

confirmed his previous statement and reminded Nosaka that similar measures had been taken in democratic countries such as the United States and Great Britain.

Nosaka denounced the proposed ban as a violation of the Potsdam Declaration's guarantee of civil liberties and the constitutional provision prohibiting discrimination on grounds of political affiliation.

Throughout the month the party pressed for the formation of a national democratic front, and attacked the Ashida cabinet and the left-wing Social Democratic leaders as the "tools of monopoly capitalism."

THE PURGE

Purge Machinery Dissolved

91. The Public Office Qualifications Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board concluded their work 10 May and were dissolved in accordance with provisions of Cabinet Order No. 62 of 1948.

In the program which began 4 January 1946, 717,415 persons were screened and 8,781 were barred or removed from public service. The Central Committee screened 66,015 of whom 3,681 were removed from public office and 1,019 were barred. Local committees screened 651,400 (revised figure) of whom 1,907 were removed and 2,174 barred.

Provisional designation of undesirable individuals on the basis of official records and documentary evidence, concluded 10 May, affected 204,304 persons of whom 15,699 submitted petitions for exception accompanied by questionnaires and counter-evidence, on the basis of which 11,124 were cleared. The number finally designated in this phase of the program was 193,180, making a total of 201,961 persons removed or excluded from public service. Three of these persons, purged in 1946, were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

The Government reported 20 May that of the 201,958 persons remaining purged 1,070 had submitted appeals and, of these, 14 were reinstated before 10 May when the Appeals Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister with recommendations for their reinstatement. The Prime Minister subsequently requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval for this action was granted 21 May and the Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons 22 May, reducing the number of those purged to 201,815.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Purged by Provisional Designation	Reinstated	Total Remaining Purged
Category A (war criminal suspects)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B (career military)	2,097	16	39	2,042	113,337	2	115,416
Category C (ultranationalistic societies)	0	0	0	0	3,066	4	3,062
Category D (Imperial Rule Assistance Association and affiliates)	0	0	0	0	33,573	1	33,572
Category E (expansionist organizations)	51	8	31	12	351	3	431
Category F (governors of occupied areas)	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Category G (additional militarists and ultranationalists)							
Economic	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	42,770	136	49,281
Public information media	6,951	6,312	186	453	914	18	1,535
Ex-servicemen's associations	1,328	1,104	71	153	87	25	1,056
Miscellaneous others (including special higher police, recommended candidates, Butokukai, etc.)	0	0	0	0	39,732	0	39,732
Total	706,988	701,194	2,866	2,928	1,267	93	6,968
Total	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	193,180	146 a/	201,815

a/ Of these, three were purged in 1946 and were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Reinstated	Total Re-remaining Purged
Category A						
Suspected war criminals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B						
Career army officers	2,097	16	39	2,042	0	2,081
Colonial rank officials—War Ministry	1,267	4	22	1,261	0	1,283
Career navy officers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colonial rank officials—Navy Ministry	804	12	17	775	0	792
Members of Kempeitai	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Category C						
Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultranationalistic societies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category D						
Founders, officers and influential members of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and affiliates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category E						
Financial organizations	51	8	31	12	1	42
Development organizations	34	8	14	12	1	25
17	0	17	0	0	0	17
Category F						
Governors of occupied territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category G						
Economic organizations	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	107	6,550
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Companies and organizations designated by Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Organizations established and subsidized by the government	843	802	0	41	0	41
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic institutions (located in Japan)	911	848	5	58	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Other influential companies and financial institutions	136	63	39	34	0	73
436	415	0	21	0	21	
Public information media organizations	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Government information media control companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials of news companies and news agencies	555	468	42	85	7	120
Book and magazine publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
Motion picture and theatrical companies	73	50	11	12	1	22
Broadcasting corporations	20	15	4	1	0	5
Writers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influential members and officials of Butokukai	1,058	625	27	406	0	433
Others	705,930	700,569	2,839	2,522	79	5,282
Grand total	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

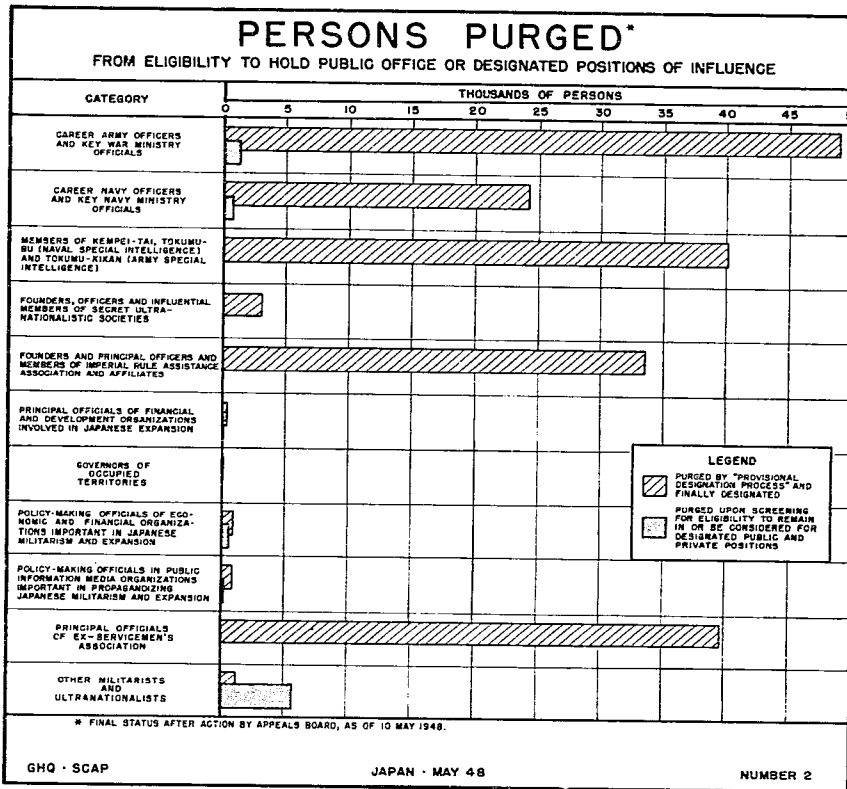
Screened by Central Government	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Reinstated	Total Remaining Purged
For appointive office	57,388	53,001	753	3,634	54	4,333
Ministries and boards	42,404	40,326	307	1,711	8	2,010
Central government committees	1,345	1,342	3	0	0	3
Public office qualification committees	1,005	1,004	1	0	0	1
Members of political parties subject to screening	21	15	4	2	0	6
Quasi-governmental control organizations	434	434	0	0	0	0
Economic organizations	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	41
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	911	848	5	58	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located in Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	136	63	39	34	0	73
Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	0	21	0	21
Public information media organizations	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Government information media control agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials of newspaper companies and news agencies	505	468	42	85	7	120
Book and magazine publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
Motion picture and theater companies	73	50	11	12	1	22
Broadcasting corporations	20	15	4	1	0	5
Writers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3,900	2,404	181	1,315	12	1,478
For elective office	8,627	8,314	266	47	18	295
House of Representatives	3,831	3,731	178	22	13	187
House of Councillors	1,439	1,381	49	9	3	55
Governors	450	412	37	1	1	37
Mayors of principal cities	43	42	1	0	0	1
Prefectural assemblies	2,469	2,435	1	13	1	13
Others	265	253	0	2	0	2
Total	66,015	61,315	1,019	3,681	72	4,628
Screened by Local Governments						
For appointive office	351,971	349,736	462	1,773	31	2,204
First-class officials	15	15	0	0	0	0
Second-class officials	4,301	3,380	0	921	0	921
Third-class officials	19,921	19,875	0	46	0	46
Members of political parties	8,034	8,021	6	7	0	13
Others	319,699	316,444	456	799	31	1,224
For elective office	299,429	297,583	1,712	134	5	1,841
Headmen and assistant headmen	44,187	43,947	206	34	0	240
Others	255,242	253,636	1,506	100	5	1,601
Total screened by local government	651,400	647,319	2,174	1,907	36	4,045
Grand total	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

<u>Category</u>	<u>Persons Provisionally Designated</u>	<u>Persons Passed</u>	<u>Persons Finally Designated</u>
Category A			
Suspected war criminals	0	0	0
Category B			
Career army officers	122,445	9,108	113,337
Chokumin bank officials--War Ministry	54,185	5,238	48,947
Career navy officers	48	0	48
Chokumin bank officials--Navy Ministry	26,982	2,863	24,119
Members of Keisei-tai	105	2	103
Members of Tokumu Bu	40,217	999	39,218
Members of Tokumu Kikan	43	0	43
	865	6	859
Category C			
Founders, officers and influential members of secret patriotic or ultranationalistic societies	3,206	140	3,066
Category D			
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	34,216	643	33,573
Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association	19,913	207	19,706
Council for Establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Societies	16,572	408	16,164
Political Association of Great Japan	576	13	563
Other affiliates of Imperial Rule Assistance Association	14	0	14
	141	15	126
Category E			
Financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion	401	10	391
Category F			
Governors of occupied territories	44	1	43
Category G			
Economic organizations	43,992	1,222	42,770
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	936	22	914
Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	0	0	0
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	0	0	0
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located in Japan)	0	0	0
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	681	15	666
Other influential companies and financial institutions	255	7	248
Public information media organizations	0	0	0
Government information media control agencies	967	110	857
Officials of newspaper companies and news agencies	62	3	59
Book and magazine publishers	276	20	256
Motion picture and theatrical companies	255	42	213
Broadcasting corporations	28	0	28
Writers	15	0	15
Recommended candidates of 1942 elections	331	45	286
Principal officials of ex-servicemen's associations	353	0	353
Officials of Butokukai	40,802	1,058	39,744
Others	823	32	791
	111	0	111
Grand total	204,304	11,124	193,180

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.



Continuing Activity

92. A cabinet pronouncement effective 11 May established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the prime-minister's office. It will assist the prime minister in the routine checking of the eligibility of applicants and nominees for positions in the public service.

93. In May the Investigation Bureau of the Attorney-general's Office, established by law 15 February and now organizationally complete with local bureaus in the eight regions of Japan, began to function. Action taken in accordance with its mission of observing and investigating compliance with the injunctions against return to public leadership by purgees included the completion of the investigation of violations and referral of the cases to the Public Procurator's Office for prosecution. The bureau is continuing investigation and surveillance of purged organizations and individuals.

SECTION 2
PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
Police.	5
Prisons	6
Accidents	10
Fires	11
Maritime Safety	14

LAW AND ORDER

Black-market Activities

1. Hoarded and concealed goods recovered by the Economic Stabilization Board and placed in legal distribution channels in April were valued at ¥ 123,296,141, an increase of approximately 36 percent over the preceding month. Metals and metal products constituted approximately 65 percent of the total value.

HOARDED AND CONCEALED GOODS RECOVERED
(yen)

	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Foodstuffs	1,709,745	823,500
Textiles	6,138,341	17,613,909
Metals and metal products	71,310,516	80,796,665
Petroleum products	3,213,568	5,762,407
Crude rubber and rubber products	951,667	893,364
Leather and leather products	229,200	3,648,954
Paper	624,757	6,854,117
Chemicals	6,051,082	5,007,375
Miscellaneous goods	<u>606,486</u>	<u>1,905,850</u>
Total	90,835,362	123,296,141

a/ Revised.

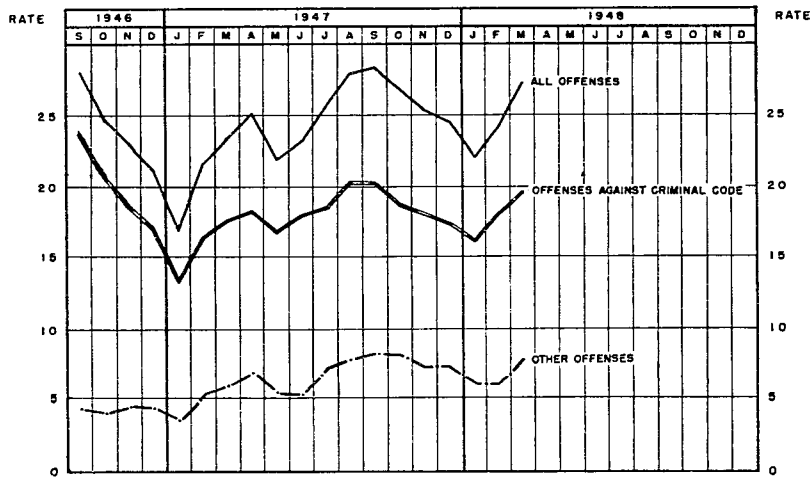
SOURCE: Economic Stabilization Board.

Crime

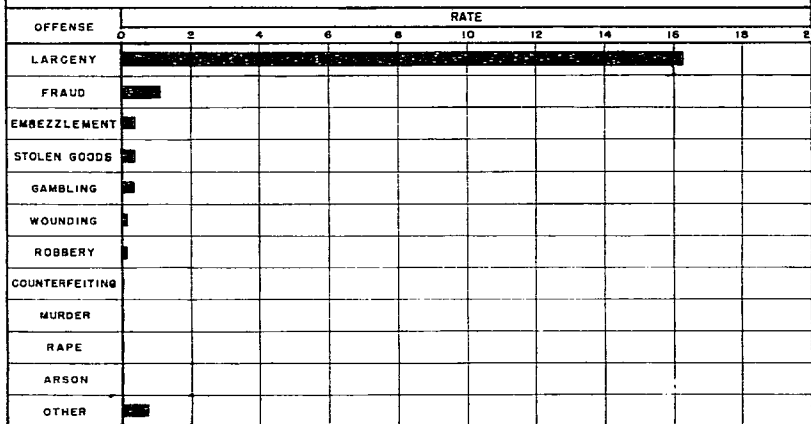
2. Criminal offenses reported in March numbered 180,850 and 101,402 persons were arrested, compared with 149,885 criminal offenses and 79,220 arrests in February. There were 130,032 violations of the Criminal Code in the reported offenses and 49,633 in the arrests. Larceny constituted approximately 60 percent of the reported offenses and accounted for 26 percent of the total arrests.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM

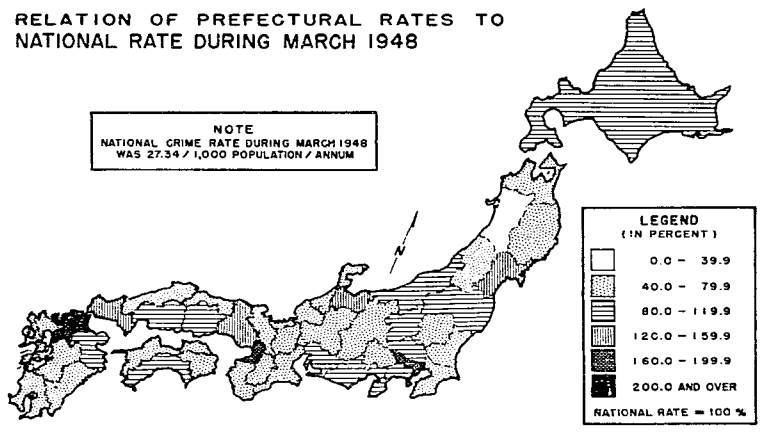


OFFENSES AGAINST CRIMINAL CODE - MARCH 1948



RELATION OF PREFECTURAL RATES TO NATIONAL RATE DURING MARCH 1948

NOTE
NATIONAL CRIME RATE DURING MARCH 1948
WAS 27.34 / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 3

3. Of the total criminal offenses reported in March Tokyo Prefecture reported a rate of 54.29 per 1,000 population per annum, the highest of all the prefectures. Osaka Prefecture reported 53.33 per 1,000 population per annum while the rates for the remaining prefectures ranged from 46.60 to 8.37 per 1,000 population per annum.

