

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
<u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings	7,762	315,019	11,686	479,925	19,448	794,944
Combined dwellings and shops	4,958	200,717	969	42,598	5,927	243,315
Nonresidential buildings	<u>3,181</u>	<u>338,617</u>	<u>4,689</u>	<u>220,428</u>	<u>7,870</u>	<u>559,045</u>
Total	15,901	854,353	17,344	742,951	33,245	1,597,304

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

20. Shipyards completed repairs on 473 vessels totaling 989,325 gross tons from 10 October to 10 November. From 20 October to 20 November four steel cargo vessels totaling 4,150 gross tons were launched and five steel cargo vessels totaling 4,266 gross tons were completed. During the same period 14 steel fishing vessels totaling 1,438 gross tons were launched, 27 steel fishing vessels totaling 3,805 gross tons were completed, three wooden ships totaling 420 gross tons were launched and five wooden ships totaling 1,050 gross tons were completed.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

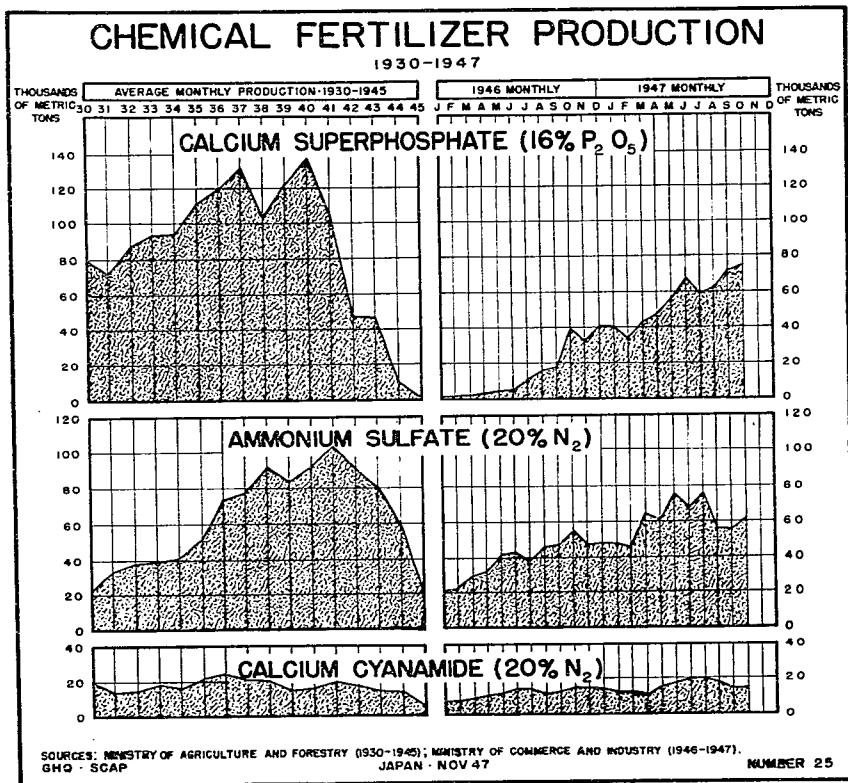
21. Chemical production in October remained at approximately the September level with an index of basic heavy chemicals at 44 percent of the requirements for a balanced minimum economy. Increased supplies of power, coal and vegetable oils were made available temporarily to the industry in October, but short supply of these items as well as of salt and pyrite remained among the principal factors limiting production. See the charts on pages 86 and 87.

Fertilizers

22. Production of calcium superphosphate totaled 74,583 metric tons in October, four percent above September, due to improved availability of sulfuric acid. Although sufficient acid is now available to permit higher output, production is being held at the prevailing level to allow stocks of acid and pyrites to accumulate to meet spring production goals for ammonium sulfate.

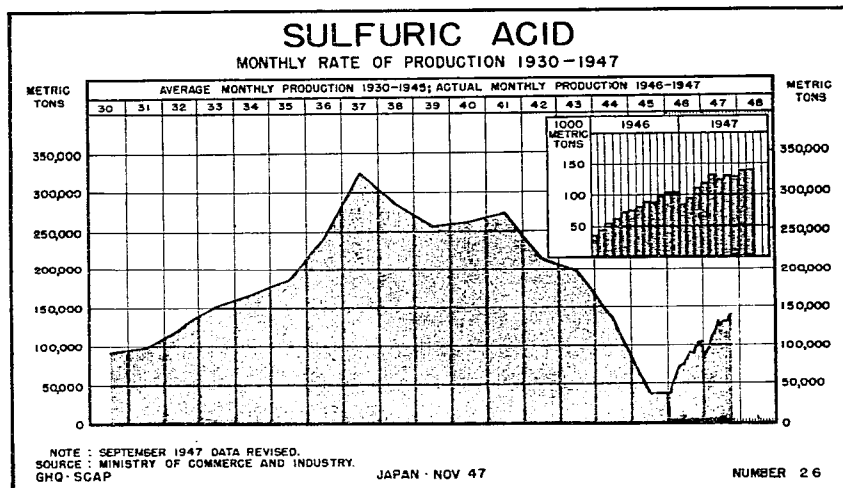
23. Ammonium sulfate production in October totaled 61,771 metric tons, 11 percent higher than September. Although the supply of electric power improved slightly over September it continued to be the major factor limiting the industry's output.

24. Calcium cyanamide production in October remained at approximately the September level with output of 18,381 metric tons (equivalent to 14,705 tons of 20-percent-nitrogen content). Carbide production for October was just sufficient to provide for cyanamide production. Consumption and sales reduced carbide stocks to 13,357 metric tons.



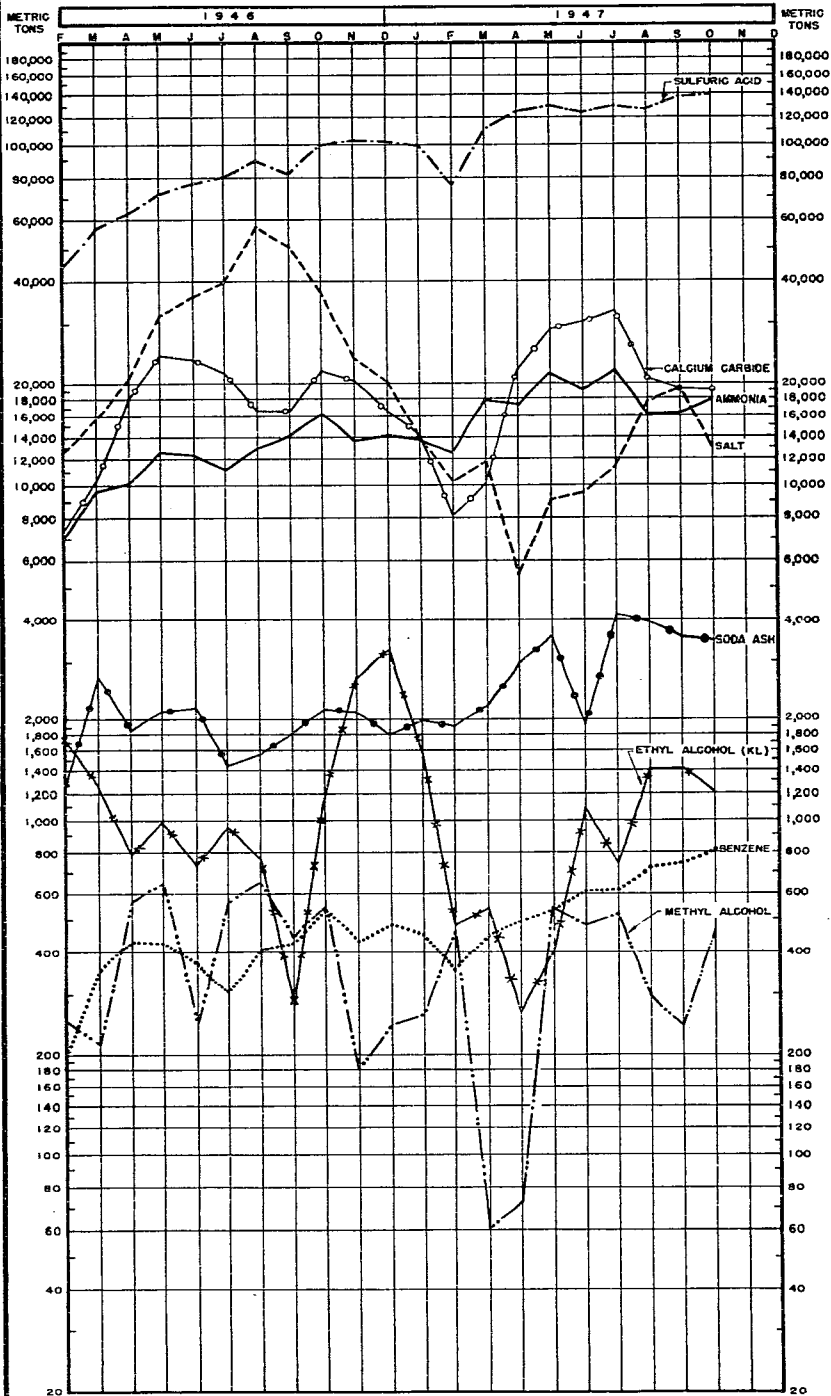
Sulfuric Acid

25. Sulfuric acid production increased from a revised total of 137,677 metric tons in September to 138,107 tons in October.



PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

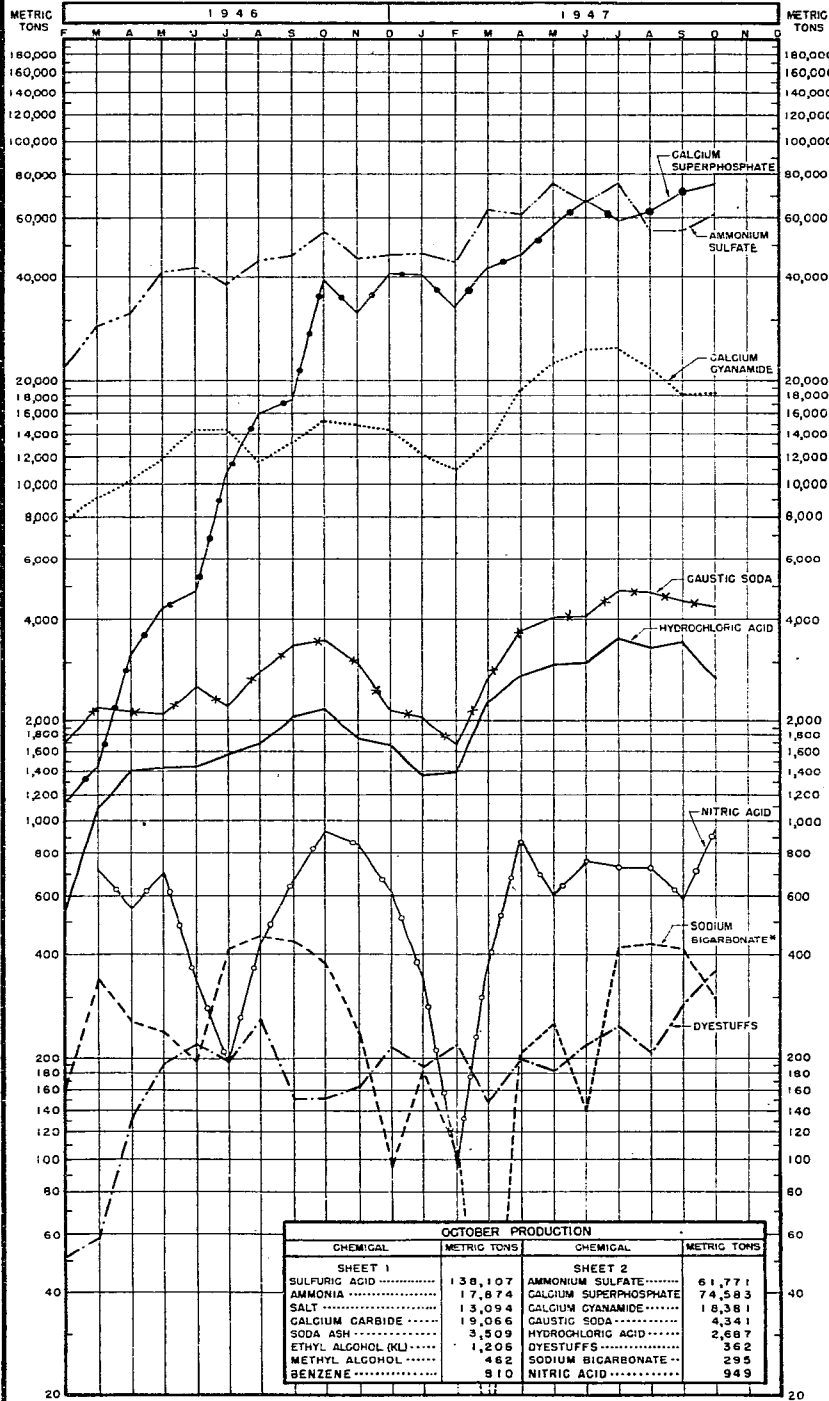
SINCE FEBRUARY 1946



NOTE: SEP 47 DATA REVISED FOR SULFURIC ACID, AMMONIA AND ETHYL ALCOHOL. MAR, APR, JUN, JUL AND SEP 47 DATA REVISED FOR SALT. OCT 47 DATA FOR SALT PRELIMINARY.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · NOV 47 NUMBER 27A

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946

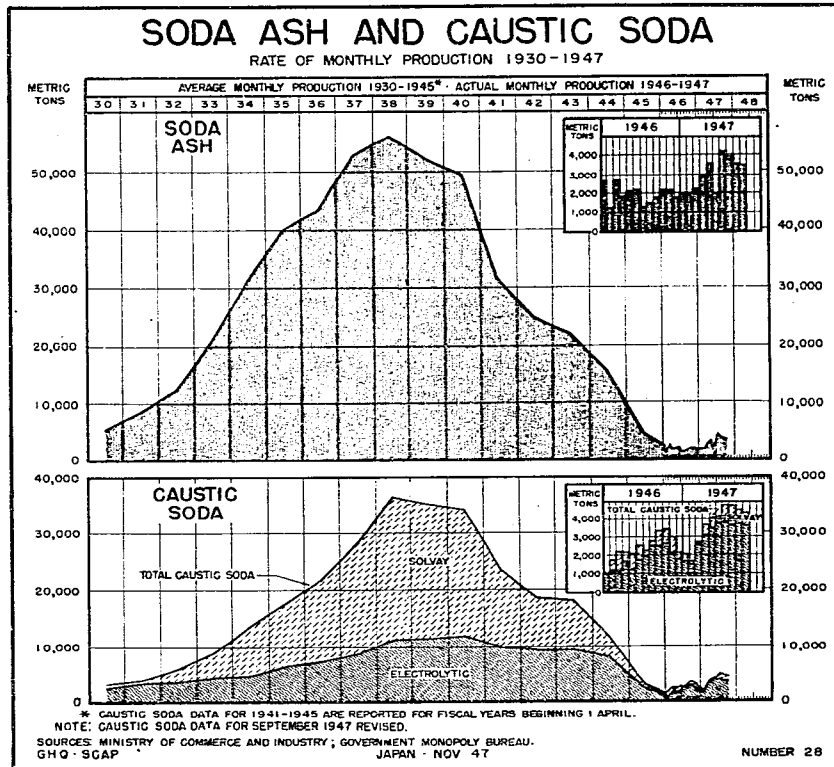


OCTOBER PRODUCTION			
CHEMICAL	METRIC TONS	CHEMICAL	METRIC TONS
SHEET 1		SHEET 2	
SULFURIC ACID	138,107	AMMONIUM SULFATE	61,771
AMMONIA	17,874	CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE	74,583
SALT	13,094	CALCIUM CYANAMIDE	18,381
CALCIUM CARBIDE	19,066	CAUSTIC SODA	4,341
SODA ASH	3,509	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	2,687
ETHYL ALCOHOL (KJ)	1,206	DYESTUFFS	362
METHYL ALCOHOL	482	SODIUM BICARBONATE	295
BENZENE	810	NITRIC ACID	949

* MARCH 1947 SODIUM BICARBONATE PRODUCTION = 0.
 NOTE: SEP 47 DATA FOR CAUSTIC SODA, DYESTUFFS, SODIUM BICARBONATE AND NITRIC ACID REVISED.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47

Soda Industries

26. Of the 4,341-metric-ton output of caustic soda in October, 3,617 tons were produced by the electrolytic process and 724 tons by the solvay process. Production of soda ash totaled 3,509 metric tons, 67 tons less than September output. Stocks of salt at the soda industry plants are now almost exhausted.



Salt

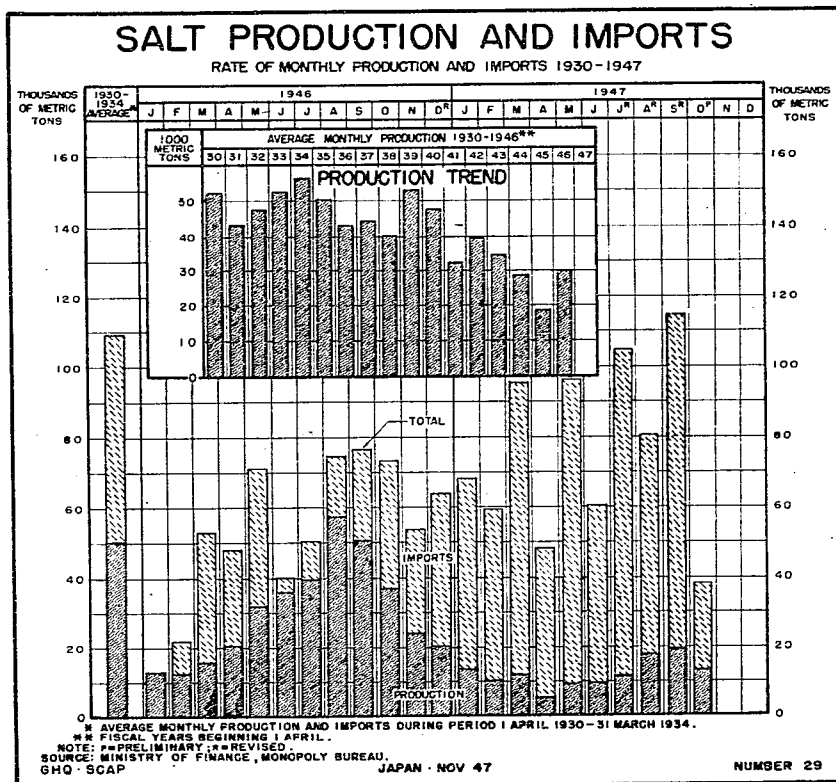
27. The salt shortage became critical in October largely as a result of greatly decreased imports and a seasonal increase in requirements for salt as a food. Little salt was available for industry and coal allocations were reduced proportionately. Domestic salt production dropped from revised September output of 19,350 metric tons to 13,094 tons in October; salt imports fell sharply to 25,178 metric tons in October from a revised September total of 95,116 metric tons. See the chart at top of the facing page.

Coal-tar Products

28. Crude benzene production rose from 733 metric tons in September to 810 tons in October with a yield of 420 metric tons of pure benzene.

Paint and Oil

29. Paint production in October increased 48 percent above revised September output to 1,012 metric tons as a result of the utilization of previously imported tung oil.



30. Output of glycerine dropped sharply in October to 36 metric tons, 85 tons less than September, as the industry was hampered by a shortage of coal for refining.

Dyes and Intermediates

31. Dye production reached a yearly high in October with output of 362 metric tons. Direct dyes accounted for 108 metric tons or 30 percent of total production, and sulfur dye output was 119 tons or 33 percent of the total produced. Dye stocks increased from 502 metric tons in September to 665 tons in October.

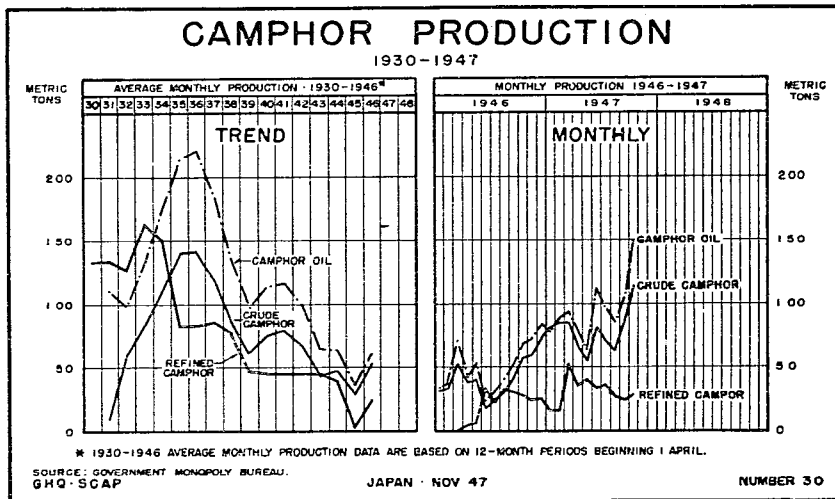
32. Output of intermediates increased from 546 metric tons in September to 560 tons in October due mainly to increased output of phthalic anhydride and nitrobenzens. Stocks of intermediates decreased from 749 in September to 726 metric tons in October.

Fermentation

33. Ethyl alcohol production dropped to 1,208 kilograms in October, 15 percent less than the revised September output, as a result of limited coal allocations.

Camphor

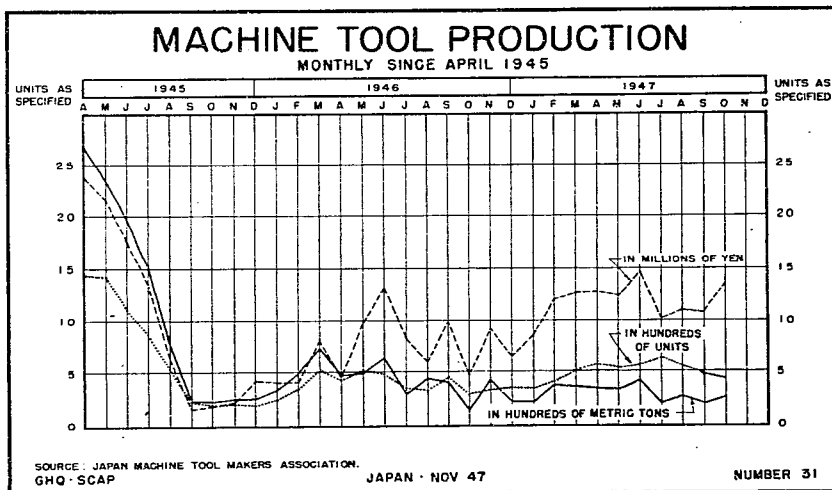
34. Production of camphor and camphor derivatives registered gains in October with output of refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil up 17, 28 and 43 percent respectively above September.



MACHINERY

Machine Tools

35. Output of machine tools in October by 53 reporting plants remained at September's low level. Unit output totaled 435 or 36 less than in October.



Small Tools

36. The small tools industry consumed 263 metric tons of steel during October compared with the revised September total of 215 tons. This year the rate of production of small tools, measured in terms of steel input, has exceeded the 1940-41 rate.

SMALL TOOLS PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Straight-shank drill	486,376	544,127
Taps and dies	208,422	203,895
Taper-shank drills	25,735	26,359
Milling cutters	17,091	21,502

SOURCE: Japan Small Tool Association.

Industrial Machinery

37. The value of production and repair of all categories of industrial machinery in October totaled ¥ 560,032,000 and grossed 16,525 metric tons, an increase of three percent in value but a decrease of one percent in weight compared with September.

Over-all production by weight was proportioned 75 percent for new units, 23.5 percent for parts and 1.5 percent for repairs, as illustrated in the charts on the following page.

The largest gains in industrial machinery production in value were made in the printing and bookbinding, woodworking, and iron and steel equipment categories.

