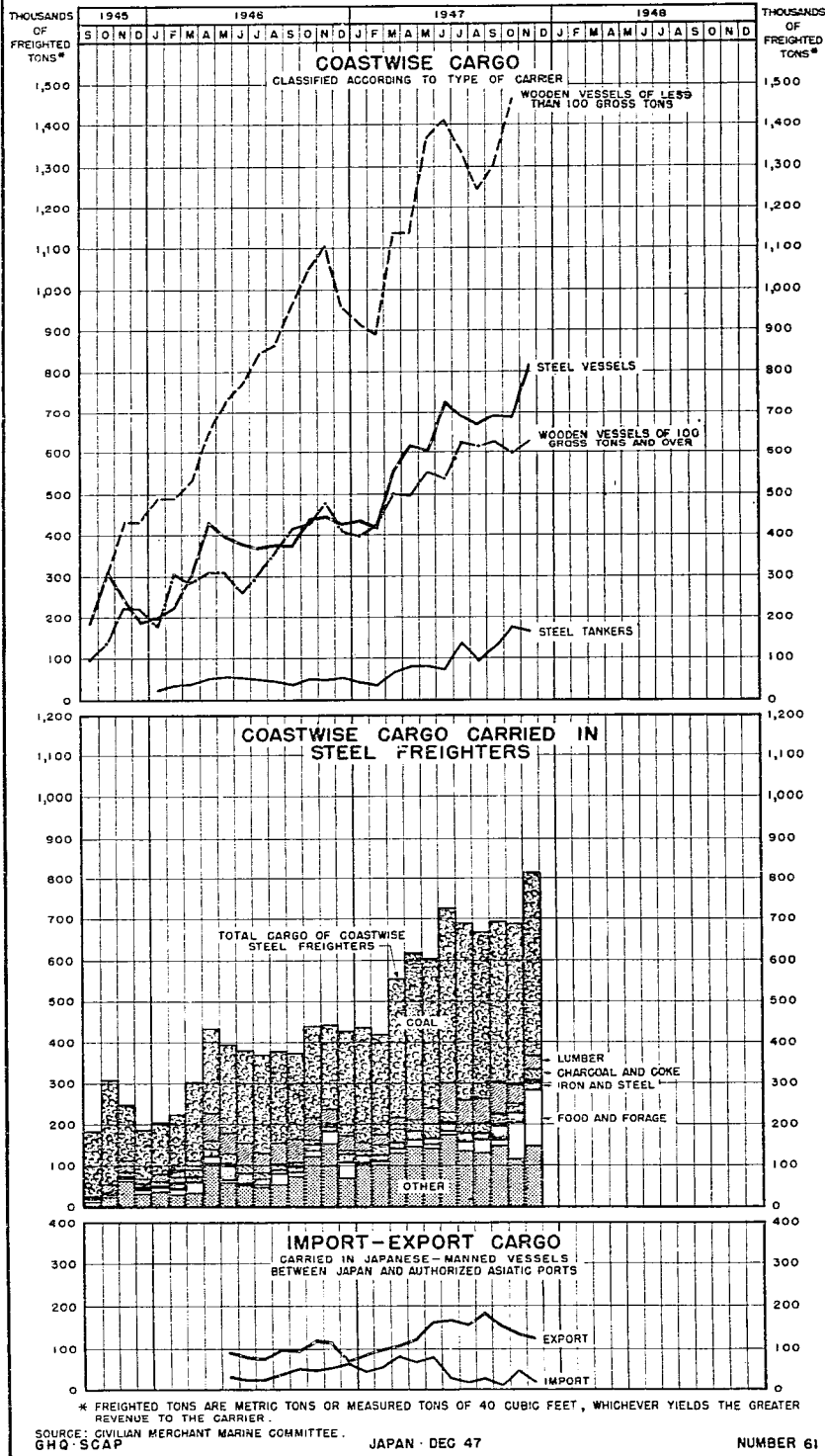
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Foreign Shipping

6. There were decreases of 11,064 freighted tons in export shipping and 23,804 freighted tons in import shipping in November.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



FOREIGN SHIPPING
November
(freighted tons)

<u>Export</u>	
To Korea	102,221
To China	11,844
Other	<u>8,836</u>
Total	122,901
<u>Import</u>	
From Korea	2,991
From China	3,727
Other	<u>16,592</u>
Total	23,310

7. Three foreign shipping agents were licensed to engage in business in Japan, bringing the total number of licensed shipping agents to thirteen. The new licensees are Maersk Line, Limited, Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (French Mail Steamship Co.), and Java-China Paketvaart Lijnen (Java-China Packet Lines). These companies are authorized to enter into contracts for the carriage of freight, mail and passengers by water, into and out of Japanese ports, and to establish and maintain in Japan facilities for furnishing services and supplies as may be necessary to enable vessels to enter and leave Japanese ports.

ELECTRIC POWER

Generation

8. Total electric power generated in November was 2,126,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 398,000,000 kilowatt hours or 15.8 percent less than October. Hydroelectric generation produced 1,914,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal 212,000,000. Hydroelectric generation showed a decrease of 19 percent under October and 35 percent under July. Thermal generation showed an increase of 36 percent over October, as shown on the chart on the following page.

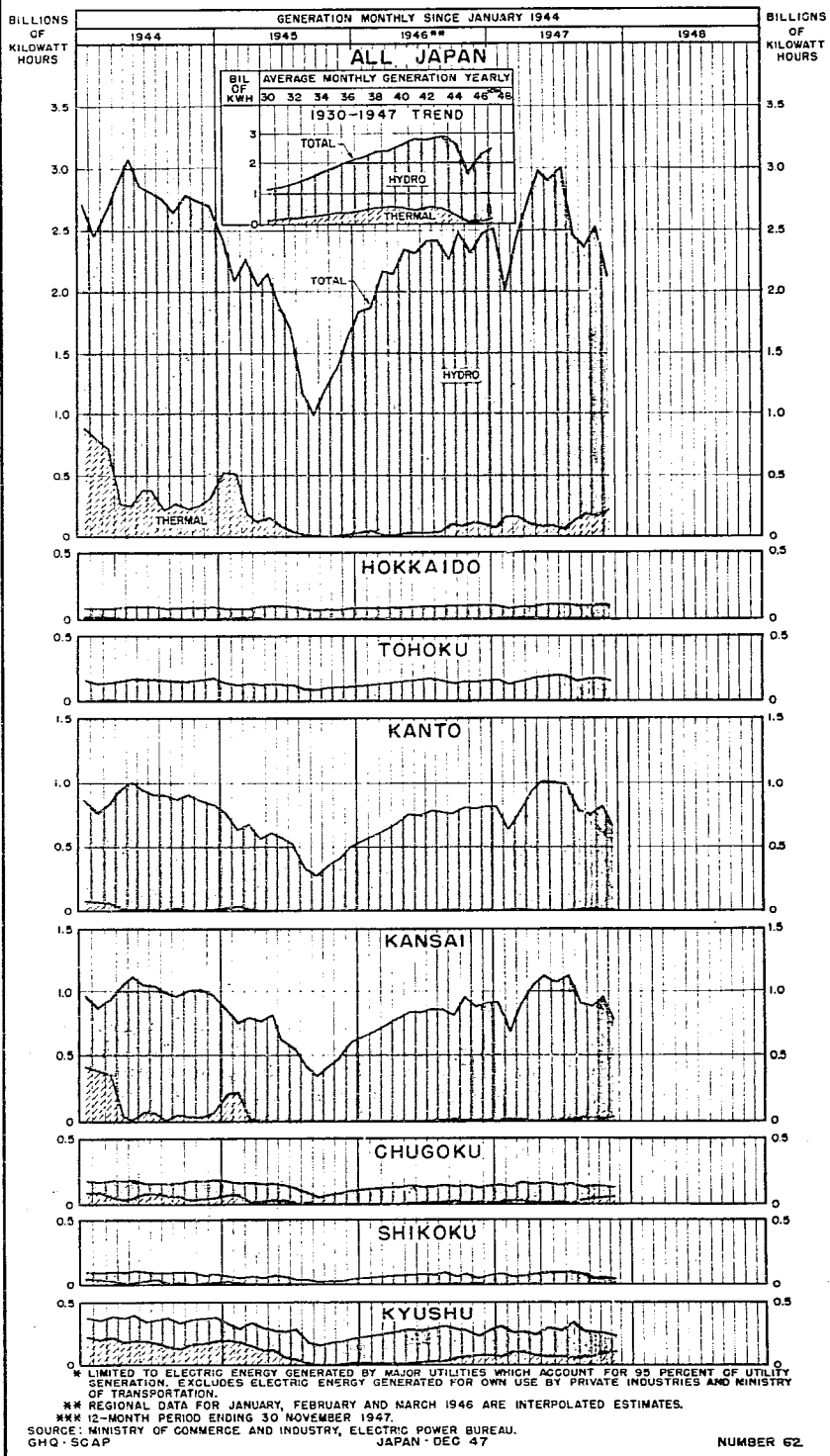
9. There was a loss of 200,450 kilowatts of hydroelectric generating capacity in November in plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company. Of the 26 plants involved 11 had difficulties due to flood damage and 15 due to neglected maintenance, land and rock slides and similar causes. Operations in 11 plants were only partially suspended.

10. A special allocation of 4,000 metric tons of cement was made available to the electric power industry to expedite repairs to plants damaged in the 15 September typhoon and flood. This cement is in addition to the 5,000 metric tons similarly allocated in September.

11. Stream flow available at natural-flow-type plants was 23 percent under the average of the same period during the last 10 years.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES*



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

	<u>November Average</u>	<u>Ten-year November Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average Flow</u>
Hokkaido	99	98	101
Tohoku	110	121	91
Kanto	843	950	89
Kansai	799	1,109	72
Chugoku	52	107	49
Shikoku	33	77	43
Kyushu	<u>86</u>	<u>166</u>	52
Total	2,022	2,628	77

a/ Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company's thermal plants received 70.5 percent of their November coal allocation.

Consumption

13. Electric power consumption in October increased 67,000,000 kilowatt hours to 1,783,000,000. Apparent loss in generated power amounted to 742,000,000 kilowatt hours. See the charts on the following two pages.

14. Residential consumption increased to 438,000,000 kilowatt hours.

15. Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 919,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 20,000,000 from the revised September figure of 899,000,000.

GAS INDUSTRY

Production

16. The amount of gas manufactured for sale daily in November was 1,504,453 cubic meters, an increase of 6.5 percent over October as shown in the chart at the top of page 194. Production equaled 40.8 percent of manufacturing capacity and 97.7 percent of all the gas available for use.

By-product gas purchased for resale amounted to 12,580 cubic meters per day, an increase of 15 percent over October but less than one percent of the total gas available. In the four prefectures producing natural gas, daily production averaged 23,224 cubic meters, a reduction of 9.7 percent from October.

Consumption

17. Average daily consumption for industrial uses increased 3.5 percent to 360,370 cubic meters. There was a seasonal increase

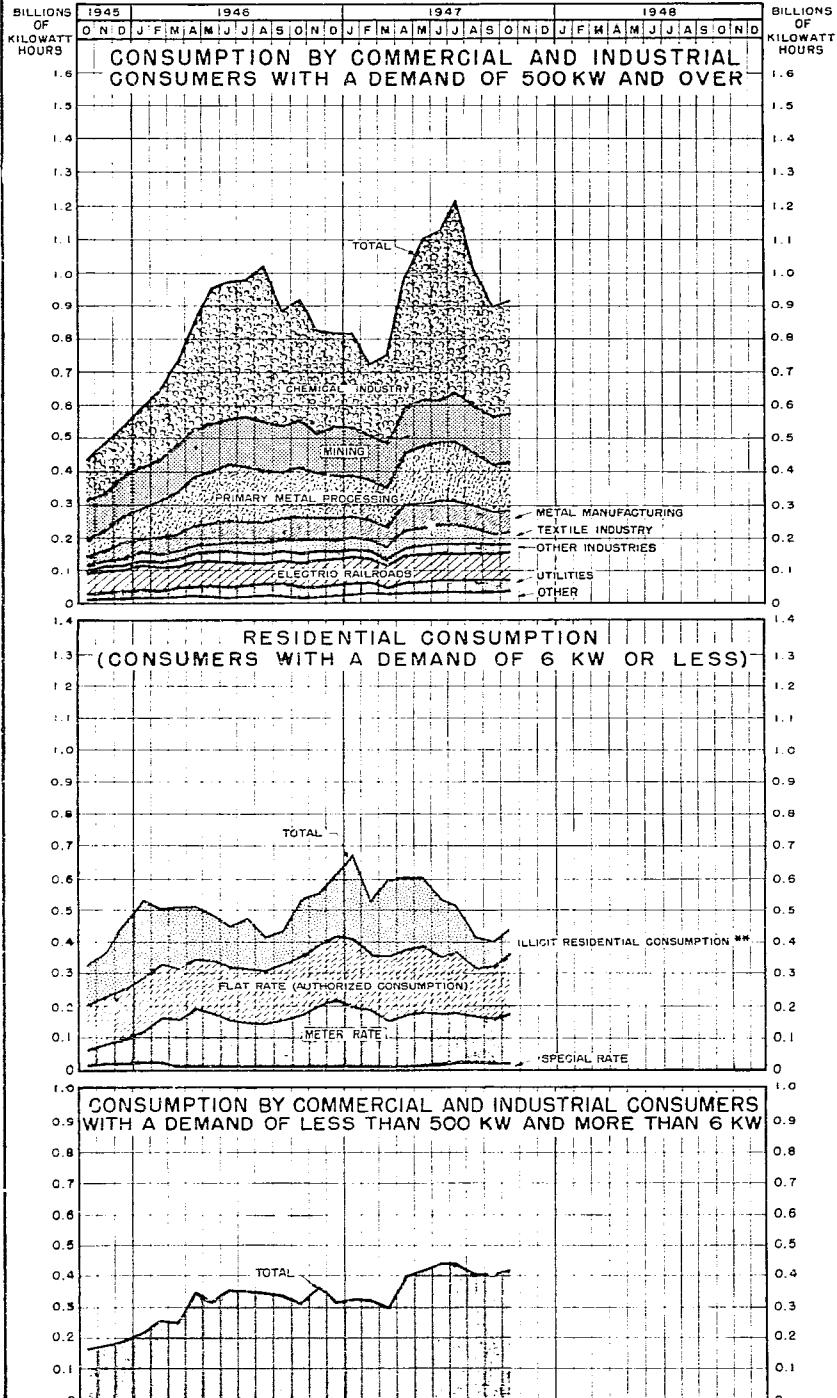
ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

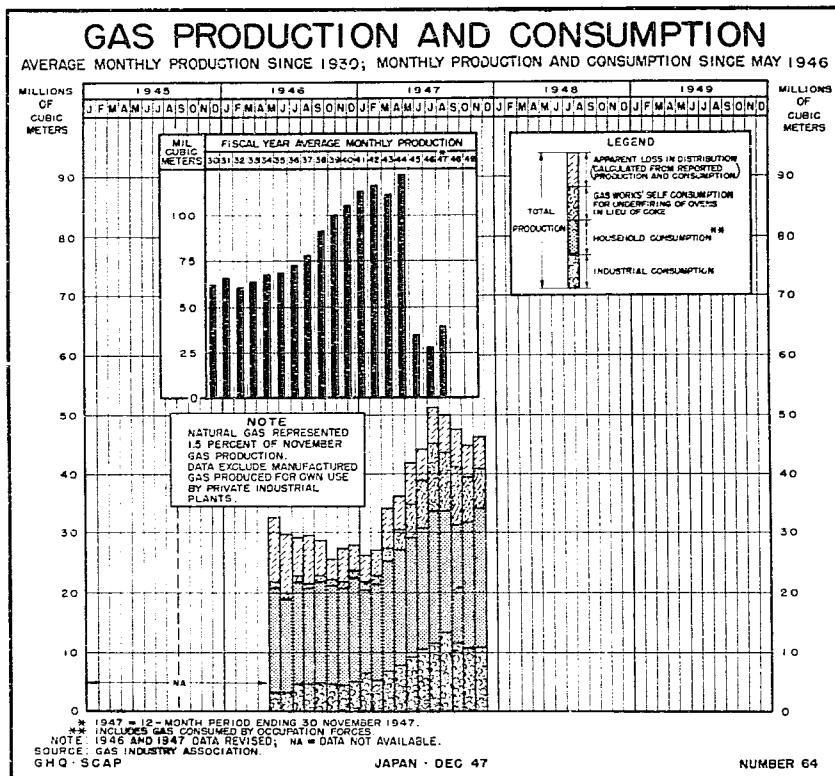
PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION. ** CALCULATED ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU. GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - DEC 47

NUMBER 63B



of 92,510 cubic meters in the consumption for household and Occupation use.

Gas consumed in the gas works, used for underfiring, and that apparently lost, showed percentage decreases from the previous month.

SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF GAS (cubic meters)

	October	Percent	November	Percent
Manufactured for sale	1,411,188	97.5	1,504,453	97.7
Manufactured as by-product	10,965	.8	12,580	.8
Natural gas	<u>25,714</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>23,224</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	1,447,867	100.0	1,540,257	100.0
Industrial uses	348,063	24.1	360,370	23.4
Household and occupation	682,537	47.1	775,047	50.3
Gas works	27,126	1.9	23,316	1.5
Underfiring	219,729	15.1	206,287	13.4
Apparent loss	<u>171,352</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>175,257</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Total	1,447,867	100.0	1,540,257	100.0

18. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale in November:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE
(metric tons)

Coke	50,404
Crude coal tar	568
Refined coal tar	282
Pitch	760
Crude anthracene	10
Ammonium sulfate	193
90 percent motor benzol	25
Pure benzol	18
Pure toluol	1
Creosote oil	207
Solvent naphtha	3

19. The gas industry was allocated 148,192 metric tons of coal for December operations of which 48,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product and 13,192 tons were consigned for emergency reserve stockpiles.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
November
(metric tons)

Allocation	126,861
Stock on hand 31 October	19,128
Deliveries	111,329
Consumption	94,536
Stocks on hand 30 November	35,921

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Indust...

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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WIRE

1. The number of telephones in service in Japan increased 23,608 in November.

2. The number of domestic toll calls handled in October was approximately 13,900,000, the largest number in any month since the start of the Occupation, due in part to a seasonal gain.

3. In the nine major cities of Japan the number of toll calls placed increased approximately two percent. See the chart on the next page.

4. An instruction book covering basic toll transmission maintenance testing procedures was issued in early December to more than 12,000 Ministry of Communications field offices. The new manual sets up control offices for all major toll lines, establishes the responsibility and authority of these offices and outlines the routine tests of the toll system which each field office shall make.

5. The number of telegrams filed rose 10 percent in October, a normal rise after the summer slump. Note chart on page 199.

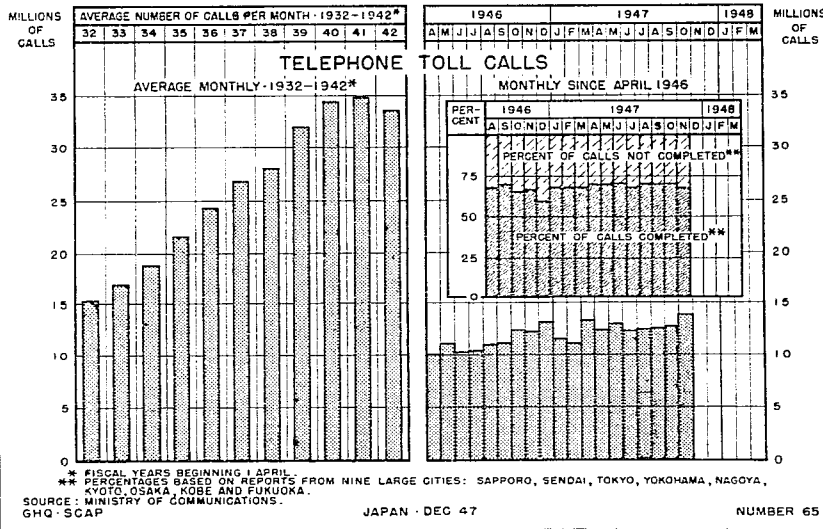
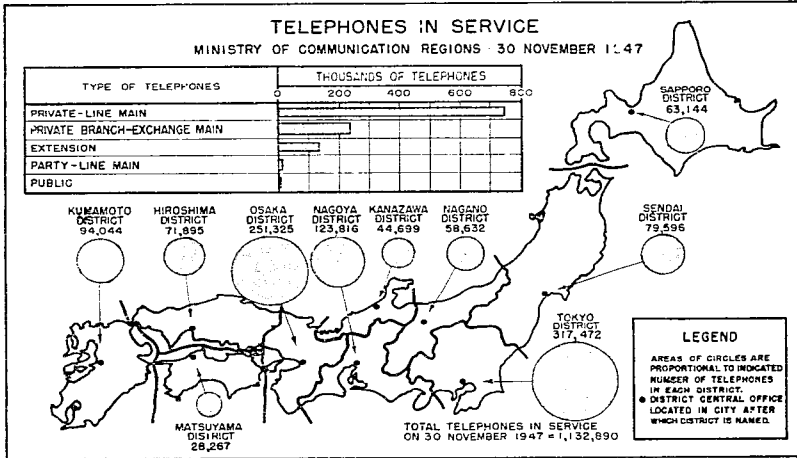
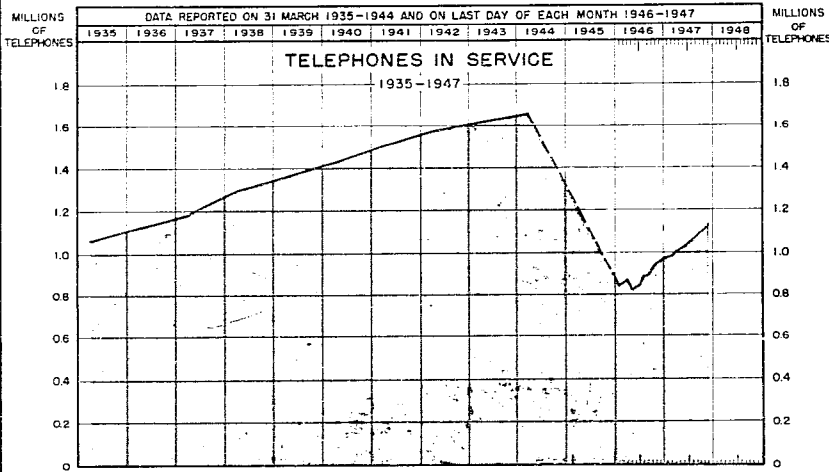
RADIO

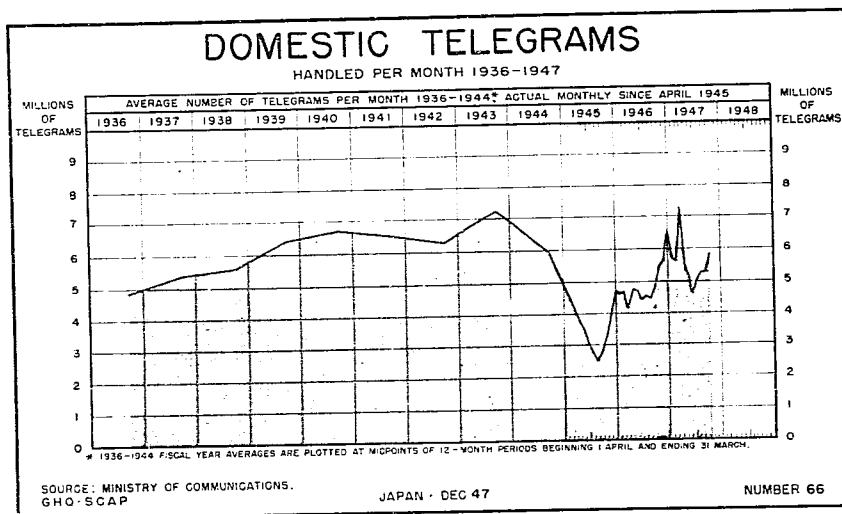
Domestic Services

6. Authority was granted the Ministry of Communications to conduct experimental ship-to-shore communications on Lake Biwa during the period 10 December 1947 to 10 January 1948. Radio communication facilities are needed on Lake Biwa to reduce marine hazards.

7. Station WVTB in Tokyo was assigned identification letters "WR" on frequency 870 kilocycles for use as a homing signal during the hours 2305 to 0430. The use of a 10-kilowatt transmitter employing A-2 emission, which will automatically transmit the letters "WR" in International Morse Code every minute between these hours, was also authorized this station.

TELEPHONE SERVICE





8. The establishment of a radio beacon station at Omaezaki and a radio beacon and radio compass station at Hekurajima was authorized on 4 December.

9. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to replace the self-oscillator transmitters of the radio beacons at Iro-saki, Shiyoyazaki and Matsumae with new crystal-controlled transmitters.

10. The Ministry of Communications authorized the removal of the police radio station at Aomori from its present temporary location to its permanent location in the police training school. The station was causing interference at its former site.

11. Additional frequencies for use in the domestic services between Tokyo and Kagoshima and in the Nagano and Tokyo regions were also authorized to provide greater traffic capacity for the domestic telegram service.

12. The frequency of the Osaka aeronautical radio beacon was changed from 405 to 205 kilocycles.

13. During November electric power was cut off at some coastal radio stations for an average of more than 10 hours a day. Arrangements have been made to assure electric power 24 hours a day to these stations.

14. In November the number of domestic radio stations in Japan increased by 29 due chiefly to the reactivation of temporary police stations and other stations. Two stations were established in connection with the antarctic whaling expeditions.

JAPANESE LAND RADIO STATIONS

	13 November	28 November
Aeronautical	12	12
Broadcast		
Central	9	9
Regional	37	37
Local	54	53
Relay	32	32
Subtotal	144	143

	<u>13 November</u>	<u>28 November</u>
Carried Forward	144	143
Coastal	18	18
Domestic	114	114
Domestic VHF	39	40
Demobilization	12	12
Fishery	45	46
International	8	8
Lighthouse	24	24
Meteorological	22	32
Police	68	68
Private	7	7
Railroad	47	47
Special		
Marine broadcast	2	2
Radio wave monitoring	14	14
Radio wave investigating	24	24
Seismic research	2	2
Standard frequency	1	1
Antarctic whaling	-	2
Temporary experimental	9	12
Inactive police (emergency)	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	618	647

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

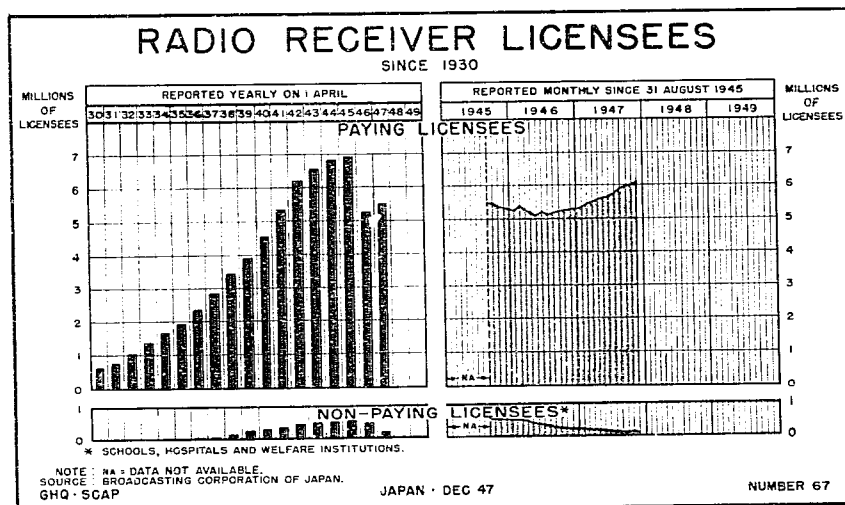
Domestic Broadcasting

15. In November the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported the discontinuance of the local rebroadcast stations at Kamogawa and Utsunomiya in addition to the closing of two VHF stations. BCJ now operates a total of 109 standard broadcast stations, 14 short-wave relay stations and 16 VHF stations for its domestic services, in addition to nine stations for the Armed Forces Radio Service of the Occupation Forces.

16. The electric power shortage and resulting stoppages of household power supplies during November affected BCJ revenues as well as the Corporation's effectiveness as an information and education agency, which depend on the regular operation of more than 6,000,000 home receivers throughout Japan.

To eliminate the necessity for these stoppages BCJ's Public Service Department organized the "Committee on Countermeasures Against Electricity Stoppages." This committee launched an intensive investigation and publicity program designed to promote consumer cooperation with power companies and make possible at all times "the minimum supply which enables the continuous operation of radios even under the worst conditions of the power situation." "Model consumption districts" were sponsored by BCJ in which power companies were persuaded to guarantee a continuous supply of electricity in return for a voluntary pledge by Japanese households to limit consumption. Encouraged by the favorable results secured in its initial effort, BCJ allocated ¥ 1,000,000 to its "nonstoppage campaign" and popularized the slogan "one light, one radio in each household."

17. Reluctance of radio owners to pay listening fees for the few hours a day that power is available slowed fee collections during November. Collectors explained the reasons for the shortage and aided in the campaign to elicit consumer cooperation. Despite the power situation the number of radio listeners increased approximately one percent in November.



18. Late in December a joint committee of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and the Ministry of Communications completed the compilation of a list of 19 high frequencies desired by Japan for future international broadcasting services. The list is to be submitted at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union to be held in Mexico City in October 1948. Japan formerly had 39 Berne-registered high frequencies for broadcasting use when BCJ beamed programs to all parts of the world. Reregistration of frequencies is now required in connection with the reallocation of all frequencies in high-frequency broadcast bands.

19. BCJ reported substantial progress during November in the program to rehabilitate the Corporation's facilities. Major improvements include the replacement of transmitters at Hiroshima, Shizuoka and Nagano and the completion of new wire circuits linking major stations in Network No. 2.

20. In line with the policy of eliminating unnecessary broadcasting stations the Ministry of Communications authorized the closing of a 50-watt rebroadcast station at Ube. This station was discontinued because the signals from the Hofu station operating under the same Hiroshima Central Station with a power of 500 watts were found to provide adequate signal strength for listeners formerly served by the Ube station.

International

21. In order to relieve the holiday season congestion on the Osaka-Colombo circuit the radiotelegraph northern circuit between

Osaka and London was reactivated for a few hours each night during the period 15 December to 27 December to handle messages addressed to points in the United Kingdom. The northern circuit was opened daily at 1800 hours and operated until traffic for that day was cleared or until circuit conditions deteriorated. The Osaka-London circuit had been closed since 10 May when all messages to British Commonwealth points were routed via Colombo.

22. The table of rates for messages to China was amended effective 20 December to include rates for Chinese Government messages. Such messages which previously were sent collect from Japan to China must now be prepaid.

23. Radiotelephone service from Japan to Hawaii, routed via the United States, was authorized effective 8 December 1947. This service establishes on a general basis the authorization for similar services to other points in the world via the United States. Specific arrangements for such expansion must be authorized by SCAP.

24. Effective 5 January 1948 collect radiotelephone calls from Japan to the mainland United States by any person or organization were authorized. This feature is designed primarily for the benefit of persons without access to Foreign Trade Payment Certificates or United States Military Payment Certificates. Calls from Japan to Hawaii must be prepaid.

25. All radiotelephone calls now may include remarks of a transactional nature, subject only to the restrictions which now apply to radiotelegraph and postal messages.

26. On 8 December the rates for the initial period of Sunday radiotelephone calls between Japan and the United States mainland and between Japan and Hawaii were reduced 25 percent.

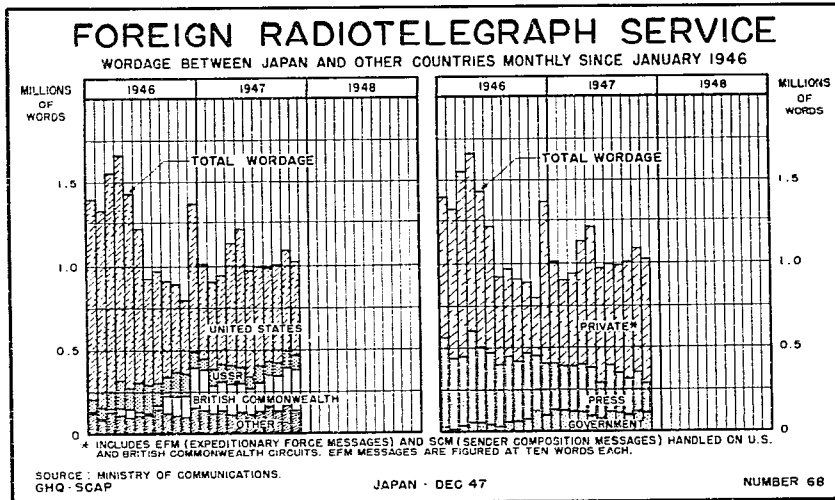
27. On 20 November the Ministry of Communications published revised rates for prepaid telecommunications messages sent from Japan via the Moscow-, Geneva-, Stockholm- and Paris-Japan circuits. This was in accordance with the recent change in the conversion factor between the yen and the international telecommunications gold franc.

28. On 1 December an arrangement went into effect whereby all press and government radiotelegraph messages circulating between Japan and Sweden, Switzerland or Russia are to be paid at the foreign terminal. Such messages now must be sent from Japan collect and to Japan prepaid. This arrangement was necessitated by the fact that the exchange value of Japanese yen with foreign currency has not been established. See chart on next page.

POSTAL SERVICES

29. The volume of domestic mail in November dropped 13 percent due in part to wildcat strikes which made it necessary to suspend acceptance of several classes of mail. Domestic parcel post declined 14 percent in volume due to the curtailment of parcel-post service during labor disputes. See chart on page 204.