4. Among the 101,402 persons arrested in March were 96,852 Japanese, 4,488 Koreans, 32 Chinese, 19 Formosans and 11 of other nationalities.

POLICE

5. Recruitment of 36,000 men for the new police system was completed in May. The last 7,643 trainees started courses in National Rural Police schools 6 May.

PRISONS

6. Heads of the Correction, Rehabilitation and General Affairs Bureau, the Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau and the Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau of the Attorney-general's Office and chiefs of the seven sections of the Correction, Rehabilitation and General Affairs Bureau were appointed by the Attorney General in May.

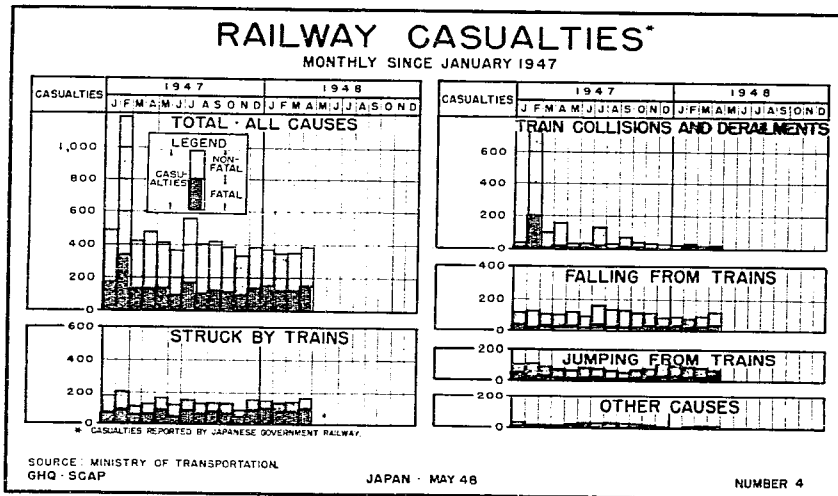
7. One hundred fifty-nine of the 1,500 prisoner volunteers scheduled to be transferred to Hokkaido for short-term work projects in the Hokkaido agricultural development program left in May to make preparations for receiving the other workers.

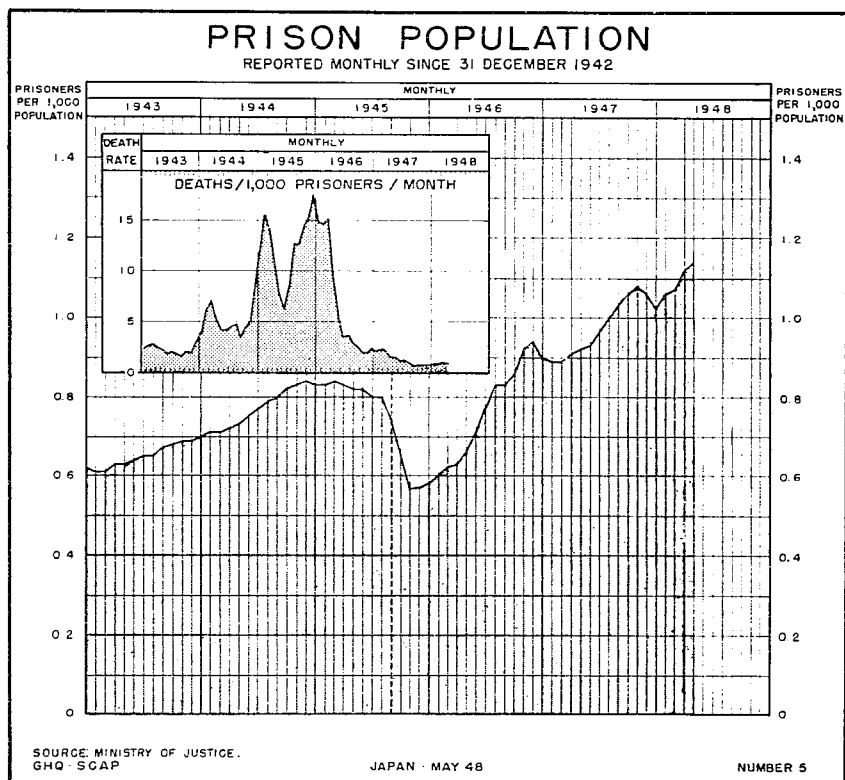
8. The prison population 30 April was 89,234. Of this total 69,669 persons, including 3,214 juveniles, were sentenced and 19,565 were awaiting trial. The prison population rose 2,001 persons from 31 March, as shown in the chart on the following page.

9. Prison deaths in March numbered 90 compared with 93 in February.

ACCIDENTS

10. Rail mishaps in April totaled 596, an increase of 48 over March. Fewer persons were killed and injured in these rail accidents than in March.





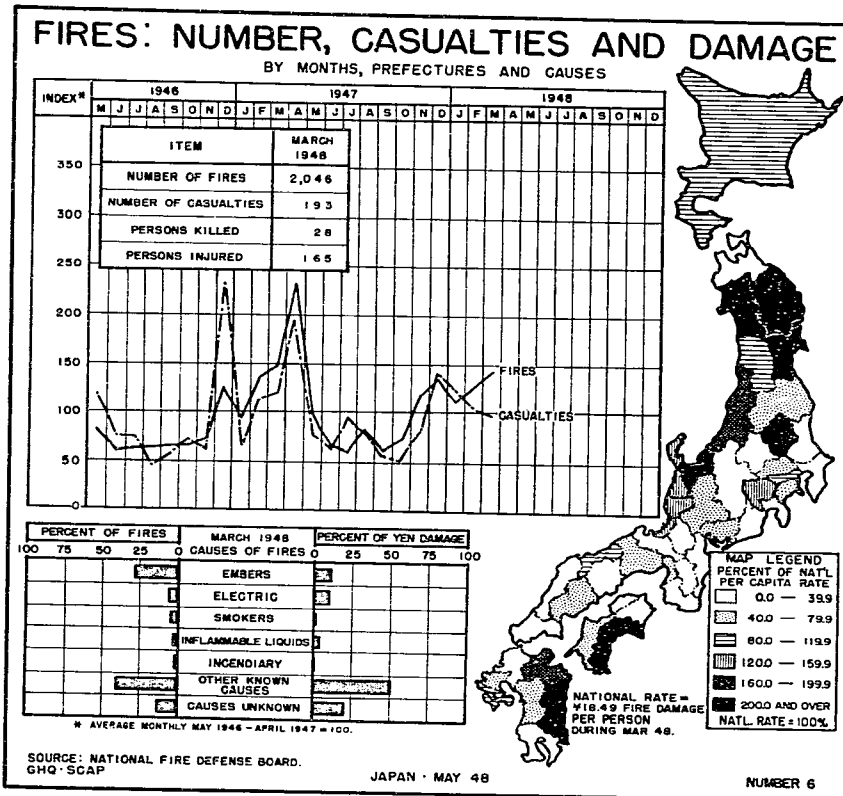
RAIL ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

	March		April	
	Government Railways	Private Railways	Government Railways	Private Railways
Accidents	370	178	402	194
Killed	127	100	155	64
Injured	219	359	233	145
Causes of casualties				
Falling from trains	97	22	120	31
Jumping from trains	76	18	61	34
Struck by trains	137	63	166	83
Collisions and de- railments	23	344	27	59
Others	13	12	14	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

FIRES

11. The number of fires increased 13 percent in March over the preceding month and the estimated losses rose 26 percent. Fires caused by careless smokers increased 70 percent over the February figure and fires from unknown causes increased 60 percent.



FIRES

	Number of		Number of	
	Fires	Losses (yen)	Fires	Losses (yen)
Embers	496	273,473,355	580	163,016,255
Careless smoking	65	30,125,142	110	25,408,113
Electrical	138	287,160,895	132	144,984,676
Incendiary	38	10,832,130	45	13,609,661
Inflammable liquids	79	95,115,225	79	62,471,960
Miscellaneous	823	270,424,507	832	734,416,015
Unknown	167	177,855,085	268	299,933,491
Total	1,306	1,144,986,339	2,046	1,443,840,171

SOURCE: National Fire Defense Board.

12. Kochi Prefecture suffered fire losses amounting to ¥ 267,765,100, the highest of all the prefectures. Tochigi and Tokyo Prefectures reported ¥ 106,190,300 and ¥ 100,623,900 respectively, while 26 other prefectures suffered fire losses of from ¥ 10,107,670 to ¥ 82,978,500. The remaining 17 prefectures' fire losses ranged from ¥ 1,411,300 to ¥ 9,501,300.

13. Deaths from fires declined from 56 in February to 28 in March while the number injured increased from 153 in February to 165.

MARITIME SAFETY

14. The Maritime Safety Board was activated by cabinet order 1 May in conformance with provisions of the Maritime Safety Authorities Law which became effective at the same time.

The design of the Maritime Safety flag was approved and officials of the Maritime Safety Board took office at inaugural ceremonies 5 May.

SECTION 3
LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	5
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	6
Prosecution of War Criminals.	8
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	12

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Impeachment Court

1. Gisai Onimaru, Democratic member of the House of Councilors, was elected first president of the Impeachment Court by the Diet in accordance with Article 64 of the new Constitution. The court, consisting of 14 members, seven from each house of the Diet, will hear cases concerning judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted by the Impeachment Committee of the House of Representatives.

Law for the Administrative Execution by Proxy

2. The Law for the Administrative Execution by Proxy was passed by the Diet 6 May and will come into effect 30 days after promulgation. It provides that when a person is required by law to carry out a certain act but, to the great prejudice of the public interest, fails to do so, a competent administrative office may execute the act on its own account or appoint a third party to perform the act and may then collect the expenses of such execution by proxy from the person who was originally under obligation to perform the act. Provisions are made for notice in advance of execution by proxy, except in cases of emergency or imminent danger where there is no time to give normal notice. The expenses are to be collected in accordance with the procedure for collection of national taxes. Provision is made for filing of objections and administrative and court appeals.

Minor Offenses Law

3. The Minor Offenses Law, enacted 30 April, is a compilation of misdemeanors, minor offenses punishable by fines up to ¥ 20 or detention up to one month.

Japanese Judicial Administration

4. The Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction of 20 new civil cases and 145 new criminal cases in April. It disposed of 11 civil cases and 94 criminal cases.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

5. Seventy-nine atrocity investigations were completed in the May reporting period, reducing cases on hand to 897.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
	on Hand 24 Apr	Received 24 Apr - 24 May	Completed 24 Apr - 24 May	on Hand 24 May
POW camp conditions	3	0	0	3
POW atrocities	75	0	2	73
Flyers	265	3	17	251
POW ships	13	0	5	8
Kempeitai (Military Police)	23	0	1	22
Miscellaneous	<u>593</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>540</u>
Total	972	4	79	897 ^{a/}

^{a/} Represents cases still under active investigation which may or may not result in prosecution of an undisclosed number of war criminals.

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

6. Forty-seven persons suspected of war crimes were arrested or taken into custody. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 45 persons wanted in connection with war crimes, of whom 26 were former army and navy officers, nine were former enlisted men and 10 were civilians. The total number of persons interned in Sugamo Prison as of 24 May was 1,105.

7. The Government was notified of the clarification of status of 38 previously suspected war criminals.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

8. By 20 May 666 war crimes suspects had been tried of whom 617 were found guilty and 49 were acquitted. Three war criminals have been tried twice for separate offenses; two were given hard labor sentences in both trials and the other was acquitted in his first trial and sentenced to hard labor in his second.

9. Of the total number guilty 95 were given death sentences. Five death sentences have been executed, three have been commuted and 87 are awaiting approval of sentence. The remaining 522 war criminals found guilty were sentenced to terms ranging from six months to life at hard labor.

10. From 21 April to 20 May 11 trials were completed involving 53 suspected war criminals, of whom 20 were former army and navy officers, 17 were former enlisted men and 16 were civilians. Forty-four suspects were found guilty and nine were acquitted.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
MORIMOTO Ichiro	Com Gen	Maj Gen	24 Mar 48- 23 Apr 48	20 years

TANAKA Hirokazu	Adm Clk	M/Sgt	20 Apr 48- 26 Apr 48	8 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
TSUDA Tahei	Interpreter	Civ	26 Apr 48- 28 Apr 48	8 years
SASAKI James K.	Interpreter	Civ	3 Mar 48- 30 Apr 48	18 years
ASOMA Natakichi	Guard	S 1/c		12 years
NISHI Masamori	Guard	S 1/c		15 years
SUGATA Chikayashi	Guard	S 1/c		10 years
OBARA Toshihiro	Guard	Higher Seaman		5 years
YOKURA Sashizo	Interrogation Officer	Cmdr		25 years
MOEI Banichi	Guard	Higher Seaman		8 years
MURAKAMI Eiichi	Guard	Civ	21 Apr 48- 30 Apr 48	5 years
KAKINOEI Fukujiro	Guard	Civ		3 years
SATO Taichi	Camp Commander	Lt	30 Apr 48- 4 May 48	8 years
NISHIKAWA Ko	Guard	Civ	3 May 48- 5 May 48	8 years
FUKUDA Katsuna	Adm NCO	Sgt	3 May 48- 10 May 48	12 years
NOZAKI Seiji	Com Gen	Lt Gen	12 Apr 48- 13 May 48	Acquitted
SHINGO Yoshio	Staff Officer	Maj		5 years
TAKA Toichi	Guard Unit Commander	Lt		5 years
MOTOMIYA Unosuke	Townsmen	Civ		5 years
ISHII Isaburo	Townsmen	Civ		1 year
SHIMODA Chiyoshi	C/S	Col		40 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
KASAI Hyoma	Adjutant	Maj	12 Apr 48- 13 May 48	Acquitted
SAKAI Yoso	Adjutant Sec Officer	2nd Lt		Acquitted
YANAGIZAWA Tojiro	Townsmen	Civ		1 year
ISHIHARA Tazuko	Townswoman	Civ		Acquitted
SAKAKIBARA Kazuya	Townsmen	Civ		1 year
AOYAGI Jimbei	Townsmen	Civ		Acquitted
SUZUKI Tomoichi	Townsmen	Civ		1 year
HAGIHARA Wakako	Townswoman	Civ		Acquitted
ISHIDA Naozo	Townsmen	Civ		Acquitted
NEMOTO Kanji	Townsmen	Civ		Acquitted
SUGO Shotaro	Townsmen	Civ		Acquitted

IWASAKI Masutaro	CO Inf Unit	Capt	10 May 48- 19 May 48	15 years

OKADA Tasuku	Com Gen	Lt Gen	8 Mar 48- 19 May 48	Death
FUJITA Takayashi		Sgt		10 years
HAYASHI Shigeaki		Pfc		10 years
KONDO Kiyoshi		Sgt		10 years
NARITA Kikumoto	CO Guard Unit	1st Lt		30 years
ONISHI Hajime	Sr Staff Officer	Col		Life Imprisonment
TANABE Mitsuo		Prob Officer		10 years
TSURUDA Yoshitaka		Sgt Maj		10 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
YAMADA Rikio	Adm Officer	Capt	8 Mar 48- 19 May 48	20 years
YATAGAI Kiyoshi		Prob Officer		10 years
ADACHI Seiichi	Intel Officer	Lt Col		17 years
FURUYAMA Mataichi		Cpl		10 years
KAWAKAMI Suetaka		Sgt		10 years
KUWADA Haruo		Sgt Maj		10 years
NOBUTA Hidishi		Sgt		10 years
SUGAI Yasui		2nd Lt		10 years
TSUCHIYAMA Keishi		Cpl		10 years
YAMAMOTO Eijiro		Sgt		10 years
YASUDA Naofumi	Staff Liaison Off	Maj		15 years
YONEMARU Masakuma	Senior Adjutant	Col		25 years

11. Tasuku Okada, former commander of the 13th Army Area and the Tokai Army Area was sentenced to hang for setting up a plan whereby American flyers suspected by their captors of war crimes were put to death without trial.