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

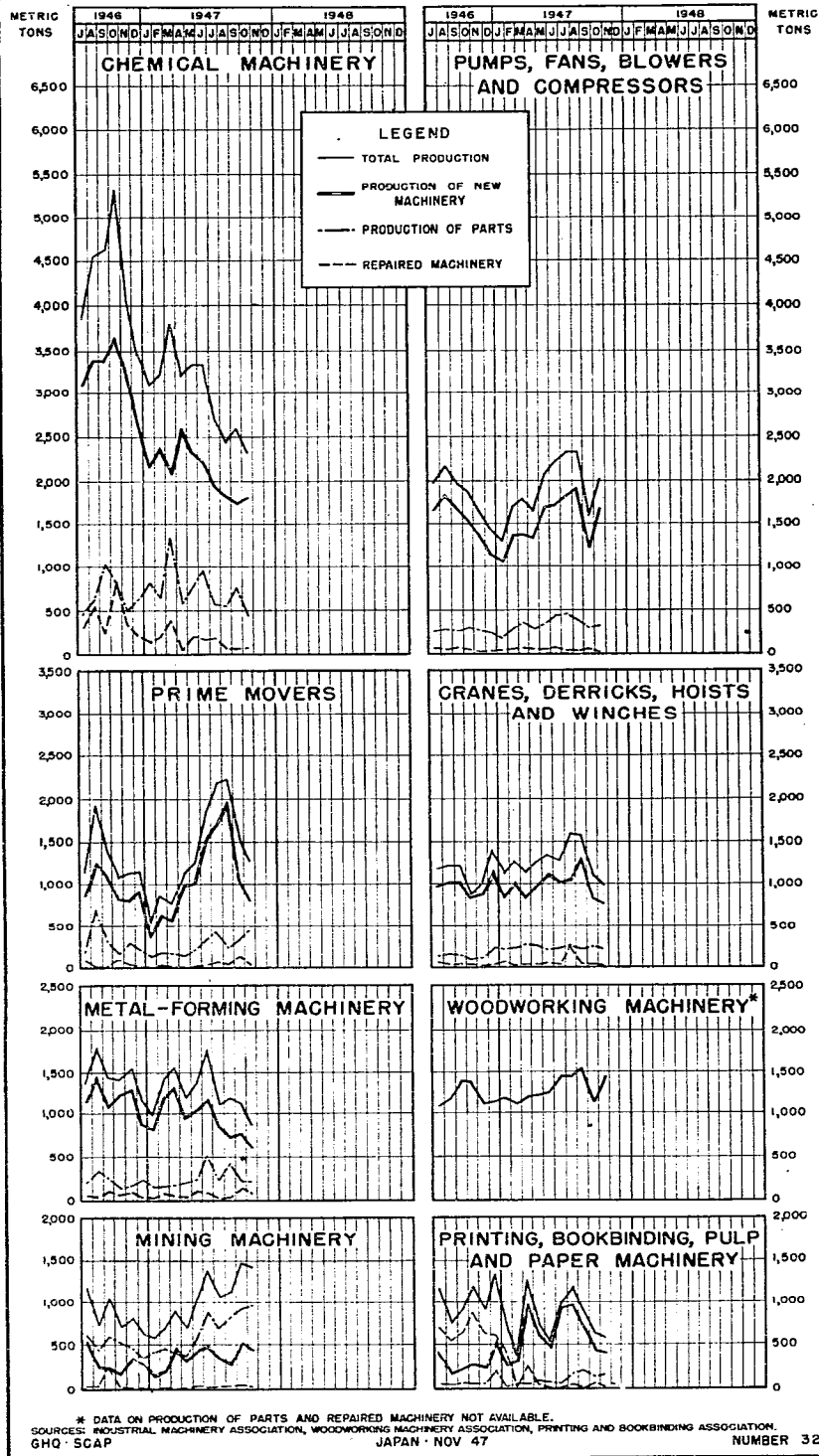
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Chemical	82,717	89,718
Woodworking	48,724	66,625
Pumps	53,928	56,774
Mining	37,756	44,008
Prime movers	39,697	39,717
Fans and blowers	42,284	36,450
Cranes and hoists	40,174	34,565
Printing and bookbinding	19,061	32,182
Iron and steel manufacturing	26,251	31,909
Metal forming	30,862	26,446
Conveyors	27,505	20,778
Power transmission	17,227	17,717
Crushers	15,761	12,391
Food products	12,586	10,707
Rubber	10,907	9,834
Foundry equipment	6,841	7,244
Pulp and paper	5,264	4,873
Miscellaneous	<u>28,645</u>	<u>18,094</u>
Total	546,190	560,032

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

38. Raw materials, fuel and electric power used by the 18 categories of reporting factories are shown below.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · BY WEIGHT · MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
(metric tons)

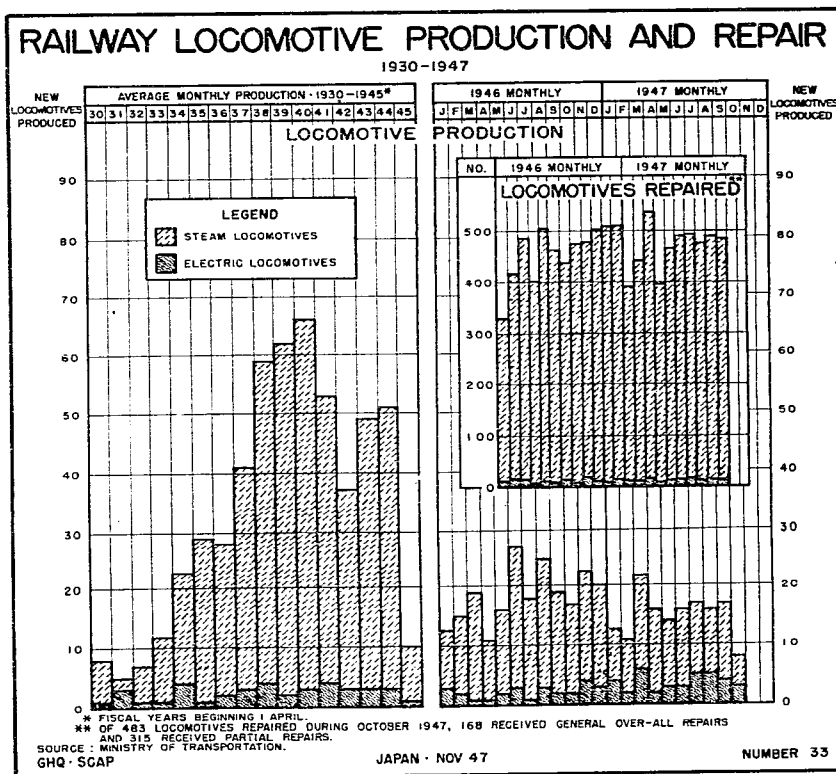
	September a/	October
Steel	9,751	8,809
Iron	10,718	11,002
Coke	8,761	9,054
Ccal	8,464	7,987
Power b/	11,680	16,276

a/ Revised.
b/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

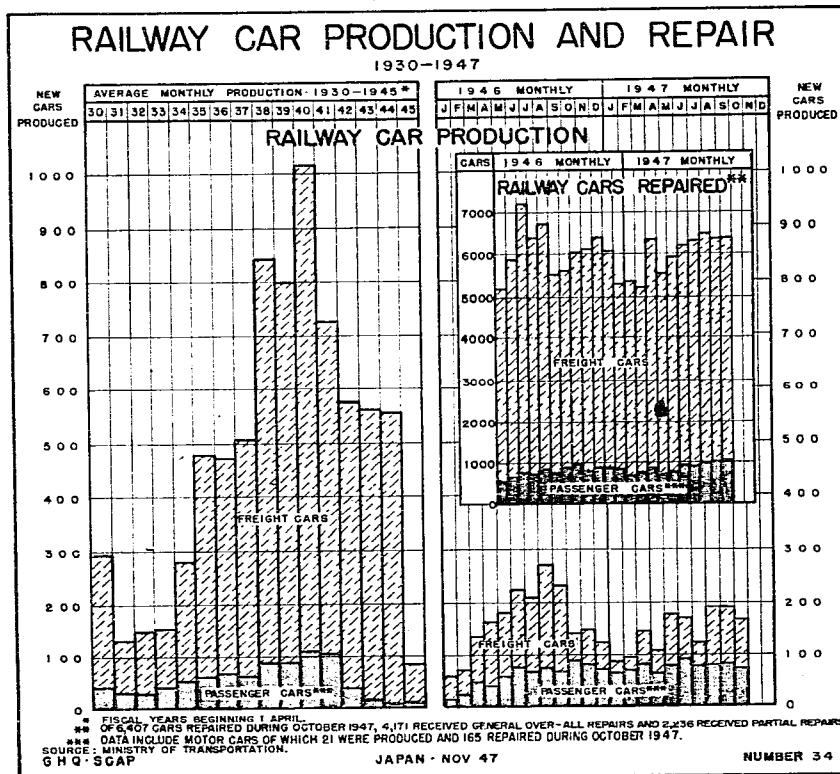
RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

39. Production of new steam and electric locomotives decreased in October eight and one respectively below September output. General and partial repairs to both types of locomotives decreased six units in October.



New passenger car output totaled 73 in October compared with 82 in September, while output of freight cars totaled 95 compared with 110 the preceding month. General and partial repairs

to passenger cars increased 52 units above September to 1,063 in October while freight car repairs decreased 39 units in October to 5,344.



TEXTILE MACHINERY

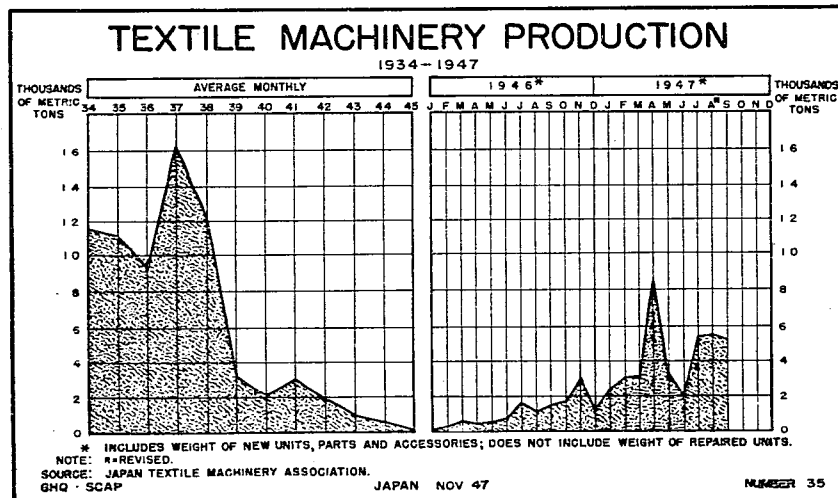
40. Textile machinery produced in September weighed 5,203 metric tons, excluding weight of repairs. There was a shift in emphasis from repairs to parts production.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	August a/	September
New units	179,983	198,962
Parts	69,473	115,051
Repairs	104,772	73,549
Total	354,228	387,562

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



41. Value of new production, parts and repairs of cotton machinery was ¥ 297,201,000 in September. Production aggregated 3,870 metric tons compared with revised August output of 3,822 metric tons valued at ¥ 227,761,000. Emphasis was placed on new production both months.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September</u>
New	110,313	142,126
Parts	58,108	107,079
Repairs	<u>59,340</u>	<u>47,996</u>
Total	227,761	297,201

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Production, parts and repairs of silk machinery decreased in value in September. Weights of production, parts and repairs dropped sharply from a revised August total of 1,157 metric tons to 755 tons in September.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September</u>
New	41,088	31,360
Parts	7,203	2,294
Repairs	<u>19,085</u>	<u>8,051</u>
Total	67,376	41,715

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

43. Value of new production, parts and repairs of wool and worsted machinery decreased about 19 percent from the revised August total although weight of production increased from a revised August total of 437 metric tons to 471 tons in September.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September</u>
New	26,073	23,792
Parts	2,012	4,079
Repairs	<u>22,777</u>	<u>13,552</u>
Total	50,862	41,423

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

44. Production, parts and repairs of finishing and dyeing machinery aggregated 43 metric tons in September compared with a revised August total of 61 metric tons.

FINISHING AND DYEING MACHINERY
(thousands of yen)

	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September</u>
New	1,640	1,011
Parts	1,175	919
Repairs	<u>2,338</u>	<u>2,667</u>
Total	5,153	4,597

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Tobacco Products.	6
Pulp and Paper Products	7
Glass and Ceramics.	9
Medical Equipment	17
Electrical Manufacturing.	18
Transportation Equipment.	19
Rubber Manufacturing.	24
Leather	25
Agricultural Equipment.	27
Handicrafts	28
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	34

FOOD PROCESSING

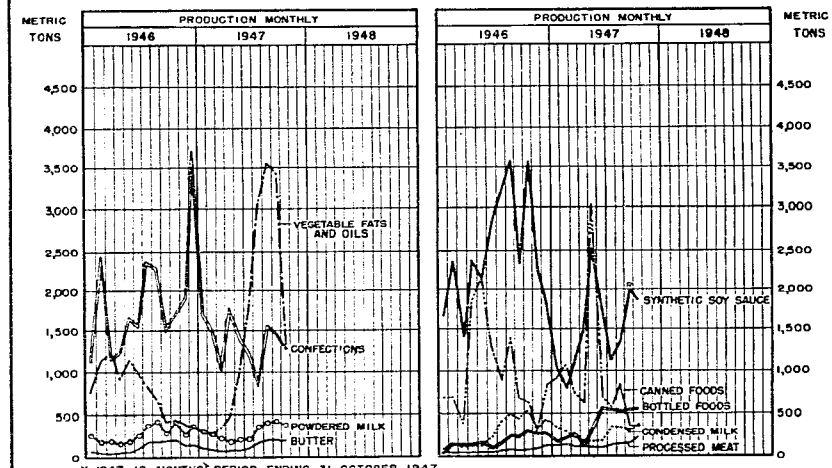
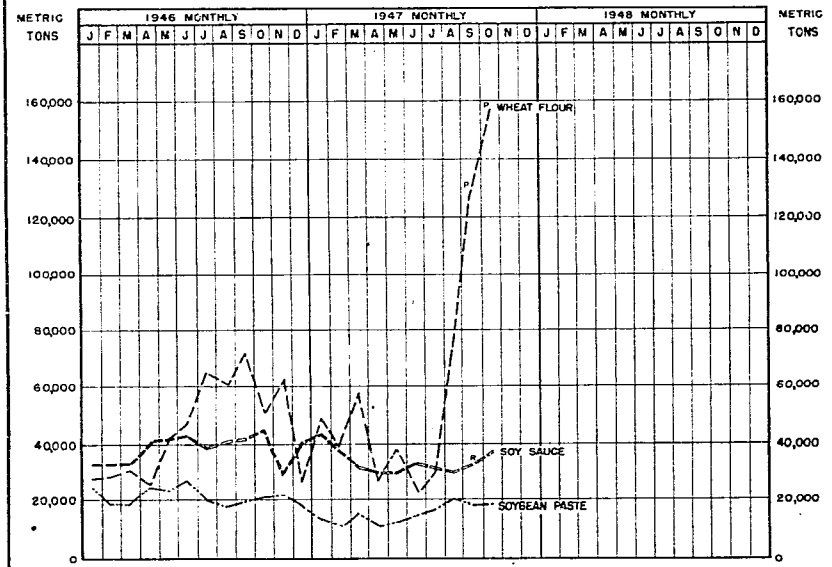
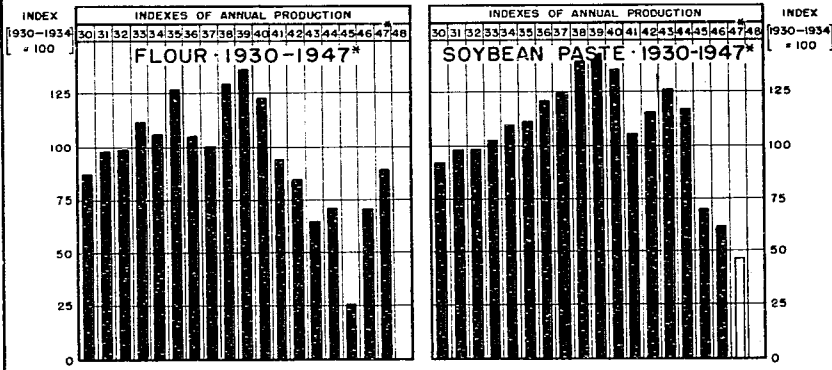
1. Cereal grain processing continued at a high rate during October. The flour industry, utilizing 40,103 metric tons of indigenous wheat and 131,648 metric tons of imported wheat, produced 157,107 metric tons of flour, an appreciable increase over September production of 127,569 tons. Flour made from imported corn totaled 17,877 metric tons in October, which was a 21,469-ton decrease from revised September figures of 39,356. Raw materials were available for a 30-percent additional output of flour and rolled stock had there been sufficient electric power for producing units.

2. The exhaustion of stocks of imported raw materials resulted in a decrease in edible and industrial fats and oils. Some edible fats and oils were diverted to production of glycerine for explosives needed by coal mines.

3. October canned food production remained at approximately the September total. Output of bottled foods increased slightly to 560 metric tons from September's pack of 540 tons.

Soy sauce and soybean paste (miso) increased from the previous month's figures of 32,840 metric tons and 18,139 tons respectively to 37,583 metric tons and 18,524 tons for October. Condensed milk increased 44 metric tons for October above September's total of 318 tons. Processed meat was 220 metric tons, 70 tons above the 150 metric tons processed in September.

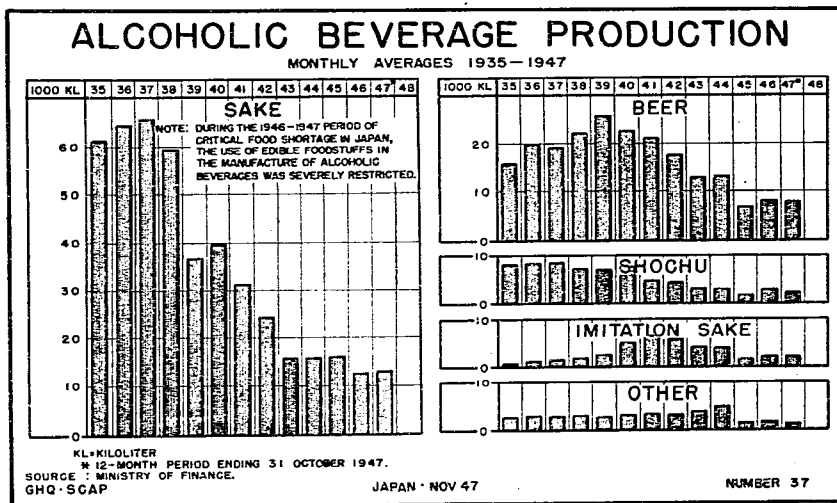
FOOD PROCESSING



* 1947 = 12-MONTHS PERIOD ENDING 31 OCTOBER 1947.
 NOTE: P = PRELIMINARY; R = REVISED.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47 NUMBER 36

Brewing and Distilling

4. The lack of alcohol for blending was reflected in the production decrease of 3,207 kiloliters of imitation sake and 1,235 kiloliters for shochu.



Containers

5. Consumption of tin plate for containers increased from 341 metric tons in September to 500 tons in October.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

6. Production of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco increased slightly over September figures while pipe tobacco output decreased. See the first chart on the following page.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS

7. October over-all production of pulp decreased 62 tons from September's total although rayon pulp, total bleached sulfite and sulfite pulp recovered from their recent slump. Note the second chart on the following page.

8. Total paper output for October fell below September by 672 tons. With the exception of newsprint which increased in output to 9,432 tons from 9,156 the preceding month, all branches of the paper industry were considerably below totals for September. See chart, page 101.

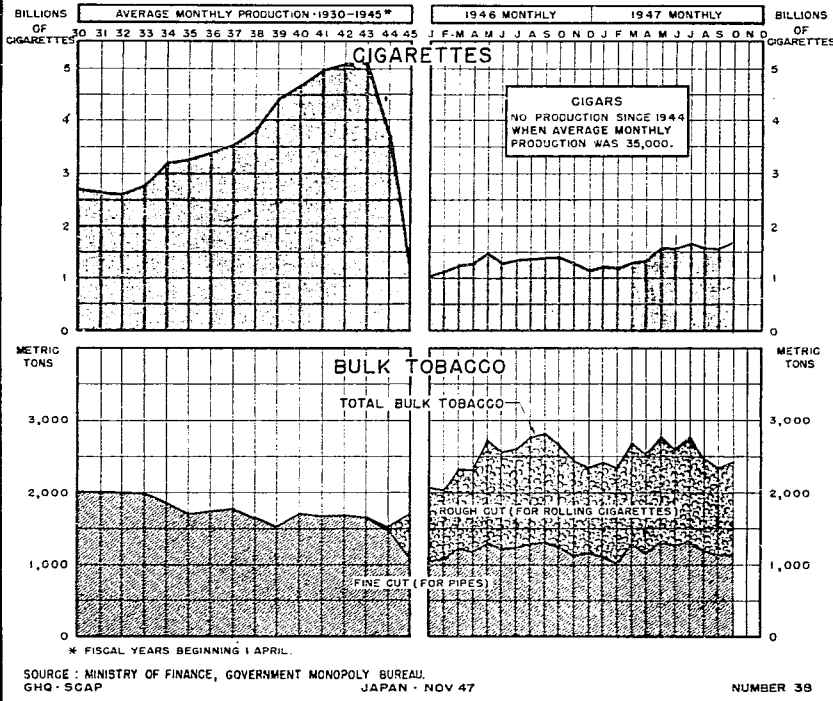
GLASS AND CERAMICS

9. Window glass production for October increased approximately three percent over the previous month. For the first time since the war figured and translucent window glass was manufactured and totaled 2,095,300 square feet for October. This addition greatly increased the general over-all production of window glass. No polished plate glass was produced during October.

Seventeen metric tons of optical glass were melted in October as against 14 metric tons for September. No finished optical glass was produced.

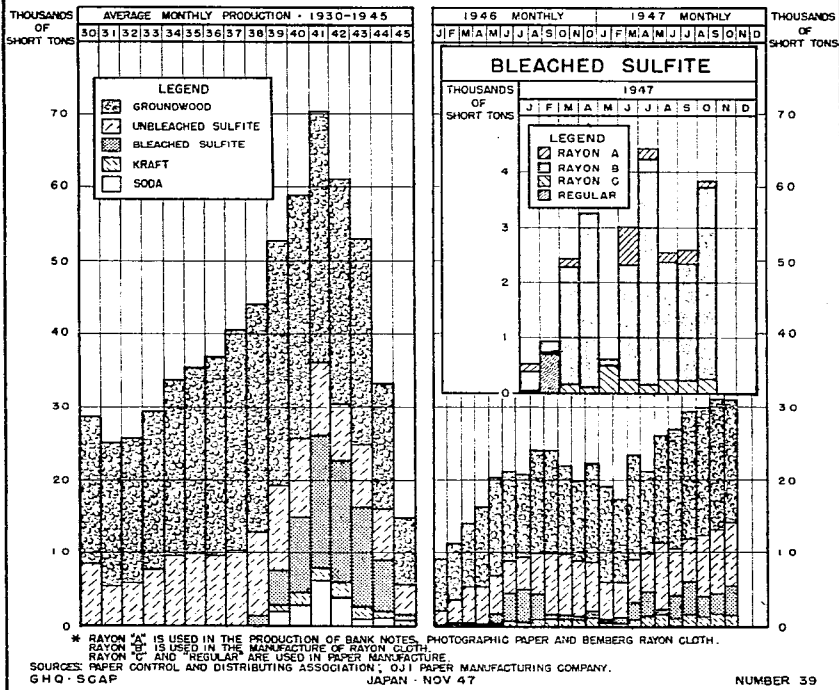
TOBACCO MANUFACTURING

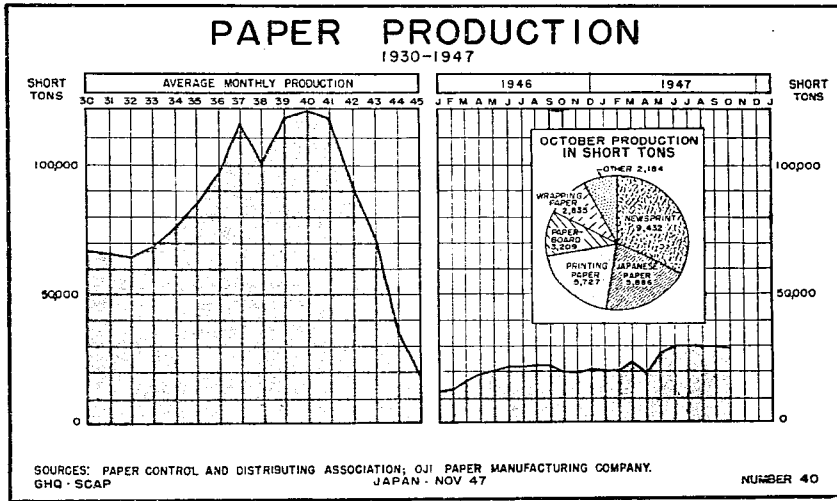
1930-1947



PULP PRODUCTION

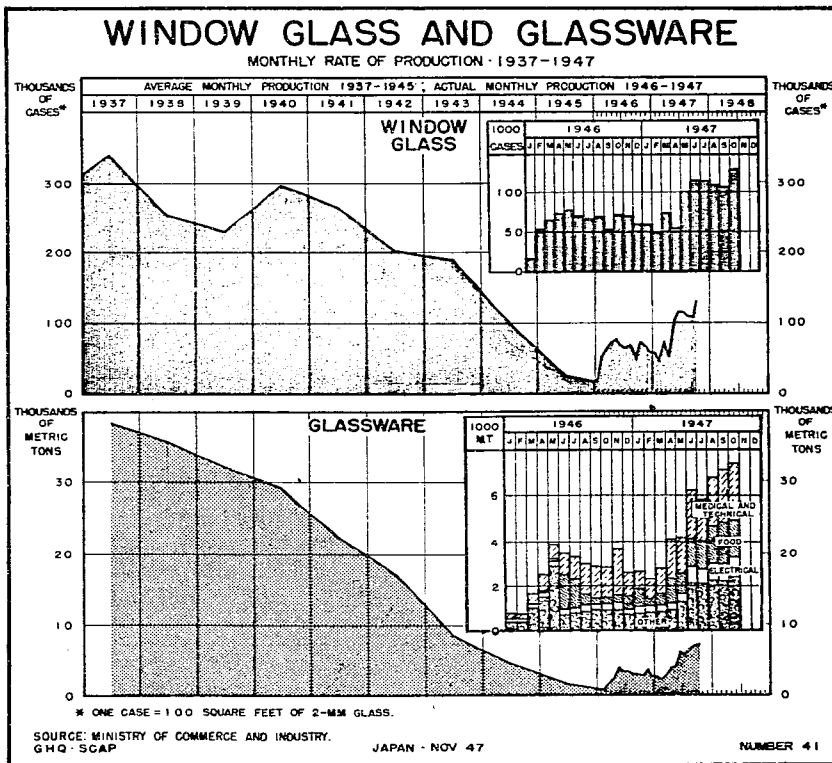
1930-1947





Total production of glass fiber and yarn was 15,903 kilograms, an increase of approximately 2.6 percent over September.