30. Reversing the trend of the previous month, incoming international mail increased while outgoing international mail declined. These fluctuations were due largely to the availability of shipping space during this period. Foreign mail received increased seven percent, a gain accounted for chiefly by a greater volume of air mail, prints and samples and parcels. Foreign mail dispatched declined 36 percent in spite of increases in the amount



of air mail and prints and samples dispatched. The number of international relief parcels received rose 83 percent due both to the availability of shipping space and the holiday season increase. Note second chart on following page.

31. On 30 November there were 552 ordinary and 13,272 special post offices in operation, an increase of one ordinary and eight special post offices for the month.

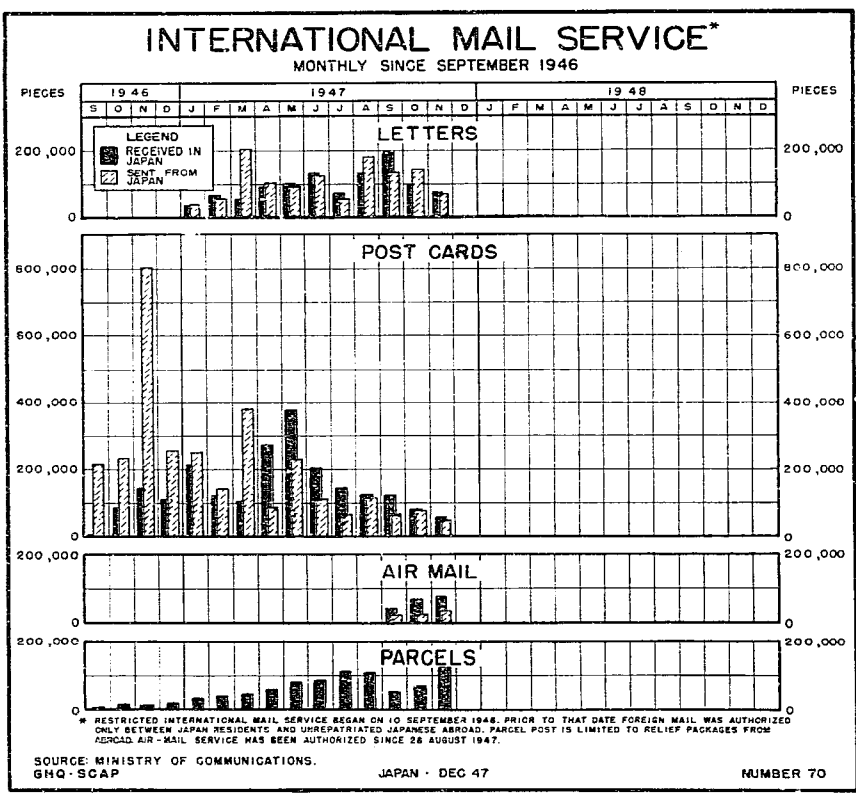
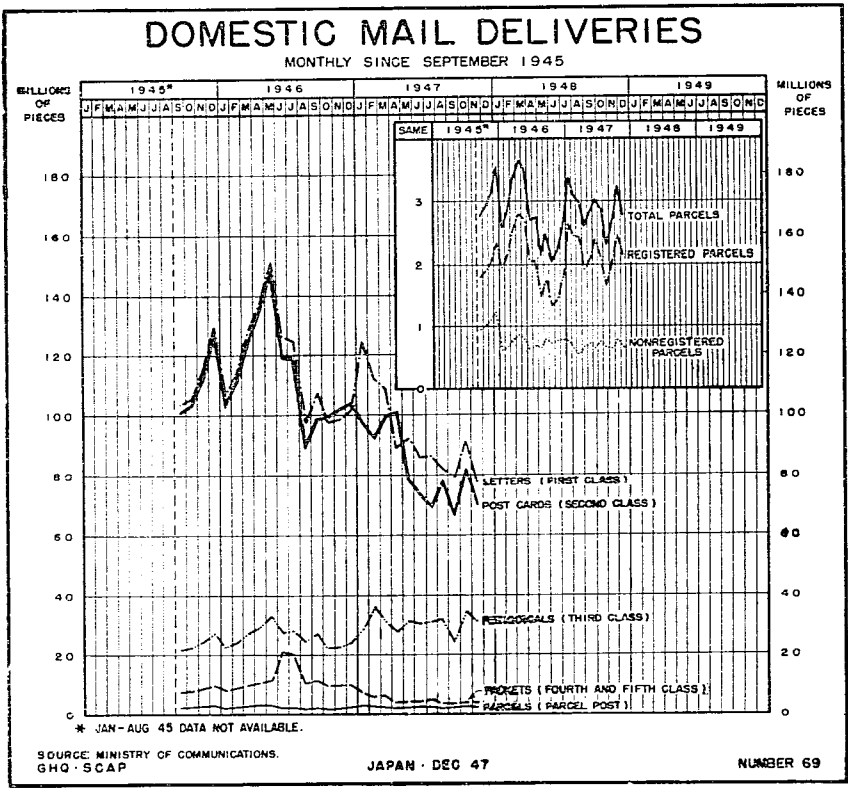
32. The first issue of postal savings certificates with premiums was sold in December as authorized by the new Postal Savings Law. The total issue of ¥ 1,500,000,000 consists of 3,000,000 certificates, each with a face value of ¥ 500. These are divided into three groups for which drawings will be held and prizes distributed in January. The prizes in each group consist of one radio set, one bicycle, 10 lengths of silk cloth, 100 lots of sugar substitute, 3,000 handkerchiefs and ¥ 10 in cash for each certificate which does not win another prize. The certificates are noninterest-bearing for one year, and cannot be cashed for this period. Interest accrues beginning the second year at the same rate as ordinary savings certificates.

The total value of the prizes is about ¥ 44,000,000, or less than the value of the interest which would be realized on the certificates in one year's time. To stimulate sales further bonuses totalling ¥ 9,000,000 will be given to employees.

33. Progress in the restoration of destroyed ledgers and records continued. The rate declined slightly in October as the work became more difficult.

RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS (thousands of accounts)

Type of Investment	Lost or Destroyed During War a/	Restored			
		During October		Total 31 October	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ordinary savings	42,710	1,862	4	22,002	52
Special savings	9,040	69	1	2,583	29



Type of Investment	Lost or Destroyed During War ^{a/}	Restored			
		During October		Total 31 October	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Postal transfer	214	0	0	92	43
Bond custody	2,126	97	5	837	39
Bond cards	146,780	1,018	1	135,296	92

^{a/} Corrected figures based on reports received from 28 savings branches.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

34. An ordinance to carry out the provisions of the Law Pertaining to Special Disposition of the Losses of the Deposit Bureau, Ministry of Finance and Others, enacted in September 1946, was drafted by the Ministry of Finance and approved by SCAP.

The estimated losses of Post Office Life Insurance Reserve Funds amount to ¥ 528,054,000 and of Annuities Reserve Funds ¥ 190,758,000, a total of ¥ 818,822,000. Compensation to be paid by the Government from the General Account will cover all the losses except ¥ 127,574,303 in Post Office Life Annuities Reserve Funds in second restricted accounts.

35. In November postal financial services in general showed a slight upturn both in value and volume of business. The value of postal savings deposits increased approximately one percent; life insurance and annuities, two percent; postal transfer deposits, six percent; and postal money orders, 24 percent.

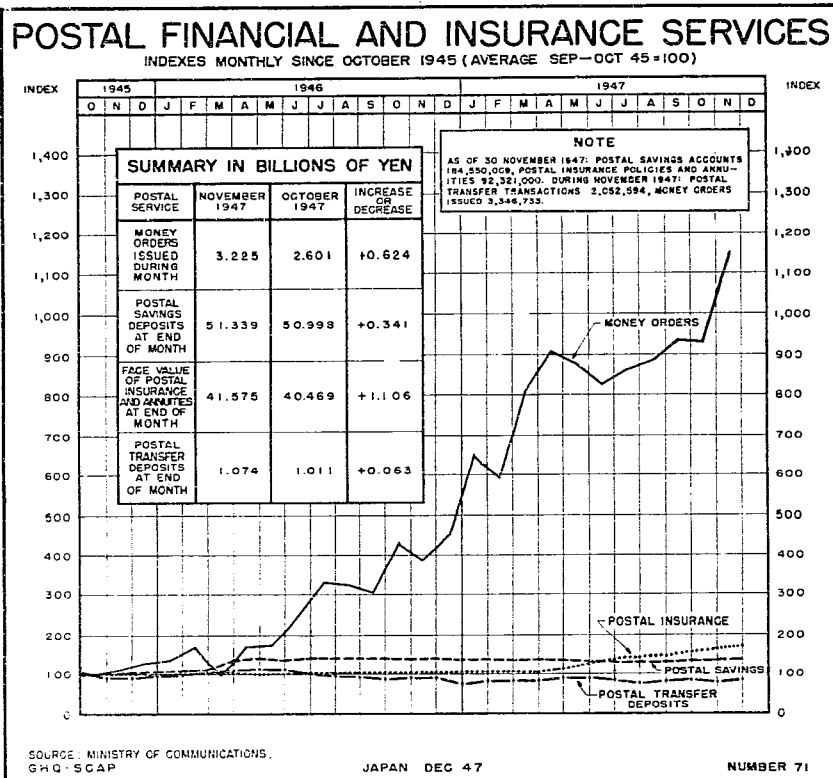
36. In volume of business, postal savings deposits and life insurance and annuities remained stable, while the number of postal transfer transactions and money orders increased three and ten percent respectively. The average money order issued in November was for ¥ 964. Note chart on next page.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

37. Inspection of the telephone and telegraph plant in Niigata and Iwano Prefectures, part of the nationwide toll rehabilitation project, was completed in December. As the toll distribution in these two areas is chiefly of the open-wire type, the inspection provided a forecast of typical maintenance conditions and operating problems which will be encountered in open-wire lines throughout the rest of the country. Reports indicated that although the design of the open-wire plant is basically sound such factors as poor maintenance, the use of iron wire to repair breaks in copper circuits and the improper application of transposition systems have greatly reduced the operating efficiency of this type of plant. The data gathered are being used to amplify the present outside plant rehabilitation check sheets for use by rehabilitation crews throughout Japan.

38. Under an accelerated program for repair and rehabilitation of railway post-office cars, instituted by the Government railways on 1 November, 110 cars were sent to the shops for general overhaul during the month, as compared with 97 during October. The program schedules the restoration of all repairable cars to prewar standards of operating efficiency by 1 March 1948.

39. In October funds were released and procurement of material began for 49 postal construction projects. Actual construction



work on 22 projects commenced in late December.

40. Approximately 90,000 mail bags of various types were received from manufacturers and distributed in November. Although mail bag production has been accelerated the demand continues to exceed the supply.

41. Eight new and five used trucks, all of Japanese manufacture, were acquired in December, but the total number of trucks on record was increased only seven because six machines were charged off during November as fully depreciated.

Expansion of service required the use of 23 additional trucks.

42. In early December 807 new bicycles were acquired. The new machines replaced old ones which had become fully depreciated.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>
Carried on records	741	741	892	899	36,028	36,028
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	142	156 a/	156	138	6,373	5,566
In actual use	500	500	736	761	29,655	30,462

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>	<u>30 No-</u> <u>vember</u>
Reserve usable cars <u>b/</u>	-	50	0	0	0	0
Surplus usable cars <u>b/</u>	-	35	0	0	0	0
Additional needed	0	0	119	117	7,040	6,262
Total required	551	550	855	878	36,695	36,724 <u>c/</u>

a/ Includes cars being rehabilitated.

b/ New breakdown.

c/ Increase due to expansion of collection and delivery services.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Postal Bureau.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

43. The general level of production of communications equipment rose in November after a drop in October. The gain was due primarily to the cessation of strikes in the manufacturing plants of the major communications equipment producers. Receiver tube production regained about the September level; the output of communications cable reached a new high.

44. Coal allocations and deliveries declined in November.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES (metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
October	7,500	6,000	80
November	6,000	4,800	80
December	4,500	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

In addition to the coal 2,500 metric tons of lignite were allocated to the manufacturers.

Wire Equipment

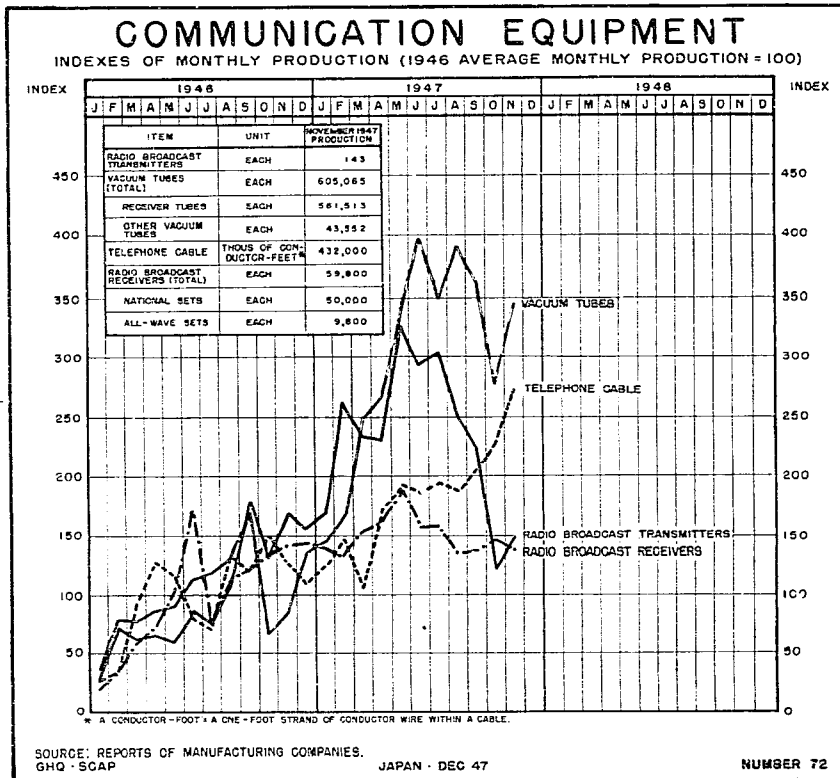
45. Production of wire communications equipment in November increased generally over October as the workers in strike-bound plants returned to their jobs. A sharp drop in telephone set production was caused by the suspension of dial telephone production by a major producer who had been manufacturing defective dials.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Telephone sets	20,972	13,607
Automatic switch units	1,331	2,604
Manual switchboards	252	379
Carrier systems	56	48
Repeater systems	66	16
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	25,979	32,353

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

46. Production of communications cable in both cable and conductor lengths in November exceeded the October output, which had been the highest rate of the past two years. The increase was again attributed to greater operating efficiency in the manufacturing plants and greater number of man-hours worked.



Radio Equipment

47. In November the production of vacuum tubes increased 24 percent over the previous month. The settlement of strikes in major tube-producing plants made this increase possible.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Receiver tubes	448,814	561,513
Repeater tubes	219	7,892
Transmitter tubes	4,543	3,885
Others	<u>32,765</u>	<u>31,775</u>
Total	486,341	605,065

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

48. Radio receiver production decreased five percent during November while radio transmitter production increased 21 percent.

49. Over-all production of radio component parts decreased slightly in November. The output of speakers declined 21 percent.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Condensers	1,563	1,489
Resistors	1,416	1,328
Transformers	163	123
Speakers	131	103
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	29,616	31,165

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

50. The program for the disposal of former Japanese Army-Navy communications equipment reached its final stage during November. The items of equipment remaining are either unfit for use in the Japanese communications system or beyond repair. Substantial quantities of this equipment were sold to communications equipment manufacturers for salvage.

51. Spot requirements of more than 33,000 pieces of communications equipment were shipped to Korea under the Korean Civilian Supply Program during November. Approximately 25 percent of the total communications equipment requirements scheduled for Northern Korea were prepared for shipment during November.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

52. The Postal Savings Law, passed by the Diet and promulgated on 30 November, became effective on 1 December. The Law raises the limit on individual postal savings accounts from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 30,000 and establishes a system of fixed savings as a means toward the stabilization of Japan's economy.

53. The new Mail Law, passed by the House of Representatives on 27 November and approved by the House of Councillors on 5 December, becomes effective 1 January 1948. It is designed to correct abuses and institute top-to-bottom reforms in the postal system of Japan.

54. A measure for the adjustment and coordination of telecommunications facilities was approved by the Telecommunications Controls Committee and the Economic Stabilization Board on 18 December. The main provision of the new ordinance legalizes the present informal method being followed by the Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for joint allocation of the manufacture of approved telephone equipment between manufacturers in order to equalize the production load and to insure the availability of manufacturing capacity. A major clause, designed to stop undesirable practices in the installation of telephones, prohibits the installation of any communications plant or equipment except in connection with communications projects approved by both the Telecommunications Control Committee and Economic Stabilization Board.