Hajime Onishi, who worked out the plan, and Masakuma Yonemaru, Seiichi Adachi and Naofumi Yasuda, who concurred in it, were sentenced to hard labor for terms ranging from 15 years to life.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

12. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East held no session in May. The Tribunal adjourned 16 April to prepare its judgment and sentence for the 25 accused.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 32

May 1948

PART III
ECONOMIC

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries.	153
Section 2. Forestry and Mining.	161
Section 3. Heavy Industries	173
Section 4. Manufacturing.	195
Section 5. Textile Industries	215
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities.	245
Section 7. Communications	257
Section 8. Labor.	271
Section 9. Imports and Exports.	293
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control.	305
Section 11. Finance.	317
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations	331
Section 13. Science and Technology	341

SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform	1
Livestock and Dairy Products.	8
Garden Seed	12
Fisheries	13
Equipment and Supplies.	15
Whaling	17

AGRARIAN REFORM

Tenant Land Sales

1. Land sales to tenant farmers totaled 104,014 cho (103,155 hectares) in April, 42,544 cho under March sales. Cumulative sales under the agrarian reform program amounted to 531,334 cho (526,945 hectares) 30 April.

Retention of Livestock Farms

2. The Government set up criteria in May for the retention of a maximum of 98.04 acres of land by owner-operators of specified livestock enterprises. The regulations affected approximately 134 farms in Hokkaido and 24 in other parts of Japan. Other livestock farms, including race horse farms and lands held by absentee landlords and juridical persons whose principal business was not agriculture, were still being sold under the agrarian reform law.

Agricultural Cooperatives

3. By 15 May 20,717 agricultural cooperative associations had completed preliminary organization meetings. Of this number, 19,093 had held constituent general meetings and 11,774 had been approved by prefectural governors as democratic cooperatives, an increase of 7,019 over the cumulative total of 4,755 approved by 15 April.

4. A total of 32,949 directors and auditors were elected by 2,475 approved cooperatives as of 31 March. More than 78 percent of them held agricultural association offices for the first time. The 24,580 directors included 5,456 former officials of defunct agricultural associations while the 8,369 auditors included 1,698 former association officials.

Information Media

5. Twenty-four radio programs of two to 30 minutes' duration were broadcast in May instructing farmers on the organization of agricultural cooperatives.

6. News of the progress of cooperative organizations was released to the press 10 May and 22 May by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

7. Agricultural technicians who attended lecture courses on agricultural extension methods 26-30 April in Tokyo went into the field in May. They trained from five to 20 other agricultural technicians in each prefecture as guidance specialists for agricultural extension agents serving each village in Japan.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

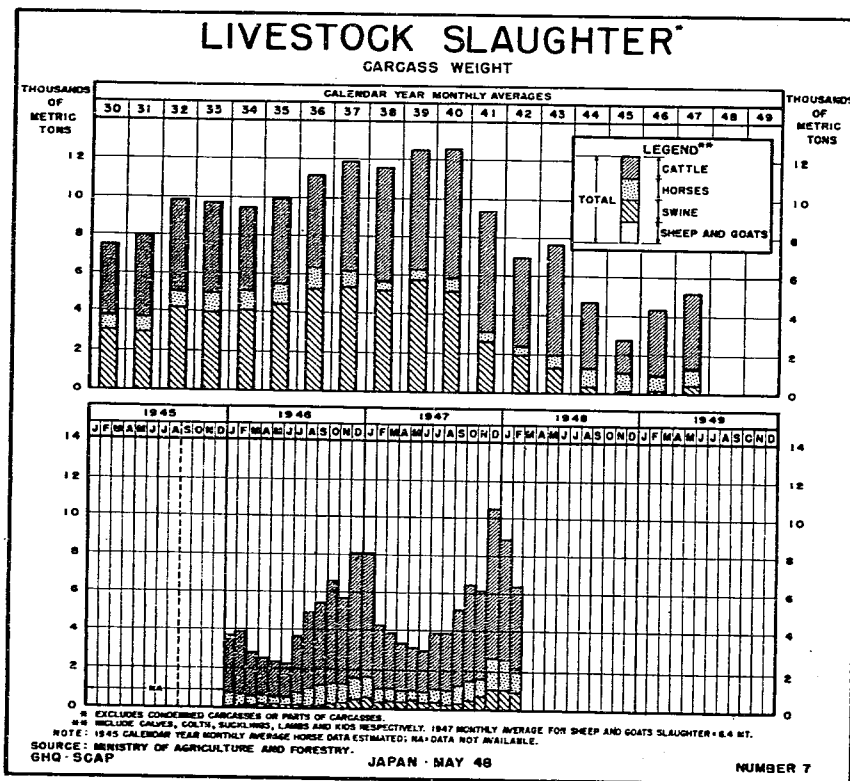
8. A shipment of 250 goats arrived from the United States in May for distribution to welfare institutions, agricultural schools and farmers in rural villages. The goats were the first of 2,000 donated to Japan by the Brethren Service Committee.

9. The livestock slaughter in January totaled 63,476 head, a decrease of 3.7 percent under the December postwar high. A further decline in February brought the slaughter to 47,573 or 25.1 percent under January.

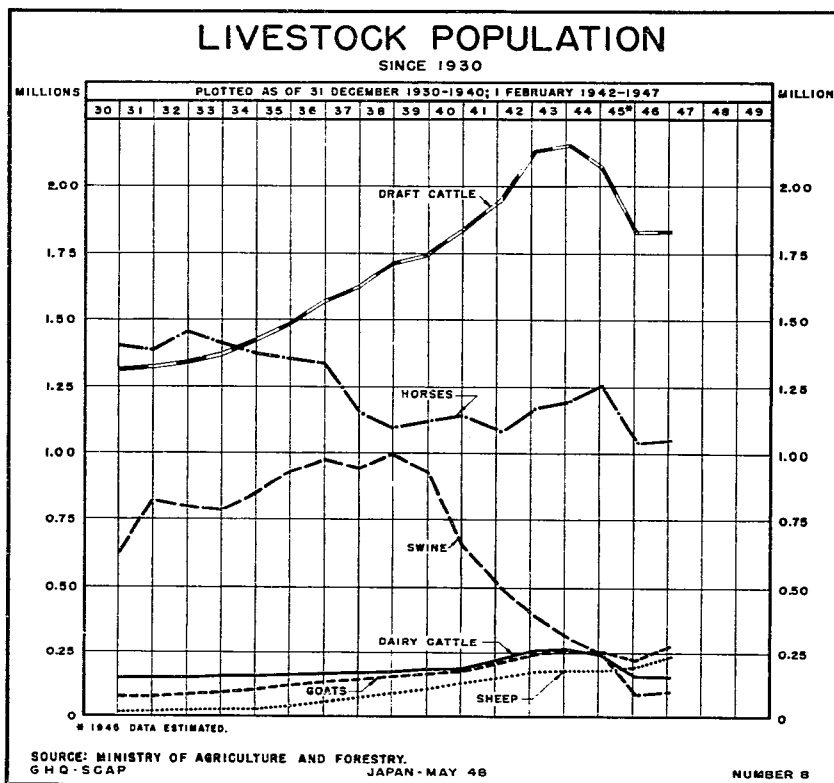
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Cattle	33,803	22,627
Swine	19,197	17,027
Horses	9,081	6,810
Calves	789	551
Sheep and goats	606	458

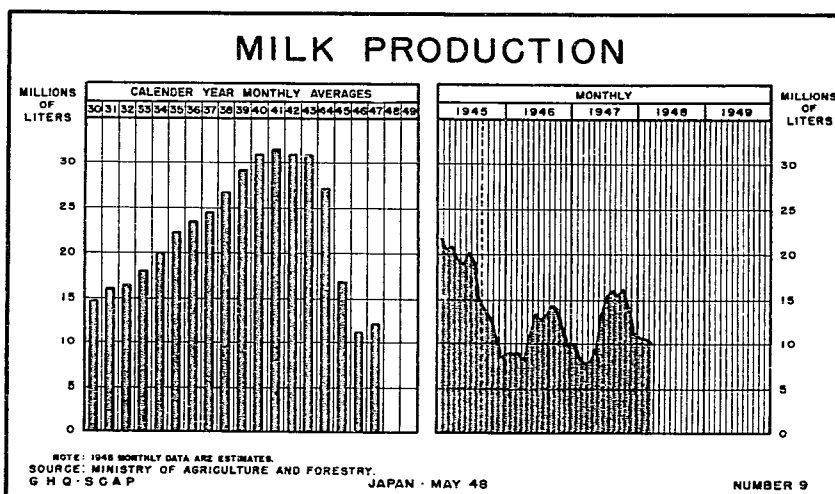
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



10. The livestock population of Japan from 31 December 1930 to 1 February 1947 is shown in the following chart. The greatest decline in population was in swine which dropped from 997,980 on 31 December 1938 to 88,082 on 1 February 1946, due primarily to the increased slaughter for food.



11. Milk production in March totaled 10,155,000 liters, 380,000 under the February output of 10,535,000 liters and 559,000 liters under the January production.



GARDEN SEED

12. A total of 22,176 packets of garden seed shipped by U. S. school children through LARA was distributed to agricultural universities, colleges and high schools in May.

FISHERIES

Marine Production

13. March marine production totaled 111,575 metric tons, an increase of 1,111 tons over the February catch. Increases in eight of 12 selected species reported both months brought fish landings to 92,584 metric tons in March, 1,664 over the preceding month. Other marine products, including shellfish, sea animals and seaweed, totaled 18,991 metric tons, 553 under February.

Fishing Fleet

14. The 848 steel vessels registered with the Bureau of Fisheries by 31 December 1947 included 408 operated by hot-bulb engines of the semi-diesel type, 373 by diesel and 67 by steam engines.

The wooden craft, which totaled 19,133, included 17,864 operated by hot-bulb engines, 699 by electric-spark engines also of the semi-diesel type, 566 by diesel and four by steam engines.

1947 REGISTRATION OF POWERED FISHING VESSELS (five gross tons and over)

	<u>Steel Vessels</u>		<u>Wooden Vessels</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>
Tidal inland waters <u>a/</u>	0	0	3	20
Shellfish and aquatic plants <u>b/</u>	2	21	47	349
Ocean fisheries	730	82,569	15,703	268,130
Special fisheries <u>c/</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>91,184</u>	<u>3,380</u>	<u>64,070</u>
Total	848	173,774	19,133	332,569

a/ Includes all inland waters where tides are felt.

b/ Includes shellfish, crustaceans, cuttlefish, octopus, sea cucumbers and seaweed.

c/ Includes antarctic whaling vessels.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

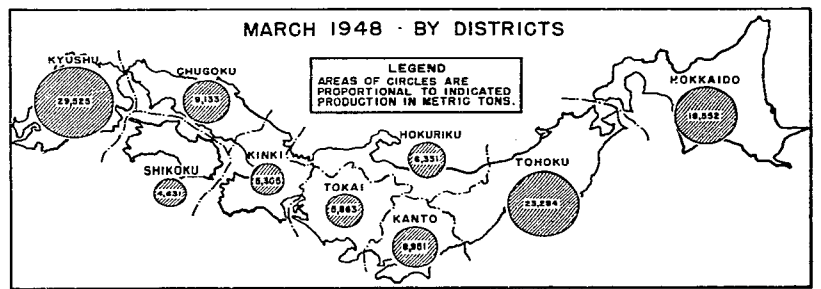
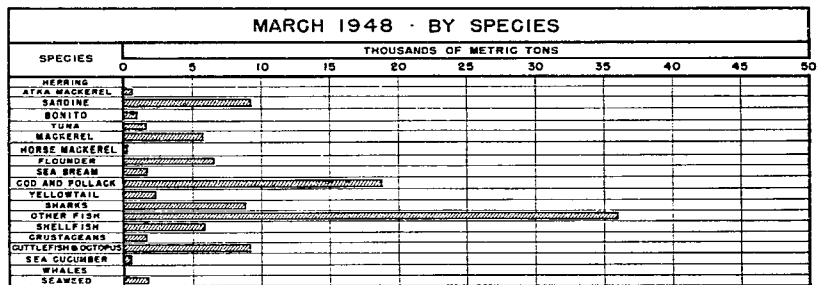
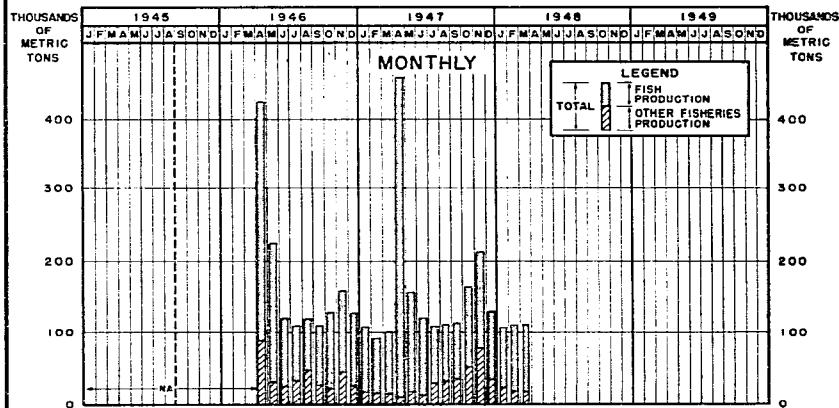
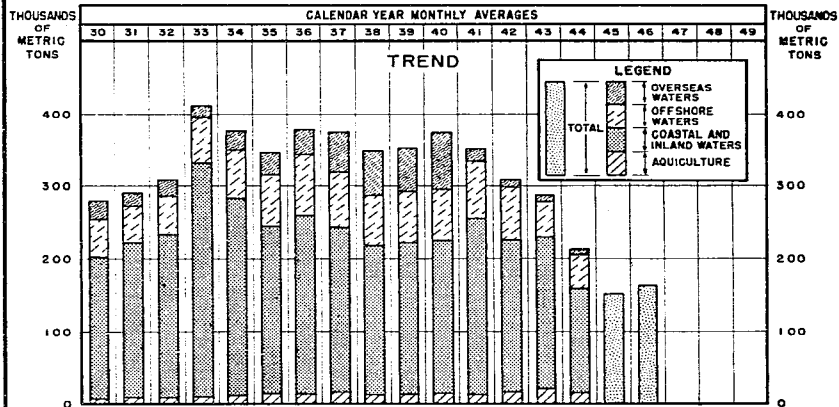
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

15. The fishing industry received 8,000,000 pounds of abaca in May, bringing the total 1948 receipts to 13,000,000 pounds.