10. October output of all types of glassware decreased slightly from September's total of 7,112 metric tons.



Optical Instruments

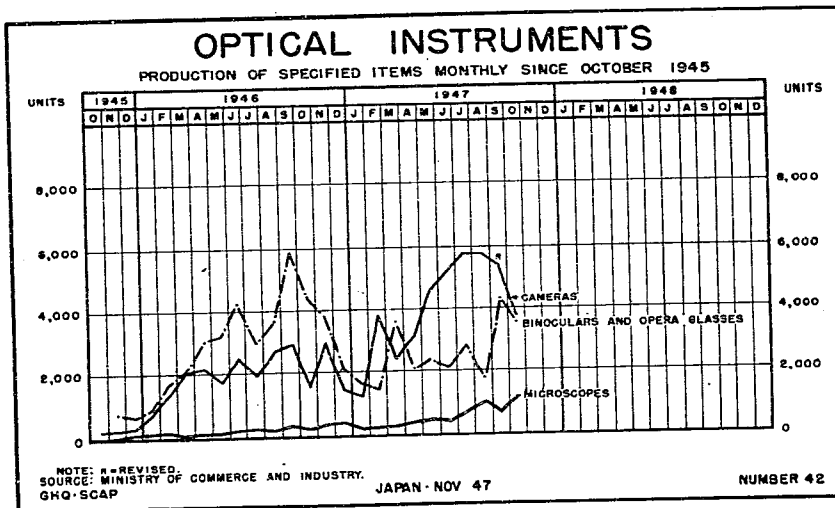
11. Camera output decreased 1,644 units in October from the preceding month's 5,368, while binoculars and opera glasses decreased 18 percent.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cameras	5,368 a/	3,724
Projectors	408	686
Binoculars and opera glasses	4,324	3,538
Microscopes	657	1,155
Transits	296	171
Engineers' levels	428	541
Hand levels	260	250
Sextants	85	50
Alidades	100	100
Gas indicators	53	51
Toolmakers' microscopes	0	2
Interferometers for gas indicators	0	100

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Refractory Industry

12. Output of refractory bricks in October totaled 21,546 metric tons, an increase of nearly six percent over the previous month.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Fire clay	14,142	15,720
Silica	5,249	5,043
Others <u>a/</u>	<u>1,031</u>	<u>783</u>
Total	20,422	21,546

a/ Includes chrome, magnesia, corhart, forsterite and high alumina.

SOURCE: Central Association of Fire Brick Companies.

13. October graphite crucible production decreased seven percent compared with the previous month.

Abrasive Industry

14. Total October output for abrasive paper and cloth was 7,008 ren (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent), a four-percent decrease from September figures.

Grinding wheels with vitreous bonds totaled 376 metric tons, a decrease of 116 metric tons from September's total, and wheels with elastic bonds totaled 31 metric tons, an increase of seven metric tons over the September total of 24.

Production of all types of abrasive grains decreased, due to shortage of electric power, from 136 metric tons in September to 56 tons in October.

Brick and Tile

15. Building brick production decreased from the previous month's figure of 8,510,000 to 8,410,000 in October. Output of clay roofing tile for October, according to preliminary reports, was 6,377,000 compared with September's 13,206,000. This decrease was due to receipt of figures from only one third of reporting plants. See the chart, top of following page.

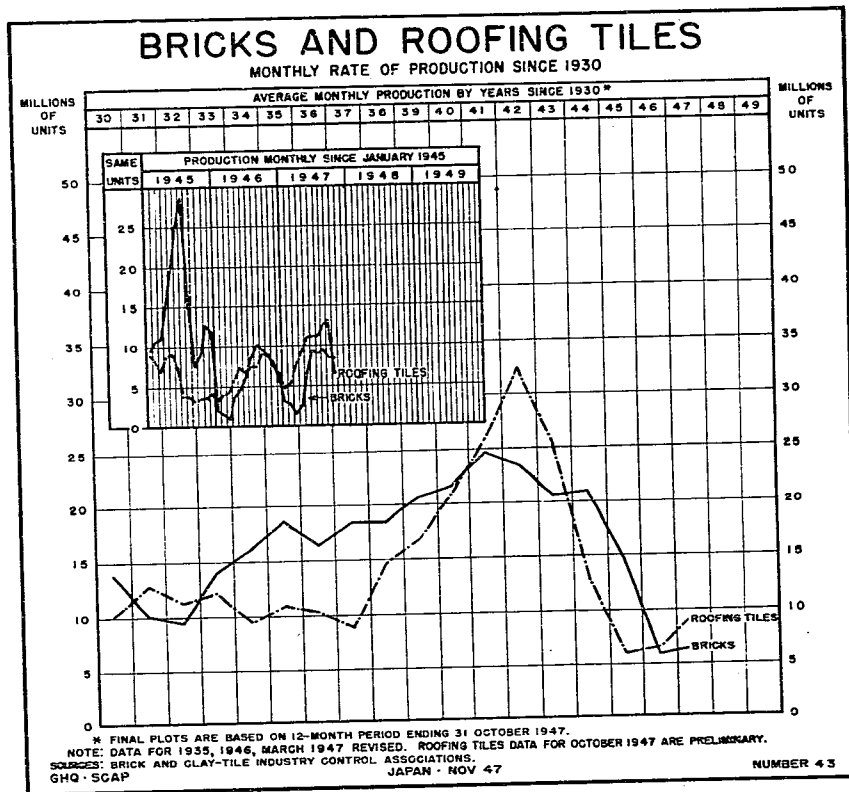
Asbestos Cement Production

16. October output of high-pressure pipe increased to 85 metric tons, while concrete pipe fell 770 metric tons below September.

Production of corrugated sheets and shingles totaled 3,535,883 square feet in October, an increase of 44,516 square feet over September's total of 3,491,367. The total of 1,206,904 square feet of wallboard produced in October was an increase of 151,477 square feet over September's 1,055,427 figure.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

17. Total output value of medical instruments excluding electromedical equipment for October amounted to ¥ 27,340,000.



SELECTED MEDICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	September	October
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	26	9
Basins, sterilizing	2,826	2,400
Basins, wash	25	17
Cotton wool carriers	17,080	18,000
Distilling apparatus	81	85
Dressing drums	1,810	685
Electric drying ovens	50	54
Electric incubators	91	135
Forceps	16,673	8,981
Gauze containers	1,420	1,185
Ice-pillow buckles	20,735	15,000
Illuminating lamps	223	132
Ligature carriers	90	173
Needles, surgical	1,630,088	1,572,517
Needles, suture	11,000	12,000
Operating tables	100	53
Percussion hammers	150	1,800
Spatulas	350	200
Speculums	4,510	6,865
Sphygmomanometers	170	90
Steam inhalers	2,200	4,596
Sterilizers	1,520	783
Stethoscopes	500	750

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Sun lamps	30	30
Surgical knives	2,500	1,752
Surgical scissors	12,168	3,923
Tongue depressors	560	1,000
Vaporizers	410	270

SOURCE: Japan Medical Instruments Manufacturing Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

18. Despite shortages of raw materials and power, production of electrical equipment for October showed a slight improvement compared with September.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,271	3,466
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	8,860	6,580
16-100 HP	698	409
Over 100 HP	42	67
Portable tools	2,203	3,400
Other	3,527	5,079
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators and welders		
DC generators	277	278
AC generators	16	23
Other	3,207	821
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	3,320	4,142
Power, over 100 KVA	69	83
Instrument	1,248	1,394
Other	563	924
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	5	4
Mercury vapor	13	49
Selenium and other	189	1,811
Power condensers	3,623	2,608
Furnaces		
Arc	1	3
Low-frequency induction	4	7
High-frequency induction	4	3
Resistance	63	103
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	48	40
Resistance	45	40
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	266	288
Controllers	310	210
Other	335	489

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Control apparatus (continued)		
Remote control		
Contactors	1,550	796
Contactor panels	42	46
Resistors	221	109
Lifting devices	96	45
Other	272	793
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	1,862	1,511
3,300 volts and under	2,591	3,135
Over 3,300 volts	369	370
Meters		
Watt-hour	30,994	31,676
Pyrometers	813	947
Other	48,867	48,642
Railway equipment		
Main motors	251	205
M-G sets	37	34
Blower motors	12	8
Locomotives		
Railway	4	3
Battery	10	11
Control apparatus	54	44
Battery-operated vehicles	32	23
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	60	99
Interlocking relays	-	6
Switch machines	22	42
Circuit controllers	-	108
Line transformers	50	39
Signal transformers	472	493
Rectifiers	90	9
Approach indicators	60	243
Signal relays	543	957
Insulation material		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	7,142	8,017
Commutator segment	3,273	4,922
Heat-resisting plate	49	203
Flexible plate	1,229	1,576
Paper	14,448	17,321
Paper (rolls)	5,807	5,969
Varnished cloth (square meters)	43,580	36,410
Varnished tubes (meters)	608,995	539,361
Varnished tape (rolls)	9,825	2,200
Black tape (rolls)	91,670	193,631
Rubber tape (rolls)	60,529	36,500
Light bulbs		
General use <i>b/</i>	7,832,126	7,857,870
Special <i>c/</i>	399,617	497,653
Flashlight <i>d/</i>	2,763,243	3,595,938
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,080	877
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	16,160	15,621
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	15,171	14,546

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
<u>Wire and cable (continued)</u>		
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	615	582
Enameled (metric tons)	157	105
Power cable (kilometers)	215	186
Other (kilometers)	746	654

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Trucks

19. Output of standard-size trucks in October decreased by 133 from September's 909 as Toyota, Nissan and Diesel fell below their usual output. Mitsubishi was the only company registering an increase as their total production rose by 10 vehicles. Small-truck output was more than doubled as 192 vehicles were produced compared with 90 for the previous month. Nissan in the third month of production manufactured 10 small passenger cars.

Tractors and Trailers

20. Agricultural tractors dropped in production to 17 from the previous month's total of 51. Manufacture of heavy tractors has decreased monthly and emphasis is being directed towards the lighter, more economical garden models. Production of trailer trucks was 16, the same as September.

Automobiles

21. Output of electric automobiles increased by eight units in October's production, comprising 18 standard buses, 45 small trucks and 37 small passenger cars. Note the chart on the next page.

Light Carts

22. Production of light carts continued to show an increase with October's total of 29,527 exceeding September by 252 units.

Bicycles

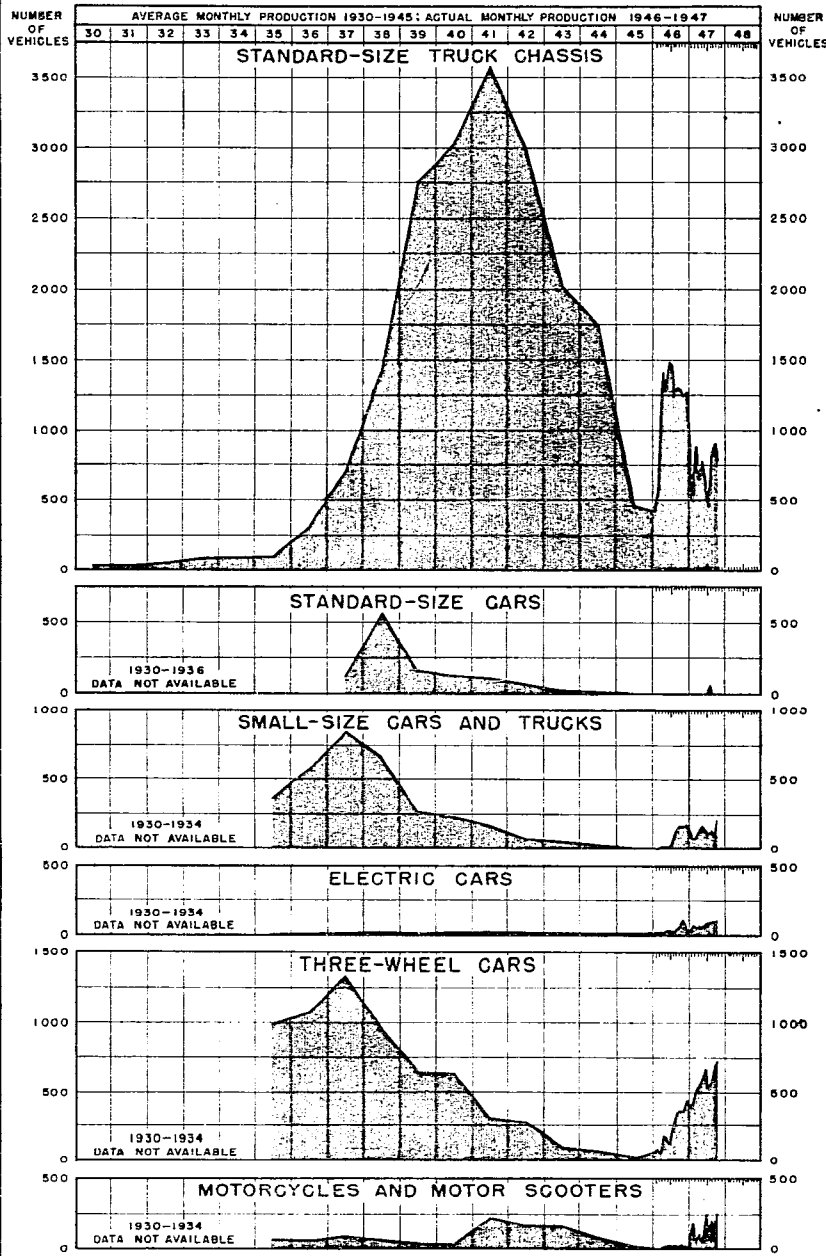
23. Preliminary reports for October showed a decrease of 4,932 units from September's high of 19,143 while bicycle trailers dropped from 3,193 for the previous month to 986 for October.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

24. Preliminary reports for October showed a decrease in crude rubber consumption for manufactured products from the previous month's revised total of 1,372 metric tons to 1,366 tons. For the first time rebuilt tires were included in total consumption figures. The tires were reclaimed from U. S. Army discards and instead of being destroyed were rebuilt by Japanese firms. This substantially increased the tire and tube output.

MOTOR VEHICLES

RATE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1947



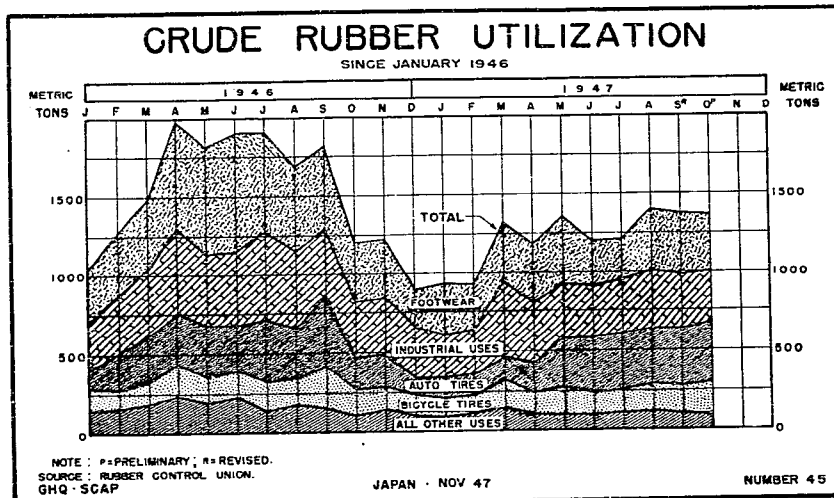
MOTOR VEHICLE TYPES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES PRODUCED DURING OCT 47									
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
STANDARD-SIZE TRUCK CHASSIS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 1000 vehicles]									
STANDARD-SIZE CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 500 vehicles]									
SMALL-SIZE CARS AND TRUCKS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 800 vehicles]									
ELECTRIC CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 50 vehicles]									
THREE-WHEEL CARS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 1300 vehicles]									
MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS	[Bar chart showing production of approximately 500 vehicles]									

SOURCE: AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 44

Industrial products such as belting, hose, rice thresher rolls and mechanical goods decreased slightly from September's total of 343 metric tons. The October decrease was felt also in the footwear line of rubber-soled socks, boots and shoes, soles and heels.



LEATHER

25. The receipt of hides by tanneries during October increased approximately 229,000 pounds over September. Processed hides were increased by 239,000 pounds due to increased receipts of raw material by tanners. Inventories of tanned leather held by tanneries remained approximately the same.

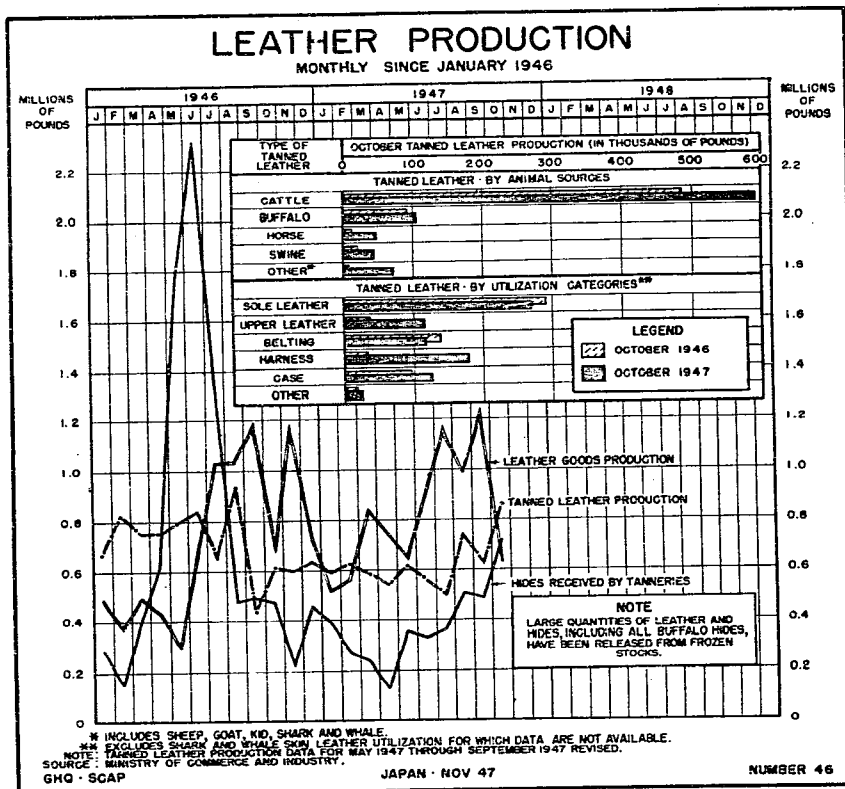
26. The production of leather goods decreased nearly 597,000 pounds below September. Manufacturers reported that 568,444 pounds of leather and 583,175 inch-feet of machinery belting were produced from leather made from released hides formerly held by the Japanese. See the chart on the following page.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

27. The 292 producers of the Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative employing 26,771 persons reported an increase of ¥ 77,389,000 for October, compared with ¥ 152,992,000 output by 208 members employing 24,663 persons in September.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

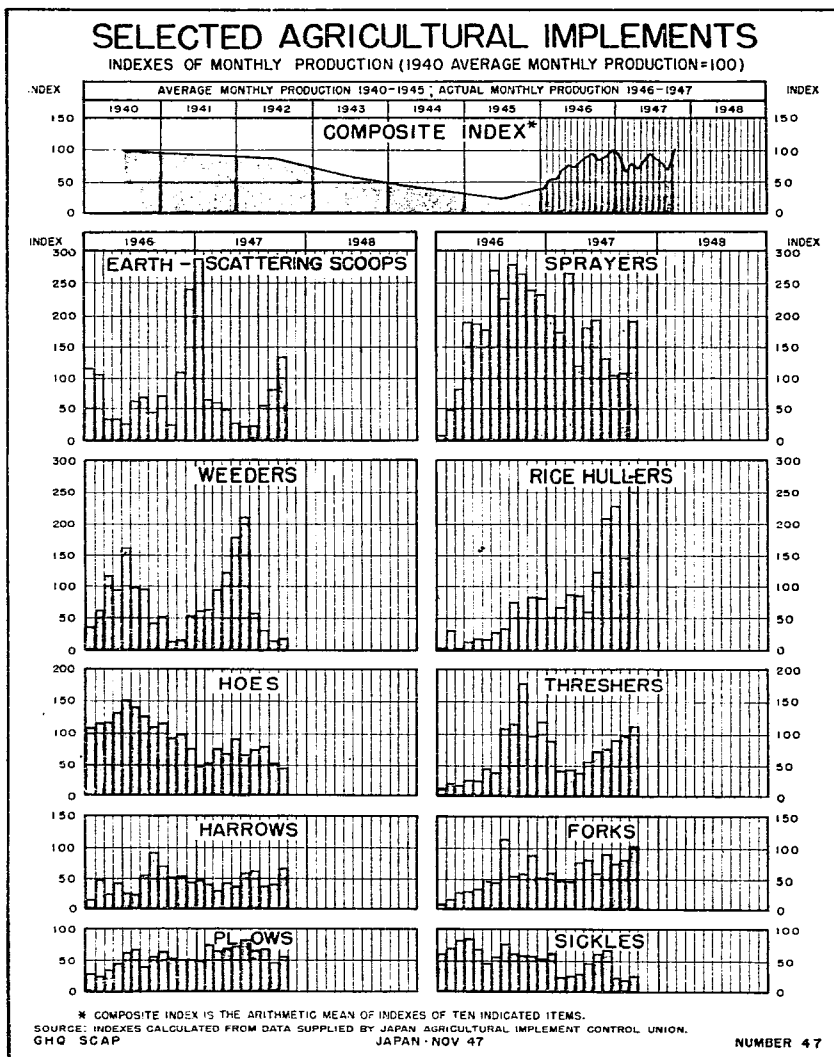
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Baling press	500	410
Barley cleaner	662	530
Barley roller	956	35
Cultivating hoe	1,178	1,178
Ensilage cutter	84	103
Farm cart	936	1,493
Farm fan	1,035	341
Flour-milling machine	264	532
Fork	27,806	36,550
Grain dryer	95	100



	September	October
Grain fan	2,321	2,299
Grain screen	370	712
Harrow	3,123	4,754
Hoe	50,523	44,228
Horse stump cutter	360	530
Milk bucket	700	80
Milk can	200	60
Mower	-	20
Plow	15,134	18,476
Power cultivator	311	732
Pruning shears	2,920	1,850
Radish grater	800	800
Rice huller	1,996	3,753
Rice polisher	2,602	3,263
Ridge scoop	1,209	1,205
Scattering scoop	14,200	24,000
Sickle	189,093	234,326
Simple weeder	1,450	1,000
Sowing machine	450	641
Sprayer	6,668	11,797
Straw cutter	1,045	2,071
Straw cutter with feeder	6,834	6,182
Straw-mat machine	1,504	1,074
Straw-softening machine	400	1,390

	September	October
Straw rope maker	5,613	12,776
Stump puller	50	50
Tea-leaf finisher	62	37
Tea-leaf shears	1,470	2,171
Thresher	15,546	17,601
Tobacco dryer	-	47
Vermicelli machine	2,165	2,135
Vertical pump	26	95
Weeder	3,818	5,300

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implements Industry Cooperative Union.