55. In November the absenteeism rate of communications workers in field offices was 3.6, compared to October's rate which varied between 3.5 and 5.0. The absenteeism rate for the corresponding period of 1946 was 5.8 percent.

56. The total number of personnel in the Ministry of Communications, including employees in both field and Ministry administrative offices, was 428,144 at the end of October. This was a 1.6 percent increase over the total at the end of September. There was a net increase of 2.9 percent in male personnel while the number of female employees decreased one percent.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

<u>Male</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Administrative	16,946	17,745
Postal system	93,582	95,577
Postal savings	37,603	36,475
Postal life insurance	38,153	39,042
Telephone	49,578	52,565
Telegraph	44,300	44,509
Radio	<u>6,842</u>	<u>9,485</u>
Total	287,004	295,398
 <u>Female</u>		
Administrative	4,453	4,717
Postal system	19,913	19,016
Postal savings	33,525	32,593
Postal life insurance	16,853	16,696
Telephone	50,339	50,666
Telegraph	8,645	8,263
Radio	<u>493</u>	<u>795</u>
Total	134,221	132,746
Grand total	421,225	428,144

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

57. Supplementary or Revised Budgets No. 3 through No. 6 of Special Accounts were approved between 29 November and 11 December. The following provisions apply to the Special Account for Communications Service:

- (1) Supplement No. 3, passed on 29 November, provides ¥ 10,023,663,000 to meet increased costs of labor and materials and expenses in connection with the expansion of the communications enterprises services.
- (2) Supplement No. 4, approved on 5 December, provides a coal allowance amounting to ¥ 55,010,000 for employees in northern regions of Japan and ¥ 87,960,000 for a lottery to encourage investment in postal savings by the general public.
- (3) Supplement No. 5, passed on 7 December, provides ¥ 722,498,000 for a special allowance of one month's salary to be paid to each communications worker on 15 December.

- (4) Supplement No. 6, passed on 11 December, provides ¥ 722,498,000 for another special allowance of one month's salary to be paid on 25 December.

The special allowances were approved on the recommendation of the Central Labor Relations Committee which favored the granting of an allowance amounting to 2.8 months' salary to government employees.

58. The 1947-48 budget for communications, including supplements No. 1 through No. 6, now totals ¥ 25,158,136,000 or 204 percent of the original budget.

59. In October all enterprises of the Ministry of Communications showed a relatively greater deficit than in the preceding month. There was an 11-percent decline in profits of the telephone enterprise, the only service not showing a loss. The operating expenses of the five other enterprises of the Ministry again exceeded their incomes. See charts on following page.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

60. Telephone sets provided operators at telephone switchboards used by the Occupation Forces have been found to be from five to 15 decibels below requirements. Experimentation has been undertaken with the object of raising speech power. New models which were tested and tried in actual service were found to be superior and approximately 1,000 of the new sets have been authorized for installation. Further experimentation is being conducted to determine whether a special circuit should be applied to the telephone receiver to reduce the loud clicks that result from voltage in excess of normal and affect the hearing of the operator.

61. Japanese communications engineers have been making forced life tests of telephone dials to determine which design or type to use for future telephone installations. This testing is being carried out jointly by the Ministry and various manufacturers and is the first such cooperative test made in Japan.

Six specially designed testing machines, each capable of operating five or six dials simultaneously 20 times per minute, are used in the experiments. All machines are in one room under the observation of engineers, who regularly check the behavior of the dials with particular respect to uniformity of speed and characteristics of impulses produced by electrical contacts in the dials. Specially constructed electrical test circuits and apparatus show the exact number of dial operations at any given moment.

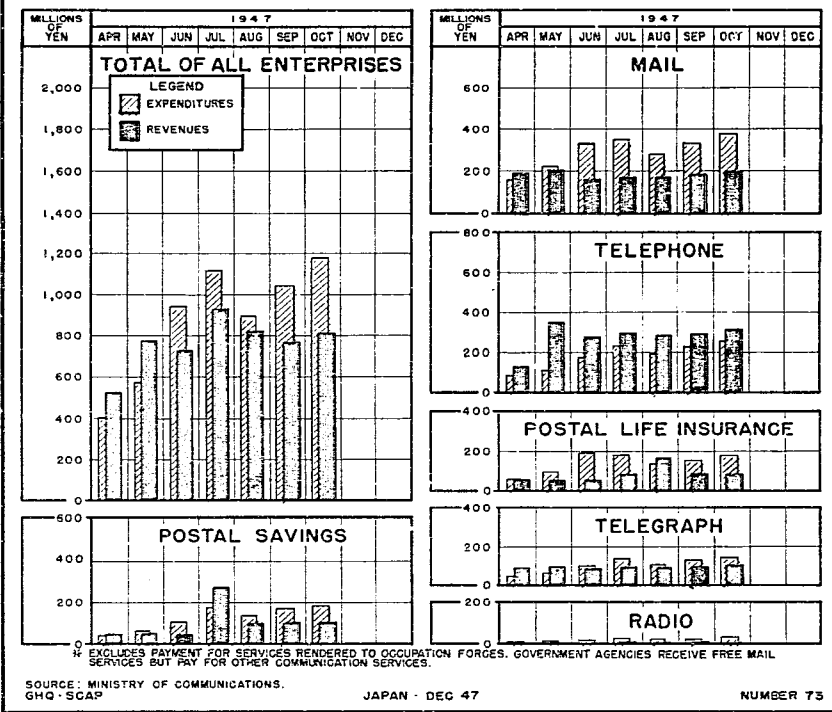
Approximately 90,000 operations of the dials have been made to date. The results thus far indicate that none of the various dials now manufactured in Japan is satisfactory for standardization.

62. In order to strengthen the management and research departments of the Electrotechnical Laboratory its General Affairs Section was incorporated on 10 December with the General Affairs Division, and its Cooperative Section with the Planning Division. At the same time, in order to complete the assimilation of the International Telecommunications Company, the ITC Technical Laboratory was integrated within the Ministry of Communications as the Second Communications Section of the Electrotechnical Laboratory.

63. Authority to set up temporary radio transmitters at Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, to study the effect of weather on radio-wave propagation at very high and ultra-high frequencies was granted in December.

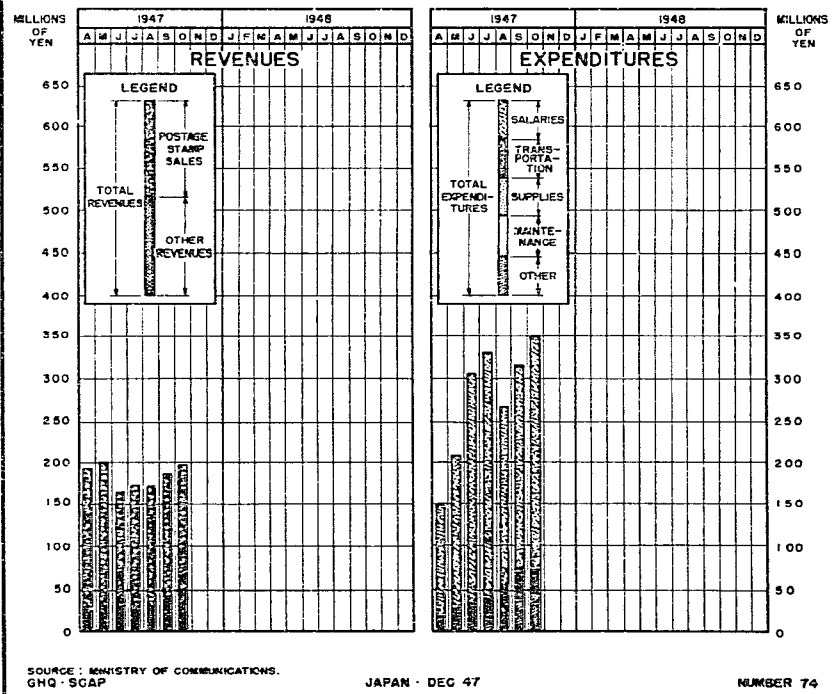
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES*

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS' ENTERPRISES - MONTHLY SINCE APRIL 1947



MAIL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

MONTHLY SINCE APRIL 1947



SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Employment Security Law

1. The first ordinances implementing the Employment Security Law were promulgated on 29 December and made retroactive to 1 December, the enforcement date of the Law. Important provisions covered by the ordinances include:

- (1) Criteria for location, jurisdiction and extent of facilities of the Public Employment Security Offices.
- (2) Specifications for control of appointment, activities and remuneration of Public Employment Security Offices' liaison agents for labor supply and demand in rural areas and limits on the number of such agents and areas of their operation.
- (3) Specifications as to composition, functions and procedures of Employment Security Advisory Committees.
- (4) Specifications for the types of reports required by the Director of the Employment Security Bureau from the prefectural and local offices.
- (5) Procedures for employers in making application for workers and for job-seekers in making applications for jobs.
- (6) Policies and procedures to be followed by Public Employment Security Offices in local recruitment and recruitment requiring change of residence.
- (7) Definition of vocational guidance and provisions for establishing special services for handicapped persons in cooperation with educational and welfare institutions.
- (8) Changes in administration of vocational training eliminating the heretofore existing operation of the programs in part by the National Government, the prefectural governments and the semiofficial Vocational

Training Association. Under the revised provisions prefectural governments have primary responsibility for operation which they may delegate to other government agencies, and the National Government is responsible for standards and supervision. On-the-job training formerly subsidized by public, semipublic and private industry funds is limited to exclude centers operated for profit of the owner or production for export. Subsidies are based on the number of actual trainees instead of on the total number of employees in the establishment as before. All such projects are subject to the Labor Standards Law.

- (9) Regulations for operation of profit-making employment exchanges include regulations for payment of license fees, filing of fee schedules, assurance of responsibility on the part of the agencies and posting of bonds by the agencies. License fees and fees to be charged by the agencies will be set jointly by the Minister of Labor and the Director of the Price Board.
- (10) Regulations and procedures for operating private non-fee-charging agencies.
- (11) Regulations governing delegation by employers of labor recruitment to persons not in their employe and limitation on fees to be paid such agents. Recruiting agents are required to carry identification cards and submit periodic reports of their activities to the Ministry of Labor.
- (12) Regulations and procedures for operation of labor supply projects by labor unions, including reports on their activities to the Ministry of Labor.
- (13) Standards for measurement of efficiency and effectiveness of the Public Employment Security Offices; procedures for submission of budgets by prefectural governments to cover employment security activities; methods for allocation of funds and accounting procedures; and procedures for carrying out supplementary employment security activities at the expense of prefectural governments.
- (14) Supplementary rules for abrogation of regulations under the Employment Exchange Law.

Labor Standards Law

2. Proposed safety regulations for mines were submitted to public hearings sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Further hearings were scheduled for January.

Seamen's Insurance Law

3. On 9 December the Diet passed a second amendment to the Seamen's Insurance Law. Under the new provisions unemployment insurance benefits for seamen will be comparable to benefits provided for other workers by the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Policy

4. To implement the Government's labor policies and to carry out the objectives of the newly enacted Employment Security Law of

service to the public, the Ministry of Labor issued a memorandum to prefectural governors outlining basic responsibilities and guiding principles of the prefectural labor administration offices as follows:

- (1) Labor offices will be responsible for promotion of sound development of labor unions and rational adjustment of labor relations through efficient functioning and proper informational service to those concerned with labor, particularly workers.
- (2) The offices will execute national and prefectural labor policies, contribute to formation of labor policies through awareness of local problems, disseminate labor information and promptly execute directives from all levels.
- (3) Prefectural offices will operate labor education facilities including labor schools, libraries, labor counselling, lectures and films.
- (4) The staffs of prefectural labor administrations should be thoroughly versed in labor matters, render impartial service, respect the autonomy of all parties concerned and under no circumstances resort to pressure.
- (5) Labor administration sections should maintain close liaison with the Labor Standards Offices, Public Employment Security Offices and other institutions.

5. In a radio broadcast on 6 December, Labor Minister Mitsusuke Yonekubo called upon labor to assume the responsibilities that went with the prerogatives granted under principles outlined by the Far Eastern Commission. Stating that a healthy and powerful labor movement could stem only from active and well informed rank-and-file membership, the Minister warned labor against minority control; company unions and financing by employers; lack of democratic procedures; abuse of the right to strike; and irresponsibility with respect to the nation as a whole.

Labor and Politics

6. The major political parties increasingly vied for labor support and discussed coalition of labor and farmer fronts. The Democratic Party, advocating "revised capitalism" as opposed to "class struggle" and stressing cooperation between labor and capital, bid for the support of neutral unions not affiliated with either the National Congress of Industrial Unions or the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions. Top leaders of labor unions, farmers' organizations and the Social Democratic Party conferred during November and December on means of unifying labor and farmer factions.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Organizations

7. The anti-Communist faction of the Government Railway Workers' Union took over the three top executive offices of the Union in December elections. Etsuo Kato, leader of the right-wing faction, was re-elected chairman. Takao Kikukawa and Kanami Hoshika, also right-wingers, were elected vice-chairman and secretary general respectively. Yoshiro Iyi, leader in the abortive 1 February 1947 general strike, and other prominent left-wing candidates were defeated.

In its first policy decision, the new Central Executive Committee on 3 December denied local unions the right to engage in disputes without authorization from the central union. The decision also made it mandatory that the locals obey directives of the central headquarters, not only in starting disputes but also in terminating them and in filing demands with labor relations committees.

8. The long-threatened split in the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers' Union occurred on 16 December when the Osaka, Nagoya and Sendai locals of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation Employees' Union seceded. The dissident unions charged that the parent organization was Communist-dominated and that its actions were in accordance with Communist policy rather than with sound trade-unionism.

9. On 18 December an estimated 200,000 workers turned out for a mass rally in Tokyo sponsored by the All-Japan Labor Union Liaison Council, under the title of "Guarantee of the Workers' Right to Live." The rally was led by the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union and the Government Railway Workers' Union in conjunction with some 50 other labor organizations. Komakichi Matsuoka, chairman of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and speaker of the House of Representatives, refused to participate.

10. Member unions of the All-Japan Council of Coal Miners' Unions, an affiliate of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, at a convention on 20 December amalgamated into a single union under the name of the All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union.

11. In accordance with a resolution passed by the National Congress of Industrial Unions at the national convention in November, the All-Japan Labor Union Liaison Council at an executive committee meeting approved a series of measures to bolster its position. At the meeting, attended by representatives of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, All-Japan Teachers' Union, the newly amalgamated All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union and some 20 other labor organizations, it was voted that: the unanimous vote principle should be revised; the autonomy of each member organization should be considered in reaching decisions; and a committee for reorganization of the Council should be set up.