16. Allocation of six petroleum products to the fishing industry in May remained unchanged from the April level.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION*

REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES

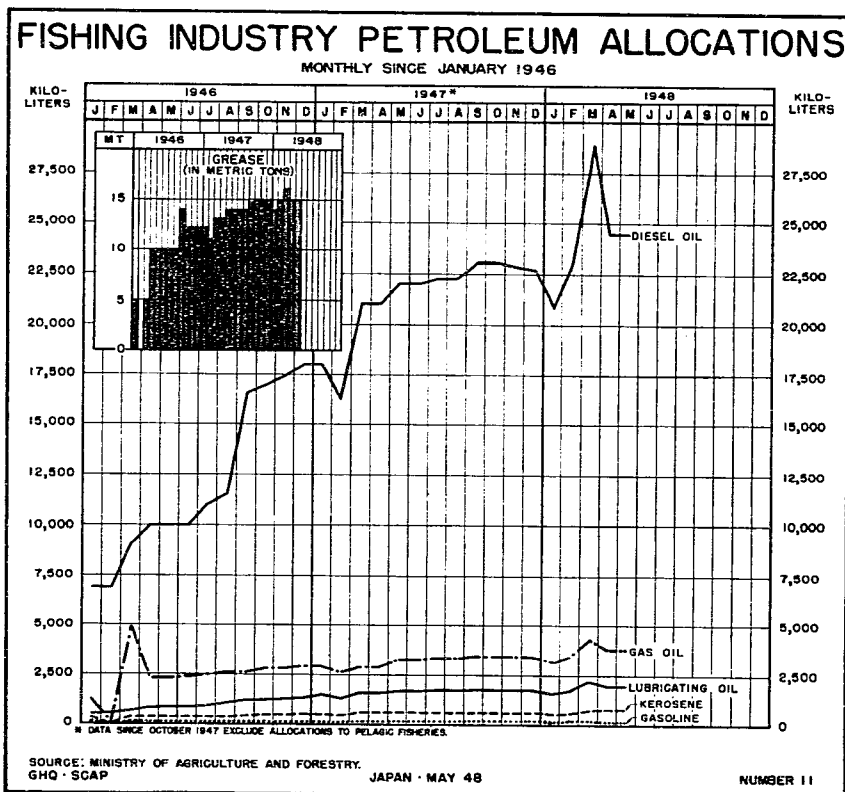


* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM. THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1946 AND AFTER ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 80 PERCENT TO 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.

NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 10



ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (kiloliters)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Fuel oil	24,500	24,500
Gas oil	3,867	3,867
Lubricating oil	2,000	2,000
Kerosene	786	786
Gasoline	118	118
Grease (metric tons)	15	15

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

WHALING

Bonin Islands Whaling

17. Two fleets arrived from the Bonin Islands whaling area 30 April and 9 May with a total catch of 243 whales, including 131 sperm, 105 sei, three humpback, one blue and three fin whales. The catch yielded 3,237 metric tons of products in operations from 23 February to 6 May. The 1948 catch fell 121 whales short of the 1947 revised total which yielded 3,281 metric tons of products in operations from 28 February to 26 May 1947.

Whale Oil Export

18. Two shipments of whale oil produced on the 1946-47 antarctic expedition were sent to Bremen, Germany, 30 April and 9 May, completing the export of the revised total of 7,226 metric tons of whale oil. The final shipments were allocated to the United States Military Government in Germany.

Antarctic Fleet

19. Antarctic whaling vessels were operated principally by steam engines from 1934 to 1948. There was one craft operated by diesel in the 1936-37 operations and there were four in the 1937-38 expedition.

In addition to the steam engines in the 1938-39 activities there were eight diesel engines and three hot-bulb semi-diesel engines; 1939-40, ten diesel and four hot-bulb; 1940-41, eight diesel and one hot-bulb; 1946-47, ten diesel and one hot-bulb; and 1947-48, 18 diesel and one hot-bulb engine.

ANTARCTIC WHALING VESSELS (Powered, Steel, 1934-48)

<u>Seasons</u>	<u>Factory Ships</u>	<u>Catcher Boats</u>	<u>Fish Carriers</u>	<u>Oil Carriers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1934-35					
Number	1	3	-	-	4
Tonnage	9,866	660	-	-	10,526
1935-36					
Number	1	5	-	-	6
Tonnage	9,866	1,061	-	-	10,927
1936-37					
Number	2	13	-	-	15
Tonnage	26,667	3,385	-	-	30,052
1937-38					
Number	4	31	-	1	36
Tonnage	63,514	9,107	-	10,007	82,628
1938-39					
Number	6	49	4	1	60
Tonnage	100,273	15,576	2,123	10,007	127,979
1939-40					
Number	6	50	9	1	66
Tonnage	100,273	15,952	15,942	10,007	142,174
1940-41					
Number	6	45	9	2	62
Tonnage	100,273	14,525	15,340	15,884	146,022
1946-47					
Number	2	12	6	1	21
Tonnage	22,622	4,016	24,208	7,269	58,115
1947-48					
Number	2	12	11	2	27
Tonnage	22,622	4,183	47,632	17,174	91,611

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SECTION 2

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry	1
Mining	8

FORESTRY

Log Production

1. April log production totaled 63,490,300 cubic feet, a decline of 25,494,200 cubic feet under the March output. See the chart on the following page. April stockpiles gained 29,744,300 cubic feet over March to a total of 274,791,400 cubic feet.

2. Log production in the 1947 fiscal year totaled 752,916,200 cubic feet, 13 percent over the annual goal and an increase of seven percent over the 1946 fiscal year. During the same period logs produced for general use increased five percent to total 607,243,700 cubic feet, 39 percent over the allocation.

Mine Timbers and Telephone Poles

3. Production of mine timbers in the 1947 fiscal year was 85,833,900 cubic feet, 15 percent more than the preceding year but 25 percent under the 1947 goal. The output of telephone poles in the 1947 fiscal year more than tripled to total 5,171,000 cubic feet, but was 15 percent under allocations.

Pulp, Veneer and Railroad-tie Logs

4. Output of railroad-tie logs in the 1947 fiscal year gained 46 percent over the 1946 fiscal year to a total production of 15,622,000 cubic feet but remained 25 percent under the goal. Veneer logs showed a seven-percent increase to 9,708,100 cubic feet but pulp logs dropped 10 percent under the 1946 fiscal year output to 27,563,800 cubic feet and met 56 percent of the annual allocation for pulp.

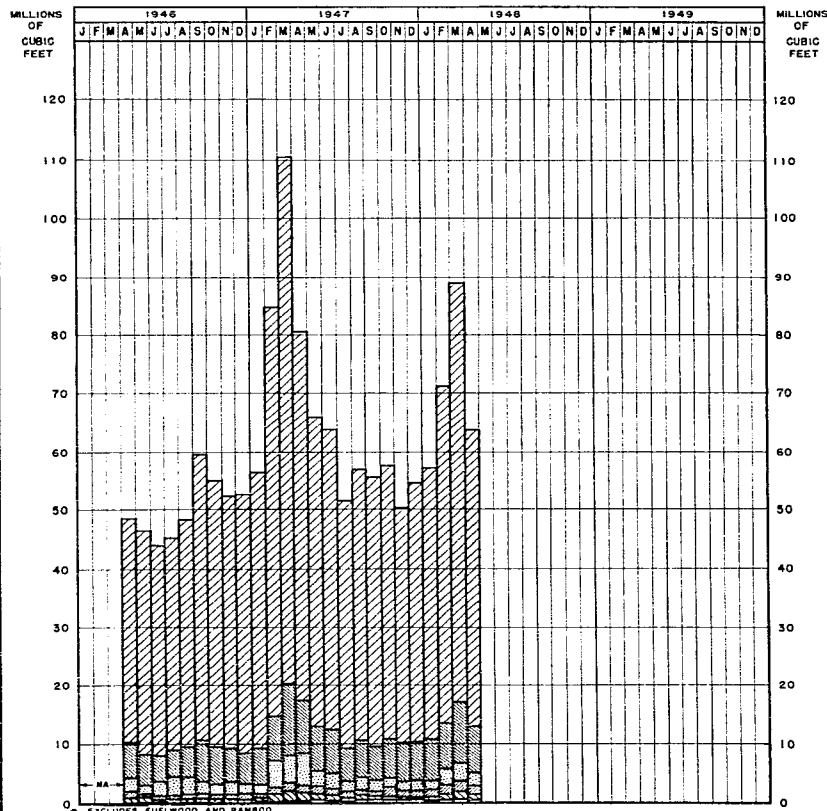
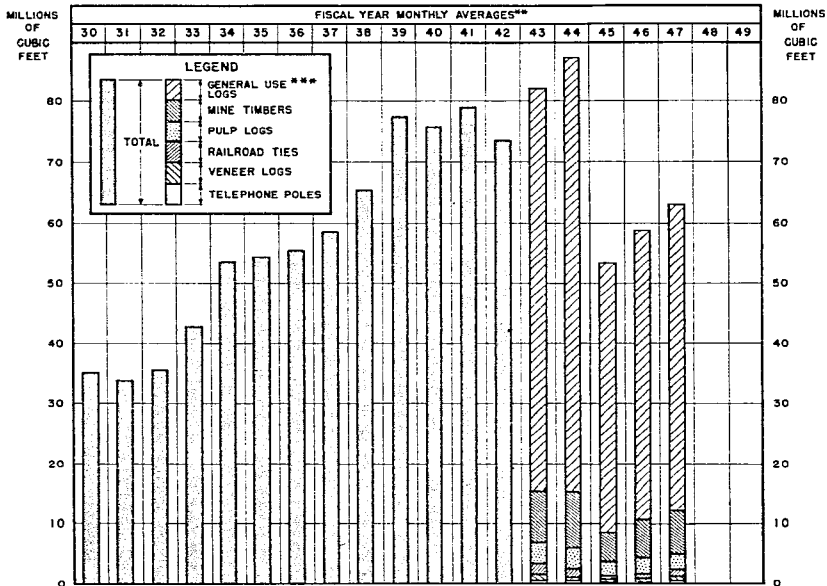
Flywood

5. There was no change in the production of plywood during the 1946 and 1947 fiscal years. The annual output totaled 173,053,000 square feet, 90,947,000 under the goal. Scarcity of glue and the limited supply of veneer logs received by the mills prevented production gains.

Firewood, Charcoal and Gasumaki

6. March firewood production increased to 1,257,486 cubic meters stacked volume, 280,432 over February, and deliveries gained 155,115 cubic meters to a total of 690,720 cubic meters. Charcoal output in March, 243,501 metric tons, was more than 30 percent over February, and March deliveries of 208,359 metric tons showed an increase of almost 30 percent over the preceding month. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) increased to 38,291

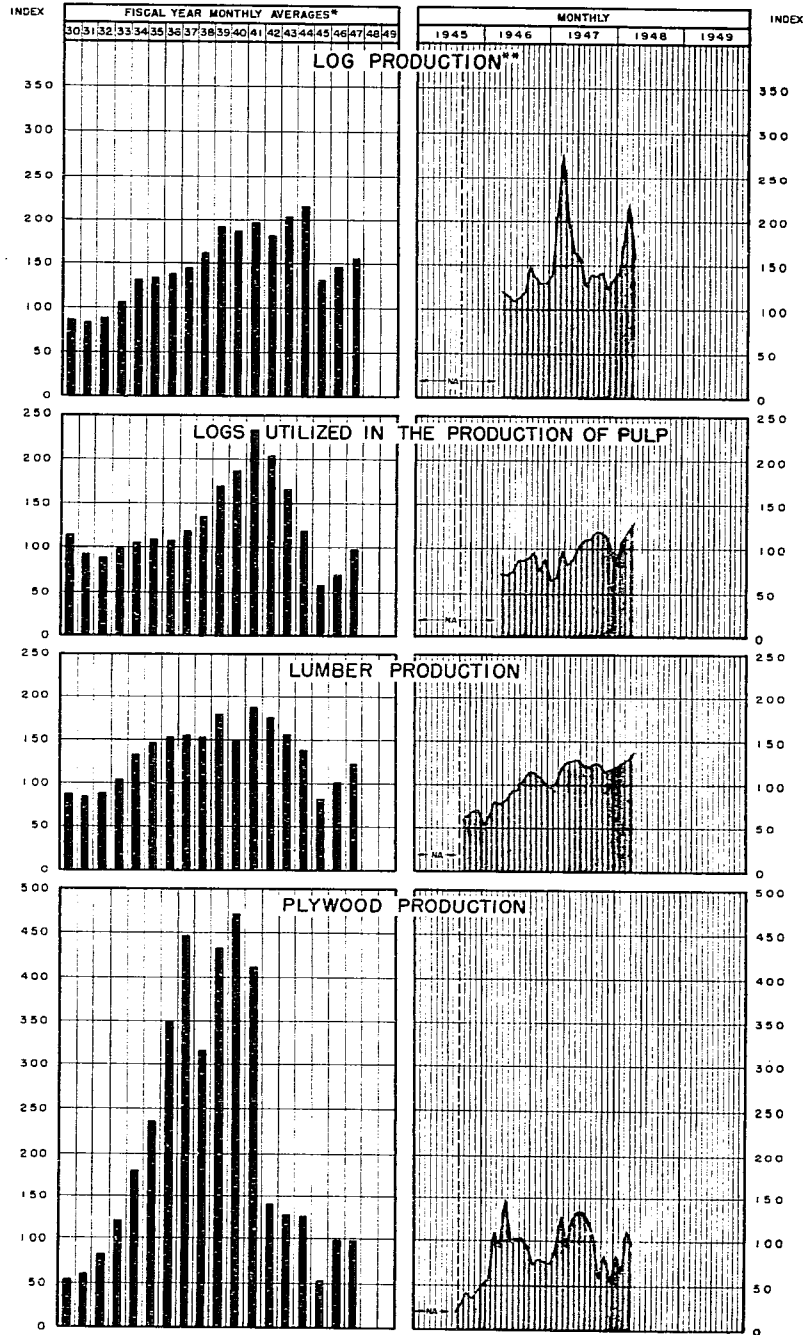
LOG PRODUCTION*



* EXCLUDES FUELWOOD AND BAMBOO.
 ** BREAKDOWN BY LOG TYPES NOT AVAILABLE 1950-1942.
 *** GENERAL USE LOGS INCLUDE SAWLOGS, PILING AND OTHER LOG CATEGORIES NOT SEPARATELY REPORTED.
 NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 12

FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100

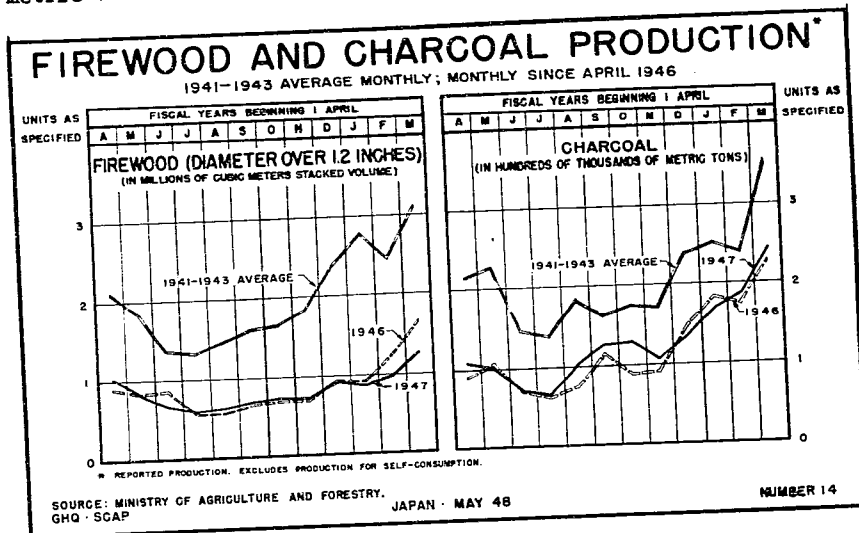


AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,075	62,176	79,474	53,155	58,631	62,743		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,381	4,331	6,164	1,987	2,564	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,948	369,678	378,004	193,620	237,320	288,968		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	7,921	14,446	14,421		

* LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP. CALENDAR YEARS THROUGHOUT
 ** EXCLUDES FUELWOOD AND SANBOKU
 NOTE: 1947 DATA FOR LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.
 G.H.O. - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 13

metric tons, 12,220 over February, while deliveries rose from 24,713 metric tons to 34,230 in March.



7. Charcoal and gasumaki production in the 1947 fiscal year increased seven and 64 percent respectively over the 1946 fiscal year. Gasumaki exceeded the goal by 18 percent but charcoal was 22 percent below. The 1947 firewood output dropped five percent and met only 46 percent of the annual allocations.

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	8
Oil	17
Mining Industry	19

COAL

8. Coal production in the first 20 days of May was 1,611,400 metric tons, 0.3 percent over 5,100 metric tons over the revised output 1-20 April.