HANDICRAFTS

Silverware

28. Production of stainless-steel and chrome-plated flatware increased by 3,999 dozen over September as reported by the 64 operating factories. A total of 8,900 other items of kitchen and table service ware were manufactured in October.

Lacquerware

29. Production of lacquerware, metal and wooden, continued to show substantial increases in October. Continuation of substantial supplies of indigenous lacquer and export orders were responsible for over-all increases in the lacquer industry. Metal flower vases, lamp stands, bowls, cups and dishes showed appreciable increases in October.

Bamboo

30. Twenty-seven factories employing 1,149 workers reported production of bamboo products during October. Included in bamboo products were chairs, knitting needles, tables, fishing rods, chopsticks and flower baskets.

Antimony Ware

31. Total production of antimony ware more than doubled in October with 46,500 pieces as compared with 20,172 in September. The industry is back to normal after destructive floods in September greatly reduced plant output.

Ivory

32. Although shortages of raw ivory continued to limit production the 130 reporting factories employing 848 persons produced 3,820 individual pieces for October of which small figures and netsuke comprised 2,000 pieces. Brooches, rings, necklaces and cigarette holders were next in importance of production.

Purses

33. The production of cloth purses for October as reported by 1,510 factories in operation was 64,963, an increase of 6,713 pieces over September's 58,250. Of this amount pocketbooks and coin purses led and showed substantial increases over the previous month.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

34. Value of new production was ¥ 13,978,899 as compared with ¥ 13,425,289 for September while parts and repair work decreased ¥ 3,687,053.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

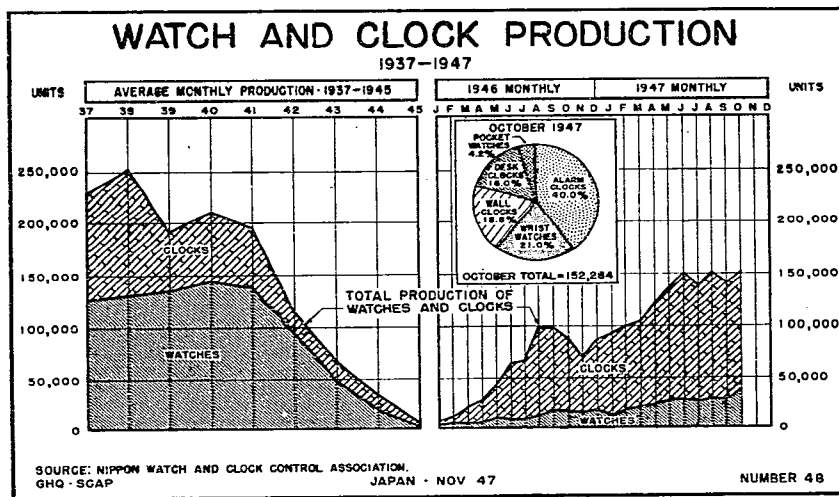
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Japanese typewriters	218	188
Calculating machines	120	101
Mimeographs	3,621	4,742
Files for mimeographs	11,950	11,677
Blueprinting machines	14	21

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Cash registers	20	24
Time recorders	40	32
Japanese typewriter type	4,838,660	4,838,660
Numbering devices	700	850
Paper binders	250	270

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Watches and Clocks

35. Output of all types of timepieces except wall clocks increased 10,727 pieces in October. Greatest gain was shown in wrist and pocket pieces which recorded totals of 31,980 and 6,419 respectively for October over 24,230 and 4,084 for September. Forty-one plants reported production figures and employed 13,029 persons.



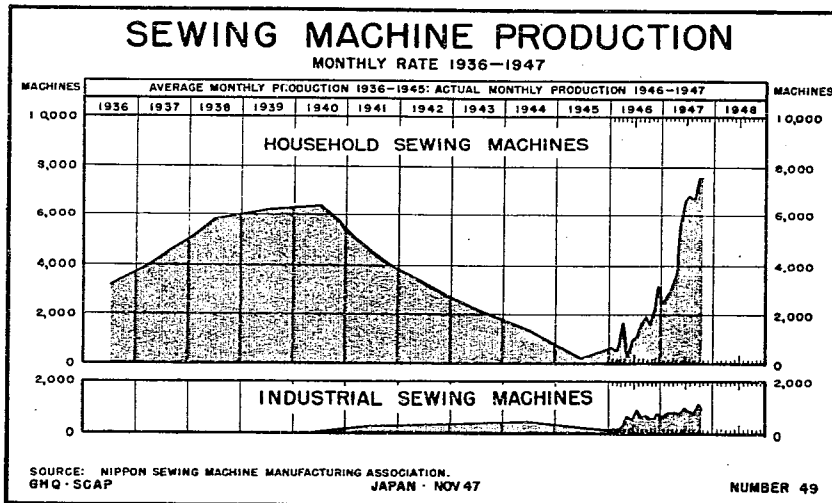
Home-type Sewing Machines

36. Although complete sewing machines of the home type showed a slight decrease the over-all production was increased 608 machines with the addition of 1,884 sewing-machine heads (machines without cabinets, tables or legs). Parts and accessories, including shuttles and bobbin cases, increased in output from 292,371 for September to 345,002 for October. Note the chart at top of the following page.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

37. Cosmetic production fell below September by 31,158 kilograms although the value increased by ¥ 10,983,711. Face creams increased in output by nearly 20,000 kilograms while preparations for the hair decreased 39,844 kilograms.

Twenty-five operating dentifrice plants produced 872,479 kilograms of tooth powder, 52,597 kilograms of semipaste and 22,494 kilograms of tooth paste with a total value of ¥ 48,275,373.



Toys

38. Total output for October of wooden, paper, textile and metal toys together with dolls and festival toys was 55 percent above the previous month with 7,103,210 pieces produced compared with 4,582,831 in September. Total value was ¥ 18,203,815.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

39. Although 16 new plants were reported in October, bringing the total to 146 aluminum sheet goods producers, only slight production increases were noted due to power restrictions and depletion of suitable aluminum stocks for sheet production. Aluminum kettles, rice warmers and lunch boxes showed increases in production while miscellaneous pans and wash basins decreased.

40. Output of cast aluminum products in terms of weight increased slightly although there was a decrease in the total number of pieces produced. Rice pots, pots, pans and kettles increased over September while the over-all total was brought down by sizable decreases in kitchen utensils and miscellaneous cast products.

Musical Instruments

41. A general increase was noted in production of musical instruments for October. The 77 factories engaged in production employed a total of 2,660 persons.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Accordions	280	448
Brass instruments	256	365
Harmonicas (dozens)	10,187	11,223
Musical strings (dozens)	6,773	10,937
Pianos	18	27
Plectrum instruments	5,026	3,934

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Reed organs	255	213
Violins	366	388
Violin bows	851	2,640
Woodwind instruments	81	109
Xylophones	330	650

Phonographs and Records

42. Output of phonograph records dropped 174,011 below September's postwar high of 869,356. Phonographs and record players increased slightly from 5,327 to 5,365.

Matches

43. October production of matches in the 45 operating plants was the highest recorded since May 1947. Actual output was 18,035 match tons, or 94.4 percent of scheduled production of 19,100 match tons (one match ton equals 7,200 "full-size" small boxes).

Small Tools

44. Small tools and tool accessories output decreased slightly during October in over-all production although heavy hammers, shovels, hand saws, pipe and monkey wrenches, pliers, screw drivers, cutting dies, hack-saw frames, bench grinders and vises showed considerable increases in output over the previous month.

SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton	2
Silk	7
Rayon.	16
Wool	21
Hard and Bast Fibers	25
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials.	30
Knit Goods	33
Clothing and Household Goods	37
Sundry Goods	40
Dyeing and Finishing	42

1. October output of spun waste silk, rayon filament and pure woolen and worsted yarns increased as export production received priority for electric power. Production of cotton and woolen fabrics showed small increases. No material change occurred in the index of textile production, as charted on the next page.

COTTON

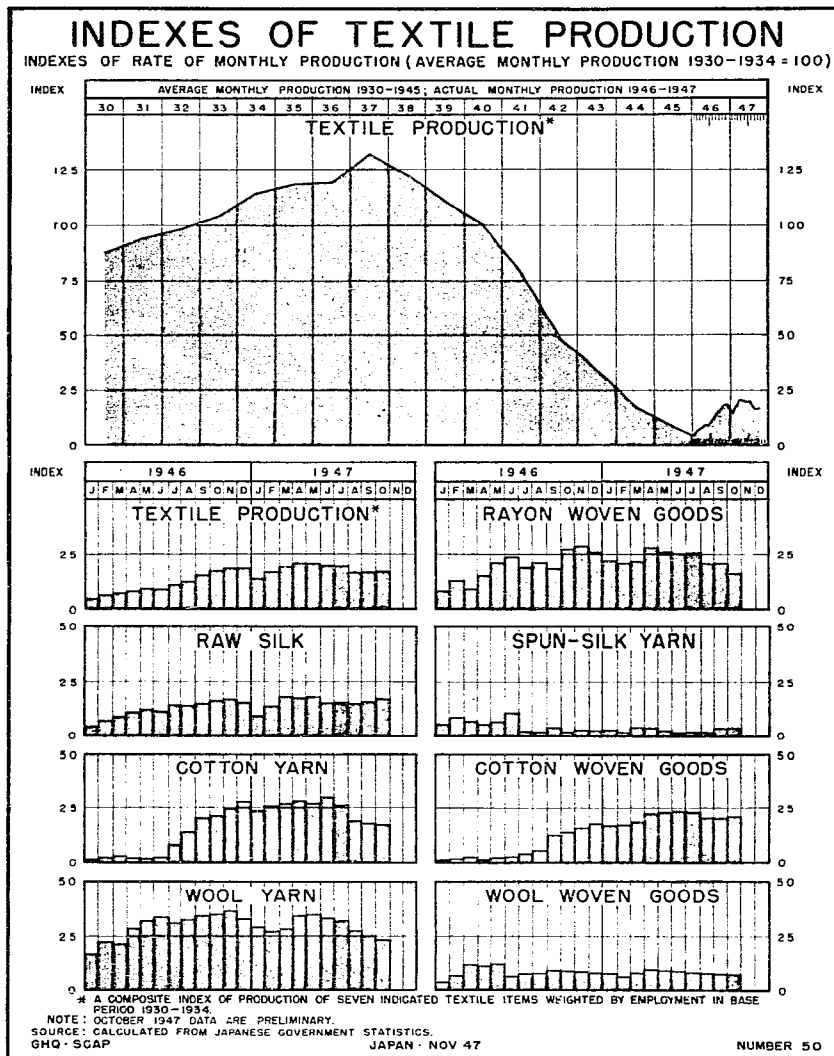
Raw Cotton Supplies

2. The initial shipment of approximately 30,406,000 pounds of the second Commodity Credit Corporation American cotton import program arrived in October as the mills received the last of the CCC-1 cotton.

3. The first postwar import of raw cotton from India, a 712,000-pound shipment, was received on 31 October. India was a prewar source of raw cotton supplies and formerly a large purchaser of Japanese textiles. October cotton receipts were the first of a 170,000 bale contract. See the chart at top of page 119.

COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Raw cotton					
Cotton					
spinners	27,691	14,745	19,118	0	23,318
Other					
spinners	278	24	40	0	262
Warehouses	<u>15,039</u>	<u>31,118</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,917</u>	<u>29,240</u>
Total	43,008	45,887	19,158	16,917	52,820

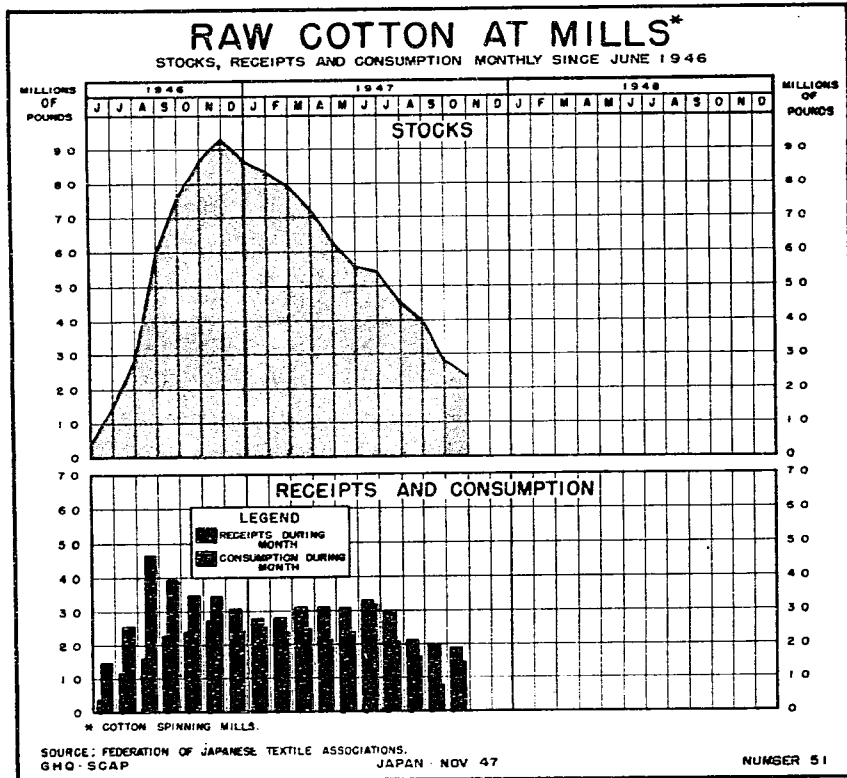


	Stocks 30 Sep- tember	Receipts October	Put in Process October	Deliveries October	Stocks 31 October
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	12,443	2,933	577	743	14,056
Other spinners	765	19	49	51	684
Total	13,208	2,952	626	794	14,740

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

4. Cotton yarn production dropped 875,000 pounds during October because of the electric power shortage and late arrivals of new raw cotton imports.



COTTON YARN - SPINNERS (thousands of pounds)

	Production September	Stocks 30 September	Production October	Deliveries October	Stocks 31 October
Pure	17,126	52,306 <u>a/</u>	16,449	20,047	48,708
Mixed	2	22	0	1	21
Waste	550	767	354	371	750

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

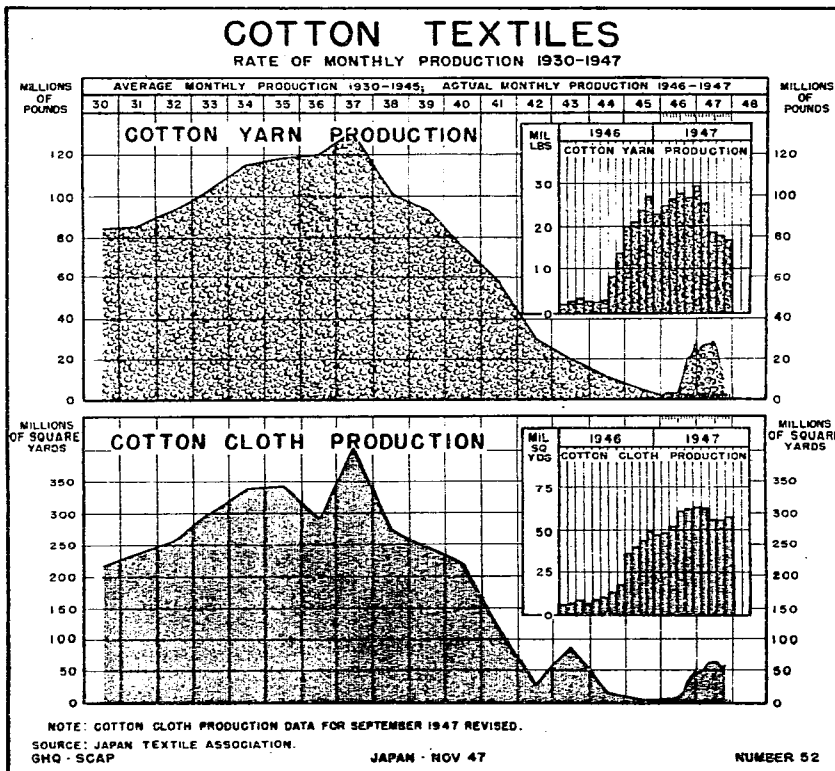
COTTON YARN Weavers and Other Manufacturers (thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process September	Stocks 30 September	Receipts October	Put in Process October	Stocks 31 October
Pure					
Weaving af- filiates	7,426	1,320	7,346	7,465	1,201
Independent weavers	6,372	13,136 <u>a/</u>	8,831	8,354	13,613
Other manu- facturers	<u>2,970</u>	<u>5,756 a/</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>3,966</u>	<u>4,190</u>
Total	17,274	20,212 <u>a/</u>	18,577	19,785	19,004

	Put in Process September	Stocks 30 September	Receipts October	Put in Process October	Stocks 31 October
Mixed					
Independent weavers	40	238 a/	20	32	226
Other manufacturers	41	283 a/	5	45	243
Total	81	521 a/	25	77	469
Waste					
Weaving affiliates	125	206	237	131	312
Independent weavers	60	59 a/	32	43	48
Total	185	265 a/	269	174	360

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

5. An increase of 2,045,000 square yards in October fabric production resulted from increased receipts of yarn for export weaving and the inclusion of additional weaving plants.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	29,698	28,605
Independent cotton weavers	25,747	28,820
Other weavers	188 a/	253
Month-end stocks		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	52,018 a/	40,261
Independent cotton weavers	67,122 a/	65,730
Other weavers	279 a/	294

a/ Revised.

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

Machinery

6. Reduced operations of spindles paralleled decreased yarn output during October while looms operating increased as weaving for export was accelerated.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	2,918,428 a/	2,902,458	133,942 a/	137,242
Operable	2,786,662	2,800,558	128,629 a/	132,206
Operating	1,544,436 a/	1,517,420	75,954 a/	79,405
Hours operated (thousands)	596,187	583,044	18,614	18,274

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Raw Silk Production and Stocks

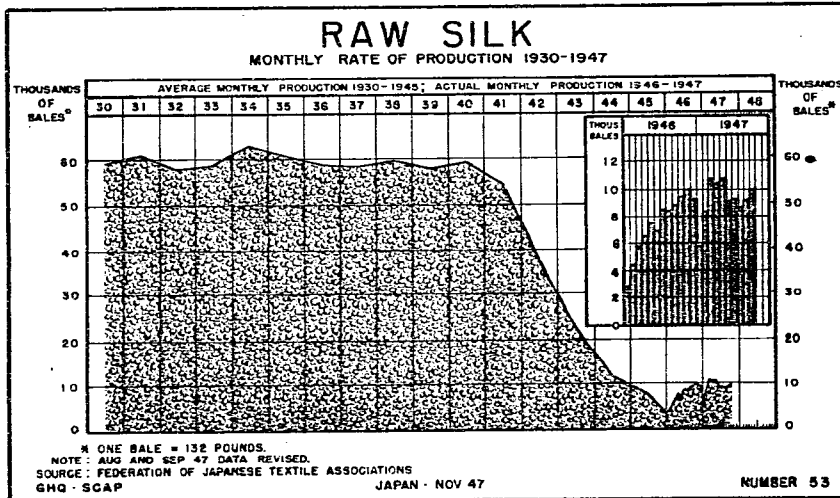
7. An increase of 808 bales of raw silk produced during October resulted from favorable electric priorities which permitted an increase of working hours.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION
(132-pound bales)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	5,027	5,170
20/22 denier	4,075	4,759
Other deniers	139	120
Total	9,241	10,049
Testing stations	130 a/	124

a/ Revised.

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



8. The 13/15-denier silk tested an average grade of almost AAA and 20/22-denier an average of A.

9. Distributing agencies' stocks of exportable raw silk increased 2,837 bales during October. Stocks held by reelers and weavers declined.

RAW SILK STOCKS (132-pound bales)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Reelers		
In mills	10,258	9,486
In warehouses	23,067	21,920
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	95,411	98,248
Domestic	22,822	22,967
Weavers	14,207 ^{a/}	12,869
Other manufacturers	2,865 ^{a/}	2,456

^{a/} Revised.

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

Reeling Basins

10. The increased availability of electric power made it possible to increase the number of reeling basins operating during October.

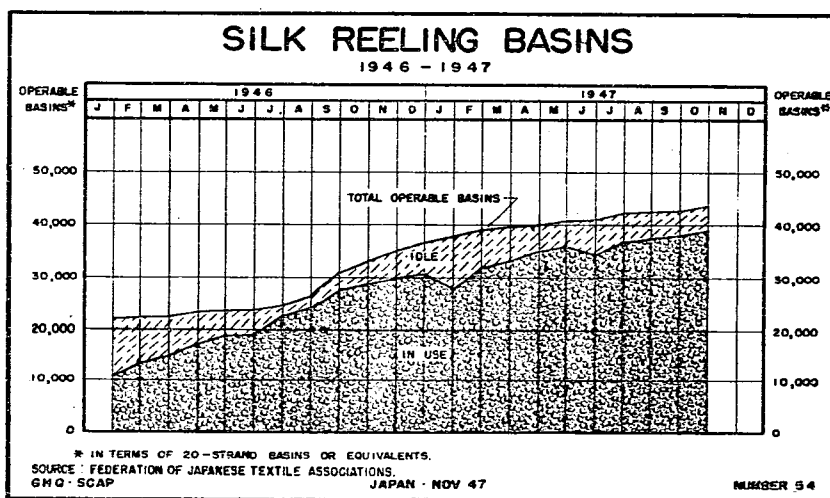
REELING BASINS

	September	October
Licensed	46,979	46,960
Operable	42,798	43,860
Operating	38,060	38,819
Basin hours (thousands)	8,213 ^{a/}	8,475

^{a/} Revised.

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

Four new mills were made operable and five were put into operation during October, increasing the total to 277 operating mills.



Cocoon Supply

11. Receipts of new-crop cocoons increased 5,779,000 pounds in October over September.

COCOON SUPPLIES (thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	September	October
Reeling mills		
Receipts	12,628	18,407
Put in process	10,202	11,110
Month-end stocks (new crop)	59,347	72,537
Month-end stocks (old crop)	39,161	33,268
Other stocks ^{a/}	9,742	10,464

^{a/} Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

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

Raw Materials

12. Small increases in raw materials were influenced by lack of funds to meet the advanced price ceilings.

RAW MATERIALS (thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>30 September</u>	Receipts <u>October</u>	Put in Process <u>October</u>	Stocks <u>31 October</u>
Silk spinners				
Unscoured waste	899 <u>a/</u>	122	180	841
Scoured waste	798 <u>a/</u>	183	132	849
Uncut lap	661 <u>a/</u>	314	313	662
Cut staple	578	45	56	567
Noils	970	295	130	1,135
Other silk fiber (wild tassah)	575 <u>a/</u>	109	140	544
Other spinners				
Unscoured waste	713	32	17	723
Scoured waste	3	0	1	2
Uncut lap	706	45	59	692
Cut staple	2,203	18 <u>b/</u>	139	2,082

a/ Revised.

b/ Deliveries, not receipts.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

13. Silk yarn spun during October decreased except for pure spun waste silk which increased because of high priorities for the manufacture of fuji silk for export. Decreased labor supply and electric power shortages curtailed production.

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

	Production <u>September</u>	Stocks 30 Sep- <u>tember</u>	Produc- tion <u>October</u>	Deliv- eries <u>October</u>	Stocks 31 Oc- <u>tober</u>
Pure					
Spun waste silk	41	209	44	35	218
Silk noils	68	166 <u>a/</u>	77	60	183
Cut staple	231	354 <u>a/</u>	218	245	327
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	40	166	34	35	165
Other mixtures	254	928	209	234	903

a/ Revised.