Labor Union Statistics

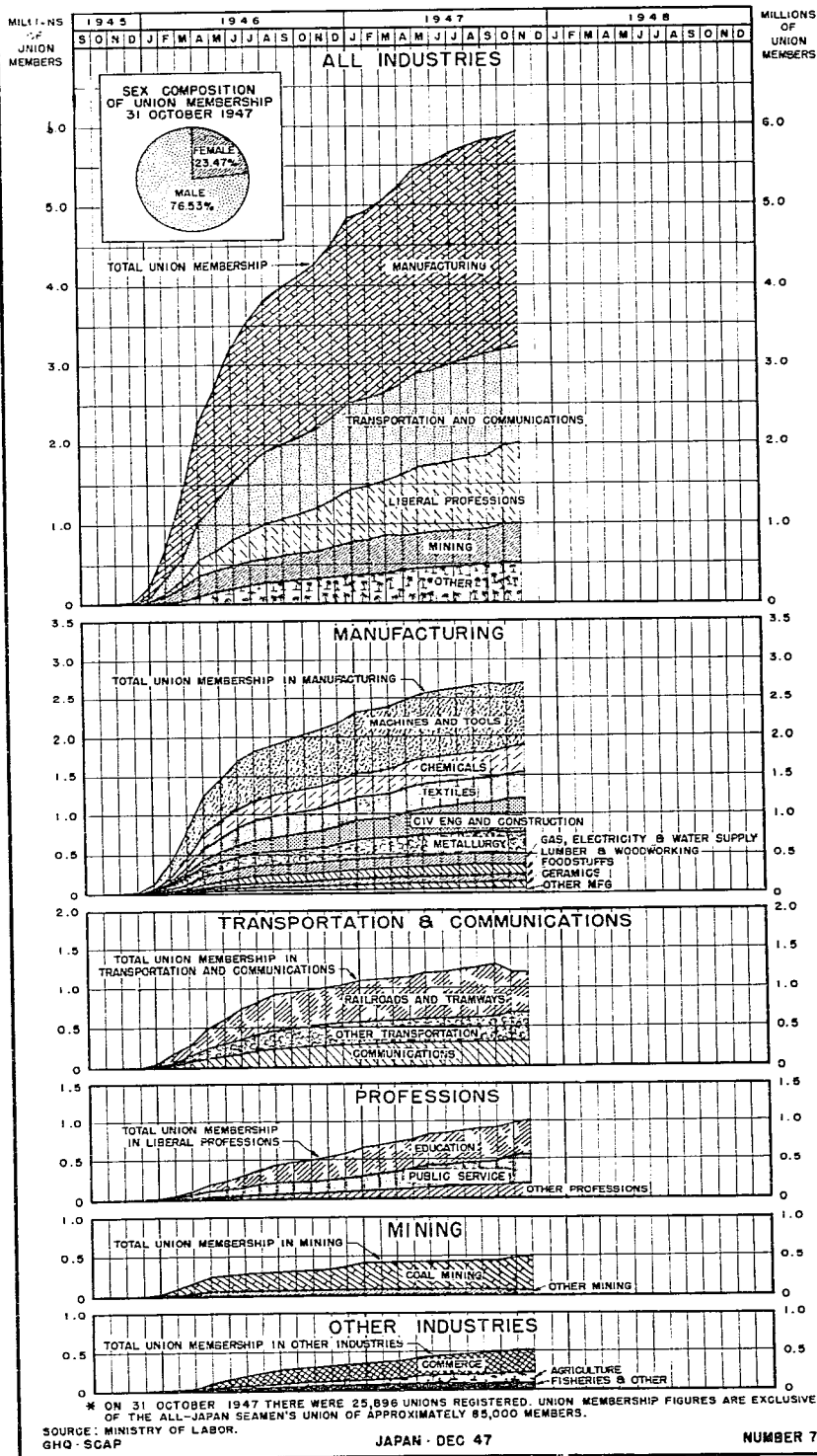
12. Labor unions on 31 October numbered 25,896 with 5,926,986 members exclusive of the All-Japan Seamen's Union numbering about 85,000 members. Of this number 1,068 unions with 129,000 members were organized during October. See chart on the following page.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/ 31 October

Industry	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total b/
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	1,189	225,386	37,092	262,478
Machines and tools	3,609	673,708	133,396	807,104
Chemicals	1,758	255,909	95,790	351,699
Gas, electricity and water supply	681	132,465	15,117	147,582
Ceramics	512	60,224	20,256	80,480
Subtotal	7,749	1,347,692	301,651	1,650,128

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
Carried forward	7,749	1,347,692	301,651	1,650,128
Manufacturing (continued)				
Textiles	1,128	93,204	260,833	354,037
Lumber and woodworking	1,542	100,963	29,445	130,408
Foodstuffs	678	53,954	26,169	80,123
Printing and binding	269	25,369	12,168	37,537
Civil engineering and construction	1,153	405,086	18,990	424,100
Other	<u>273</u>	<u>17,622</u>	<u>8,189</u>	<u>25,811</u>
Total	12,792	2,043,890	657,445	2,702,144
Mining				
Metal	220	47,427	9,712	57,139
Coal	701	361,612	57,434	419,046
Other	<u>119</u>	<u>13,415</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>15,726</u>
Total	1,040	422,454	69,457	491,911
Transportation and communication				
Railroad and tramway	873	465,485	57,178	522,663
Automobile	392	54,560	7,734	62,294
Water (inland)	183	25,352	4,118	29,470
Other transportation	853	185,865	20,398	206,263
Communication	<u>1,334</u>	<u>220,548</u>	<u>108,423</u>	<u>328,971</u>
Total	3,635	951,810	197,901	1,203,196
Agriculture	1,349	104,237	25,036	129,273
Marine products	143	24,598	2,801	27,399
Commerce	1,539	192,865	101,798	294,663
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	2,599	275,340	84,967	360,307
Education	1,430	274,856	174,420	449,276
Other	<u>1,158</u>	<u>150,125</u>	<u>52,892</u>	<u>203,067</u>
Total	5,187	700,321	312,279	1,012,600
All other	<u>211</u>	<u>53,325</u>	<u>11,570</u>	<u>64,895</u>
Grand total	25,896	4,493,500	1,378,287	5,926,986

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued.

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

LABOR RELATIONS

13. At the close of 1947 labor relations were relatively calm as agreements were reached in the coal industry and government workers' disputes and the Central Labor Relations Committee rendered its ruling in the electric power industry dispute after tense and drawn-out negotiations.

Wage agreements in the coal industry and the Central Labor Relations Committee recommendation on wages in the electric power industry were significant in setting a pattern for wage adjustments under the prevailing economic conditions.

Government Workers' Dispute

14. Respecting the Committee's authority, the Government on 15 December formally accepted mediation proposals on the government workers' disputes rendered by the Central Labor Relations Committee during November. The basic commitments and conditions stated by the Government were:

- (1) A special wage committee will be set up as soon as possible to study and recommend a new wage standard for government workers to be effective as of 1 January.
- (2) Supplementary allowances equivalent to 2.8 months' wages will be paid in installments, two months' wages by the end of December and the remainder at the end of January. While the Government does not accept the principle that an employer is obligated to cover past living expenses, these allowances are authorized in view of the disparity between the wages of government workers and workers in private enterprises.
- (3) With the acceptance of the mediation proposals the Government considers the dispute ended. Accordingly, the Government requests that all local demands be withdrawn and expects the central unions to maintain discipline over their local unions and members.
- (4) Other unresolved issues are to be mediated, and while mediations are in progress the workers are not to engage in any acts of dispute under any circumstances.

15. Throughout the month, while the Government was arranging to raise funds to pay the allowance, employees of various agencies, pressing for immediate payment and objecting to tax deduction on the allowance, demonstrated and in scattered, small groups resorted to various dispute tactics.

On 23 December 150 railway workers staged an overnight sit-down strike in the office of the Vice-minister of Transportation; small groups of communication workers at scattered points continued "mass absenteeism" and slow-down tactics as did railway workers in Aomori Prefecture. Tax collectors refused to collect taxes and posted signs discouraging payment of taxes. In a number of ministries rushed with work, employees refused to work overtime and took vacations en masse.

16. By the end of the month the Government fulfilled its commitments, paying the equivalent of two full months' wages and establishing the wage committee. The central unions, conforming to

the Government's stipulations, instructed their locals to withdraw local demands and call off disputes. The wage committee composed of seven technicians recommended by the Central Labor Relations Committee was approved by the Cabinet on 29 December and was scheduled to begin work on 5 January.

Coal-miners' Labor Union Negotiations

17. After nearly a month of negotiations over wage demands, the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Labor Unions (Tanko Rodo Kumiai Zenkoku Tengo Kai) and the Coal Mine Operators' Association reached an agreement a few hours before the strike deadline on 7 December. Minimum base wage for production up to 100 percent was set at ¥ 2,217 for surface workers and ¥ 3,531 for underground workers. The new wage scale, effective 1 December, was based on production as follows:

Production (Percent of Quota)	Base Wage (yen)	
	Surface Workers	Underground Workers
100 or less	2,217	3,531
103	2,335	3,695
106	2,452	3,860
109	2,570	4,025
112	2,688	4,190
115	2,806	4,355

For the months of October and November, not covered specifically by the April and July wage increases, the workers accepted the operators' offer of ¥ 1,050 for laborers and ¥ 1,250 for office workers in the form of a "loan," plus a continuance of the 12 percent increase granted in July.

18. Negotiations on the part of the Federation were marked by clear-cut appreciation of responsibility to its constituents and the country as a whole. The Federation issued specific instructions to its members to refrain from any acts of dispute pending negotiations and threatened to discipline or expel any members who resorted to local disputes.

19. On 1 December the All-Japan Council of Coal Miners' Unions, representing the National Congress of Industrial Unions faction of the coal miners' labor unions, made demands on the coal operators, at the national level, for monthly wages averaging ¥ 4,500 for surface workers and ¥ 7,200 for underground workers. These demands were substantially higher than the demand of ¥ 3,920 and ¥ 6,270 made by the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions.

Although negotiations were initiated at the national level, the Council also insisted on additional negotiations locally, whereupon the operators refused to bargain. The Council at length discontinued its local negotiations and on 29 December negotiations at the national level were resumed and concluded. The settlement conformed closely to that reached between the operators and the All-Japan Coal Miners' Labor Unions on 7 December. In cases where the local agreements provided for higher wages than those provided under the national agreement, no increases were allowed and the wages were frozen at the agreed levels.

Immediately upon reaching agreement, the Council dispatched telegrams to all local unions advising them: (1) to withdraw all demands submitted locally; (2) to cease all disputes immediately; (3) and to exert maximum effort to build up and maintain the highest possible production.

Electric Power Industry Dispute

20. On 19 December the Central Labor Relations Committee presented its ruling on the electric power industry dispute submitted to it in September. The basic demands in the dispute were democratization of the electric power industry, enforcement of a minimum wage, on a sliding scale, and the conclusion of an industry-wide collective-bargaining agreement.

Because democratization of the electric power industry was of concern not only to workers and management in the industry but to the country as a whole, and because there was a general agreement on the issue between labor and management, the Committee recommended:

- (1) That the proposed bill for democratization of the electric power industry, under joint preparation by labor and management, be made public without delay to invite public attention to it for ultimate proposal to the Diet.
- (2) That labor and management make every effort to settle differences on the major points of the proposed measure, including the type of enterprise and management to be adopted by the industry.
- (3) That the existing companies amalgamate into a single company.
- (4) That the Government take "some drastic measure" to reform the management machinery in view of the public criticism of the evils of bureaucratic control.

The Central Labor Relations Committee concluded that full application of the sliding scale wage system under prevailing economic conditions was unsound. Instead, it recommended sliding scale wage adjustments within limits which would alleviate the hardships of workers under the continued rise in cost of living, and at the same time take into consideration the ability of business to pay without undermining the price structure.

The Committee further recommended:

- (1) Discontinuance of allowances to meet the cost of living.
- (2) Determination of a new wage standard on the basis of consumer prices, to be effective in January.
- (3) Provision of appropriate regional differentials.
- (4) Adjustment of the wage standard every three months.
- (5) Obtaining funds necessary for paying wages according to set standards through rationalization of management, improvement of efficiency and collection of fees from unauthorized consumers of electricity.
- (6) Setting a limit on management under which personnel expenditures will not exceed 50 percent of total operating costs.

The specific average standard wage proposed by the Committee was ¥ 5,348 per month exclusive of taxes. This figure, which included the usual allowances for age, length of service, and family, was for a worker 30 years of age with seven years of service and 2.5 dependents. Special allowances for overtime, hazardous work, etc., not included in the amount, average an additional 10 to 20 percent. This wage standard is not comparable to standards generally used in other industries or government employment, since the age of the worker and number of dependents used in the formula is considerably higher than in other formulas.

With respect to the Union's demand for an industry-wide collective-bargaining agreement, the Committee submitted a proposed agreement to the unions and management for their consideration.

At the end of December the Committee's proposals were still under consideration by labor and management.

21. While the Central Labor Relations Committee was deliberating on the dispute, various unions made demands locally, and in some instances threatened or resorted to acts of dispute. There were, however, no disruptions in service or supply of power.

Seamen's Dispute

22. The All-Japan Seamen's Union and the Civil Merchant Marine Committee on 19 December accepted the mediation award rendered by the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee and signed an agreement. Under the new agreement, wages and allowances, retroactive to 1 July 1947, were raised as follows:

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
Average gross income for officers	¥ 3,815	¥ 5,065
Average gross income for seamen	2,416	3,464
Basic wage of officers	521	831
Basic wage of seamen	320	512
Food allowance	530	1,700
Family allowance	150	500
Embarkation allowance in port	155	750
Embarkation allowance at sea	250	1,500
Engine room allowance	20	140
Coal passer's allowance	30	210
Carpenter's allowance	30	210
Culture	10	30

In addition, a marriage allowance of ¥ 3,000 in the form of a loan was granted for the first time. The agreement also stipulated that all efforts are to be made to provide full rations to the ships.

Kawanami Shipbuilding Company Dispute

23. The Kawanami Shipbuilding Company, previously found guilty by the Nagasaki Prefectural Labor Relations Committee of violating the Labor Relations Adjustment Act through refusal to bargain, was charged by the union with further alleged violations of the Labor Union Law by organizing a company union and bringing in strike-breakers.

The dispute, involving some 3,500 members of the Kawanami Shipbuilding Company Workers' Union, started on 7 September when the Company refused to recognize the Union or negotiate an agreement

because of the Union's affiliation with the National Congress of Industrial Unions' All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union.

Labor Disputes Statistics

24. The number of workers involved in work stoppages and other work disruptions during December was small. A few government workers engaged in scattered "wildcat" acts of dispute while the number of workers in private enterprises involved in work stoppages and disruptions, according to preliminary Ministry of Labor figures, dropped substantially as compared with October and November.

DISPUTES OCCURRING IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

	<u>Strikes</u>		<u>Lockouts</u>		<u>Slow-downs</u>		<u>Production Control</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>
30 Nov-										
6 Dec	21	15,104	7	135	4	192	17	2,083	49	17,514
7-13										
Dec	19	15,002	5	128	3	169	14	1,521	41	16,820
14-20										
Dec	16	14,041	7	28	5	363	14	1,929	42	16,361

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

25. During October, a total of 1,847,582 workers were involved in 150 disputes, the largest number since the surrender. The government workers numbering 1,604,623 accounted for most of the workers involved. Note the charts on the following two pages.

Man-days idle numbered 1,649,123, the highest since October 1946 when there were 2,412,072 man-days of idleness.

Labor Relations Committees

26. By the end of November a total of 207 complaints against direct or indirect dismissal of workers in violation of the Labor Union Law had been filed with the labor relations committees throughout the country. The complaints were mostly by workers in small and medium-sized establishments in the Kanto region, particularly in Tokyo.

Of the total, 128 were settled through mediation by the labor relations committees, 26 through negotiation by labor and management, and three by the decision of the procurators' offices. Thirty-two cases are under investigation and 18 are up for indictment by procurators.