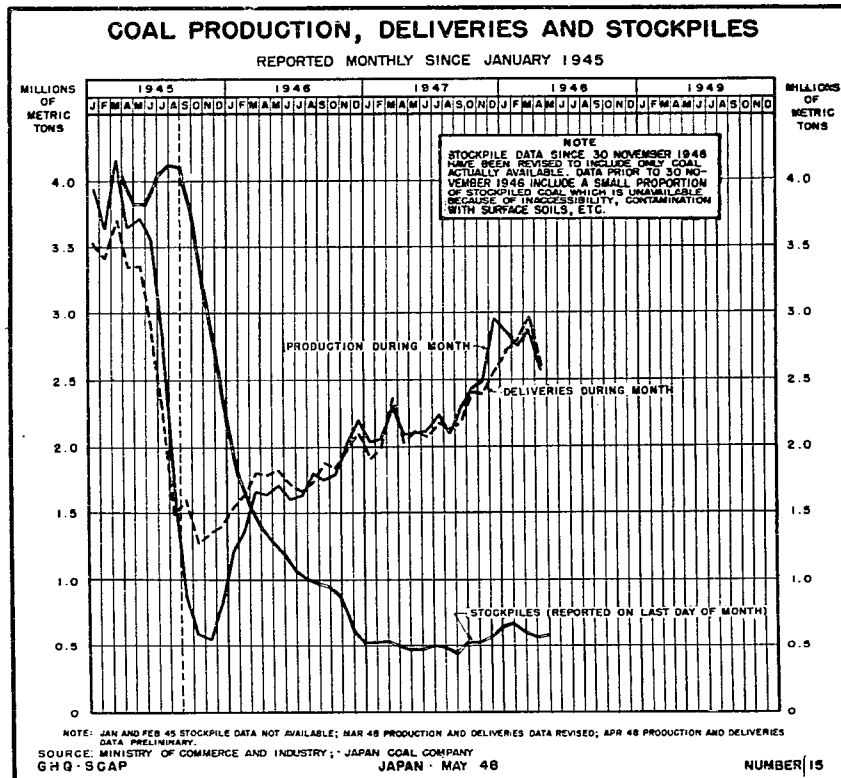
9. Total April coal production dropped to 2,572,400 metric tons, 297,100 under the revised March output and nine percent under the quota of 2,827,000. Note the chart on the following page and the chart on page 166.

10. Coal output for the 1947 fiscal year was revised to 29,335,500 metric tons, 864,500 below the annual quota of 30,000,000 metric tons.

Deliveries

11. Coal deliveries in April were 2,605,000 metric tons, 32,600 more than the month's production and 359,000 under revised March deliveries. Note the charts on pages 167 through 169.

12. The revised total of coal deliveries in March was 2,964,000 metric tons, 168,000 over revised February deliveries and 94,500 over final March production.



Stockpiles

13. Stockpiles of available coal increased to 590,300 metric tons on 30 April, 18,300 over March.

COAL STOCKPILES
30 April

	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Eastern Honshu</u>	<u>Western Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available for current shipment	38,000	48,200	14,700	47,000	147,900
In transit	<u>138,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>227,400</u>	<u>442,400</u>
Total	176,000	80,200	59,700	274,400	590,300

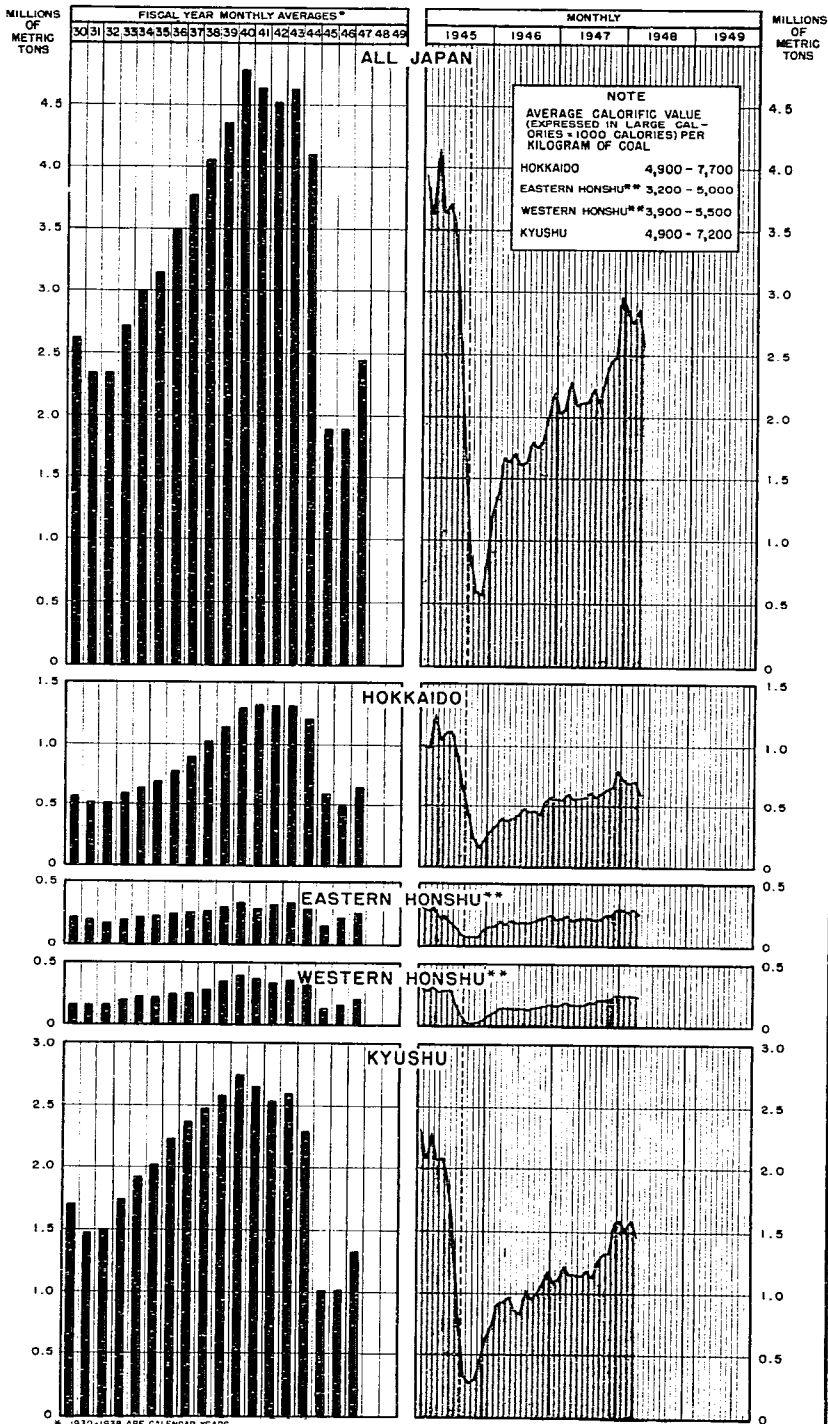
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Coal Board.

Mine Employees

14. The number of coal mine employees increased 6,638 between 20 April and 20 May.

COAL PRODUCTION

BY DISTRICTS

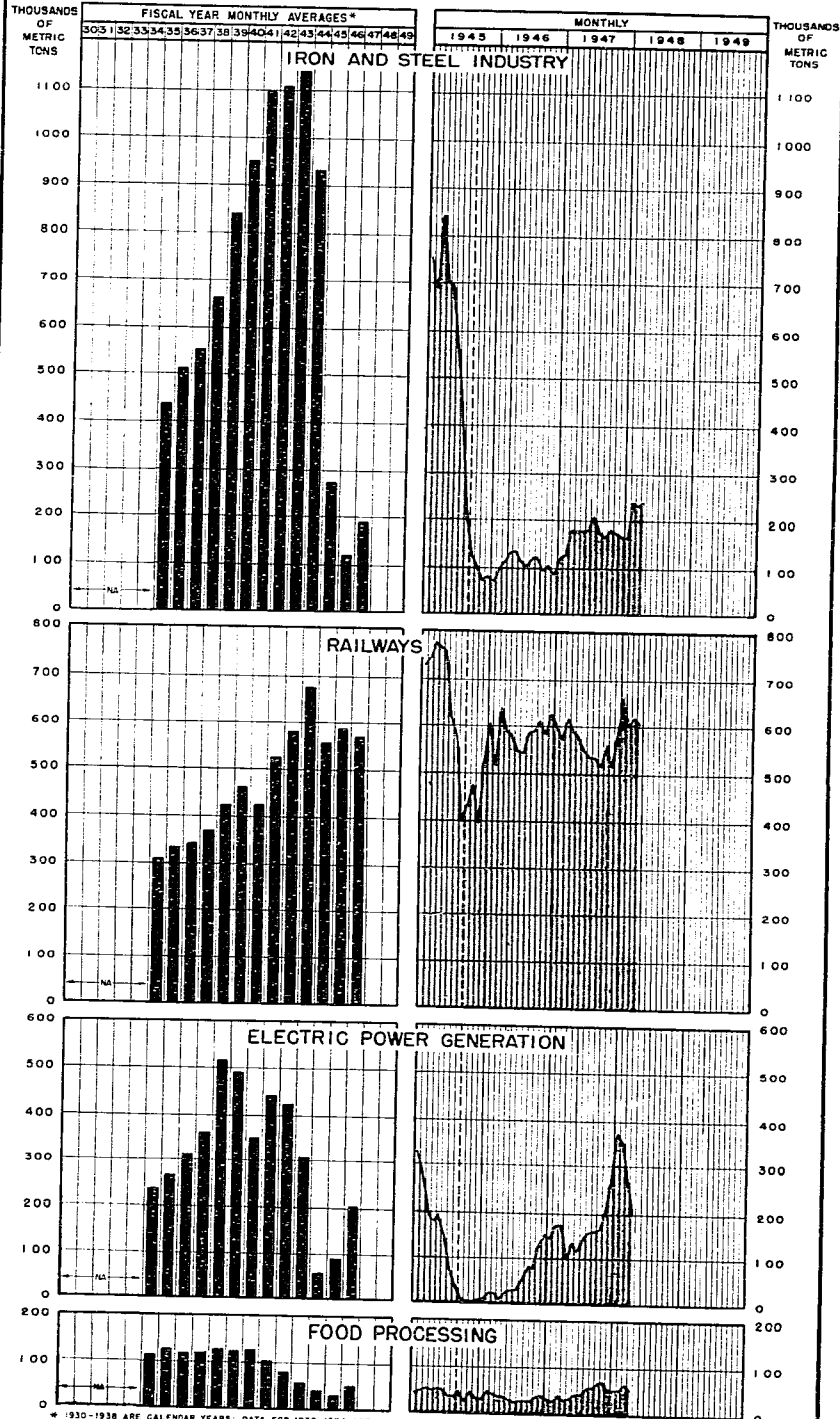


* 1930-1939 ARE CALENDAR YEARS
 ** EASTERN HONSHU: TOHOKU, KANTO, AND TOKAI REGIONS; WESTERN HONSHU: KINKI, CHUGOKU AND SHIKOKU REGIONS
 NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MARCH 1949 DATA REVISION
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 16

0172

COAL DELIVERIES

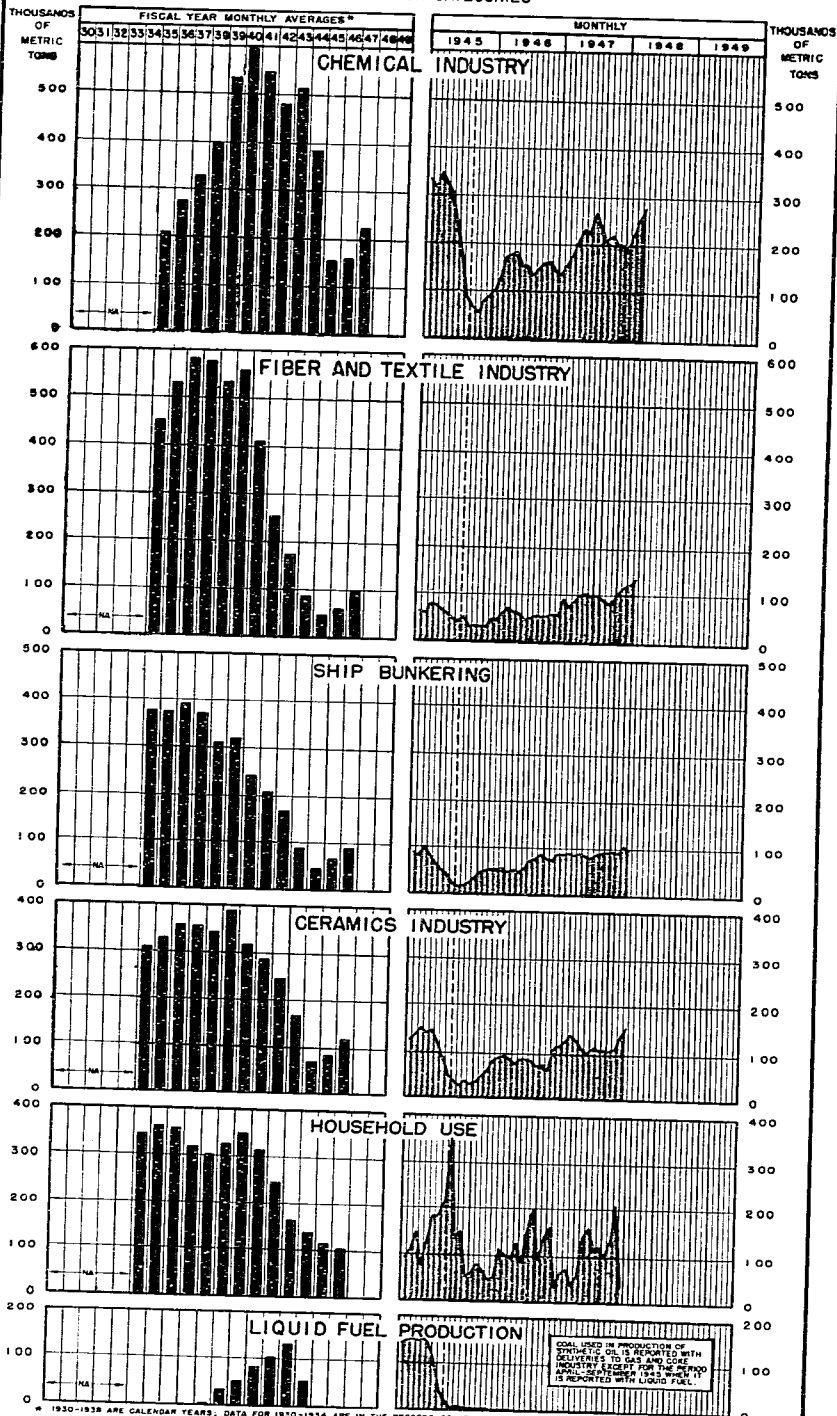
BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS, DATA FOR 1930-1934 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED
 † NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, MARCH 1948 DATA REVISED, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 17 A