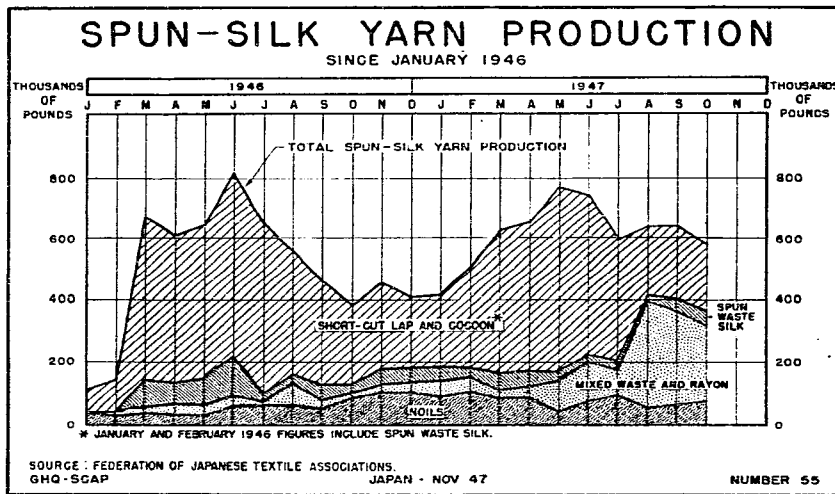
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SPUN YARN PROCESSING AND STOCKS
Weavers and Other Manufacturers
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in Process September</u>	<u>Stocks 30 September a/</u>	<u>Receipts October</u>	<u>Put in Process October</u>	<u>Stocks 31 October</u>
Pure					
Spun waste silk	925	787	221	282	726
Silk noils	6	27	3	6	24
Cut staple	31	93	41	69	65
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	71 a/	209	89	84	214
Other mixtures	81	373	75	81	367

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

14. There was an increase in October weaving of filament and silk mixture fabrics for export. Stocks accumulated because of delays in fixing price ceilings and establishing the licensed dealer system of domestic distribution.

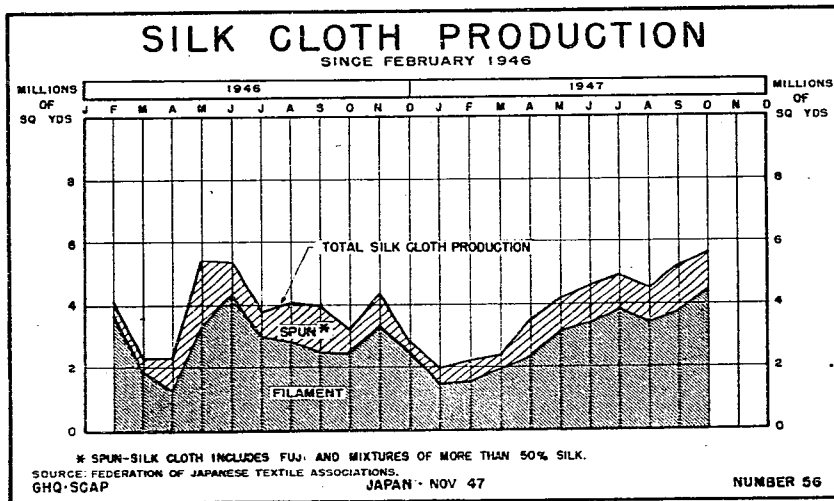
CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production		
Weavers		
Filament silk	3,777	4,414
Spun silk	1,441 a/	1,231
Mixtures	355 a/	429

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	13,526 a/	14,645
Spun silk	4,267 a/	4,926
Mixtures	2,853 a/	2,982
Other manufacturers	11,174 a/	12,561
Cloth distributing agency	28,507	28,507

a/ Revised.

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



Spindles and Looms

15. Spinning and weaving machinery in operation during October reflected the respective production trends.

SPINDLES

	<u>Silk Waste and Staple</u>		<u>Noils</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Installed	216,740	211,564	25,346	25,346
Operable	213,740	208,564	25,346	25,346
Operating	113,709 a/	99,936	13,028 a/	13,535
Spindle hours (thousands)	45,483	39,974	5,211	5,414

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS a/

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Installed	128,721	125,970
Operable	116,717	124,079
Operating	43,029	44,637
Loom hours (thousands)	6,885	7,142

a/ Power looms for silk and rayon.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials and Fuel

16. Supplies of raw materials and fuel were generally favorable during October. Pulp receipts increased 821 metric tons while caustic soda and coal showed slight decreases.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
(metric tons)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Pulp	1,736 <u>a/</u>	2,555	2,339	1,952
Caustic soda	1,555 <u>a/</u>	1,705	1,654	1,606
Coal	11,894 <u>a/</u>	16,710	17,274	11,330
Sulfuric acid	1,824 <u>a/</u>	2,775	2,861	1,738
Carbon disulfide	319	715	739	295

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn and Staple Production and Stocks

17. October output of rayon filament yarn showed a gain of 301,000 pounds over September. An upward trend in production averaging 158,000 pounds per month since March has been due to the industry's high priorities on electric power, raw materials and fuel for export manufacture.

18. The steady upward trend in rayon staple production since January was broken in October by restrictions of staple production in the mills producing filament yarn for export.

YARN AND STAPLE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
Producers and Spinners
(thousands of pounds)

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Staple	2,209	3,649	2,037	2,121	3,565
Filament					
Viscose	1,561	2,307	1,806	2,150	1,963
Cuprammonium	65	189	121	187	123
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,364	6,398 <u>a/</u>	1,343	1,356	6,385
Mixed	74	357 <u>a/</u>	118	143	332

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN PROCESSING AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Filament yarns					
Pure	667	2,363 <u>a/</u>	64	409	2,018
Spun yarns					
Pure	752	2,931 <u>a/</u>	277	576	2,632
Mixed	138	343	86	98	331

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

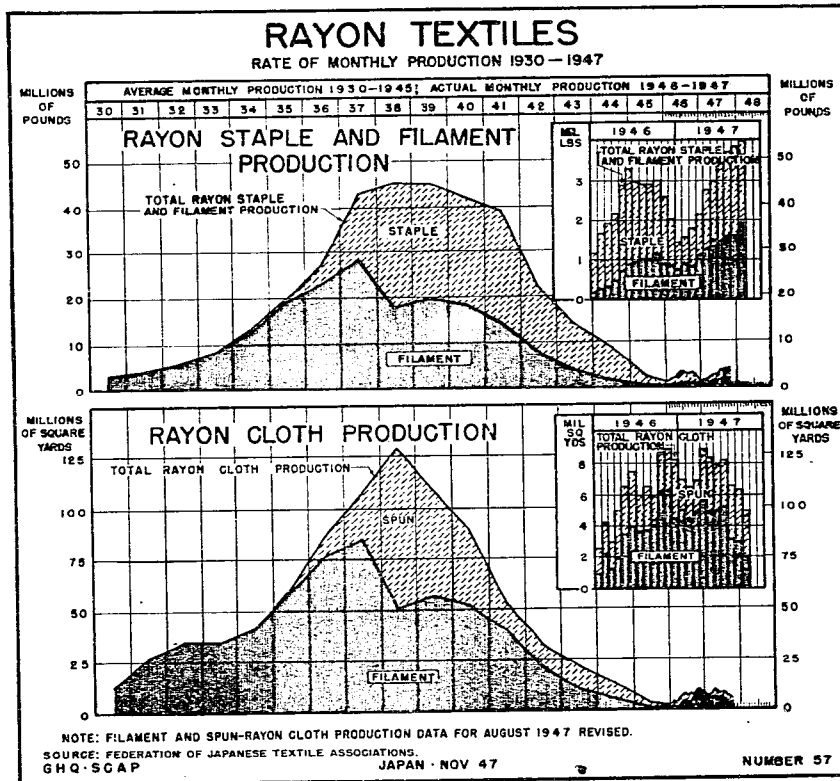
19. Rayon spinners' shift to finer-count yarns in October reduced their yarn output 117,255 pounds but this drop was more than overcome by 166,000 pounds produced by cotton spinners.

Cloth Production and Stocks

20. October production of filament and spun rayon fabrics dropped 1,295,000 square yards under September output, the principal difficulty being lack of funds to purchase yarns for weaving. A financing system to provide yarn for export weaving has been approved but did not get into operation for October production.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production		
Filament rayon	3,035	2,065
Spun rayon	3,283	2,958
Weavers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	19,289 <u>a/</u>	19,542
Spun rayon	15,840 <u>a/</u>	17,943



	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Other manufacturers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	6,607 <u>a/</u>	7,620
Spun rayon	10,164 <u>a/</u>	11,307
Cloth distributing agency's month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	7,723	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

21. Wool waste stocks increased 379,000 pounds during October but other raw wool stocks continued to decrease.

RAW MATERIALS (thousands of pounds) a/

	Stocks 30 Sep- <u>tember</u>	Receipts <u>October</u>	Put in Process <u>October</u>	Deliv- eries <u>October</u>	Stocks 31 Oc- <u>tober</u>
Woolen	1,916	18	185	0	1,749
Worsted	143	0	79	17	47
Wool waste	8,349	1,287	888	20	8,728

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Camel and goat hair	1,269	22	58	46	1,187
Rayon staple	1,538	544	401	116	1,565
Silk fiber	1,931	68	184	26	1,789
Cotton	278	0	23	0	255
Others	6,036	818	844	217	5,793

a/ Scoured weight.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

22. Pure woolen and worsted yarn production showed slight increases of 7,000 and 28,000 pounds respectively during October while mixed yarn output decreased. Approximately 17,000 pounds of raw wool originally allotted to worsted production were transferred to woolen yarn for export weaving.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Woolen					
Pure	303	355	310	223	442
Mixed	1,287	3,470	1,194	1,510	3,154
Worsted					
Pure	164	229	192	65	356
Mixed	205	1,543	152	342	1,353

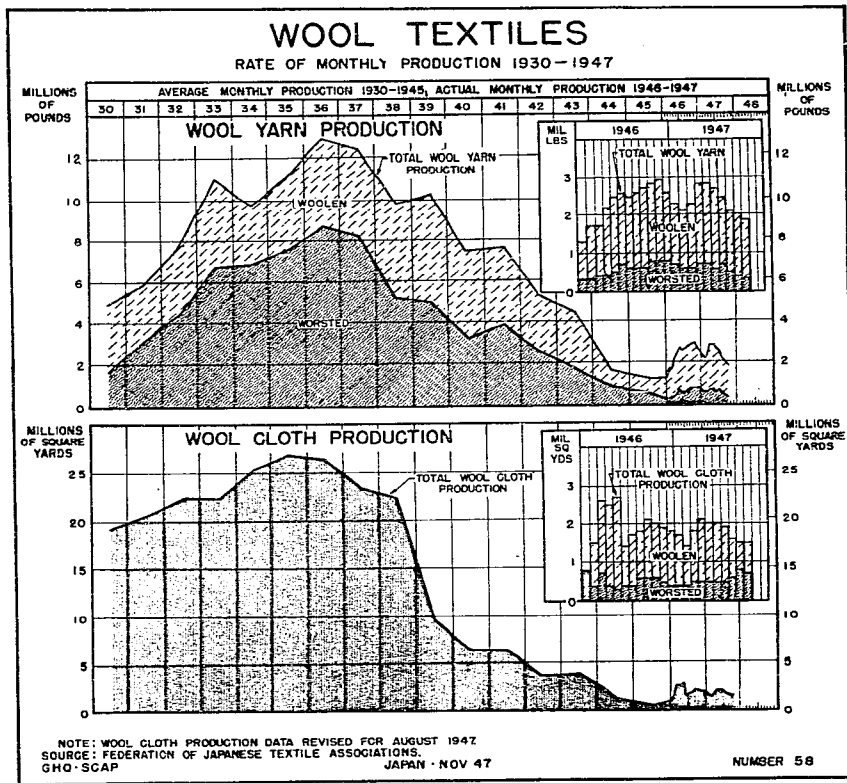
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL YARN PROCESSING AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Woolen					
Spinners' weaving					
affiliates	524	646	422	422	646
Independent weavers	641	1,464 a/	962	737	1,689
Other manufacturers	0	4	3	1	6
Worsted					
Spinners' weaving					
affiliates	151	243	30	99	174
Independent weavers	297	454	182	192	444
Other manufacturers	225	427	102	166	363

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Cloth Production and Stocks

23. A net increase of 20,000 square yards of fabric was produced during October despite restrictions imposed by shortages of power and raw materials.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production		
Woolen	749	759
Worsted	762 <u>a/</u>	694
Blanketing	191	240
Upholstery	48	37
Felt <u>b/</u>	365	406
 Month-end stocks		
Weavers and manufacturers		
Woolen	7,010 <u>a/</u>	7,136
Worsted	3,371 <u>a/</u>	3,562
Blanketing	1,448 <u>a/</u>	1,578
Upholstery	104	127
Felt <u>b/</u>	677	718

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Month-end stocks (continued)		
Cloth distributing agency		
Blankets <u>c/</u>	41,208	6,992

- a/ Revised.
b/ Thousands of pounds.
c/ Pieces.

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

Machinery

24. Decreased production was reflected in reduction in operating units during October but rehabilitation of machinery continued in anticipation of receipt of imported raw wool.

SPINNING MACHINERY a/

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>		<u>Worsted Spindles</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Installed	468	479	443,272	445,858
Operable	429	459	394,569	397,786
Operating <u>b/</u>	225	223	63,395	58,286
Hours operated (thousands)	90	89	25,358	23,314

- a/ Processing wool or wool mixtures.
b/ Operating spindles converted into terms of two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Installed	11,620 <u>a/</u>	11,868
Operable	11,373 <u>a/</u>	11,603
Operating	3,713 <u>a/</u>	3,471
Hours operated (thousands)	743	694

- a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

25. Supplies of raw materials for the hard and bast fiber industry continued to decrease during October.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Flax	1,607 ^{a/}	1,413	1,246	1,774
Ramie	155	71	67	159
Jute				
Domestic	202 ^{a/}	41	109	134
Others	266	0	33	233
Hemp				
Domestic	1,090 ^{a/}	544	517	1,117
Chinese	257 ^{a/}	40	53	244
Manchurian	920 ^{a/}	117	213	824
American	610	55	307	358
Others	195	44	40	199
Manila abaca	177	33	90	120
Sisal	52 ^{a/}	5	18	39
Maclean ^{b/}	926 ^{a/}	794	783	937
Bamboo	269 ^{a/}	62	94	237
Line tree bark	81 ^{a/}	59	53	87
Wistaria bark	264	0	51	213
Others	1,396 ^{a/}	576	382	1,590

^{a/} Revised.
^{b/} New Zealand flax.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cordage Production

26. There was a decrease in rope, cord and twine production as a result of the near exhaustion of raw materials and the electric power shortage.

CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Rope	2,245	1,908	1,587 ^{a/}	1,728
Cord	84	69	11	15
Twine	423	401	401 ^{a/}	479
Thread	169	178	237 ^{a/}	328

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production

27. The output of mixed yarns was reduced during October because of a shortage of rayon staple but there was an increase in spinning of hemp for use as a substitute for ramie and jute yarns.

HARD AND EAST FIBER YARNS - SPINNERS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production September</u>	<u>Stocks 30 Sep- tember a/</u>	<u>Produc- tion October</u>	<u>Deliv- eries October</u>	<u>Stocks 31 Oc- tober</u>
Flax					
Pure	873	1,236	855	524	1,567
Mixtures	245	94	193	87	200
Ramie					
Pure	37	62	22	4	80
Mixtures	107	110	97	33	174
Hemp					
Pure	195	167	240	114	293
Mixtures	80	104	70	69	105
Jute (domestic)	31	39	93	90	42
Others	50 a/	12	58	24	46

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND EAST FIBER YARNS - WEAVERS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in Process September</u>	<u>Stocks 30 Sep- tember</u>	<u>Receipts October</u>	<u>Put in Process October</u>	<u>Stocks 31 Oc- tober</u>
Flax					
Pure	495	1,307	487	523	1,271
Mixed	211	674	100	193	581
Ramie					
Pure	29	48	4	22	30
Mixed	44	135	36	51	120
Hemp					
Pure	80	81	72	92	61
Mixed	21	12	19	17	14
Jute (domestic)	25	110	62	60	112

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

28. October production of all types of cloth increased principally because of adequate supplies of yarn from stocks.

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

	<u>Produc- tion September</u>	<u>Stocks 30 Sep- tember</u>	<u>Produc- tion October</u>	<u>Deliv- eries October</u>	<u>Stocks 31 October</u>
Linen					
Pure	583	1,676 a/	669	285	2,060
Mixtures	613 a/	1,352 a/	671	122	1,901

	Produ- tion <u>September</u>	Stocks 30 Sep- tember	Produc- tion <u>October</u>	Deliv- eries <u>October</u>	Stocks <u>31 October</u>
Ramie					
Pure	40 <u>a/</u>	98	44	13	129
Mixtures	129	400 <u>a/</u>	131	66	465
Hemp					
Pure	74	496 <u>a/</u>	72	191	377
Mixtures	66	379 <u>a/</u>	72	5	446
Jute (domestic)	29	30	56	69	17
Fire hose (thousands of pounds)	39	55	49	2	102

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

29. The increases in production of jute and hemp yarns were reflected in increased spindle operations.

MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Flax	49,831 <u>a/</u>	44,194	3,038 <u>a/</u>	2,096
Ramie	18,804 <u>a/</u>	10,053	487	574
Jute	386	1,094	20	22
Hemp	8,617 <u>a/</u>	14,242	123 <u>a/</u>	121
Others	342	367	378 <u>a/</u>	314

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production and Stocks

30. Throstle yarn output during October declined to 431,000 pounds from 458,000 in September due to continued electric power restrictions. Production of reprocessed yarns was 29,000 pounds.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Throstle-spun		
Spinners	257	294
Weavers	464 <u>a/</u>	388
Other manufacturers	36 <u>a/</u>	31

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Reprocessed		
Spinners	39 <u>a/</u>	33
Weavers	137 <u>a/</u>	133
Other manufacturers	21 <u>a/</u>	16
Others		
Weavers	38	38
Other manufacturers	23	19

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

31. October cloth output was reduced by electric power and labor shortages; there was a corresponding reduction in stocks.

CLOTH PRODUCTION (thousands of square yards)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Throstle	416	413
Reprocessed	65	48
Others	2	5

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
	<u>30 September a/</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September a/</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Throstle	1,027	1,181	107	137
Reprocessed	135	171	491	473
Others	2	6	96	67

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

32. The reduced number of operating hours during October curtailed production although increases were shown in the number of units operating.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Installed	1,115,568	1,115,568
Operable	988,036	988,548
Operating	713,050	616,008

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Mill Stocks

33. October receipts of yarns for knit goods decreased with the exception of export allocations.

YARN RECEIPTS AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Pure cotton	1,064	1,052	1,202	914
Mixed cotton	35	5	13	27
Filament rayon	507	24	79	452
Spun rayon	40	37	22	55
Raw silk	106	28	25	109
Spun silk	106	19	46	79
Woolen	427	102	166	363
Others	17	5	8	14

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

34. October production of cotton and woolen knit fabrics increased in preparation for exports.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Cotton	760 <u>a/</u>	914 <u>a/</u>	1,042	929	1,027
Filament rayon	3	37	2	9	30
Spun rayon	26	109	15	17	107
Filament silk	5	13	4	1	16
Spun silk	9	19	5	11	13
Woolen	10	49	13	6	56
Others	39	7 <u>a/</u>	7	8	6

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Cotton	234	944	951	227
Filament rayon	1	10	7	4
Spun rayon	25	24	27	22
Filament silk	6	14	14	6
Spun silk	13	25	24	14
Woolen	83	16	43	56
Others	1	6	7	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production

35. Underwear production during October increased through manufacture of cotton singlets for export. Outerwear manufacture was restricted because of yarn and power shortages, except for gloves for which machinery is largely manually operated.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS (thousands of dozens)

	<u>Production</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Underwear	426 a/	345	482	517	310
Outerwear	13	76	8	27	57
Gloves	55	351 a/	84	11	424
Hosiery	139	1,295	132	127	1,300

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

36. Machinery in operation during October varied according to availability of power and materials for production.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Fabric				
Warp	253	253	83	84
Circular	12,045	12,217	4,324	4,451
Flat	11,634	11,925	2,715	2,920
Glove, flat	17,539	18,300	2,812	3,162
Hosiery				
Circular	10,800	11,067	3,326	3,208
Full-fash- ioned	1,912	1,912	765	766
Sewing machines				
Foot	217	216	21	30
Power	10,161	10,102	4,701	4,994

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Receipts and Stocks

37. Large decreases in October receipts and stocks of fabrics were partially accounted for by the release of previously uninspected stocks which increased September figures.

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

	Stocks 30 September	Receipts October	Put in Process October	Stocks 31 October
Cotton	7,926	784	1,769	6,941
Rayon (filament)	2,277	301	512	2,066
Spun rayon	3,408	875	915	3,368
Silk (filament)	1,860	50	54	1,856
Hard and bast	1,015	178	387	806
Woolen	1,337	99	412	1,024
Worsted	907	4	141	770
Reprocessed	259	46	29	276

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production

38. Decreased output of clothing and household goods in October was due to shortages of fabric and electric power.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS IN PRODUCING MILLS
(thousands)

	Production 30 Sep- September	Stocks 30 Sep- tember	Produc- tion October	Deliv- eries October	Stocks 31 Oc- tober
Japanese ready-made clothing	14	117	4	1	120
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	675	1,477	284	-	1,761
Women's	61 ^{a/}	137	53	-	190
Men's	382	863	180	-	1,043
School uniforms					
Elementary	696	1,404	248	-	1,652
Secondary	125	109	64	4	169
Work clothing	1,500	1,878	106	49	1,935
Official uniforms	12	12	- ^{b/}	-	12
Underwear	399	1,024	141	-	1,165
Tabi (pair)	3,054	6,935	1,450	-	8,385
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	3	3	2	-	5
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	15	13 ^{a/}	2	-	15
Mosquito nets	35	173	23	1	195
Hats and caps	-	-	11	11	-
Others	207 ^{a/}	357	15	6	366

^{a/} Revised.

^{b/} Less than 1,000.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

39. The operation of electrical machinery decreased during October due to power deficiencies which necessitated increasing foot-operated units.

MACHINERY FOR CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
			<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Operable	5,040	5,007	41,184	40,996	118,523	119,127
Operating	3,273	3,152	26,595	25,914	83,614	83,187
Hours operated (thousands)	495	479	4,585	4,316	13,878	12,442

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

40. October receipts of yarn increased 293,000 pounds from September and stocks declined except for spun silk and rayon.

YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>		<u>Receipts Put in Process</u>		<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>30 September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>31 October</u>
Pure cotton	4,221	1,302	2,656		2,867
Mixed cotton	244	0	32		212
Raw silk	272	22	79		215
Spun silk	1	1	0		2
Filament rayon	493	13	98		408
Spun rayon	95	70	14		151
Reprocessed	7	0	2		5
Throstle	33	0	4		29
Manila abaca	44	61	75		30
Hemp	23	19	25		17
Others	23	6	10		19

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

41. Sharp increases in production of sewing thread during October resulted from the announcement of new price ceilings. Production of fish netting, rope, cordage and sundries decreased because of electric power restrictions and shortage of yarn.

SUNDRY GOODS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>September</u>	<u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>tion</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u>
		<u>tember</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>ttober</u>
Sewing thread					
Cotton					
Pure	311	3,436	805	0	4,241
Mixed	0	6	0	0	6
Silk	18	256	48	0	304
Rayon	3	36	10	0	46

	<u>Production</u> <u>September</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 Sep-</u> <u>tember</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 Oc-</u> <u>tober</u>
Fish netting					
Cotton					
Net	1,181	2,080	915	811	2,184
Twine	266	777	207	206	778
Abaca	49	28	47	66	9
Hemp	14	7	14	17	4
Silk	13	21	13	2	32
Eraid	81	182	49	0	231
Fringe	2	6	1	0	7
Tape, ribbons, etc.	158	360	94	0	454
Twine and net	6	29	8	3	34
Cotton rope	40	15 <u>a/</u>	19	14	20
Lace	14	85	10	0	95

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Cloth Processed

42. Cotton, silk and hard and bast fiber materials processed during October increased because of large export orders while spun rayon, spun silk and others decreased as a result of reduced allocations for domestic consumption.