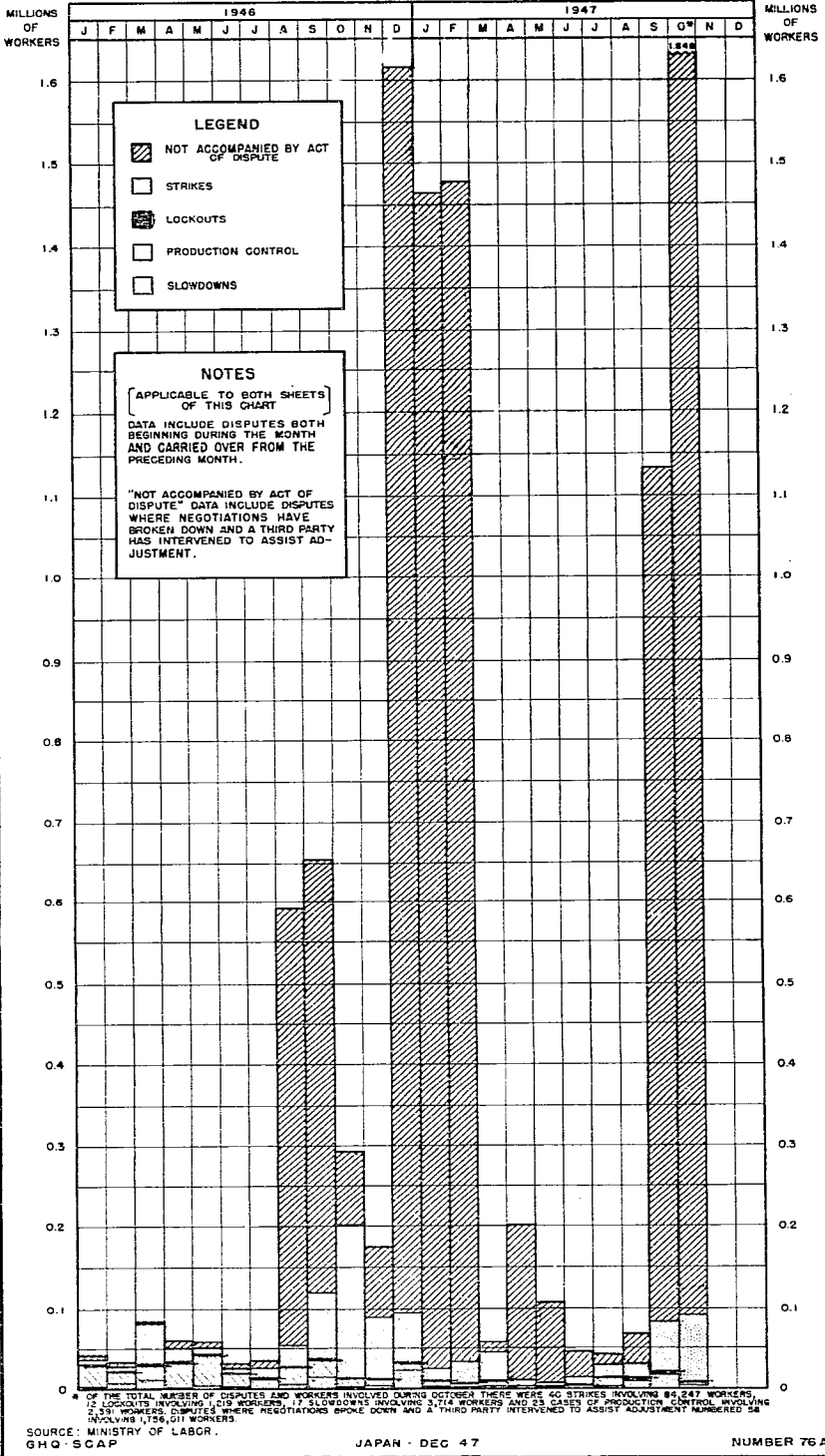
LABOR EDUCATION

Government Labor Education

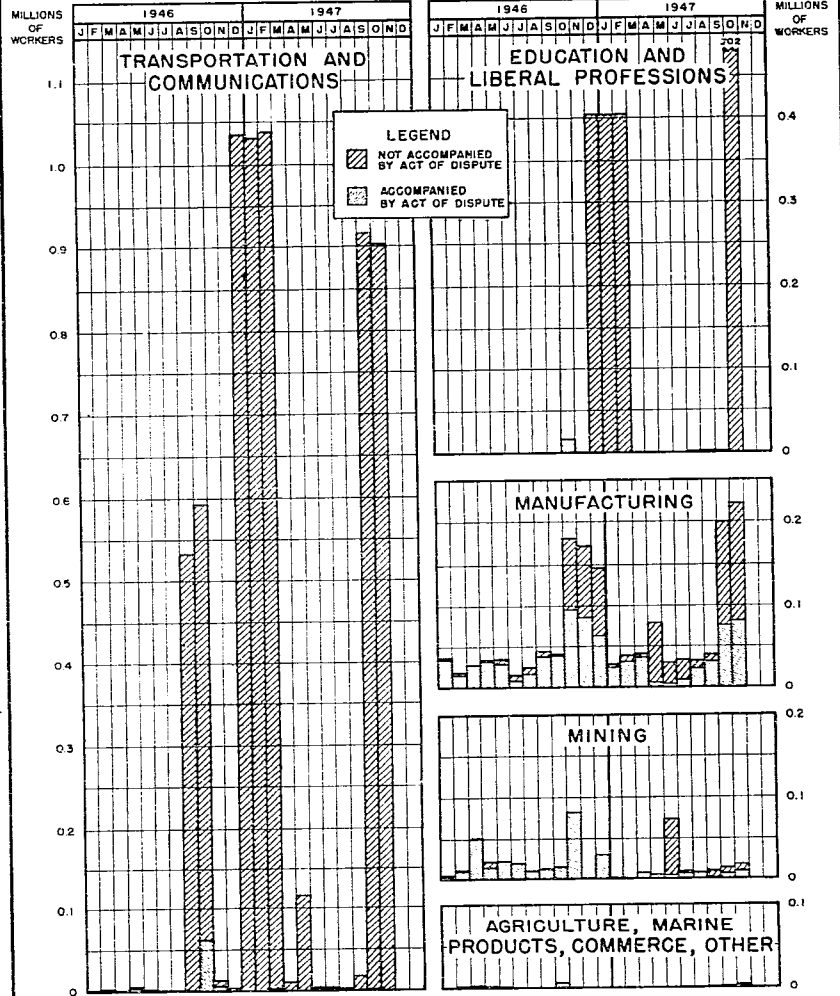
27. The Government led in labor education and information activities during the month.

28. The Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Japan Broadcasting Company introduced a new series of radio programs on labor matters. Two weekly programs, a workers' hour and a management hour, featured guest speakers, round-table discussions and dramatic skits. Labor news was also presented.

WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946

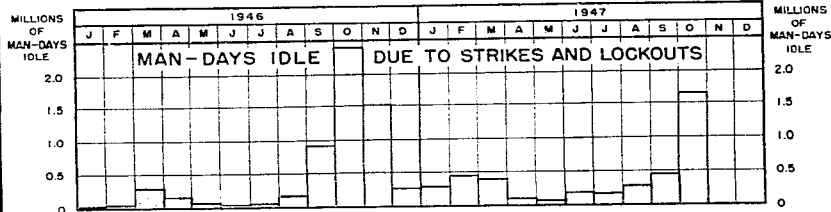


WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



OCTOBER 1947 DISPUTES

INDUSTRY	NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		ACCOMPANIED BY ACT OF DISPUTE		TOTAL	
	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS	NO. DISPUTES	NO. WORKERS
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	7	902,551	1	21	8	902,572
EDUCATION AND LIBERAL PROFESSIONS	6	702,044	1	7	7	702,051
MANUFACTURING	38	1,41,762	77	81,486	115	223,248
MINING	2	7,618	10	9,971	12	17,589
AGRIC. MARINE PROD. COMMERCE, OTHER	5	2,035	3	86	8	2,122
TOTAL	58	1,756,011	92	91,571	150	1,847,582



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR .
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NUMBER 75 B

29. More than 1,000 sample copies of American collective-bargaining agreements were distributed by the Ministry of Labor to officials of coal mine labor unions in an effort to bring about increased coal production through better labor relations.

Seamen's Labor Education

30. A committee composed of leaders of the Seamen's Union, officials of the Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation, employers and several professors was formed to establish a seamen's labor education program. Labor education activities for seamen have previously been unorganized and negligible.

The committee asked the Government for an appropriation of ¥ 250,000 to the Maritime Bureau to finance its proposed program through the remainder of the fiscal year. The committee based its appeal for a separate labor education program for seamen on grounds that since there was no connection between the Maritime Bureau and the Ministry of Labor the seamen had no direct access to the facilities sponsored by the Ministry.

Labor Schools

31. According to the annual report of the Central Labor College, its most important activity during 1947 was publication of its two magazines, "The Central Labor Review" and "Current Labor Problems," and numerous pamphlets. The College library, containing most of the labor books published in Japan, had a turnover of 7,000 pieces a month. The long-term school courses were largely attended by university students while the short-term institutes served a wider group, including trade-unionists.

Publications

32. The outstanding publication of the month was the "Trade Union Primer" by Dr. Shichiro Matsui of Doshisha University. Whereas books published previously have been directed primarily to the educated minority, Dr. Matsui's book is intended to give rank-and-file union members basic orientation in trade-unionism. The first edition totals 10,000 copies.

Other major publications which appeared during the month, all in Japanese, were:

<u>Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Publication</u>
Ministry of Labor	"American CIO-AFL National Union and Local Union Constitutions"; first edition, 10,000 copies.
Kanto Employers' Association	Kiyotake Yoneda, "Lay-off System and Retirement Pension in America"; first edition, 3,000 copies.
Mainichi Publishing Company	Yasuhiko Kozuma, Tokutaro Yamanaka and Shoji Ogata, "Labor Conditions of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union"; first edition, 5,000 copies.

During recent months the Communist Party has released a number of publications on labor.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

33. Following the Central Labor Relations Committee's ruling on wages in the government workers' dispute in which the ¥ 1,800 wage standard was not upheld, the Government announced late in the month that it was preparing to revise the existing price-wage structure early in 1948.

34. According to the Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey, average monthly cash wages increased slightly during October over September.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS OF LABORERS AND STAFF EMPLOYEES ^{a/}
(September-October)
(yen)

Industry	Laborers		Staff	
	September	October	September	October
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	2,482	2,559	2,697	2,797
Machines and tools	2,297	2,339	2,838	3,020
Chemicals	1,906	2,126	2,810	2,992
Ceramics	2,151	2,559	2,776	3,499
Textiles	820	943	2,384	2,592
Lumbering and wood-working	1,621	1,681	1,863	1,985
Foodstuffs	2,201	2,283	2,841	3,028
Printing and book-binding	2,297	2,291 ^{b/}	3,169	3,313
Other	1,391	1,529	2,257 ^{b/}	2,539
Average	1,964	2,077	2,743	2,932
Gas, electricity and water supply	2,875	2,841 ^{b/}	2,869	3,115
Coal mining				
Underground	3,489 ^{b/}	3,758	-	-
Surface	2,235	2,331	-	-
Average	2,940	3,134	3,656	3,657
Metal mining				
Underground	2,501	2,945	-	-
Surface	1,883 ^{b/}	2,150	-	-
Average	2,073 ^{b/}	2,332	2,827	2,874
Transportation	2,651 ^{b/}	2,782	2,792 ^{b/}	3,055
Commerce	1,943	2,033	2,730	2,646 ^{b/}

^{a/} Average for men and women workers. Includes all regular and special money wages prior to tax and social insurance deductions.
^{b/} Unchanged from previous month. Changes in wage amounts due to mechanics of sampling.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

35. The Cabinet on 21 November decided that workers employed for the Occupation Forces will be accorded the same treatment with respect to wage changes as regular government workers. Accordingly, they were granted the 2.8 months' bonus awarded by the Central Labor Relations Committee in the government workers' dispute. As in the case of the government employees, the workers who had been employed continuously since 1 January 1947 were paid the full amount and workers employed after that date proportionately smaller amounts.

36. The Diet on 13 December passed the "Law to Protect the Government from Unjust Claims." One of the provisions of the Law makes it illegal for contractors to claim payment from the Government for services based on wages paid in excess of the prevailing wages, or in excess of actual payments to the workers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Coal Mine Employment

37. As a measure for increasing coal production, teams of government officials and technicians toured the Hokkaido and Kyushu coal-mining areas during December. The teams found that among numerous factors obstructing coal production was the lack of understanding on the part of labor as to its share in contributing to greater output.

The incentive effects of these tours were reflected in higher production of coal during December than any month since the surrender and in the collective-bargaining agreements concluded during the month by the two coal mine labor union groups. Most of the local labor unions pledged to make special efforts to meet the Government's production quotas for December and January. In many mines the workers agreed to make up for the traditional New Year's holidays by working on one or two Sundays during January while in others the workers agreed to extend daily hours of work.

38. Investigation of the reported surplus of metal miners disclosed that the actual number was small and that they can be transferred to coal mines operated by the same company.

39. Total employment in coal mines increased from 438,291 in October to 445,646 in November. Of this number 233,770 were underground workers and 211,876 were surface workers. Women employed in coal mines numbered 59,856.

Textile Employment

40. Although employment in the textile industry remained approximately constant, a change in the reporting procedures resulted in an apparent increase to a total of 595,148 workers. Of this number 463,700 were women and 131,448 were men.

Employment in the silk reeling industry increased in November by 1,085 over October to a total of 79,825, of whom 71,117 were women and 8,708 were men.

Public Works

41. During December the Economic Stabilization Board completed certification of public works projects for the third quarter of the current fiscal year in the amount of ¥ 1,435,809,000. For the fourth quarter the Economic Stabilization Board planned to certify ¥ 3,812,910,000, including appropriations from both the original and supplementary budget. Broken down according to ministries responsible for administration of segments of the program, the amounts are as follows:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	¥ 1,619,009,000
Ministry of Education	681,377,000
Construction Board	679,355,000
Reconstruction Board	458,897,000
Ministry of Transportation	142,677,000
Ministry of Labor	105,245,000
Ministry of Justice	90,169,000
Ministry of Welfare	28,212,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	7,969,000

ADMINISTRATION

Prefectural Labor Administration

42. With the organizational changes in the prefectural governments due to the amendment of the Local Autonomy Law, the Ministry of Labor on 6 December notified prefectural governors to give full consideration to the increasingly complex labor administration functions. The Ministry requested that prefectures which do not have separate labor departments establish such departments to take charge of labor matters.

Employment Security Bureau

43. During December the Unemployment Insurance Section, headed by Hiraoku Kamei, was officially established in the Employment Security Bureau. The six sections of the Bureau are General Affairs, Employment Security Offices, Unemployment Policy, Unemployment Insurance, Labor Market Survey and Vocational Training. In addition, a Supervision Office is attached to the Bureau Director's Office which will carry out inspections, supervise field operations and provide some administrative controls. Staffing of the whole Employment Security Bureau was virtually completed in December. With the addition of 72 persons for the Unemployment Insurance Section, a total of 348 persons has been authorized for the national office of the Bureau.

Unemployment Insurance

44. Preparation for administration of the two unemployment insurance laws passed late in November was in full swing during the month. Local administrative staffs were being indoctrinated and trained in operating procedures. Announcements and detailed explanations of the laws were made through radio, newspapers and direct contacts with employer and labor organizations. Forms were distributed to the public employment security offices administering the laws.

Labor Standards

45. Difficulty was encountered in finding qualified personnel to fill labor standards administration positions at the national level. Recruitment at the local level progressed satisfactorily. By the middle of December approximately three fourths of the positions budgeted for prefectural and local labor standards administration were filled.

46. Although more than half of the scheduled number of inspectors had been appointed by the end of December no systematic inspections were being made. Deterring factors in getting the inspection program under way were the emphasis placed on educating employers and workers as to the provisions of the Labor Standards

Law; preparation of technical ordinances; establishment of administration and inspection procedures; and training of personnel at all levels.

47. The Labor Standards Bureau on 9-10 December held conferences with chiefs of the safety and sanitation sections of the prefectural labor standards offices to explain and interpret the 439 articles dealing with safety and sanitation. Initial training of local personnel on the safety and sanitation provisions was given to staffs in 13 prefectures. Training of staffs in the remaining prefectures was scheduled for January.

Workmen's Compensation

48. Since 1 September when the Compensation Insurance Law became effective, approximately ¥ 3,500,000 has been paid out in claims involving some 3,800 persons. Approximately 90 percent of the premiums due were collected.

49. The Workmen's Compensation Section began preparation of manuals, one containing the law, regulations and interpretations, and the other procedures for processing claims.

Conferences

50. On 3 and 4 December chiefs of prefectural labor administration sections met with the Minister of Labor and top officials of the Ministry to report on prevailing labor relations and to discuss future policies and measures. The discussions centered primarily on labor relations and campaigns for increased production and elimination of black markets.

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. Private trade transactions approved since foreign businessmen were permitted to resume limited trade with Japan included 32 import contracts valued at a total of \$ 17,655,679.09 and 651 export contracts totaling \$ 13,603,163.63 as of 30 November.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS
1 September - 30 November

<u>Imports</u>	<u>Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Coal and minerals	5	5,287,981.60
Hides, textile fiber and dyes	9	7,908,475.00
Food and chemicals, including salt	8	1,347,382.44
Pulp, rubber, kaolin and miscellaneous	10	3,111,840.05
 <u>Exports</u>		
Food, furs and chemicals	163	3,445,056.16
Ceramics, bamboo, paper and miscellaneous	381	1,736,984.51
Machinery and metals	15	6,443,398.00
Textiles and fibers	92	1,977,724.96

SCAP Foreign Trade Office, New York

2. An office to facilitate trade with Japan is being opened at 292 Madison Avenue, New York City. This agency, established by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will be known as the SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office with a SCAP foreign

trade representative in charge. Full sales service will be offered to buyers by this office which will maintain a display room for Japanese merchandise.

Egyptian Cotton for Japan

3. A contract was made in November with the Egyptian Government for the purchase of 5,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to be shipped within the next two months. This cotton will be the first directly supplied Japan from Egypt since hostilities ended. The cotton will be utilized in the production of fine combed yarns and fabrics, tire cord and thread. The Japanese Government will pay for the cotton in the form of shipments of Japanese products, primarily textiles.

Iron Ore from Hainan, China

4. In November the Japanese Board of Trade signed a contract for the purchase of 250,000 tons of iron ore from Hainan, an island off the coast of South China. This is Japan's first postwar purchase of iron ore from any source. The Hainan ore, which is of high quality, will be used to assist in rehabilitating the steel industry of Japan and in meeting export contracts. The first shipment is to be made in February. Delivery is scheduled to be completed during 1948. In the period 1930-1934 Japan imported approximately 2,000,000 tons of iron ore per year. The peak of iron ore imports was reached in 1940 with incoming shipments of over 5,000,000 tons.

FOOD

5. Japan received initial postwar shipments of soybean cake from China and butter from Hongkong during November. Among food exports were canned crab meat, canned bamboo sprouts and dried herring roe shipped to the United States for the first time since the surrender.