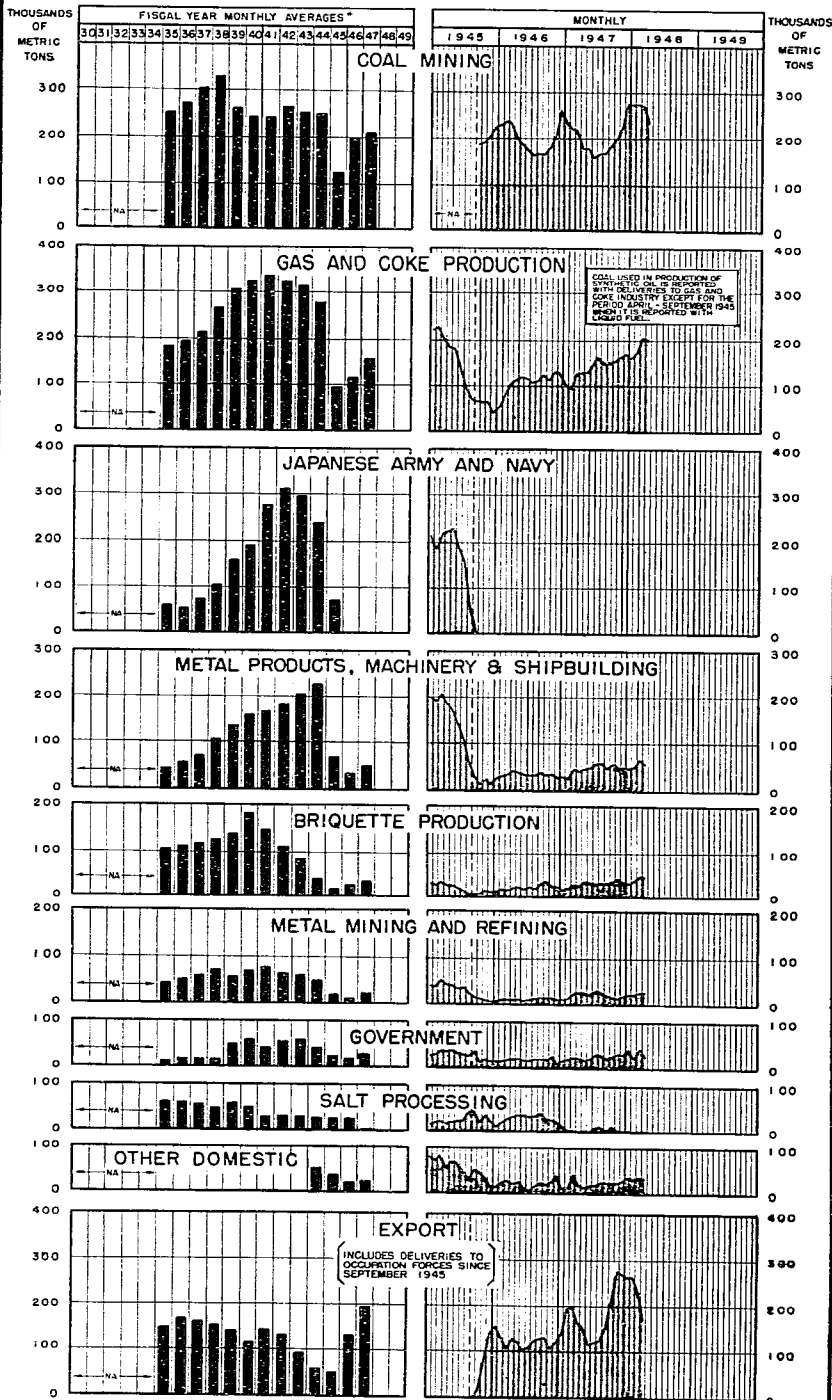
COAL DELIVERIES BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



* 1930-1939 ARE CALENDAR YEARS. DATA FOR 1930-1934 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED.
NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, MARCH 1948 DATA REVISED, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ-SCAP

0174

COAL DELIVERIES BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



JAPAN · MAY 48 NUMBER 17 C

0175

COAL MINE EMPLOYEES
20 May a/

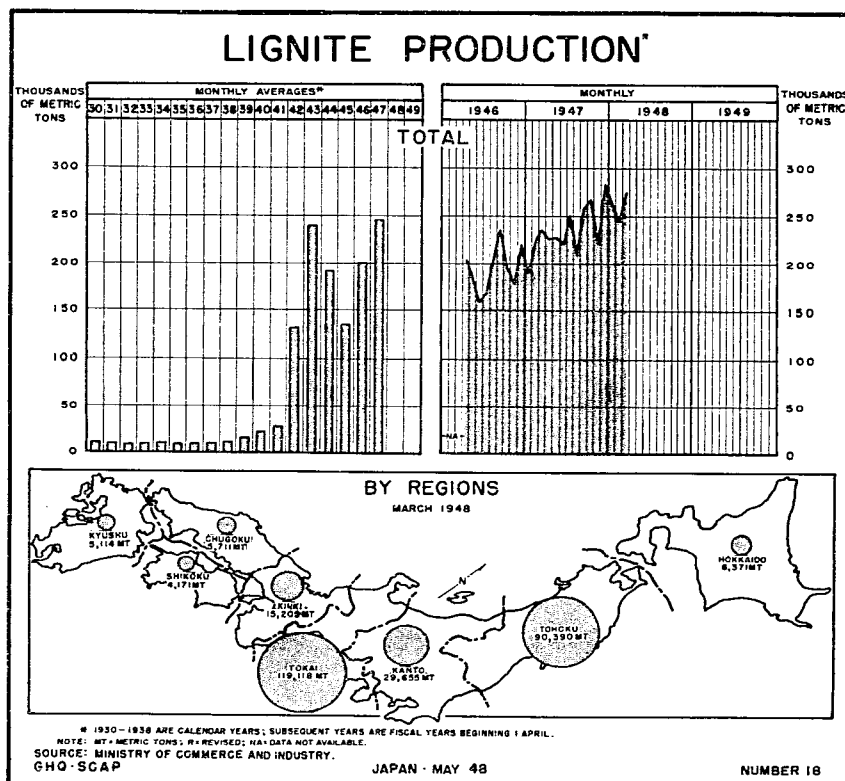
	<u>Underground.</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employees paid daily wages	247,936	226,290	474,226
Employees paid monthly wages	<u>15,526</u>	<u>33,783</u>	<u>49,309</u>
Total	263,462	260,073	523,535

a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

Lignite

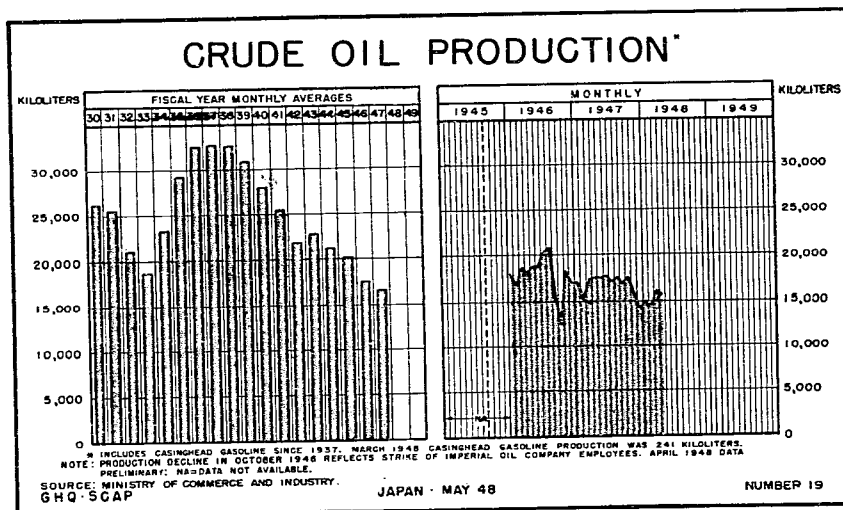
15. Preliminary figures for April lignite production totaled 228,125 metric tons, 47,614 under the revised March output. Stock-piles increased from a revised total of 559,657 metric tons to 574,031 and deliveries dropped to 143,667 metric tons, 83,033 under revised March deliveries.



16. Lignite production for the fiscal year 1947 totaled 2,950,186 metric tons while deliveries were 2,499,063 metric tons.

OIL

17. Crude oil production in April was 15,630 kiloliters with a daily average production of 521 kiloliters, four more than in March.



Drilling Operations

18. The Imperial Oil Company brought in two new wells during April: an oil well in Akita Prefecture with an initial daily production of four kiloliters and a gas well in Hokkaido with an initial output of 10,000 cubic meters per day.

DRILLING OPERATIONS April

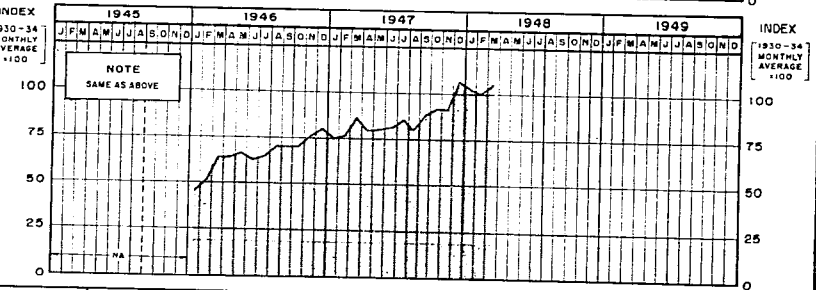
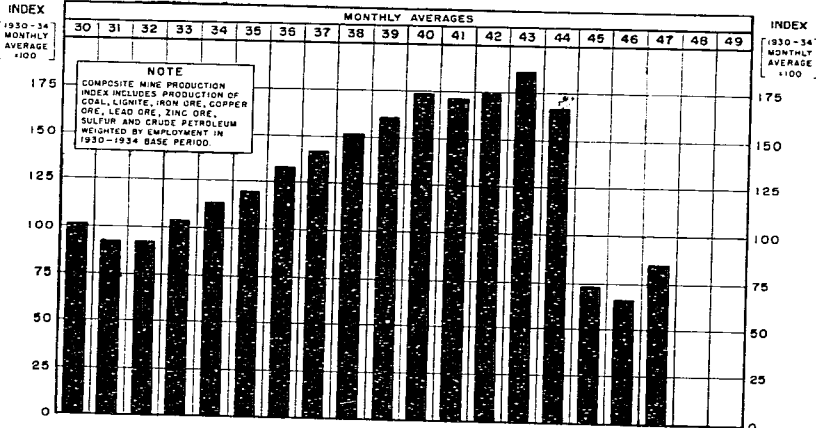
	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>
Completed as oil producers	1	0
Completed as gas producers	0	1
Abandoned	1	0
Standing suspended	0	1
Commenced during month	1	2
Other wells drilling	6	12
Total strings active	7	14

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

MINING INDUSTRY

19. March output gained in 26 of 33 mineral commodities with principal increases in the production of pyrite, iron ore, chromite, petroleum and barite. The gains were partially attributed to favorable weather conditions which permitted increased rail movements and resumption of open-pit mining. See the chart on the following page.

MINE PRODUCTION



COMMODITY	FORM	UNIT	MONTHLY AVERAGES				MONTHLY	
			1930-1934	PEAK YEAR SINCE 1930	1947	1948	FEB 48	MAR 48
ANTIMONY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	MT	2,033	(1943)	79.6	7.933	7.584	9.755
ARSENIC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	151.35	(1940)	243	116.583	1.23	1.49
ASBESTOS	FIBER	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.59	3.62
BARITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% BaSO ₄	-	NA	(1943)	1,500	78.687	53	119
CHROMITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Cr ₂ O ₃	-	1,266.667	(1944)	5,900	191.917	253	505
	CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Cr ₂ O ₃	-	2,597.750	(1940)	4,776,000	2,444,625	2,753,800	2,869,500
COAL	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944)	128	474	0.008	0.006
COBALT	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	2,127	2,112	
COPPER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	14,497.5	14,248	14,027
FIRE CLAY	CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944)	664	5	0	0
FLUORITE	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	0.155	0.153	0.154
GOLD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	333.667	298	270
GRAPHITE	CRYSTALLINE CRUDE GRAF 10-80% C	-	54.933	(1945)	1,037	814.583	532	358
	AMORPHOUS CRUDE GRAF 20-45% C	-	4,383.333	(1941)	17,350	1,510.583	2,942	3,355
GYPSUM	CONCENTRATE - 40% SO ₃	-	2,147.5	(1941)	3,879.417	3,879.417	4,301	5,291
	CONCENTRATE - 40% SO ₃	-	23,933.333	(1944)	292,400	42,881.917	36,107	44,047
IRON	ORE CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Fe	-	NA	NA	NA	27	38	641
LEAD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	348.833	(1943)	1,767	518.583	523	641
LIGNITE	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	9,977.683	(1947)	248,848.833	245,848.833	249,058	279,739
LIMESTONE	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	562,433.233	(1943)	1,155,000	460,262.5	360,921	425,045
MANGANESE	BATTERY GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 70% MnO ₂	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	525	641
	METALLURGICAL GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 40% Mn	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,360	2,940
MERCURY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	0.417	(1944)	2039	3.379	3.19	4.147
MOLYBDENUM	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% MoS ₂	-	0.067	(1944)	28.2	2.094	0.725	0.7
CRUDE OIL	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% MoS ₂	KL	23,087.533	(1937)	32,720	16,328.583	14,440	16,039
PYRITE	CONCENTRATE 30-50% S	MT	85,670	(1941)	175,000	75,162.25	82,652	90,687
PYROPHYLITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% MoS ₂	-	13,358.333	(1939)	38,000	13,593.917	15,587	16,187
SILVER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	5367	5317	56
SULFUR	REFINED	-	7,751.417	(1937)	19,200	2,738.5	2,555	2,620
TIN	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	125	(1947)	140	8.705	8.578	8.928
TUNGSTEN	CONCENTRATE ABT 70% WO ₃	-	0.683	(1942)	40.83	1.09	0.82	0.42
ZINC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	1,898.167	(1943)	7,563	2,370	2,617	2,920

NOTE: 1/ CALENDAR YEAR; 2/ FISCAL YEAR; 3/ CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR; 4/ GRADE UNKNOWN; 5/ MINERAL CONTENT OF CONCENTRATE; 6/ CASINOERD GASOLINE INCLUDED SINCE 1937; NA, DATA NOT AVAILABLE; KL, KILOLITER; MT, METRIC TON; R, REFINED; SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1945: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS, INDIVIDUAL MINE OPERATORS; 1945 AND SUBSEQUENTLY: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, LIMESTONE MINING ASSOCIATION; GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 20

SECTION 3

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke	1
Metal Industries	2
Rubber	13
Petroleum	14
Cement	15
Construction	16
Shipbuilding	20
Chemical Industries	24
Railway Rolling Stock	38
Industrial Rolling Stock	39
Machinery	40

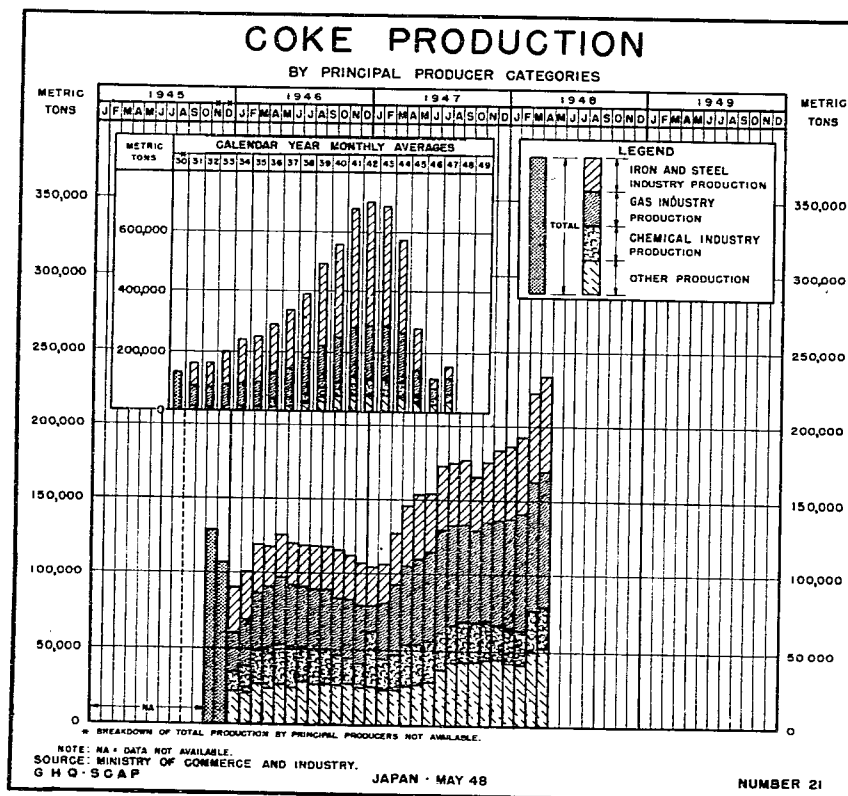
COKE

1. Coke production in April was 233,940 metric tons, an increase of 12,030 metric tons over the March production of 221,910. It was the fifth consecutive month of postwar record-breaking output. See the charts on the following two pages.