PROCESSED FABRICS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>In Mills</u>		<u>Returned</u>		<u>In Mills</u>
	<u>Processed</u>	<u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>to Client</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u>
	<u>September</u>	<u>tember</u>	<u>October</u>		<u>tober</u>
Cotton	18,793	15,045 <u>a/</u>	24,961	19,783	20,223
Woolen	1,288	3,973	1,110	681	4,402
Worsted	293	911	435	182	1,164
Filament silk	3,660	5,276 <u>a/</u>	3,882	2,791	5,367
Spun silk	1,075	2,286 <u>a/</u>	892	581	2,597
Filament rayon	2,438	3,797 <u>a/</u>	1,633	1,336	4,094
Spun rayon	2,193	3,936 <u>a/</u>	1,684	866	4,754
Hard and bast	748	2,003 <u>a/</u>	888	712	2,179
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	62	71	46	23	94
Knit fabric <u>b/</u>	21	-	9	9	-
Others	519	300 <u>a/</u>	268	261	307

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	9,295	8,411	1,996	5,259
Woolen	-	1,110	-	-
Worsted	-	435	-	-

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Filament silk	2,351	149	58	1,324
Spun silk	570	41	12	269
Filament rayon	772	482	161	218
Spun rayon	217	1,080	-	387
Hard and bast	305	492	-	91
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	-	46	-	-
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	-	9	-	-
Others	2	92	-	174

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics

43. Stocks of gray fabrics showed a net decrease of 1,232,000 square yards during October; receipts also decreased.

GRAY FABRICS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Put in Process</u> <u>October</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 October</u>
Cotton	29,278 <u>a/</u>	22,697	25,322	26,653
Woolen	2,147 <u>a/</u>	1,128	1,108	2,167
Worsted	894	949	786	1,057
Filament silk	1,390 <u>a/</u>	3,847	3,808	1,429
Spun silk	363 <u>a/</u>	889	919	333
Filament rayon	533	3,131	2,205	1,459
Spun rayon	2,820 <u>a/</u>	1,981	1,616	3,185
Hard and bast	1,706 <u>a/</u>	794	864	1,636
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	10	50	49	11
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	8	3	9	2
Others	116 <u>a/</u>	254	274	96

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

44. Cotton, rayon and silk processors added three new mills during October.

MACHINERY

	<u>30 September</u>		<u>31 October</u>	
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>
Mills reporting	50	232	50	233
Mills operating	45	186	45	189
Machines operating				
Boilers	-	303	-	308
Tenters	-	286	-	278
Driers	72	430	68	420
Printers	-	24	-	27
Napping machines	166	99	154	91

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	4
Water Transportation.	5
Electric Power.	7
Gas Industry.	13

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of busses and standard sized trucks registered continued to increase, reaching a new high of 101,037 in October.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
October

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Buses</u>
Operable	60,819	8,316
Deadlined	<u>28,014</u>	<u>3,888</u>
Total	88,833	12,204

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. In addition, 28,861 passenger and special vehicles and 51,742 small-sized vehicles were registered, making a total of 181,640.

3. The operating percentage increased from 65.9 to 68.4 percent.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

4. Increases were registered in freight and passenger train kilometers operated, tonnage shipped and passengers carried in October as the rail system recovered from September typhoon damage. See the chart on the following page.

Freight tonnage handled increased 835,200 metric tons, while freight train kilometers operated increased about 10 percent to 6,697,500 kilometers, as charted on page 145.

The number of passengers carried increased by about 6 percent to 300,101,950. Passenger train kilometers operated increased by 360,200 kilometers to a total of 5,879,800.

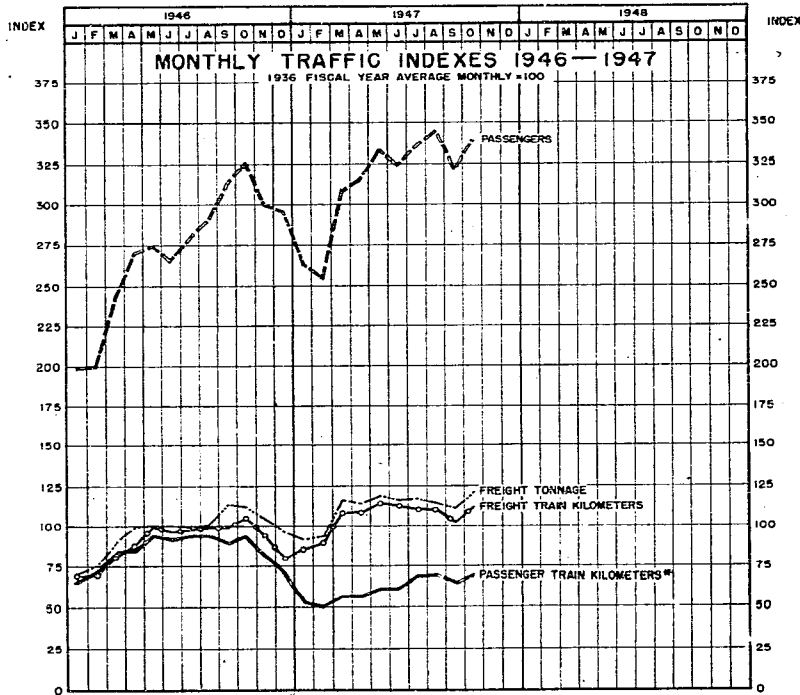
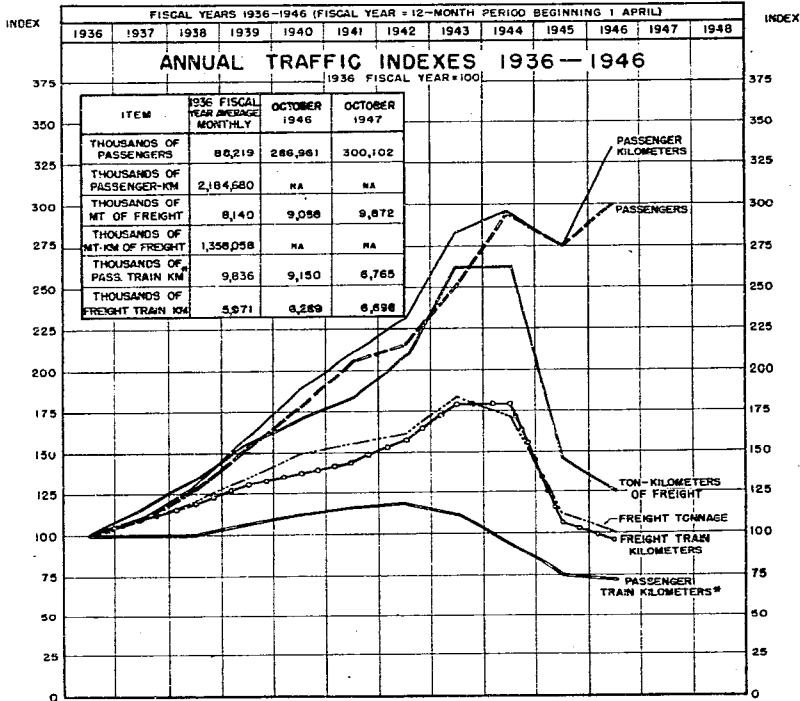
WATER TRANSPORTATION

Coastal Shipping

5. Cargo carried in steel vessels decreased slightly in October while cargo carried in wooden vessels of more than 100 gross tons declined about 5 percent.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

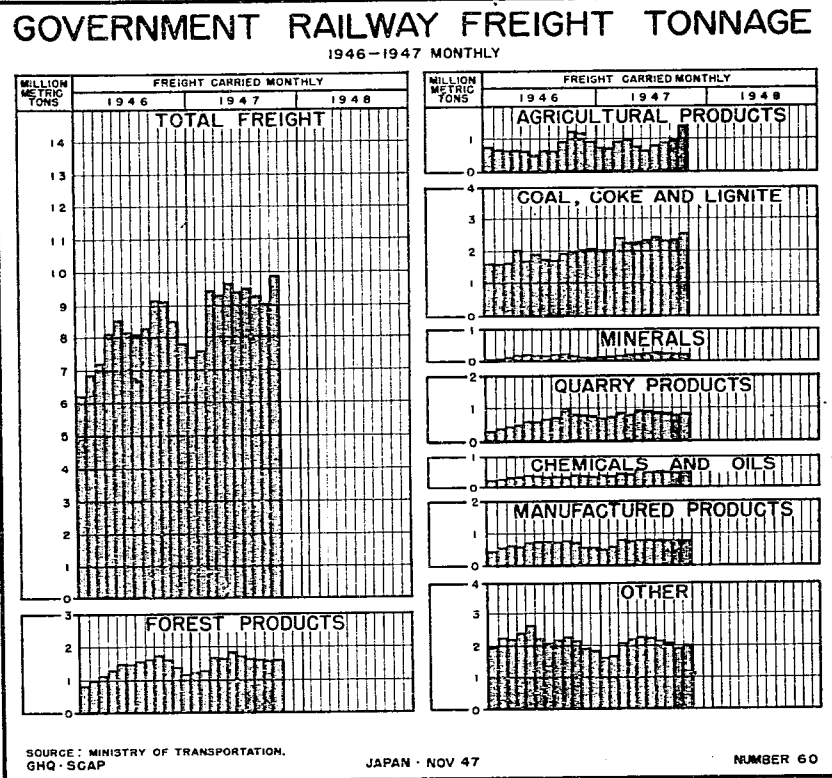
1936 - 1947



* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS.
NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT = METRIC TONS; KM = KILOMETERS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
GHQ-SCAP

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COASTAL CARGO CARRIED (freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	690,061	687,157
Wooden vessels		
More than 100 gross tons	630,580	599,475
Less than 100 gross tons	<u>1,306,432</u>	-
Total	2,627,073	-

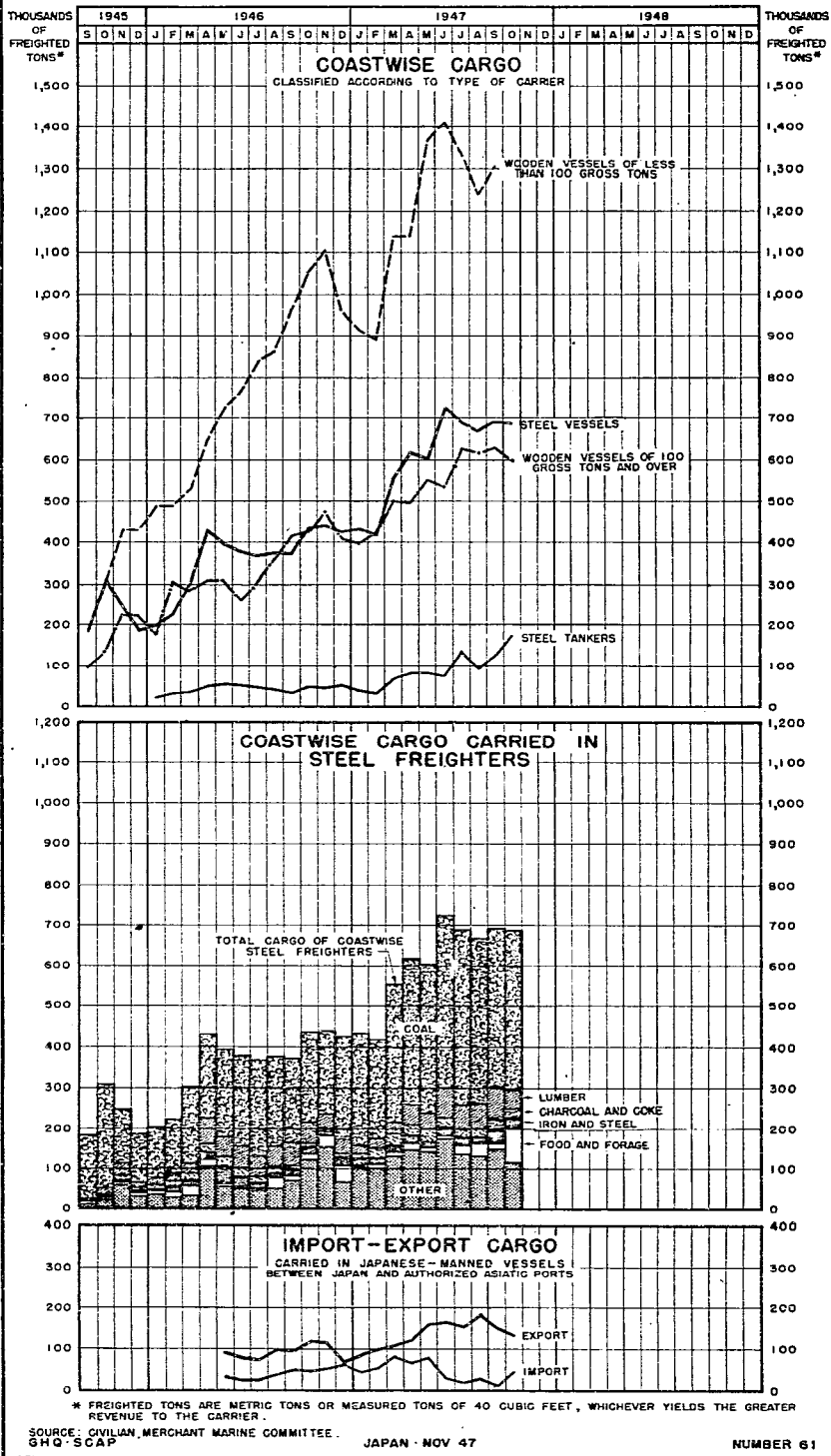
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Foreign Shipping

6. There was a decrease of 21,514 freighted tons in October export shipping and an increase of 33,787 freighted tons in import shipping.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



FOREIGN SHIPPING
October
(freighted tons)

Export

To Korea	102,668
To China	24,772
Other	<u>6,525</u>
Total	133,965

Import

From Korea	5,722
From China	3,602
Other	<u>37,790</u>
Total	47,114

ELECTRIC POWER

Generation

7. Total electric power generated in October was 2,524,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 156,000,000 kilowatt hours or 6.6 percent over September. Hydroelectric generation accounted for 2,368,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal for the rest. See the chart on the following page.

8. Nineteen hydroelectric plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company interrupted operations in October. There was a loss of 147,360 kilowatts of generating capacity. Four of the plants were only partially shut down. Of the 19 plants 11 attributed their difficulties to the September typhoon and flood and eight to neglected maintenance, land and rock slides and similar causes.

9. The stream flow available in October at the natural-flow hydroelectric plants was 17 percent under the average October flow during the last 10 years.

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

	<u>October Average</u>	<u>Ten-year October Average</u>	<u>Percent of Average October Flow</u>
Hokkaido	110	105	105
Tohoku	137	126	109
Kanto	995	1,049	95
Kansai	1,104	1,376	80
Chugoku	68	134	51
Shikoku	61	107	57
Kyushu	<u>107</u>	<u>208</u>	51
Total	2,582	3,105	83

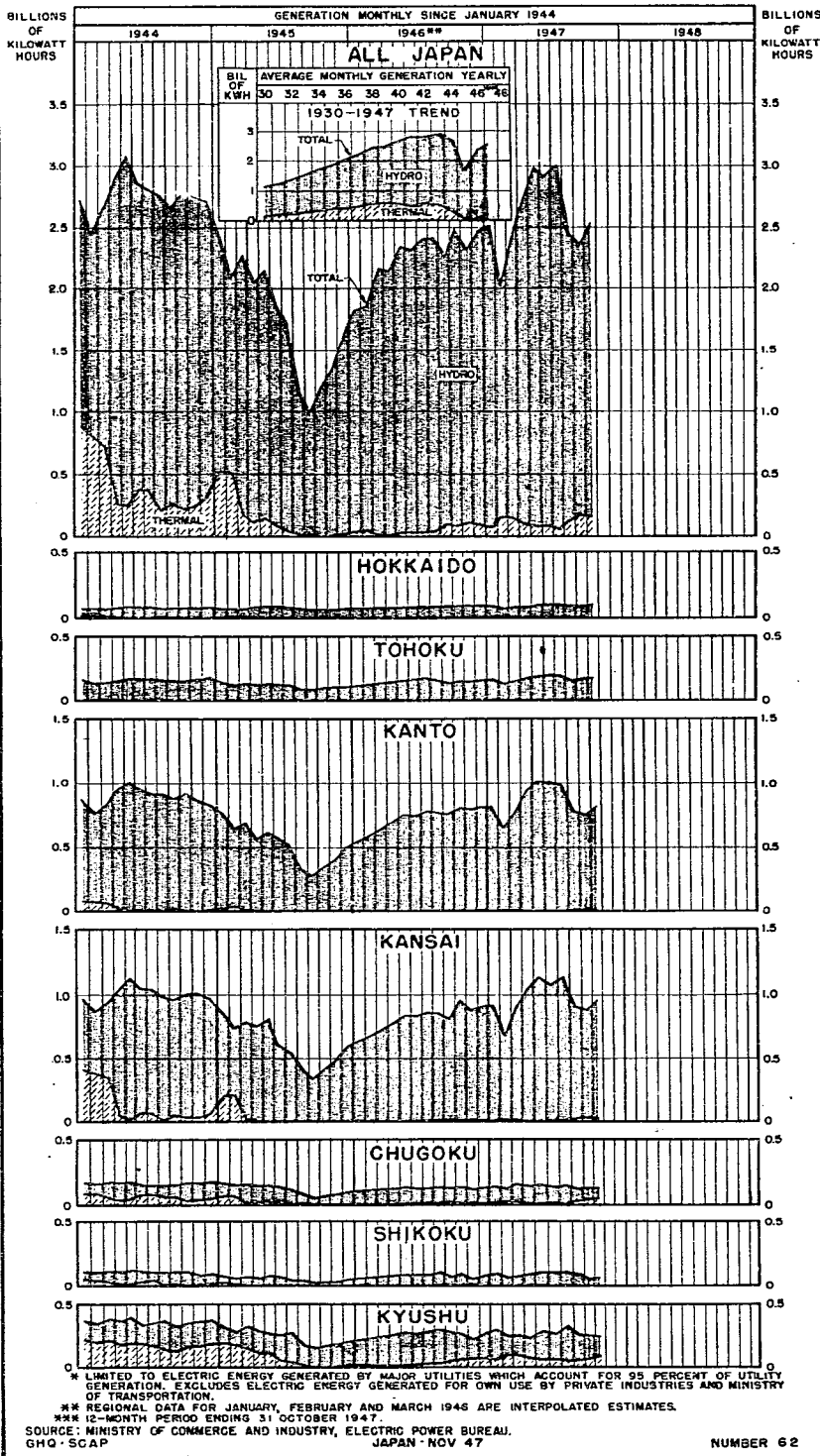
^{a/} Owned by Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

10. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company's

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES*



thermal plants received 99 percent of their October coal allocation.

Consumption

11. Electric power consumption in September declined by 127,000,000 kilowatt hours to 1,716,000,000. Apparent loss in generated power amounted to 652,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Residential consumption decreased to 403,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Commercial and industrial consumers with a demand of more than 500 kilowatts accounted for 892,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 123,000,000 from their August consumption. See the charts on the following pages.

Plant Rehabilitation

12. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company is rehabilitating the Tsurumi thermal power plant at Kawasaki, between Tokyo and Yokohama. One 50,000-kilowatt unit is scheduled to be in operation by 1 January and a second 50,000-kilowatt unit by 1 February.

GAS INDUSTRY

Production

13. The amount of gas produced daily in October was 1,436,903 cubic meters, 39 percent of plant capacity and a decrease of 106,638 cubic meters from September. See the chart on page 152.

14. In the four prefectures producing natural gas, daily production averaged 25,714 cubic meters, 1.79 percent of total gas produced for utility use in Japan.

Consumption

15. Average daily gas consumption in October was 507,785 cubic meters domestic, 348,063 industrial, 174,752 for Occupation requirements and 27,186 in gas works. The total daily consumption of 1,057,786 cubic meters was a decrease of 14,900 from September.

16. Apparent loss in distribution leakage and unaccountable gas amounted to 11.8 percent in October. Daily average amount of gas self-consumed by the gas works for underfiring of ovens in producing coke amounted to 218,729 cubic meters.

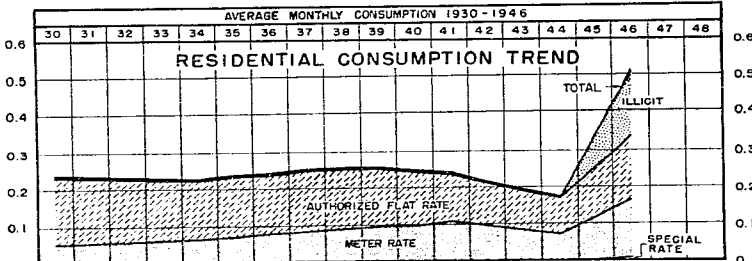
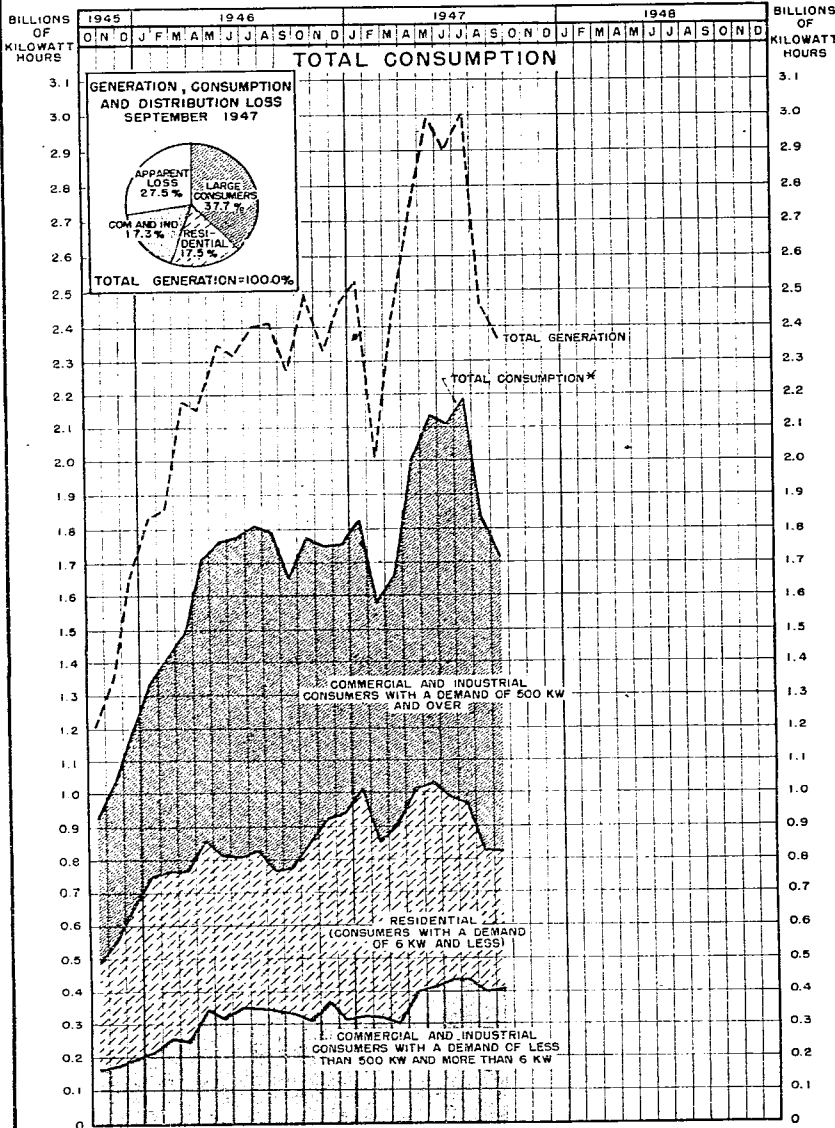
17. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale in September:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE (metric tons)

Coke	50,659
Crude coal tar	878
Pitch	629
Ammonium sulfate	337
Creosote oil	155
Refined coal tar	147
90-percent motor benzol	47
Pure benzol	20
Crude anthracene	11
Solvent naphtha	3
Pure toluol	1