FOOD
(metric tons)

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>China</u>		
Beans	2,690	0
Bran, wheat	2,554	0
Cake, soybean	0	695
Miso	378	0
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Beans	666	0
Beans and peas, mixed	18	0
Butter	0	106
Peas	775	0
Sugar	771	0
Vegetable oil	643 <u>a/</u>	1,515
Miscellaneous	1,038 <u>a/</u>	0
<u>Korea</u>		
Apples	294	0
Laver	211	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Philippines</u>		
Copra	11,674 <u>a/</u>	0
<u>United Kingdom b/</u>		
Flour, Indian grain	4	2
Sugar	1	0
Miscellaneous	97 <u>a/</u>	51
<u>United States</u>		
Barley	191,663	0
Beans	32,011	395 <u>a/</u>
Corn	415,934	0
Flour	213,874	26,381 <u>d/</u>
Kilo	87,387	0
Peas	58,973	804
Rations (units)	24,344	0
Rice	2,681	0
Sugar	41,267	1 <u>a/</u>
Wheat	718,402	74,221
Miscellaneous	37,403 <u>a/</u>	2,548 <u>f/</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>		
<u>Belgium</u>		
Crab meat, canned	92 <u>a/</u>	0
<u>Canada</u>		
Oranges, bitter	108	- <u>a/</u>
Tea	39	13
<u>Hongkong</u>		
Cuttlefish, dried	0	19
Mushrooms, dried	107	0
Scallops, ligament of	110	0
Shark fins, dried	12	0
<u>Malaya</u>		
Mushrooms, dried	5	0
<u>Singapore</u>		
Abalone, dried	27	0
Asparagus, canned	62 <u>a/</u>	0
Compy, dried	19	0
Cuttlefish, dried	56	0
Mushrooms, dried	59	0
Oranges, canned	3	0
Peaches, canned	4	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Oranges, canned	748	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States</u>		
Ajinomoto (Monosodium glutamate)	11	0
Crab meat, canned	0	43
Frog legs, frozen	4	0
Mushrooms, dried	7	0
Roe, herring, dried	0	2
Seaweed, dried	0	- <u>g/</u>
Sprouts, bamboo, canned	0	13
Tea	2,407 <u>a/</u>	104

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

c/ Includes 34.6 MT diverted from military stocks.

d/ Includes 44.1 MT diverted from military stocks.

e/ Represents 0.9 MT diverted from military stocks.

f/ Includes 190.9 MT diverted from military stocks.

g/ Less than 0.5 MT.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

6. Shipments of raw cotton were received from America and India during November and ampera mats from Hongkong for wrapping bales of raw silk. Initial export shipments included canvas shoes to Belgium, linen tea sets to Canada and the United States and harpoon line and fishing net twine to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

TEXTILES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Australia</u>			
Wool, greasy	metric ton	1,104	0
<u>China</u>			
Hemp	metric ton	109	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cloth, hessian	metric ton	82	0
Mats, ampera	metric ton	0	110
<u>India</u>			
Cotton, raw	metric ton	323	14,946
<u>Philippines</u>			
Hemp, Davao	metric ton	201	958
<u>Singapore</u>			
Sizing, tapioca	metric ton	314	159
Wool, greasy	metric ton	39	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United Kingdom a/</u>			
Canvas, scrap	metric ton	2	35
Capes	each	1,562	5,650
Jackets	each	2,296	2,390
Jerseys	each	3,572	4,600
Overcoats	each	1,819	220
Skins, sheep	each	2,913 b/	1,933
Socks	pair	23,422	16,000
Tarpaulins	each	22	0
Tents	each	430	2,050
Trousers	pair	2,706	6,100
Miscellaneous	each	7,811	32,180 c/
<u>United States</u>			
Blankets	each	20	0
Blouses	each	21,519	0
Capes	each	319,794	0
Cloth, asbestos, separators	pound	52,737	1,925
Coats	each	118,652	0
Comforters	pound	222,687	0
Cotton, raw	metric ton	59,269 b/	9,293
Coveralls	each	5,747	0
Covers	each	160	0
Dresses	each	108	0
Gloves	pair	6,725	0
Hats	each	2,503	0
Hemp fiber	metric ton	899	0
Jackets	each	223,024	0
Leggings	pair	7,731	0
Neckties	each	19,994	0
Overcoats	each	0	722 d/
Ponchos	each	2,379	0
Sacks, empty	metric ton	5,703	261
Shirts	each	86,804	5,213 e/
Slings, fiber rope	each	2,426	0
Socks	pair	787,720	3,235 e/
Suits	each	19,549	0
Sweaters	each	4,802	0
Tents	each	1	0
Trousers	each	334,352	4,115 e/
Twine, sacking	pound	103,235	5,915
Underwear	each	121,708	10,892 e/
Miscellaneous	each	4,247	2,170 d/
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Aden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	8,237,207	0
<u>Afghanistan</u>			
Yarn, cotton	pound	24,800	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	15,184,790	1,849,800
<u>Arabia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	999,200	4,237,790
<u>Argentina</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,000,600	0
<u>Australia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	11,361,567	0
Silk, raw	pound	280,069 <u>h/</u>	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,200	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	301,000	0
<u>Belgian Congo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	817,479 <u>h/</u>	0
<u>Belgium</u>			
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	7,375	0
Shoes, canvas	pair	0	55,080
<u>British North Borneo</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	391,910	0
<u>Burma</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,000,400	0
Twine	pound	70,800	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	5,000,000	0
<u>Canada</u>			
Tablecloth and napkin sets	each	103,812	0
Tea table sets, linen	each	0	375
<u>Ceylon</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	5,713,691	285,570
Yarn, cotton	pound	1,000,000	0
Miscellaneous manufactured end products	dozen	1,139	0
<u>China</u>			
Fabric, woollen	linear yard	339,305	0
Felt, wool	pound	4,015	0
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,854,000	0
<u>Cyrenaica</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	150,400	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Eritrea</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,250,400	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	195,033	0
<u>French Somaliland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	200,120	0
<u>Gambia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	180,285	0
<u>Gold Coast</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,799,800	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,546,433	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	535,035	36,750
Fabric, silk	linear yard	175,276	0
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	259,546	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	10,200,000	1,000,000
Yarn, rayon	pound	1,130,000	0
<u>India</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	23,573,741	0
<u>Iran</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	126,305	0
<u>Kenya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,358,960	69,560
<u>Korea</u>			
Cotton, raw (American)	metric ton	2,262	0
Fabric, serge	linear yard	113,000	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	67,582	0
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	159,952	0
Felt, wool	pound	2,268	0
Yarn, wool	pound	299,300	0
<u>Malaya</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	9,408,554	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	78,314,884	7,716,254
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	436,410	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	100,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Netherlands East Indies (continued)</u>			
<u>Manufactured products</u>			
Aprons	dozen	649	0
Blankets	dozen	285	0
Bootees	dozen	425	0
Child's sets	dozen	110	0
Facecloths, cotton	dozen	950	0
Handkerchiefs	dozen	18,491	0
Hosiery	dozen	10,526 <u>p/</u>	0
Knickers	dozen	120	0
Mufflers	dozen	3,526 <u>p/</u>	0
Netting, mosquito	piece	348	0
Rompers	dozen	4,718	0
Sheets	dozen	61	0
Shirts	dozen	5,220 <u>p/</u>	0
Tablecloths	dozen	600	0
Tablecloths	set	660	0
Towels	dozen	28,398	0
Undershirts	dozen	511,767	0
Underwear, women's	dozen	592	0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Silk, raw	pound	14,953	0
<u>Nigeria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	3,660,600	0
<u>North Rhodesia</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	1,997,560	0
<u>Nyasaland</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	842,100	0
<u>Philippines</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	4,424,685	0
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	705,397	0
<u>Siam</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	25,057,346 <u>p/</u>	0
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	359,880	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	390,088	0
Fabric, silk	linear yard	183,118	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	15,315,659	3,928,220

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Syria</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	0	299,040
<u>Tanzania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,392,781	0
<u>Tripolitania</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	600,800	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	56,000	0
<u>Turkey</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	45,170,495 ^{b/}	0
Yarn, cotton	pound	6,000,000	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	63,698,518	0
Silk, raw	pound	766,650	0
<u>United States</u>			
Braid, straw	piece	27,550	0
Cashmere, top	pound	7,500	0
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	2,774,376	178,599 ^{a/}
Fabric, rayon	linear yard	0	71,173
Fabric, silk	linear yard	13,403,559	600,410
Hair, Angora rabbit	pound	2,960	0
Hats, harvest	each	201,800	0
<u>Manufactured products</u>			
Cloths, dish	dozen	0	260
Napkins	dozen	0	3,895
Napkins	set	0	120
Netting, minnow	piece	0	150
Tablecloths	dozen	0	4,514
Tablecloth and napkin sets	set	0	5,127
Tea table sets, linen	set	0	4,498
Towels	dozen	0	1,050
Shoes, tabi type	pair	0	2,400
Silk, raw	pound	521,516	100,370
Slippers, rush	pair	4,200	0
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Line, harpoon manila	coil	0	162
Twine, net, fishing	pound	0	64,400
<u>Zanzibar</u>			
Fabric, cotton	linear yard	253,600	0

^{a/} Diverted from military stocks.
^{b/} Revised.
^{c/} Includes anklets, bags, belts, berets, blankets, blouses, braces, caps, covers, gaiters, hats, haversacks, jerkins, packs, pillows, quilts, straps, nets, ponchos and slings.
^{d/} Towels diverted from military stocks.
^{e/} Shipped to Guam.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

7. November export shipments of consumers' goods included shipments of slide rules and dinner sets to Canada, glassware to Hongkong and window glass to Korea. Antimony ware and ceramic-ware were among 13 first postwar shipments to the United States.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Bayonet frogs	each	0	730 a/
Benches, chairs and stools	each	96	0
Bottles	each	146	990 a/
Boxes	each	81	0
Brushes	each	136	0
Jars	each	70	0
Stretchers	each	2,181	510 a/
Tables	each	56	0
<u>United States</u>			
Needles, sewing	each	3,756	216
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Books, slide rule instruc- tion	each	0	2,500
Cases, cigarette	dozen	300	0
Cursors, slide rule	piece	0	350
Dinner sets	set	0	472
Slide rules	piece	0	2,500
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bottles, beer	each	10,000	0
Buttons	great gross	3,921	0
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen pieces	900	0
Clocks, alarm	each	30,700	0
Dinner sets, porcelain	set	500	0
Fans, electric	each	1,300	0
<u>Glassware</u>			
Ashtrays	dozen	324	276
Glasses, liquor	dozen	4,601	2,795
Jugs, water	dozen	303	191
Tumblers	dozen	7,950	555
Water bottles and cups	dozen	105	45
Pencils	gross	44,500	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	39,850	0
Pots, aluminum	each	6,000	0
Tea sets	set	50	0
Tile	dozen pieces	36,165	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Korea</u>			
Blades, paper knife	each	80	0
Bulbs, light	each	240,580	0
Glass, sheet	piece	1,206	0
Glass, window	kilogram	0	62,176
Instruments, musical	set	12	0
Insulators, porcelain	each	58,061	0
Insulator shackles, porcelain	set	4,800	0
Needles, sewing	gross	1,660	0
Recording discs	each	750	0
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	20	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bottles, beer	dozen	415,833	113,333
Bowls, rice, cast iron	set	1,100	0
Chinaware, ironstone	dozen pieces	3,670	0
Clocks	piece	0	1,500
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	500	0
Earthenware	dozen	1,391	0
Glass, window	kilogram	528,476	0
Glassware, tumblers	dozen	58,228	0
Irons, smoothing	dozen	250	0
Jars, glass	dozen	3,016	0
Mirrors	dozen	1,200	0
Pens	each	5,000	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	425,834	0
Tea sets	each	3,372	0
Valves, bicycle tire	each	260,000	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Bags, mail	each	0	13,740
Books	each	219	0
Calculators	each	17	0
Clocks	each	50	0
Glass, sheet	kilogram	13,772	0
Incubators, chicken	set	0	1
Postal supplies	case	51	0
Pots, melting	piece	0	3
Safes	each	80	0
Scales	set	93	0
Typewriters, Japanese	each	2	0
Watches, stop	each	10	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Clocks	each	11,700	0
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	600	0
Fans, electric	set	0	100
Watches	each	1,300	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Buttons	great gross	42	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Canes, whangee	each	2,100	0
<u>United States</u>			
<u>Antimony ware</u>			
Pots	dozen	0	800
Vases	pair	0	1,610
Beads, alabaster	gross	0	1,351
Binoculars	pair	2,285	0
Blinds, bamboo	each	6,965	0
Bulbs, radio panel	each	120,000	0
Cameras	each	244	0
Cards, playing	packs	0	3,500
Cards, playing	double packs	0	600
Ceramicware	dozen	0	197
Ceramicware bowls	pair	0	590
Chopsticks	dozen	0	20,000
Chopsticks	pair	0	18,250
Dinner sets, porcelain	each	13,548	590
Earthenware	piece	274,928	7,944
Earthenware	set	489	0
Fans, Japanese silk paper	each	0	5,000
Flowers, artificial	dozen	20,000	0
Harmonicas	dozen	6,240	0
Knives	each	0	300
Lamps, miniature electric	dozen	457,915 <u>b/</u>	9,167
<u>Leather goods</u>			
Belts	dozen	120	0
Boston bags	each	840	0
Portfolios	each	3,700	0
Suitcases	each	15	0
Mats, chip, florist	each	50,000	0
Mats, table	set	4,320	0
Opera glasses	pair	4,200	0
Ornaments, Christmas	gross	0	10,204
Ornaments, shamrock	gross	2,140	0
Parasols	dozen	2,242	583
Pearls, cultured	strand	13,821	0
Porcelainware	dozen pieces	49,034 <u>b/</u>	2,731
Rosaries, pearl	gross	0	40
Skins	each	179,200	10,854
Slide rules	each	20,000	0
<u>Sockets, brass, for Christ-</u>			
mas lamps	each	950,000	360,000
Squeakers for toys	dozen	10,800	0
Tea sets	each	19,484 <u>b/</u>	566
Toys, celluloid	dozen	2,400	19,024

a/ Diverted from military stocks.
b/ Revised.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

8. Industrial sewing-machine heads were received from the United States during November. Export shipments included freight cars to China, diesel engines, feed grinders and rice-cleaning machines to the Ryukyu Islands and bicycle parts to Singapore.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United Kingdom a/</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	884	565
Blocks and tackle	set	4	0
Tires	each	724	0
<u>United States</u>			
Carriers, wire cutter	each	5,000	0
Cranes, shipyard	each	47	0
Equipment for pest control	metric ton	20 b/	0
<u>Medical supplies</u>			
Equipment, X-ray	each	31	0
Splints, ace asbestos	each	333 b/	0
Splints, basswood	foot	7,890 b/	0
Miscellaneous	piece	1,079,987 b/	0
Mowers, towed type	each	1	0
Pumps, centrifugal	each	1	0
Refrigerators	each	54	0
Scrapers, road	each	65	0
Sewing-machine heads	each	0	5
Tractors	each	69	0
Trailers	each	8,281	0
Transformers	each	407	0
Trucks	each	7,833	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Batteries, storage	each	1,500	0
Bicycles	each	2,600	0
Catalyzers, platinum gauze	kilogram	6	0
<u>Communications equipment</u>			
Parts, radio	piece	926	0
Rectifiers and other transmitting equipment	piece	277	0
Transmitters and receivers	set	459	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	13,248	0
Wire rods, copper	kilogram	304,950	0
Indicators, gas	set	10	0
Lamps, miners' cap	set	1,000	2,000
Looms, automatic	set	384	0
Sewing machines	each	2,000	0
Spare parts, lamps, miners' cap	case	14	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>			
Transportation equipment			
Cars, freight	each	0	32
Lighters	each	1	0
Locomotives, electric	each	10	0
Locomotives, steam, with tender	each	7	2
Turbine parts	set	3	0
Winches, steam	each	63	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Blocks, chain	set	6	0
Engines, diesel	set	26	0
Engines, gasoline	set	25	0
Tubes, vacuum	each	86	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bicycles	each	600	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Communications equipment			
Accessories, mixing con- sole and amplifier	piece	139	0
Accessories, trans- mitter	piece	74	0
Accessories, trans- mitter and mixing console	piece	150	0
Amplifiers, line	set	8	0
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Copper bars	kilogram	3,200	0
Crystals for trans- mitters	piece	2	0
Meters	each	7	0
Oscillators	set	3	0
Oscillographs	set	4	0
Receivers, radio	each	23,800	0
Switchboard parts	piece	23,822	0
Telephone parts	each	22,060	0
Telephones, dispatchers'	set	6	0
Teleprinter parts	each	225	0
Transformers	piece	152	0
Transmitters	set	60	0
Transmitter parts, spare	piece	541	0
Tubes, radio and vacuum	each	6,163	0
Voltsmeters, valve	piece	3	0
Wire, copper	coil	944	0
Wire, other	kilogram	250	0
Miscellaneous	piece	536,956 b/	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Korea</u> (continued)			
Medical equipment			
Cable, X-ray	meter	100	0
Dental supplies	piece	1,835	0
Film, X-ray	dozen sheets	2,500	0
Film, X-ray	roll	1,000	0
Needles, injection	each	4,200	0
Roentgen apparatus	piece	327	0
Tubes, diathermy	each	50	0
Textile machinery and equipment			
Aprons, leather	square foot	27,315	0
Belting, leather	yard	121,977	0
Burnishings	coil	200	0
Cloth, clearer, sizing, wool flannel	yard	8,000	0
Clothing cards	each	300	0
Coverings, leather	square foot	13,658	0
Fillets, emery	roll	15	0
Latch needles	gross	15,705	0
Loom parts	each	3,242,980 b/	0
Pins, card and hackle	each	5,950,000	0
Rotating hooks	set	2,000	0
Sewing-machine parts	each	5,280	0
Spindles	each	36,000	8
Stripping, clothing card	coil	100 b/	0
Travelers, G-type	kilogram	635	0
Travelers, V-belt type	each	10,552 b/	0
Wire, carbon steel	kilogram	614	0
Wire, cylinder	coil	8 b/	0
Wire, garnet	pound	2,000	0
Miscellaneous	piece	2,016,100 b/	0
Transportation equipment			
Automobile parts	piece	11,978	0
Automobile parts	set	109 b/	0
Bicycle rear cars	each	400	0
Bicycle rims	pair	3,450	0
Lamps, headlight	set	2,060	0
Locomotives	each	8	0
Locomotives, gasoline, spare parts			
Radiators	each	3	0
Spares, engine gasoline	package	1	0
Transmission	set	1	0
Wheels and axles	pair	2	0
Pipe, bicycle	kilogram	27,934	0
Streetcar repair parts	piece	8,000	0
Tires, automobile	each	5,700	0
Tubes, automobile	each	5,700	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Other machinery and equipment			
Boiler tubes	kilogram	241,457	0
Burner tips, oxygen	each	5	0
Caps, blasting	piece	50,000	0
Detonators, electric	piece	302,500	0
Dusters	each	1,500	0
Engines, gasline	each	3	0
Fuses, safety	kilometer	550	0
Gauges, pressure	each	100	0
Insulators, rail	set	19,334	0
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Machines, glass forming	each	4	0
Pipe, copper	meter	2	0
Pumps	each	63	0
Roller bearings	each	380 b/	0
Rollers, rice hulling	each	6,710	0
Sprayers, insect	each	250	0
Turbine generator parts	each	112	0
Valves, diesel engine	set	1	0
Wire cloths, paper mill	each	71	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Bicycles	each	3,200	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Apparatus, weather	set	1	0
Belting	kilogram	1,764	0
Belting	foot	110	0
Bicycles	each	500	0
Cultivators, rice	each	21,000	0
Dusters, insecticide, hand	each	216	0
Engines, diesel	set	300	35
Engines, semidiesel	set	12	0
Grinders, feed	set	0	20
Hoes	each	20,100	0
Knives, sickle	each	20,000	0
Lecings, belt, diesel	dozen	30	0
Machines, rice cleaning	each	44	120
Machines, rice hulling	each	0	40
Plants, lime grinding	set	0	1
Presses, printing	each	1	0
Pumps, vacuum	each	2	0
Sprayers, insecticide, knapsack	each	248	0
Threshing machines	each	2,625	0
Trucks	each	1	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Chains, bicycle	each	0	13,700
Hubs, bicycle	each	0	1,000
Pedals, bicycle	pair	0	16,500