APRIL COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers, iron and steel, chemical, gas and coke, other	94,510	85,554
Iron and steel	27,557	20,469
Chemical fertilizer	65,930	53,187
Chemical industry	7,250	6,713
Metal industry	5,200	4,944
Metal mining and refining	5,670	4,413
Electrical machinery	6,000	5,569
Other machinery (industrial, light)	30,444	27,911
Ceramic industry	4,510	4,205
Shipbuilding (port and harbor)	2,279	2,176
Rolling-stock manufacturing	14,911	13,184
Daily necessities	2,842	2,630
Other	<u>4,956</u>	<u>4,190</u>
Total	272,059	235,145

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.



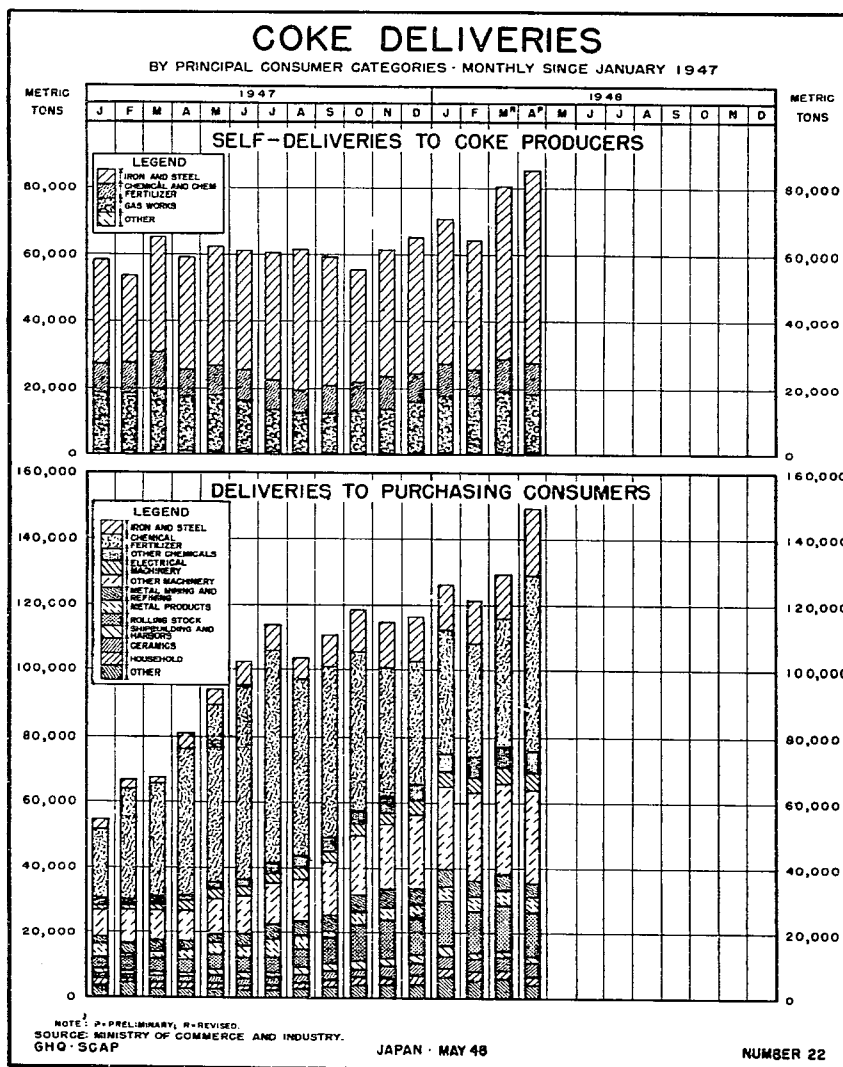
METAL INDUSTRIES

2. April production of pig iron and steel ingots surpassed the postwar records set in March by large margins. Preliminary reports for April placed pig-iron production at 55,072 metric tons, 23 percent more than the revised March figure of 44,795 tons. Output of steel ingots and steel for castings was up five percent in April from the March total of 112,624 metric tons.

Labor disputes in several plants caused production of rolled steel products to decrease in April. Total production of rolled steel products was 72,621 metric tons compared with the previous month's revised total of 77,361 tons, as shown in chart on page 176.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

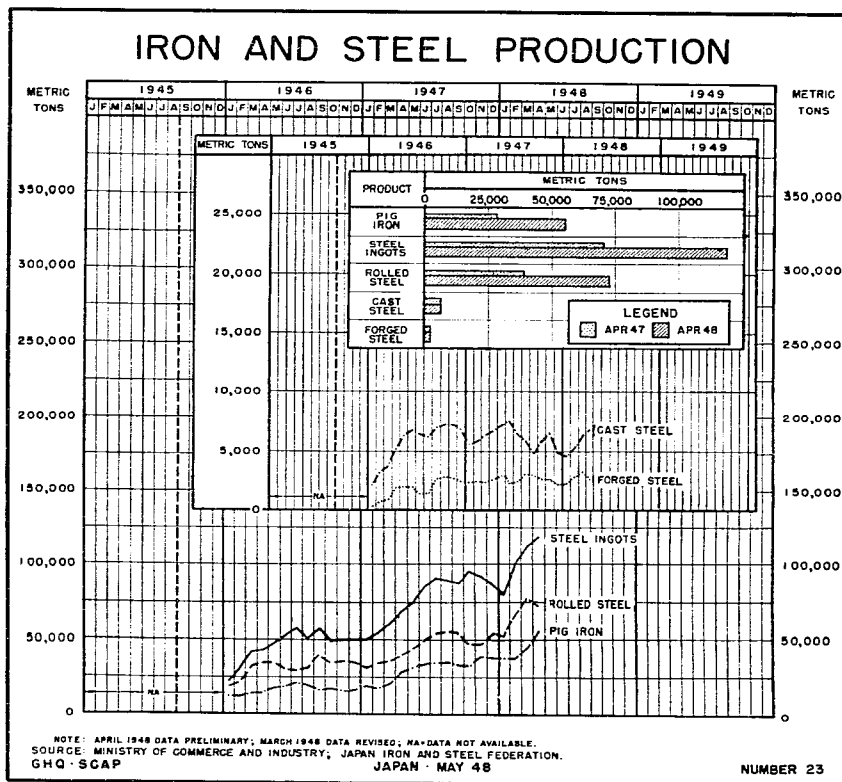
	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Pig iron		
For steel	26,150	35,399
For casting	<u>18,645</u>	<u>19,673</u>
Total	44,795	55,072
Steel ingots and steel for castings		
Open hearth	76,227	73,111
Electric furnace	<u>36,397</u>	<u>45,456</u>
Total	112,624	118,567
Steel castings	6,272	6,818



	March a/	April
Steel forgings	3,266	2,677
Rolled steel products		
Rails	5,475	5,900
Sheets (below 3mm)	14,722	10,767
Tin plate	1,050	424
Pipe	6,813	7,648
Other	<u>49,301</u>	<u>47,882</u>
Total	77,361	72,621

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Secondary Iron and Steel Products

3. Galvanized sheet production rose 23 percent and output of cast-iron pipe gained 11 percent over production in March.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL SECONDARY PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Bolts and nuts	8,132	6,418
Cast-iron pipe	2,602	2,898
Galvanized sheet	3,132	3,840
Hard steel wire	482	402
Screws and rivets	633	668
Special nails	413	444
Wire	1,994	1,500
Wire nails	3,901	3,109
Wire rope	1,421	1,271

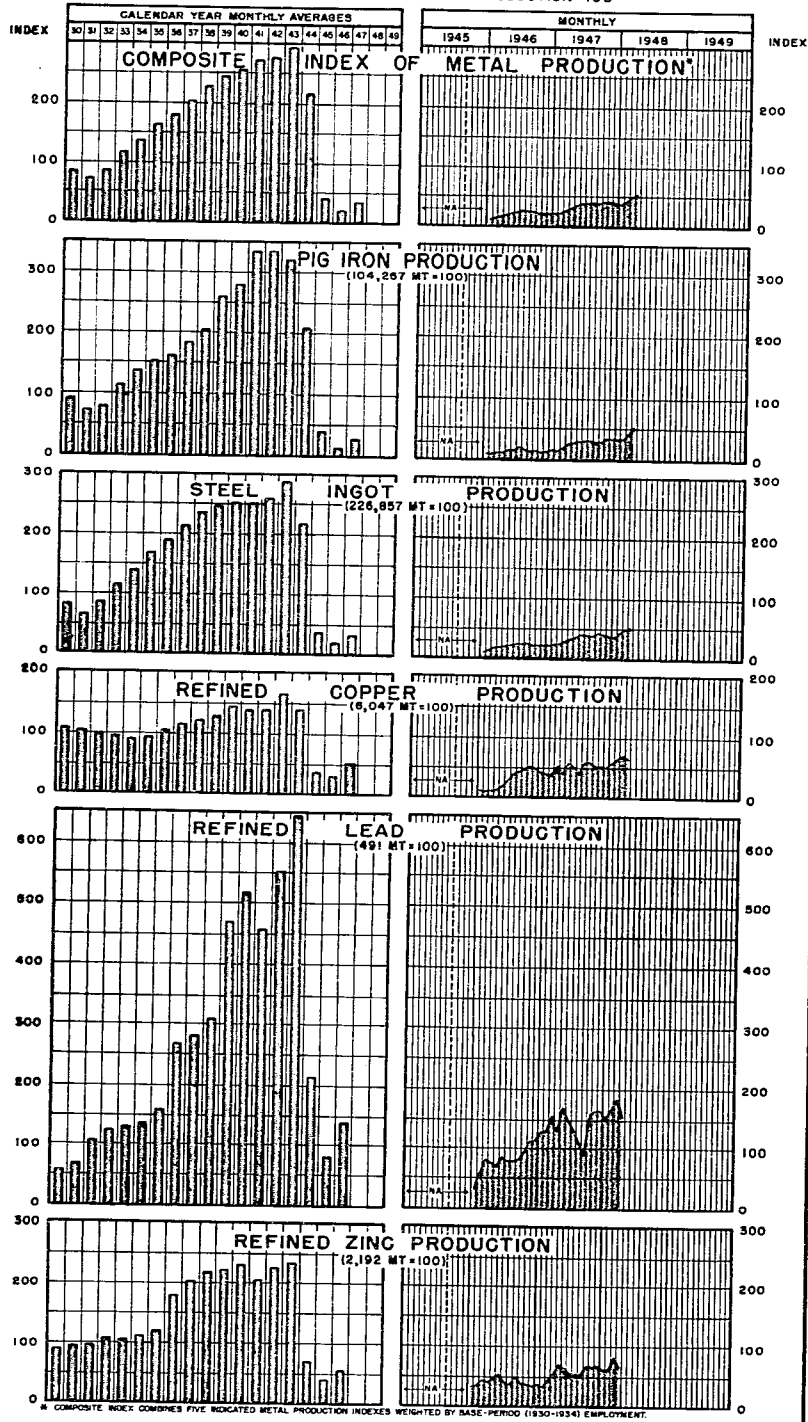
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Light Metals

4. Aluminum produced in four primary and 10 secondary plants was 322 metric tons in April compared with 374 tons in March. Output of alumina from scrap decreased from 608 metric tons in March to 250 tons in April and production of aluminum from alumina increased to 220 metric tons over March's 195. Production of aluminum and aluminum alloys from scrap was 102 metric tons compared with 179 tons in March.

INDEXES OF METAL PRODUCTION

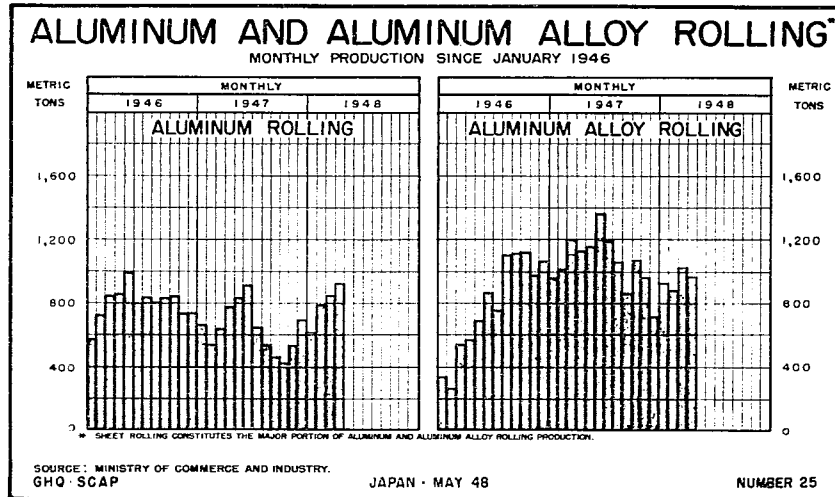
1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



* COMPOSITE INDEX COMBINES FIVE INDICATED METAL PRODUCTION INDEXES WEIGHTED BY BASE PERIOD (1930-1934) EMPLOYMENT.
 NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, NA DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, JAPAN IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION.
 SHC - SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 24

April production from 41 plants in the aluminum rolling industry increased to 1,892 metric tons compared with 1,871 metric tons produced in March by 44 plants. Increases were made in four of the seven products rolled during the month. Tinfoil rolled increased from 38 to 47 metric tons.

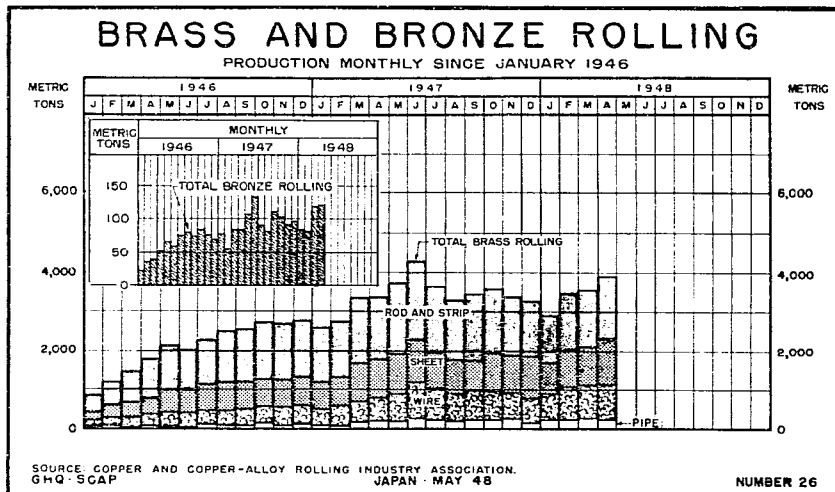


Copper and Copper Alloys

5. Eleven smelters and eight refineries produced 4,346 metric tons of blister copper and 4,022 tons of refined copper in April, both 12 percent below the production in March.

6. April output of rolled copper sheet and products by 202 rolling mills, two more than reported in March, was 1,255 metric tons, an increase of 102 tons over March's output of 1,153. The amount of bare copper wire manufactured increased to 4,355 metric tons from March's 4,196.

7. Production of all brass items increased 10.8 percent in April as production reached 3,919 metric tons compared with March's 3,535 tons. Bronze rolling production rose to 121 metric tons, an increase of three metric tons over the previous month's 118.