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945

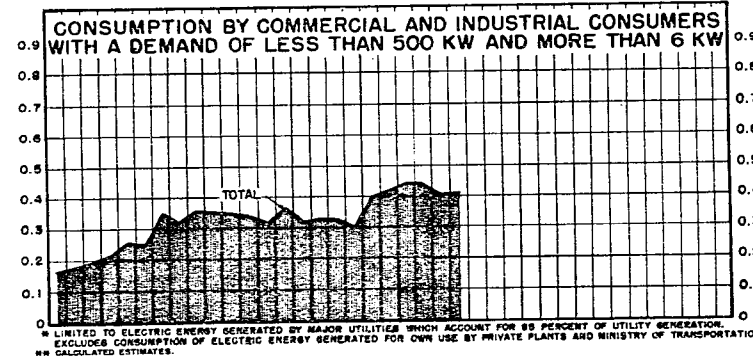
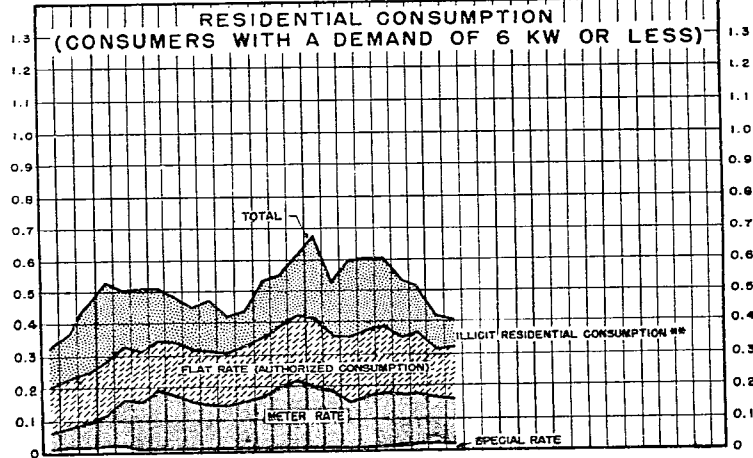
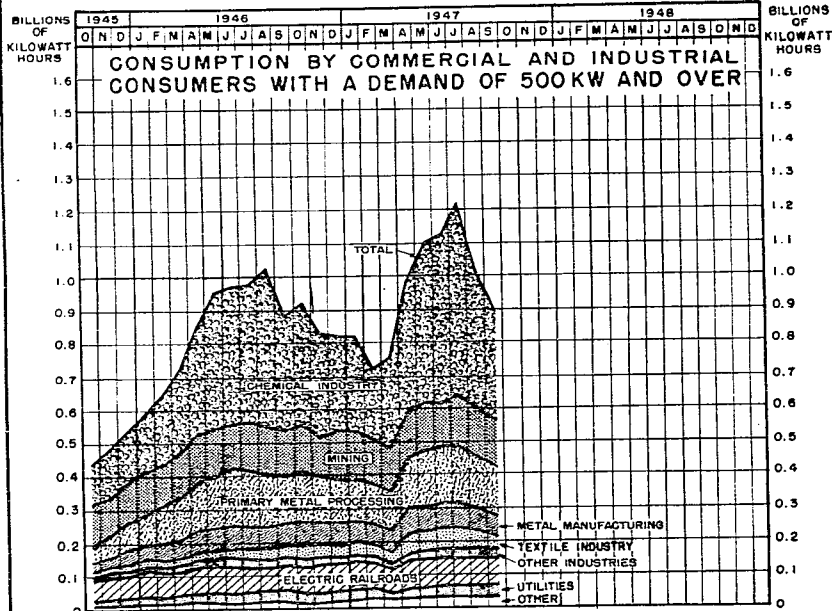


* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 95 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 NOTE: 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1945 AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION DATA ARE INTERPOLATED.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47 NUMBER 63A

0511

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES - MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



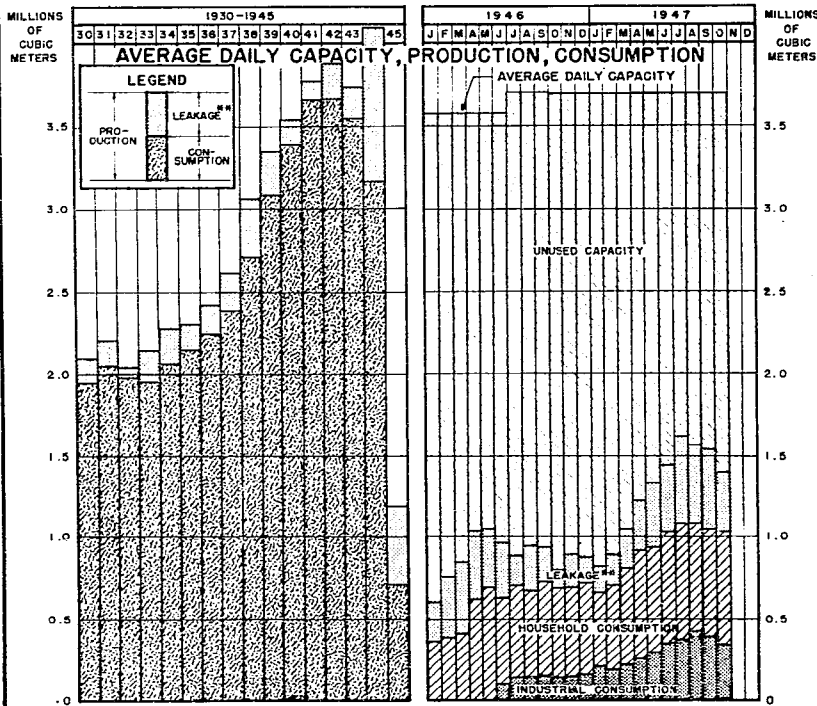
* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR UTILITIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 98 PERCENT OF UTILITY GENERATION. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION. ** CALCULATED ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GMQ - SCAP JAPAN - NOV - 47 NUMBER 638

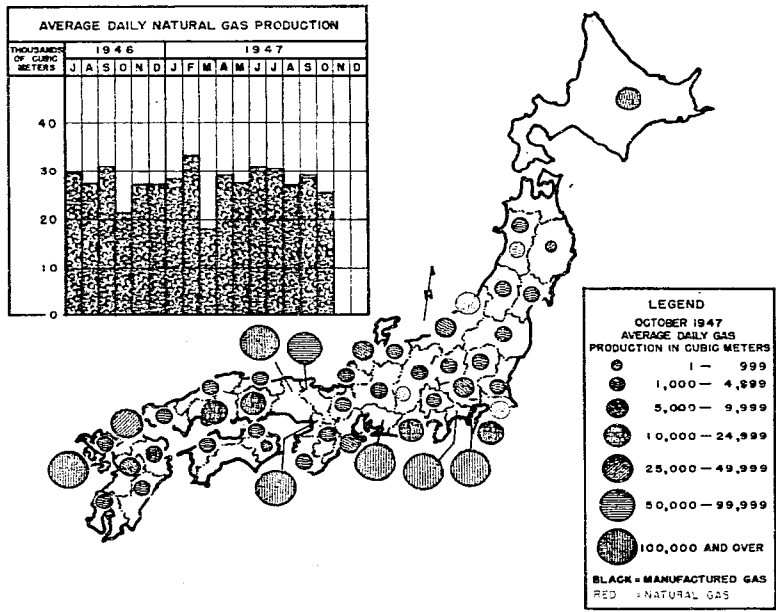
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GAS INDUSTRY*

1930-1947



OCTOBER GAS PRODUCTION DAILY AVERAGE BY PREFECTURES



* GAS PRODUCED FOR SALE ONLY. EXCLUDES GAS PRODUCED FOR OWN USE BY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.
 ** LEAKAGE IS AN APPROXIMATION DERIVED BY SUBTRACTING CONSUMPTION FROM PRODUCTION FIGURES.
 SOURCE : GAS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION.
 HQ · SCAP JAPAN · NOV 47 NUMBER 64

18. The gas industry was allocated 126,861 metric tons of coal for November operations, of which 40,000 tons were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product and 15,561 tons consigned for emergency reserve stockpiles.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
October
(metric tons)

Allocation	120,020
Stock on hand 30 September	18,226
Deliveries	86,147
Consumption	85,245
Stock on hand 31 October	19,128

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SECTION 7

COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

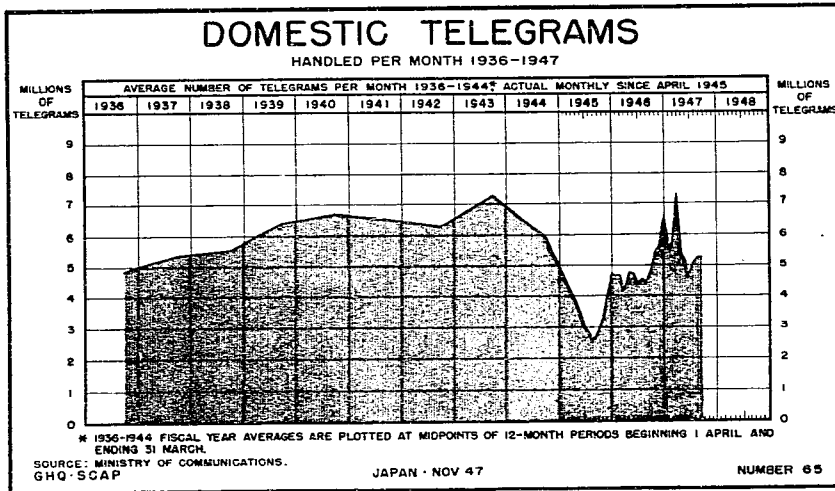
	Paragraph
Wire.	1
Radio	5
Postal Services	13
Construction and Rehabilitation	19
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply.	23
Administration and Personnel.	30
Financial Operations	37
Research and Development.	41

WIRE

1. Nearly 19,000 new telephones were installed in October, the second highest month's total in 1947.

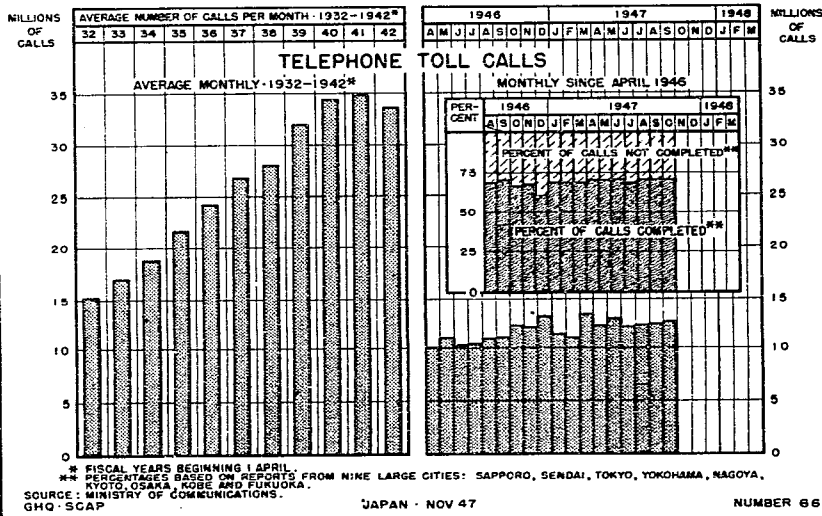
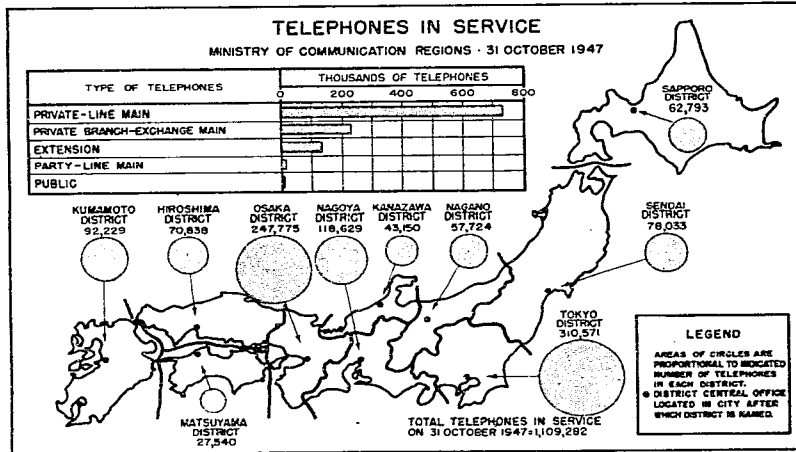
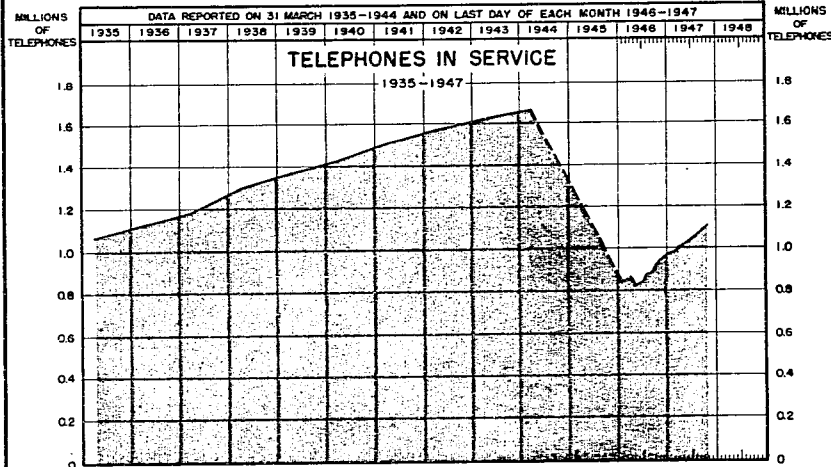
The number of toll calls has increased gradually during the last year and a half while efficiency, as measured by the percentage of calls completed, has remained relatively stable. See chart on following page.

2. The number of domestic telegrams filed rose slightly in September.



3. After successful trials new-type AC voltage regulators were authorized for 70 repeaters and terminals. Formerly these installations' batteries had been harmed by voltage fluctuations with the result that toll service had suffered.

TELEPHONE SERVICE



4. The Great Northern Telegraph Company was licensed on 3 November to reopen its submarine cable repeater and terminal station at Nagasaki which was closed at the beginning of the war. After about four months for repairs, the Company will operate two cables to Shanghai and two to Vladivostok. Nagasaki will be connected to continental Europe by both Russia and Hongkong via Suez.

RADIO

Domestic Services

5. Radio frequencies for the Japanese antarctic whaling fleet were assigned on 4 November. The Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is the agent through which all messages between the fleet and Japan will pass. Personal messages between members of the fleet and Japanese nationals are authorized for the first time.

6. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to change the route of the Tokyo-Hachijo VHF multichannel circuits, eliminating the Mt. Fuji relay station which has been too expensive to maintain.

7. The Ministry of Communications authorized use of radio in government seismic prospecting for underwater coal deposits.

8. The number of Japanese land radio stations declined about three percent in the first two weeks of November from October's revised total.

JAPANESE LAND RADIO STATIONS

	<u>28 October a/</u>	<u>13 November</u>
Aeronautical	12	12
Broadcast		
Central	9	9
Local	54	54
Regional	37	37
Relay	33	32
Coastal	18	18
Domestic	114	114
Domestic VHF	39	39
Demobilization	12	12
Fishery	46	46
International	8	8
Lighthouse	24	24
Meteorological	32	32
Police	67	68
Private	7	7
Railroad	47	47
Special		
Marine broadcast	2	2
Radio wave monitoring	14	14
Radio wave investigating	23	24
Seismic research	1	2
Standard frequency	1	1
Temporary experimental	14	9
Inactive police (emergency)	<u>25</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	639	618

a/ Revised.

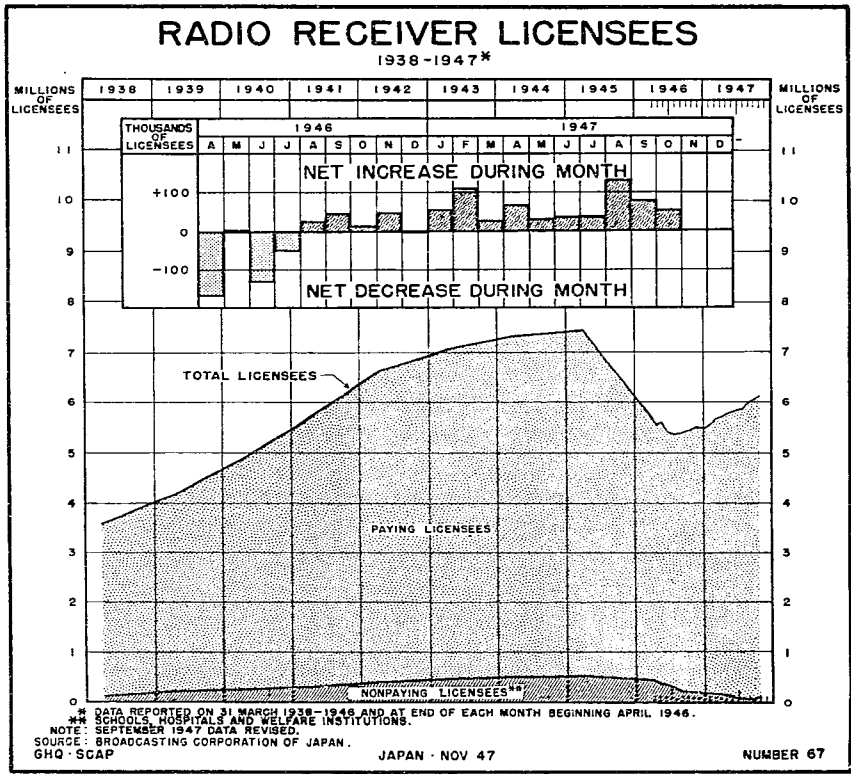
SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

Domestic Broadcasting

9. On 17 November the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan began identifying each broadcasting station by periodic announcement of call signs. Each station has been provided announcing facilities. The chief purpose is to make governmental monitoring easier.

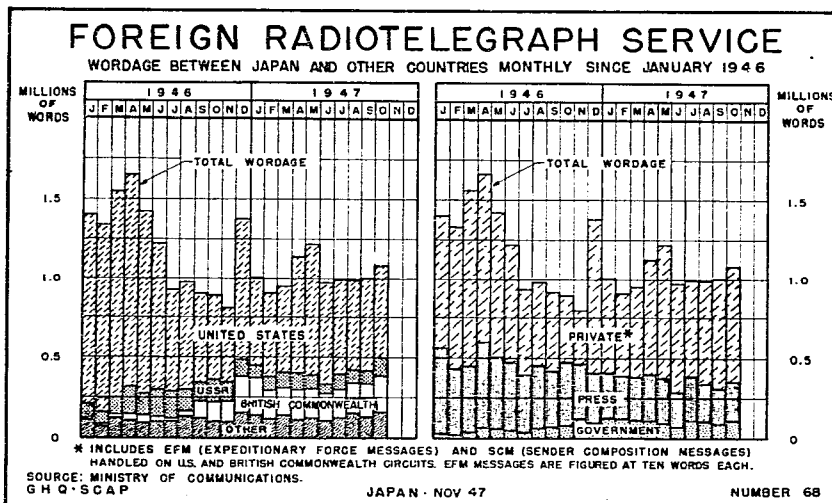
10. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is relocating its stations for maximum economy, taking into account the power of the stations and the sensitivity of receiving sets in the area. In November the relay station at Atami was discontinued because neighboring stations had become efficient enough to cover its territory. A temporary relay station at Muroran is being moved to a nearby permanent site.

11. The number of licensed radio listeners increased in October by 49,223 over September's revised total of 6,119,002.



International

12. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased eight percent in October to 1,090,000 words. About 54 percent was to and from the United States.



POSTAL SERVICES

13. The volume of domestic ordinary mail increased 21 percent in October to 212,093,843 pieces, the greatest increase since postal rates were raised last April. Domestic parcel post gained 20 percent in October to 3,229,606 pieces. See chart on following page.

14. Letters and post cards received from abroad declined 31 percent in October to 252,492. The number of relief parcels received rose 23 percent to 70,923.

In addition to mail charted at bottom of next page, 758 prints, samples and small packets were received and 1,779 were dispatched.

15. There were 551 ordinary and 13,264 special post offices in operation on 31 October, an increase of 17 during the month.

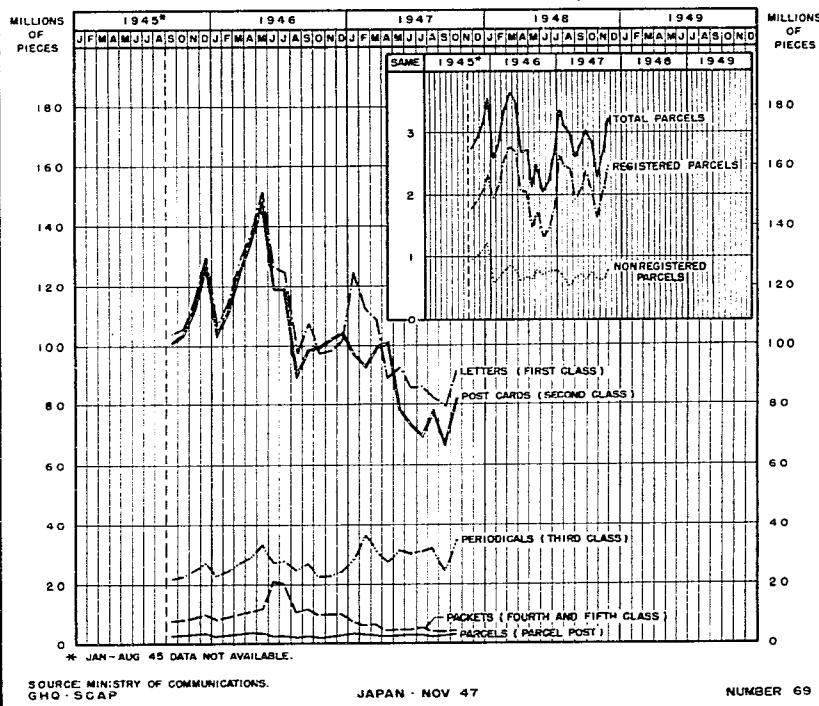
16. Restoration of war-damaged postal savings ledgers continued in September. Based on the experience of the 1923 earthquake, about 25 percent of destroyed ledgers and records will never be restored due to the death of depositors, loss of passbooks, abandonment of small deposits and other causes.

RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS (thousands of accounts)

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Lost or Destroyed During War</u>	<u>Restored</u>			
		<u>31 August</u>		<u>30 September</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Ordinary savings	42,783	17,833	42	20,140	47
Special savings	8,927	2,400	27	2,514	28
Postal transfer	214	90	42	92	43
Bond custody	2,126	543	26	740	35
Bond cards	146,763	132,381	90	134,278	91

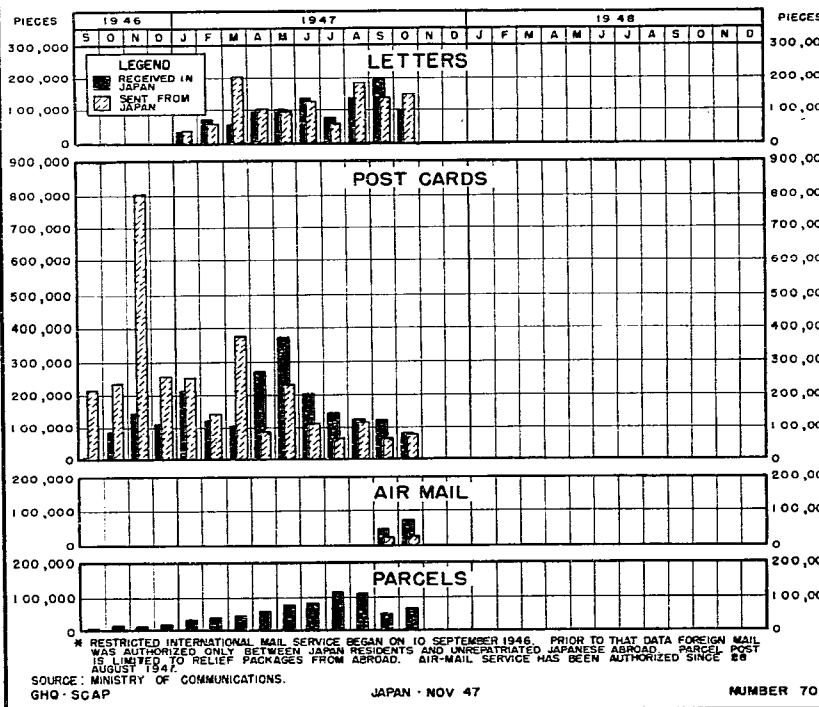
DOMESTIC MAIL DELIVERIES

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945

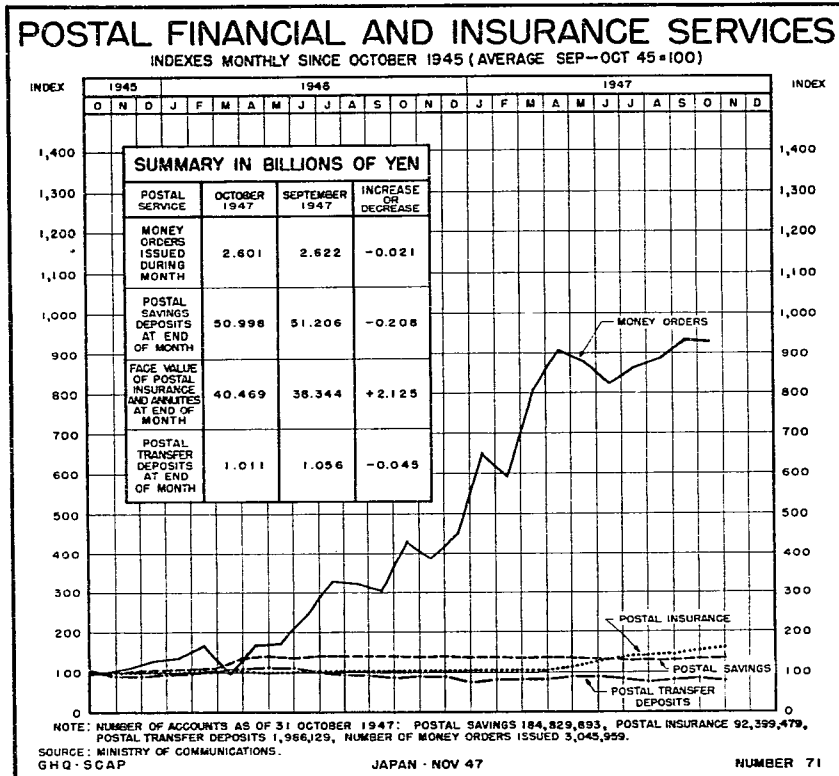


INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE*

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1946



17. The value of postal savings deposits decreased slightly in October to ¥ 50,997,793,367. Postal life insurance and annuity policies increased nearly six percent to ¥ 40,469,130,035.



the Niigata postal savings branch may withdraw money from the post office after the account is checked with the postal savings branch by phone. Seventeen other post offices in Japan at present give this service while 49 more are authorized to do so and plan to begin as soon as possible.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

19. Employees are being trained in maintenance of telephone cable kept under gas pressure. Twenty miles of old cable in poor condition have been under pressure for several months. During that time seven sheath breaks have been cleared with no interrupted service.