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Looms, automatic	each	192	0
a/ Imports from surplus stocks.			
b/ Revised.			

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

9. An initial postwar shipment of soap was received from Hongkong during November. First postwar shipments were made to the Netherlands East Indies of lithopone pigment and zinc oxide.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>China</u>			
Carbon black	kilogram	182	0
Borris root	kilogram	40,502	0
Oil, wood	kilogram	794,429	0
Salt	metric ton	196,529	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Bark, wattle	metric ton	0	45
Cutch	metric ton	7	0
Dyes	metric ton	0	7
Salt	metric ton	955	0
Shellac	metric ton	17	38
Scap	metric ton	0	473
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Copal, gum	metric ton	48	0
Iles iles	metric ton	116	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Bark, mangrove	metric ton	64	0
Cutch	metric ton	106 a/	51
Gambier, black	metric ton	351	107
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Matches	box	181,811	0
Salt	metric ton	437,200 a/	52,231 b/
<u>United States</u>			
Ammonium nitrate	metric ton	178,987	18,259
Benzol	metric ton	2,082	0
Calcium arsenate	metric ton	303	0
Carbon black	metric ton	251 a/	0
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	42	0
Drugs and medicines	metric ton	694	12
Dyes	metric ton	27	1
Ether	metric ton	20	0
Glue, casein	metric ton	592	0
Gum, resin	metric ton	180	0

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Pest control supplies			
Insecticide, liquid	gallon	239,425 g/	0
Insecticide, powder	metric ton	485 g/	0
Larvicide	metric ton	722 g/	0
Potash	metric ton	62,181	0
Rongalite	metric ton	5	0
Salt	metric ton	9,165	18 g/
Soap	pound	1,192	0
Sodium bicarbonate	metric ton	11	0
Sodium hydrosulfite	metric ton	166	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	2,685	0
Waterproofing liquid	metric ton	5	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Burma</u>			
Dyestuffs	metric ton	6	0
<u>China</u>			
Dyestuffs	metric ton	432	0
Dynamite	metric ton	2	0
Pigments	metric ton	232	35
Sulfur	metric ton	1,993	0
<u>French Indo-China</u>			
Matches, safety	case	1,500 g/	0
<u>Greece</u>			
Vaccins	ampoule	100	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	40,000	0
Citric acid	kilogram	2,500	0
Dyestuffs	kilogram	936	0
Hair dyes	dozen bottles	2,500	0
Manganese dioxide	kilogram	125,000	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	131,936	0
Zinc oxide	metric ton	30	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	750	0
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonia	metric ton	5	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	300	0
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	150	0
Ammonium sulfate	kilogram	2,050	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>			
Argon gas	cubic meter	6	0
Citric acid	kilogram	1,000	0
Coal-tar pitch	metric ton	993	0
Dyestuffs	metric ton	5	0
Dynamite	metric ton	50	0
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	14	0
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	20	0
Matches, safety	case	450	0
Naphthalene	metric ton	6	0
Oil, drier	kilogram	1,300	0
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	2,560	0
Peptone	kilogram	206	0
Phenol	kilogram	200	0
Powder, developing	gross package	70,224	0
Salt	metric ton	3,300	0
Sodium thiosulfate	kilogram	250	0
Sulfuric acid	gallon	3,000	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	76,723 g/	6,692
Toluol	kilogram	1,020	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Pigment, lithopone	metric ton	0	10
Zinc oxide	metric ton	0	70
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	2,850	454
Drugs	case	0	2
Insecticide	pound	25,000	0
Larvicide	pound	25,000	0
Oil, chaulmoogra	kilogram	50	0
Superphosphate	metric ton	6,862	864
Vaccine	vial	120	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ginseng	pound	5,290	0
Matches, safety	match ton	500	0
Menthol crystal	pound	1,500	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Camphor slab	kilogram	1,000	0
Menthol crystal	pound	2,160	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	200,000	0
<u>United States</u>			
Agar-agar	pound	167,500	0
Camphor oil	pound	45,000	0
Camphor powder	kilogram	8,000	0
Camphor tablets	kilogram	7,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States</u> (continued)			
Oil, fish liver	kilogram	98,545	0
Saffrole	pound	22,500	0
Wax, vegetable	pound	267,900	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes salt from Egypt, Eritrea and Turks Island, West Indies.

c/ Diverted from military stocks.

METALS AND MINERALS

10. Import trade with Korea during November consisted of first postwar shipments of kaolin and zinc concentrate and additional shipments of graphite and lead. Pig iron was received from Singapore and graphite from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the first time.

METALS AND MINERALS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January-</u> <u>31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Canada</u>			
Mica	metric ton	18	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Clay	metric ton	6,408	763
<u>Korea</u>			
Copper, electrolytic	metric ton	194	0
Graphite, amorphous	metric ton	4,763	1,167
Graphite, crystalline	metric ton	1,849	69
Iron, pig	metric ton	7,569	0
Kaolin	metric ton	0	96
Lead, concentrate	metric ton	291	220
Magnesia clinker	metric ton	5,105	0
Mica	metric ton	31	0
Talc	metric ton	754	0
Tungsten, concentrate	metric ton	5	0
Zinc, concentrate	metric ton	0	152
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Phosphate rock	metric ton	7,250	0
<u>Singapore</u>			
Ilmenite ore	metric ton	1,463	0
Iron, pig	metric ton	0	183
<u>United States</u>			
Aluminum, scrap a/	metric ton	33 b/	18
Cobalt oxide	metric ton	10	0
Iron, scrap a/	metric ton	104 b/	25
Oil, finishing	metric ton	534	222

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
<u>Petroleum products g/</u>			
Gasoline, 62 octane	barrel	50,025	-
Gasoline, 80 octane	gallon	290	-
Grease	metric ton	68	-
Indralatum	pound	3,200	-
Kerosene	barrel	61,960	-
Oil, fuel	barrel	1,873,614	-
Oil, lubricating	gallon	7,659,006	-
Waste, grease	pound	700	-
Waste, oil	barrel	3,710	-
Wax, paraffin	metric ton	23	-
Phosphate rock (Angaur I.)	metric ton	141,000	3,125
Phosphate rock (U. S.)	metric ton	881,289	16,970
Rasorite	metric ton	3,604 <u>b/</u>	0
Strontium nitrate	metric ton	12	0
Talc	metric ton	1,090	539
Vanadium ore	metric ton	21	0
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Coal	metric ton	8,333	0
Graphite	metric ton	0	4,102
Semicoke	metric ton	4,383 <u>b/</u>	10,347
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>China</u>			
Clay	metric ton	8	0
Coal	metric ton	176	0
<u>France</u>			
Antimony	metric ton	240	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Cement	metric ton	1,000	0
Coal	metric ton	87,809	9,521
<u>Korea</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	744	0
Coal	metric ton	559,927	55,339
Iron	kilogram	5	0
Mercury	kilogram	2,313	0
Oil, telebene	kilogram	240	0
<u>Petroleum products</u>			
Grease	kilogram	90	0
Oil	kilogram	6,080	0
Oil	liter	560	0
Phosphor bronze	kilogram	144	0
Steel, strip	roll	30	0
Zeolite	kilogram	7,500	0
Zinc	kilogram	3	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Singapore</u>			
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	5	0
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Coal, bunker	metric ton	7,231	0
<u>United States</u>			
Cobalt metal	metric ton	60	0
Copper	metric ton	200	0
Lead	metric ton	5,001	0
Mercury	metric ton	100	0
Zinc slab	metric ton	11,600	0

a/ Released from military stocks.

b/ Revised.

c/ Receipts through 31 August.

WOOD AND PAPER

11. Sulfite pulp, raw material vital to Japanese industries, was imported in November for the first time since the surrender from Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Export of cigarette and simili paper, telephone poles and railway sleepers constituted the export trade with China during November.

WOOD AND PAPER

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Sweden</u>			
Pulp, sulfite	metric ton	0	997
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, scrap	pound	200	0
<u>United States</u>			
Lumber, scrap	metric ton	151 <u>a/</u>	93 <u>b/</u>
Paper, barrier, waterproof	metric ton	1,834	- <u>c/</u>
Paper, wrapping	metric ton	145	- <u>c/</u>
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>			
Paper, kraft	metric ton	0	1,544
Pulp, sulfite	metric ton	0	2,396

EXPORTS

China

Paper, cigarette	metric ton	256	4
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	2,883	0
Paper, simili	ream	0	837

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>			
Poles, telephons	each	5,255	12,108
Sleepers, railway	each	346,370	1,000
Timber, mining	cubic foot	6,554,993	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	41	0
Paper, photographic	gross	300	0
Wood shavings for match boxes	set	12,000,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Bamboo	bundle	673,534	0
Bamboo	piece	129,875	0
Cardboard	sheet	50,000	0
Cartons, cigarette	box	4,600,000	0
Firewood	metric ton	2,473	0
Lumber	piece	5,013	0
<u>Paper</u>			
Banknote	ream	23,761	0
Cigarette	metric ton	34	0
Flooring	sheet	735,000	0
Newsprint	metric ton	163	0
Postage stamp	sheet	776,000	0
Printing	ream	500	0
Stencil	sheet	10,000	0
Poles, telephone	each	72,749	5,360
Sleepers, railway	each	284,768 <u>a/</u>	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Paper, cigarette	metric ton	107	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Paper, blueprint	pound	90	0
Paper, copying	ream	56	0
Stationery	piece	652	0
<u>Sweden</u>			
Paper, Tengujo	ream	0	3,000
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Paper, Tengujo	ream	5,500	0
<u>United States</u>			
Bamboo poles	each	196,215	0
Bamboo rakes	each	246,700	0
Bamboo stakes	piece	0	1,000,000
Bamboo table sets	set	250	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Baskets, picnic, willow	nest of 3	576	0
Confetti	tube	50,000	0
Paper, copying	roll	1,650	0
Paper, Tengujo	ream	27,950	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks

c/ Less than 0.5 metric ton.

MISCELLANEOUS

12. Magazines printed in Japanese were sent to the United States in November for the first time since the surrender.

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>Guam</u>			
Shells	metric ton	85	0
<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>			
Rubber, crude	metric ton	2,132 a/	1,267
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Seedlings, sugar cane	metric ton	45	0
Shells	metric ton	39	100
<u>Singapore</u>			
Latex	metric ton	207	52
Rubber, crude	metric ton	9,466	1,827
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Boots and shoes b/	pair	22,967	8,600
Cans, 5 gallon	each	10,265	0
Cigarettes	each	2,467,520	0
Drums, fuel	each	8,601	0
Offal, sheep	metric ton	12	7 b/
<u>United States</u>			
<u>Agricultural supplies</u>			
Dairy feed	metric ton	5	0
Hay	metric ton	8	0
Livestock, bulls	each	25	0
Seed potatoes	metric ton	996	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	1,446 a/	0
Cabinets, field range	each	8	0
Cans, 5 gallon	each	736	0
Cans, scrap	each	0	19,413 b/
Caskets, metal	each	28	0
Chests, mess officers	each	64	0
Cigarettes	carton	227,585	860,973
Cigars	each	1,472,277	25,000

<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>			
Decks	each	1,688	0
Drums, fuel	each	4,000	0
Dubbin, 4-ounce cans	can	129,000	0
Floats, lifesaving	each	486	0
Life preservers	each	13,172	0
Liners, helmet	each	4,500	0
Mattresses	each	5,080	0
Pillows	each	2,686	0
Rafts, lifesaving	each	77	0
Rubber, scrap	metric ton	23	0
Sandbags	metric ton	209	0
Shoes and boots <u>b/</u>	pair	53,526 <u>a/</u>	100,717
Tanks, 750 gallon	each	4	0
Tent walls	each	500	0
Tires, scrap	metric ton	720	104 <u>b/</u>
Tires and tubes, scrap	each	825	0
Tobacco	dozen packages	168,629	263,948
Tubes, scrap	metric ton	119	28 <u>b/</u>
Miscellaneous scrap	metric ton	1,120 <u>a/</u>	0
<u>EXPORTS</u>			
<u>Canada</u>			
Leaf, metal	sheet	175,000	0
Seeds, yew	pound	150	0
<u>China</u>			
Seeds, flax	kilogram	3,900	0
<u>Egypt</u>			
Tobacco, leaf	metric ton	20	0
<u>Hongkong</u>			
Sponges, loofah	piece	10,000	0
<u>Korea</u>			
Horses, riding	head	50	0
Ink, printing	kilogram	14,250	0
Oil, printing	kilogram	6,080	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	71	0
<u>Ryukyu Islands</u>			
Chicks, baby	each	20,000	0
Greenhouses	set	2	0
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	0	24
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Seeds, larch	pound	1,000	0

<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1 January- 31 October</u>	<u>November</u>
<u>United States</u>			
Bulbs	piece	0	97,290
Hat bodies	dozen	2	1,000
Leaf, metal	sheet	650,000	0
Magazines	each	0	15,990
Seed oysters, broken	metric ton	1,355	0
Seed oysters, unbroken	metric ton	1,425	0
Seeds, vegetable	pound	0	4,180
Seeds, yew	pound	325	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Diverted from military stocks.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION

1. Five public corporations (kodan), organized to control distribution of staple foods, groceries, fats and oils, feed and fodder, and liquor, were established by law on 9 December.

The staple-food legislation was passed in the form of an amendment to the Foodstuffs Control Act, previously in effect.

Designed to eliminate black-marketing and attendant short supply, the new organizations handle distribution at both wholesale and retail levels, purchasing the entire output of manufacturers and distributing supply upon presentation of proper rationing evidence.

The Staple Food Kodan, Grocery Kodan and Fats and Oils Kodan fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Liquor Kodan is under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, and the Feed and Fodder Kodan is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

FOOD

Staple Food

2. Staple food stocks totaled 96.8 days' supply on 1 December as compared to 41.4 days' supply on 1 November. See the chart on the following page.

3. Government purchases of 1947 staple crops to 10 December equaled 54 percent of the quota in terms of brown rice equivalents compared with collection of 45.4 percent of the quota by the same date last year.

4. By 31 December 3,126,451 metric tons of rice and rice equivalents were collected. Sweet potato collections totaled 1,807,020 metric tons while white potato collections amounted to 966,276 metric tons, 108.1 percent of the quota. Note the charts on pages 259 and 260.

Imported Foods

5. Four releases of imported foods were authorized during the month:

- (1) 96,016 metric tons of cereals and pulses in substitution for the storage of an equivalent amount of indigenous rice, thus providing a supply in anticipation of next summer's rice shortage period.