20. One hundred five short tons of linen canvas for mail bags were delivered to manufacturers in November. An additional 100 tons of raw material were allocated for mail bag manufacture.

21. Three hundred metric tons of cement allotted during the quarter ending 30 June were received by the Ministry of Communications for postal construction projects.

22. During October two railway mail cars were salvaged from parts of war-damaged cars. Ten cars were repaired and eight were taken out of service because of changed schedules. There is a reserve of 51 cars.

Thirty-two additional 157-inch wheelbase trucks were acquired by the postal system in October and 11 were charged off as fully depreciated. Nineteen vehicles were deadlined, leaving a net increase of 13 in operation. New service was established requiring 17 vehicles so that the 13 were put into operation and four additional are needed.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>Mail Cars</u>					
	<u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u>	<u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u>	<u>30 Sep-</u>	<u>31 Oc-</u>
	<u>tember</u>	<u>tober</u>	<u>tember</u>	<u>tober</u>	<u>tember</u>	<u>tober</u>
Carried on records	739	741	871	892	35,852	36,028
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	152	142	148	156	7,200	6,373
In actual use	508	500	723	736	28,652	29,655
Additional needed	0	0	128	119	7,978	7,040
Total required	559	551	851	855	36,630	36,695

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

23. Coal deliveries to communications equipment manufacturers declined 13 percent in October. The November allocation was reduced 20 percent from the October level.

COAL ALLOCATIONS AND DELIVERIES
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocated</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Percent</u>
September	7,500	6,900	92
October	7,500	6,000	80
November	6,000	-	-

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

In addition to the coal allocation, 1,500 metric tons of lignite were available as a filler to manufacturers who could use it.

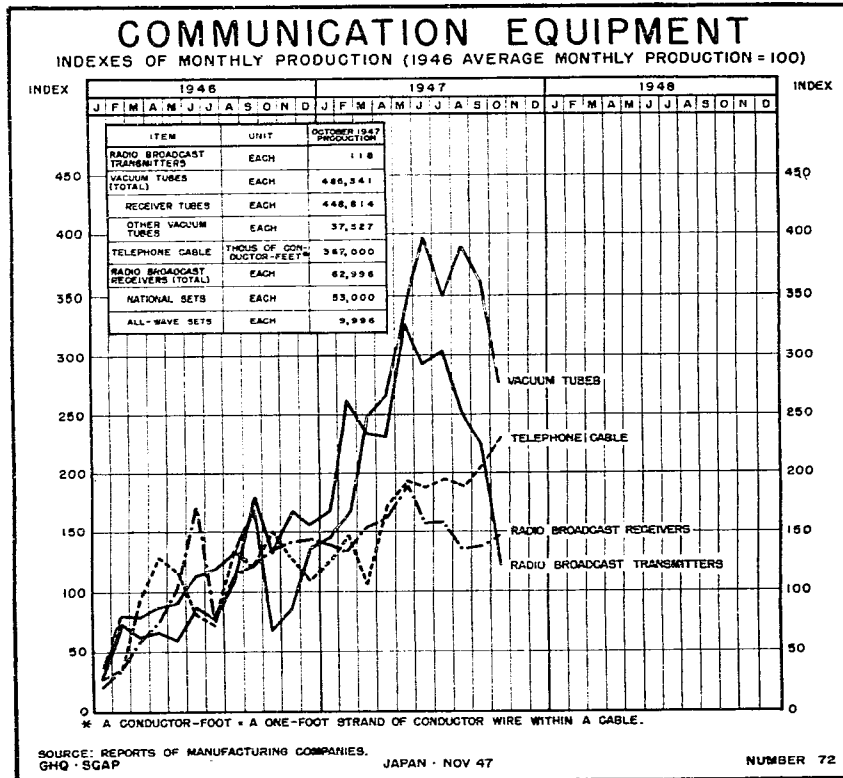
Wire Equipment

24. Labor trouble reduced October production of all communications equipment except repeater systems, telephone cable, radio broadcast receivers and miscellaneous parts.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	September	October
Telephone sets	24,959	20,972
Automatic switch units	4,700	1,331
Manual switchboards	348	252
Carrier systems	189	56
Repeater systems	34	66
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	23,701	25,979

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.



25. Cable production was not affected by the general labor troubles in October and reached the highest rate in two years. Production measured in cable-feet rose from 1,970,000 to 2,500,000 while production in conductor-feet rose from 330,000,000 to 367,000,000.

Radio Equipment

26. Vacuum tube production dropped 24 percent in October because of reduced coal deliveries and labor troubles. The most important item, receiver tubes, declined about 22 percent.

27. Exports of receiver tubes were resumed even though production declined.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October a/</u>
New equipment	279,000	202,421	48.4	45.1
Replacements b/	279,962	202,420	48.5	45.1
Operations c/	18,000	18,000	3.1	4.1
Exports	<u>0</u>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Total	576,962	448,841	100.0	100.0

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Includes handling losses.

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

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

28. Radio receiver production increased about five percent in October to 62,996. Transmitter production dropped from 214 to 118 because of strikes in principal manufacturing plants.

29. Production of radio resistors, transformers and speakers declined in October.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Condensers	1,248	1,563
Resistors	1,480	1,416
Transformers	201	163
Speakers	133	131
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	24,918	29,616

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

30. The revised mail law was passed without change by the House of Representatives and was submitted to the House of Councilors in November.

31. A revised Postal Savings Law was submitted to the Communications Committees of both Houses. It proposes to raise the limit on individual postal savings from ¥ 10,000 to ¥ 30,000, to set interest on fixed deposits every month rather than every three months and to take other measures to make savings attractive so as to help combat inflation.

Similarly, proposed amendments to the postal life insurance and annuity laws raised the quantities which individuals may buy to help further drain off excess purchasing power.

32. The Diet passed a bill extending government pension benefits to employees formerly with the International Telecommunications Company, the dissolved company which formerly controlled commercial communications in Japan's overseas empire. Employees' service with the Company will be added to service with the Government in computing eligibility for pensions.

33. Since most of the details of the transfer of the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company to the Ministry of Communications have been completed, the office in the Ministry concerned with the transfer was abolished 1 November.

34. The position of Telecommunications Coordinating Director was established in November. The Director will supervise the Telephone and Telegraph Bureau, the Telecommunications Engineering Bureau and the Radio Bureau of the Ministry of Communications.

35. In the four weeks ending 1 November, absenteeism in 92 telephone, telegraph and post offices ranged from 3.5 percent to 5.0 percent. The greatest absenteeism was during a "wildcat" strike at the Tokyo and Osaka post offices.

36. Quarterly figures show an approximate six-percent increase in Ministry of Communications' personnel in the three months ending 30 September. In September the average male employee earned ¥ 2,300.76 and the average female ¥ 1,458.85.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

<u>Male</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>September Payroll</u>
Administrative	16,584	16,946	¥ 43,456,457
Postal system	106,112	93,582	215,112,385
Postal savings	29,494	37,603	83,092,481
Postal life insurance	36,886	38,153	98,205,937
Telephone	32,314	49,578	109,090,115
Telegraph	44,096	44,300	96,803,137
Radio	<u>4,064</u>	<u>6,842</u>	<u>14,565,621</u>
Total	269,550	287,004	¥ 660,326,133
<u>Female</u>			
Administrative	4,147	4,453	¥ 6,560,801
Postal system	17,275	19,913	28,053,258
Postal savings	31,952	33,525	49,040,744
Postal life insurance	19,002	16,853	25,772,773
Telephone	46,500	50,339	73,396,209
Telegraph	9,032	8,645	12,236,421
Radio	<u>607</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>747,964</u>
Total	128,515	134,221	¥ 195,808,170
Grand total	398,065	421,225	¥ 856,134,303

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

37. Under Japanese law there are three classes of contracts which may be awarded by the Government. Open competitive contracts are announced and the general public is invited to submit bids.

Limited competitive contracts are open only to those persons or organizations designated by the Minister of Finance as being trustworthy and having ability to carry out the contract. Private contracts may be made by authorized officials when bidding would be disadvantageous to the Government.

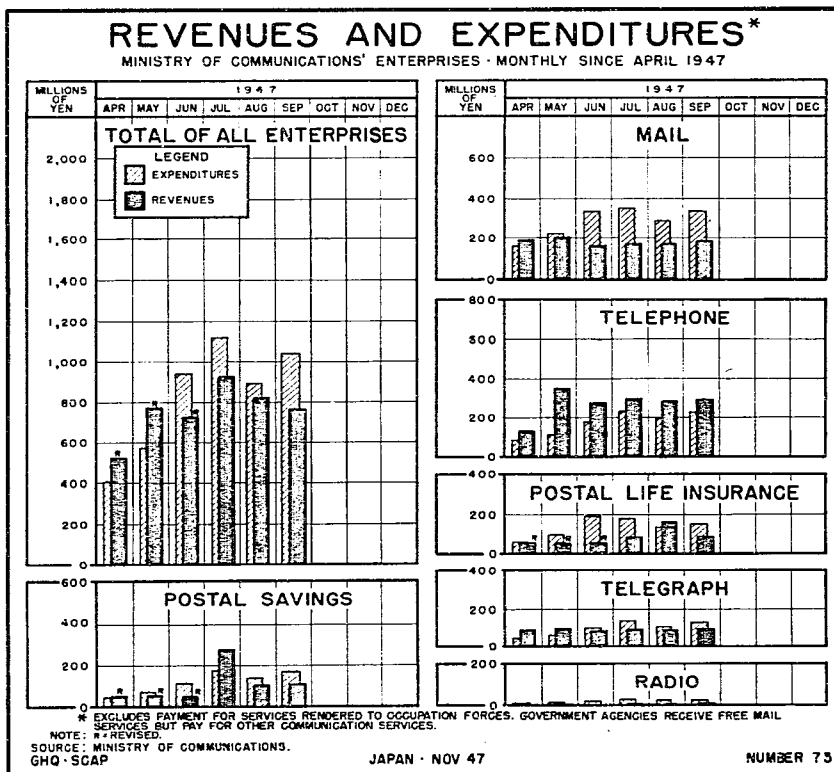
38. Reports of the quarter ending 30 June show that telecommunications contracts which were larger than ¥ 150,000 totaled ¥ 102,023,002. Of these, 99 percent were awarded privately and one percent through competitive bidding.

Purchase contracts which were larger than ¥ 70,000 totaled ¥ 769,640,481. Of these, 99 percent were awarded privately and one percent through competitive bidding.

Building and repair contracts which were larger than ¥ 150,000 amounted to ¥ 10,914,936. Of these, 77 percent were awarded privately and 23 percent by competitive bidding.

39. An enlarged program of expansion and increasing costs made supplementary appropriations for communications necessary. The Diet passed stopgap appropriations of ¥ 1,141,000,000 for October and November and is considering an additional ¥ 10,000,000,000 for the months from December through March. This sum, if approved, will make communications expenditures for the fiscal year ending 31 March nearly double the amount originally appropriated.

40. Ministry of Communications enterprises operated at a deficit of more than ¥ 274,000,000 during September. Only the telephone system showed a profit and it was not as great as in August.



REVENUES AND EXPENSES										
RADIO SERVICES OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS - SEPTEMBER 1947										
ITEM	MILLIONS OF YEN									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVENUES										
RADIOTELEGRAPH										
RADIOTELEPHONE										
OTHER REVENUES										
									TOTAL REVENUES DURING SEPTEMBER = ¥ 8,480,300	
EXPENSES										
TRAFFIC OPERATING EXPENSES										
PLANT MAINTENANCE										
OTHER EXPENSES										
									TOTAL EXPENSES DURING SEPTEMBER = ¥ 20,083,917	
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. GHQ - SCAP										
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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

41. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to use 250- and 260-megacycle transmitters to experiment with on-the-scene news broadcasts.

42. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was given a time expansion for its experiments with FM radiotelephone relay equipment at Kamata, Tsukuba and Shioya-saki.

43. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to experiment with radiotelegraph communications by the frequency shift and time division methods. In the "frequency shift," instead of opening and closing the circuit to form dots and dashes, one frequency is sent over the circuit and is changed to a different frequency by the telegraph key. The method uses less power and is more reliable. In the "time division" several messages may be sent over the same circuit at the same time. The circuit carries each message in rotation for a fraction of a second. By high-speed synchronization the messages are seemingly uninterrupted.

44. Manufacturers are competing to design the FM system which will be used in Japanese police cars.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Unemployment Compensation Laws

1. The Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law, part of the Government's over-all postwar industrial readjustment and rehabilitation program, were enacted on 21 November to provide payment of benefits to unemployed persons who had previously worked in insured employment and who are able and willing to work.

The enactment of the two Laws was designed as another step toward eradicating the prevalent paternalistic relationship between employers and workers and establishing a basis for a modern social security structure. It has been customary for employers to retain workers on jobs even though they were not needed or to discharge them and pay separation allowances, resulting in inefficient utilization of manpower and a financial burden which the employers were increasingly unprepared to absorb alone.

2. The Unemployment Allowance Law, an interim measure financed entirely by the Government, was set up to operate for six months beginning retroactively from 1 November until sufficient funds are accumulated under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Law. The Unemployment Insurance Law will start payment of benefits as of 1 May 1948. Both programs will be administered through the local public employment security offices under the Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor.

3. Major provisions of the two Laws, basically parallel, are as follows:

- (1) Coverage includes all enterprises employing five or more workers engaged in manufacturing, transportation, communications, commerce, trade, finance, mining, supply of electricity, gas and water, etc. Major exclusions are workers in agriculture, construction and forestry. Government employment, which provides equivalent benefits from other sources, is also

excluded. Employees not under the compulsory provisions may apply for voluntary coverage, and if more than half of the workers involved elect to be covered, the employer is required to obtain coverage.

- (2) Eligibility requirement for unemployment insurance benefits is more than 10 days of employment during six of the 12 months preceding the date of the claim. A worker who becomes unemployed between 1 November 1947 and 30 April 1948 will be eligible for unemployment allowance if he was employed in covered enterprises for six months. To claim unemployment allowance on 1 November, the worker must have been employed during the preceding six months continuously by the same employer in a covered enterprise.
- (3) Benefits, paid on weekly basis, are subject to adjustment in accordance with the fluctuation of wages in general. Unemployment insurance benefits are 60 percent of the worker's wages for workers whose wages fall within specified levels; between 61 and 80 percent for workers whose wages fall below; and between 40 and 59 for wages above the set level. For the purpose of unemployment allowance, the percentages for computing the benefits are 55, 56 to 75 and 35 to 54 respectively.
- (4) Maximum duration for the unemployment insurance benefits is 180 days (six months) and for the unemployment allowance 120 days (four months). Waiting periods are one week for the insurance and one month for the allowance.
- (5) Wages, defined the same for both payment of benefits and collection of premiums, conform to the definition of wages in the Labor Standards Law.
- (6) Under the Unemployment Insurance Law claimants are disqualified for benefits for one month for refusal of suitable employment offered by public employment security offices, and from one to two months for voluntarily quitting without good cause or for discharge for misconduct. Claimants are permanently disqualified for the allowance benefits for any of the above reasons.
- (7) The entire cost of the unemployment allowance provisions will be borne by the Government. The cost of the unemployment insurance will be borne jointly by the Government, employers and workers. The Government will pay the cost of the administration and one third of the cost of the benefits, while covered employers and insured workers will each pay monthly premiums fixed for the first six months at the rate of 1.1 percent of the wages. In case of emergency the Minister of Labor is authorized to raise premium rates.
- (8) A tripartite advisory committee consisting of representatives of workers, employers and the public will advise the Minister of Labor on policy matters. The Minister is required to consult this committee before making decisions on such policies.
- (9) Appeals machinery consists of local appeals referees, independent of administrative authority, to whom

claimants dissatisfied with the decisions of the administration may refer their claims for review, and of appeals boards composed of an equal number of representatives of workers, employers and public to review the decisions of the referee.

Employment Security Law

4. The Employment Security Law, passed by the Diet 20 November, replaced the Employment Exchange Law of 1938 and further extended protective legislation. The Law provides for a system of free public employment exchanges, for Government-sponsored vocational guidance and vocational training in connection with the exchanges, and for prohibition or control of various types of non-government recruiting and labor supply activities. The enforcement date of the Law was set for 1 December.

Provisions of the Law are:

- (1) A statement of the principles of freedom of job selection and equitable treatment in agencies established by the Law, regardless of nationality, sex, social status, religious belief, or similar factors.
- (2) Functions of the Government are adjustment of supply and demand of manpower, direction and supervision of public employment exchanges, control of nongovernment or private recruiting agencies, coordination of administration of unemployment insurance, and vocational guidance and training.
- (3) Prefectural governments, under the direction and supervision of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Ministry of Labor, will execute the provisions of the Law. The Bureau of Employment Security will set standards for administration, supervision and personnel; designate labor-market areas; develop occupational classifications and analyses; provide industrial services; set policies and procedures for placement of workers; set standards for vocational training and provide technical assistance; and in cooperation with educational authorities and other agencies provide for vocational guidance.
- (4) Tripartite advisory committees composed of representatives of labor, management and the public will be established at all levels to advise on policies and programs relating to the Law.
- (5) Public employment security offices will accept all orders for workers and all applications for work, except when proposed conditions are in violation of a law. Referral and placement will be made first within local areas. Strict neutrality will be maintained in making referral to a place of employment where a labor dispute exists.
- (6) Public employment security offices, in cooperation with educational and other agencies, will provide vocational guidance and counselling.
- (7) Vocational training projects, including on-the-job training in Government-sponsored or Government-subsidized factories, will be initiated by prefectural governors or, in the absence of such action, by the

Minister of Labor. Trainees will be referred to courses through public employment security offices, and may be provided maintenance allowances by the Government.

- (8) Fee-charging employment agencies are limited to those providing specialized services for artists, musicians, entertainers and workers in highly specialized scientific or professional occupations. Such agencies must be licensed by the Minister of Labor and must meet conditions stipulated by him. Non-fee-charging employment projects must also be licensed by the Minister of Labor and are subject to regulations set by him.
- (9) Recruitment by employers for local establishments which does not involve change of residence by the worker is unrestricted. Recruitment by employers or their agents from outside the locality requires permission from the Labor Minister who may modify the conditions for such recruitment.
- (10) Labor supply projects are limited to bona-fide labor unions. These projects are operated with the permission of the Minister of Labor and are subject to specifications by him.
- (11) The Minister of Labor may request places of employment, nongovernment employment agencies, and labor recruitment and supply projects to submit reports deemed necessary to carry out his responsibilities under the Law.
- (12) The Minister of Labor may seek court action to force prefectural governors to comply with the provisions of the Law and related regulations.
- (13) Violations of the Law and certain additional acts specified in the Law are subject to punishment by fines and imprisonment.

Labor Standards Law

5. Provisions of the Labor Standards Law dealing with employment of women and minors, dormitories, apprenticeship and safety and sanitation, which had been held in abeyance pending preparation of implementing ordinances, became effective 1 November. The implementing ordinances relating to these articles, except those dealing with safety in mines, were also promulgated 1 November. The enforcement date for most of the articles and implementing ordinances is 1 May 1948.

6. Important provisions of the ordinances on employment of women and minors include:

- (1) Establishment of an employment certificate system for minors between 12 and 15 years of age who are permitted to engage in light work in certain occupations outside of school hours under prescribed standards. For minors between 15 and 18 years of age the employer is required to maintain evidence of the minor's age.
- (2) A list of 56 hazardous or otherwise harmful occupations prohibited for minors under 18 years of age.

Work in dance halls and bars is prohibited for minors under 16 years of age until 1 April 1949 when the 18-year minimum for employment becomes effective.

- (3) A list of occupations prohibited for minors under 15 in addition to those listed above. These include performance in circuses or acrobatic feats, street performances, work in hotels, restaurants or amusement places and operation of elevators.
- (4) A list of hazardous occupations prohibited for women.
- (5) Maximum limits for lifting goods or weights in intermittent and in constant work for minors under 16 years of age and for women.
- (6) Definition of the kinds of work considered injurious to women during the menstrual period and the measures to be taken by the employer if leave is not granted during this period, such as provision for additional rest periods, transfer to other work, etc.

7. The ordinance relating to dormitories includes:

- (1) Procedures for preparation of dormitory rules which in order to safeguard freedom and autonomy of the dormitory dwellers require approval by a majority of the dwellers and prohibit the employer from imposing rules; requiring workers to obtain the employer's permission to leave the dormitory; requiring workers to participate in compulsory educational or recreational activities; and restricting the workers' right to receive visitors, provided that the place and time do not impair the common interest of the workers.
- (2) Standards of safety and sanitation for permanent and temporary dormitories.

8. Two ordinances promulgated dealing with apprenticeship specified the composition of the apprenticeship committee and the special committees, the term of office of the committee members and the rules of procedure, and outlined the items to be covered in the apprenticeship contract and the acceptable reasons for cancellation of the contract by the employer or apprentice; qualifications of the employer who is to train apprentices and matters relating to wages were also specified.

9. Safety and sanitation ordinances containing 439 articles were issued in four volumes which include (1) general rules, (2) safety standards, (3) sanitary standards and (4) special safety standards.

Labor Policy

10. The labor-management-supported programs for increased production, stabilization of labor relations and elimination of the black market, forming the pivot of the Government's labor policy, received material support in the form of a ¥ 4,000,000 grant from the national treasury. The money was to be disbursed through labor-management councils to plants in key industries, according to plans drawn by the Economic Reconstruction Council.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Reconstruction Councils

11. The Economic Reconstruction Council continued intensive activity in drafting measures for carrying out the Government's national recovery programs, announced late in October.

During November the Council formed the "People's Economic Council" consisting of 66 representatives of capital, labor, agriculture and political factions, including technicians and scholars. Working committees were set up to develop specific lines of action to carry out the basic policies and plans.

12. Labor participation in the Coal Industry Reconstruction Council, suspended late in September by the National Congress of Industrial Unions leadership of the All-Japan Council of Coal Miners' Unions, was resumed by the Federation of National Coal Miners' Unions organized in late October by pro-Federation unions.

Employer Organizations

13. The Kansai Employers' Association, one of the strongest employers' associations in Japan, advised employers to keep supervisory personnel out of unions "lest the unions undermine management," and to refuse payment of wages to workers during electric power stoppages. Planning to take a more active role in labor relations, the Association established a service of lending collective-bargaining experts to small enterprises which could not afford to hire such experts themselves.

Labor Organizations

14. Labor continued to cooperate in the economic recovery programs of the Katayama Cabinet, but announced it impossible to limit its wage demands within the framework of the ¥ 1,800 standard wage.

15. In view of the continued rise in cost of living and consequent pressure for large wage increases the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, which had been advocating maintenance of the Government's price-wage structure, formally requested the Government to take some emergency measure to increase rations of daily necessities. Measures suggested by the Federation included: (1) "rational" increase in extra rice rations for all workers; (2) speedy delivery of perishable foods and fuel by reforming the "bureaucratic" rationing system; (3) extension of the ban on restaurants and eating houses and converting them into houses for workers; and (4) intensified control on the black market of daily necessities.

16. An estimated 100,000 workers participated in a rally in Tokyo on 12 November held under the auspices of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union and other government workers' unions. The rally was designed to force the Government to meet the unions' demands, under mediation by the Central Labor Relations Committee since last September. Resolutions passed at the rally demanded revision of the ¥ 1,800 standard wage policy and protested against the Government's ruling on "wildcat" strikes.

17. The Federation of National Coal Miners' Labor Unions and the All-Japan Council of Coal Miners' Unions came out in opposition to the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines as amended by the Democratic Party. The Federation claimed that the amendments with regard to labor's participation in programs for increased