Zinc and Lead

8. Production of electrolytic zinc and distilled zinc decreased in April while an increase was made in zinc plate. April production was 760, 682 and 735 metric tons respectively, compared with 1,022, 758 and 636 metric tons for the same items in March.

9. Crude lead and refined lead production in April totaled 738 and 763 metric tons respectively, decreases from March production of 915 and 912 metric tons respectively.

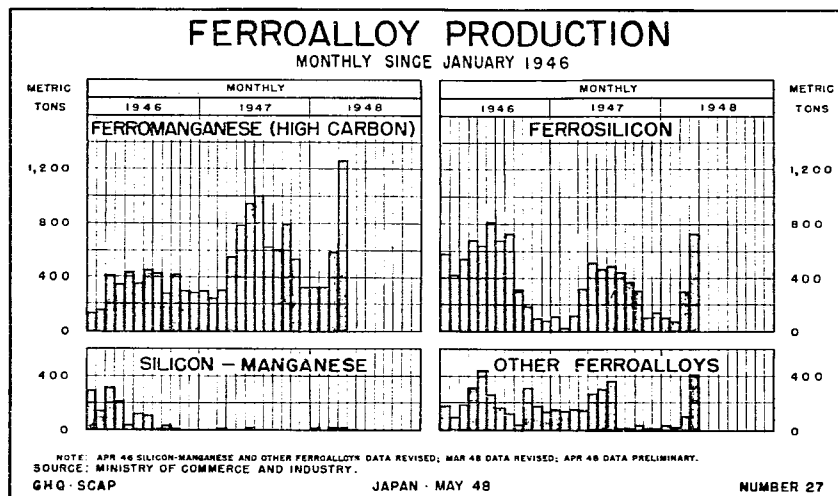
Other Nonferrous Metals

10. Production of mercury in April increased to 5,015 kilograms from March's 3,798 kilograms, while bismuth output dropped from March's expanded production of 2,538 kilograms to a more normal production for industrial needs of 1,755 kilograms in April.

11. Crude tin production was 15,450 kilograms in April compared with 17,000 for March, while refined tin increased from 570 kilograms in March to 8,000 kilograms in April. This large increase was due to accumulations of stockpiles of raw materials in the hands of one of the largest tin producers. Refined tin production figures vary considerably from month to month because plants do not schedule production until they have accumulated quantities of raw materials.

Ferroalloys

12. Production of ferroalloys increased more than 140 percent in April, totaling 2,418 metric tons compared with the revised figure for March of 1,005 tons.



RUBBER

13. Crude rubber stocks increased from 2,359 metric tons 1 March to 3,784 metric tons 1 April, reflecting receipts of imported and recovered stocks amounting to 3,111 metric tons in March compared to 517 metric tons in February. Inventories of crude rubber, latex and scrap gained 16 percent in March to an aggregate of 3,453 metric tons by 1 April.

RUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory, 1 March	2,359	231	4,697 ^{a/}
Receipts during month	3,111 ^{b/}	0	452
Consumption during month	1,686	11	700
Inventory, 1 April	3,784	220	4,449

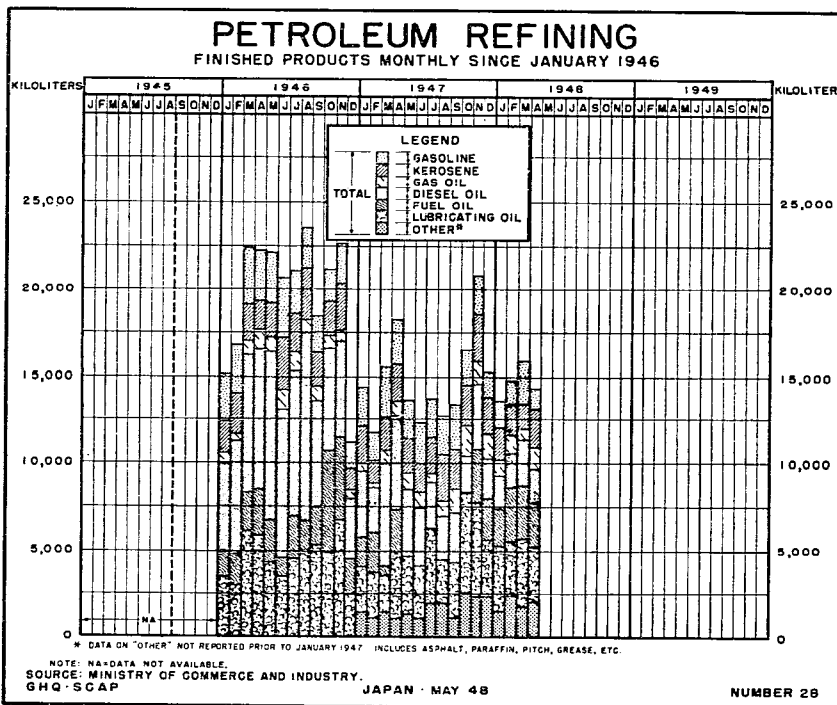
^{a/} Revised.

^{b/} Imported and recovered stocks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

14. Crude petroleum runs to stills amounted to 19,212 kiloliters in April, an increase of 1,485 kiloliters over the preceding month. Refined production was 18,248 kiloliters of which 14,302 were finished products and 3,946 were semifinished. Products at refineries at the end of April amounted to 30,228 kiloliters.



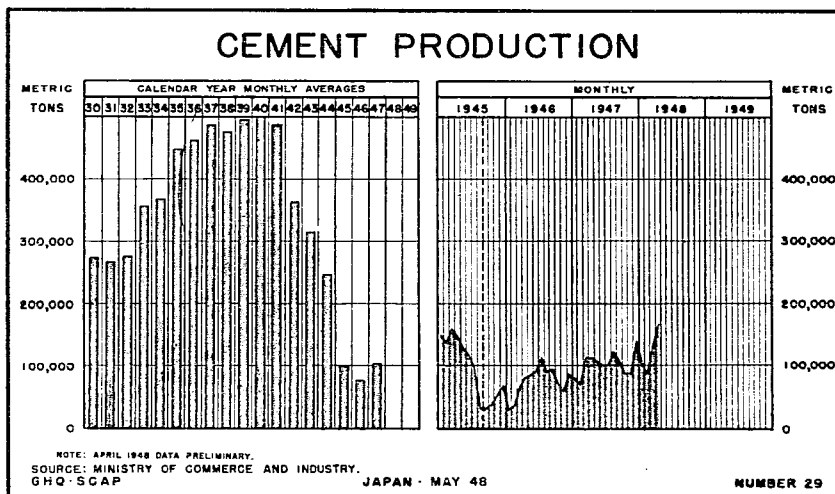
REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
(kiloliters)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Diesel oil	2,712	1,990
Fuel oil	2,936	2,449
Gas oil	590	1,183
Gasoline	2,420	1,168
Kerosene	1,506	2,228
Lubricating oil	3,929	3,252
Others	<u>1,765</u>	<u>2,032</u>
Total	15,858	14,302

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CEMENT

15. Preliminary figures reported April cement production as 169,050 metric tons, more than 28 percent over the March figure. Cement production was expanded in April to meet requirements of programs to expand building and river-control construction.



CONSTRUCTION

Coal Miners' Housing

16. April construction of coal miners' housing included 4,028 new houses, 69 dormitories, 500 welfare units and 2,734 repairs to old houses. Although building materials were moving according to schedule the scarcity of mats and the slowness of money releases from the Reconstruction Finance Bank were limiting construction and repair activities.

Other Construction

17. Construction in April in rural districts continued to increase over urban construction in number of new dwellings and non-residential buildings completed, while urban construction of combined dwellings and shops led rural construction. The same trend was noted in new construction started in April.

NEW CONSTRUCTION
April

	<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>Started</u>						
Dwellings	13,024	485,007	25,718	1,110,508	38,742	1,595,515
Combined dwellings and shops	7,294	289,192	3,077	158,093	10,371	447,285
Nonresidential buildings	<u>5,671</u>	<u>537,417</u>	<u>15,377</u>	<u>758,938</u>	<u>21,048</u>	<u>1,296,355</u>
Total	25,989	1,311,616	44,172	2,027,539	70,161	3,339,155
<u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings	13,210	513,742	20,999	916,222	34,209	1,429,964
Combined dwellings and shops	5,990	235,863	1,512	76,825	7,502	312,688
Nonresidential buildings	<u>5,414</u>	<u>517,376</u>	<u>10,107</u>	<u>488,643</u>	<u>15,521</u>	<u>1,006,019</u>
Total	24,614	1,266,981	32,618	1,481,690	57,232	2,748,671

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

Waterworks, River Improvement and Flood Control Planning

18. Construction programs were initiated in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kyoto, Hiroshima and Osaka for improvement of the present water supplies. In the Tokyo area four new sources of water supply were to be tapped to reduce the likelihood of future water shortages.

19. Flood damages to the irrigation systems in Gunma, Saitama and Chiba Prefectures were scheduled for repairs with the consignment of 45,000 tons of cement.

SHIPBUILDING

20. Ten tugs and 13 barges of the 100 tugs and 75 barges being constructed under contract for the U. S. S. R. were completed and exported during the period 22 March to 22 May. In addition 14 tugs and 16 barges were completed and ready for export and 13 tugs and five barges were completed and undergoing tests during the same period.

21. Under the vessel scrapping program in Japanese shipyards, 4,847 tons of scrap were produced from 12 April to 12 May.

22. Shipyards completed repairs on 438 vessels totaling 700,302 gross tons in the period 10 April to 10 May.

23. From 20 April to 20 May nine steel cargo vessels totaling

15,600 gross tons were launched and 14 others totaling 11,590 gross tons were completed. Also launched were 12 steel fishing vessels totaling 1,387 gross tons and one wooden ship of 250 gross tons. Twenty-three steel fishing vessels totaling 2,769 gross tons and nine wooden ships totaling 1,720 gross tons were completed in the same period.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

24. Production of heavy industrial chemicals increased in April. Marked increases were noted in output of ammonia, ammonium sulfate, sulfuric acid, calcium carbide, calcium cyanamide and soda chemicals. Production of explosives, glycerin and soap was limited by the lack of raw materials with which to finish existing stocks.

Coke supplies distributed to chemical fertilizer producers rose from a revised total of 38,760 metric tons in March to 53,197 metric tons in April, while the rest of the chemical industry received 6,713 metric tons of coke compared to a revised total of 6,418 in March.

Fertilizers

25. Production of calcium cyanamide, 16 percent nitrogen content, rose in April to 25,015 metric tons, equivalent to 20,012 tons of 20 percent nitrogen content cyanamide over March's revised figure of 17,548 metric tons. April production of calcium carbide, one of the important materials in cyanamide production, increased to 41,687 metric tons from the revised March figure of 24,022 tons. Of this amount, 32,266 metric tons were produced in calcium cyanamide plants which enabled these plants to stockpile 10,000 metric tons of carbide.

26. Ammonium sulfate production in April was 93,402 metric tons, an increase of 37 percent over the revised March production figure of 68,153 metric tons. This increase was due to availability of power and improved pyrite deliveries.

27. Production of calcium superphosphate totaled 81,887 metric tons, 16 percent phosphorus pentoxide, compared with the revised March output of 81,316 metric tons. Production was restricted to the amount necessary to balance available nitrogenous fertilizers.

Sulfuric Acid

28. Sulfuric acid production increased in April to 162,114 metric tons over the revised production figure for March of 153,456 tons. Although production rates increased each month output remained below the required level.

Soda Industries

29. Due to further increases in coal and power allocations in April, caustic soda production increased from 6,413 metric tons in March to 7,913 tons. This chemical is urgently needed in the rayon industry.

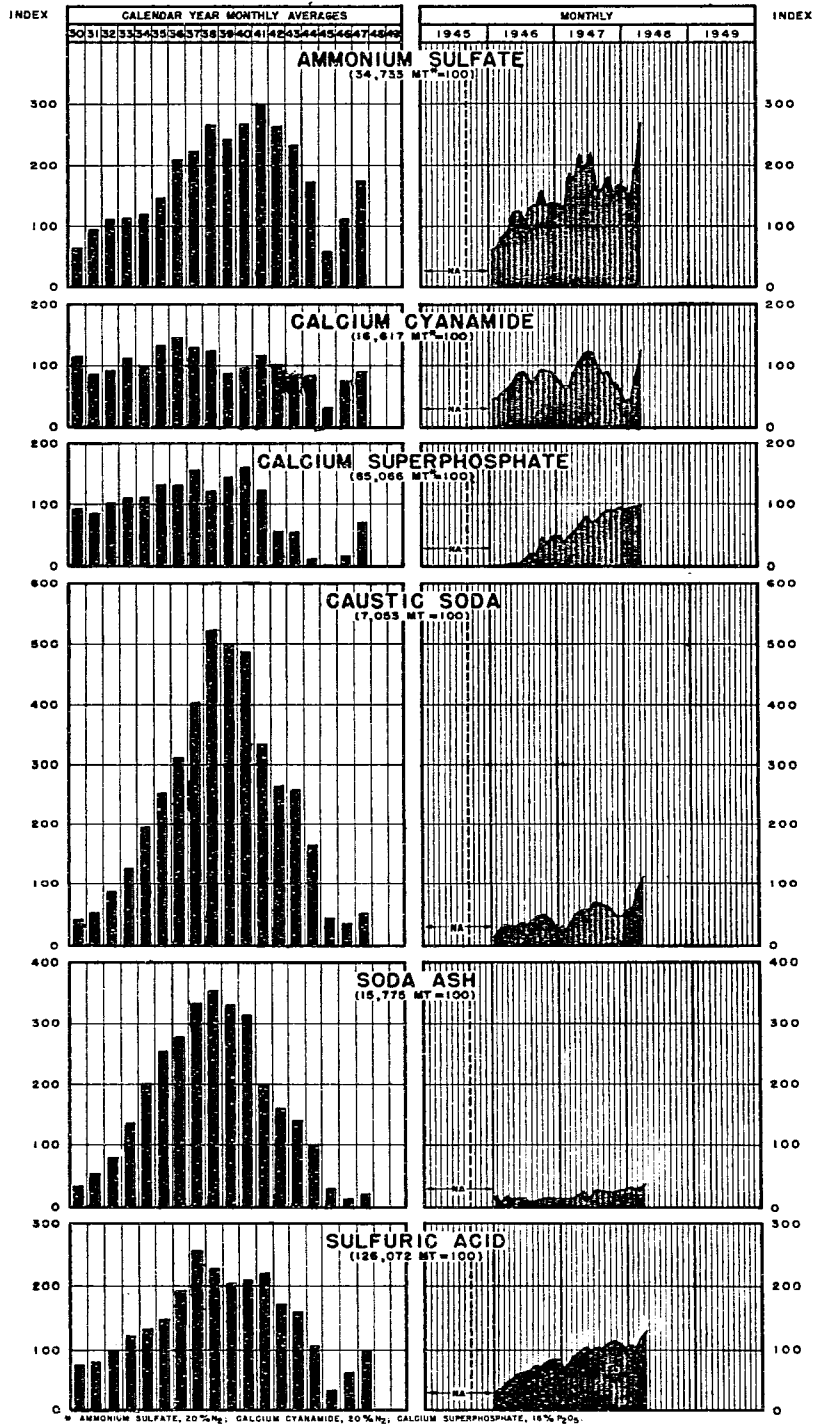
30. Production of soda ash in April increased more than 20 percent to 5,877 metric tons from the preceding month's 4,861. Increased quantities of coal and coke were allocated to both branches of the soda industry to meet additional requirements of the rayon industry.

Salt

31. Domestic salt production in April decreased to 11,056 metric tons from the revised March figure of 14,308 tons. Government

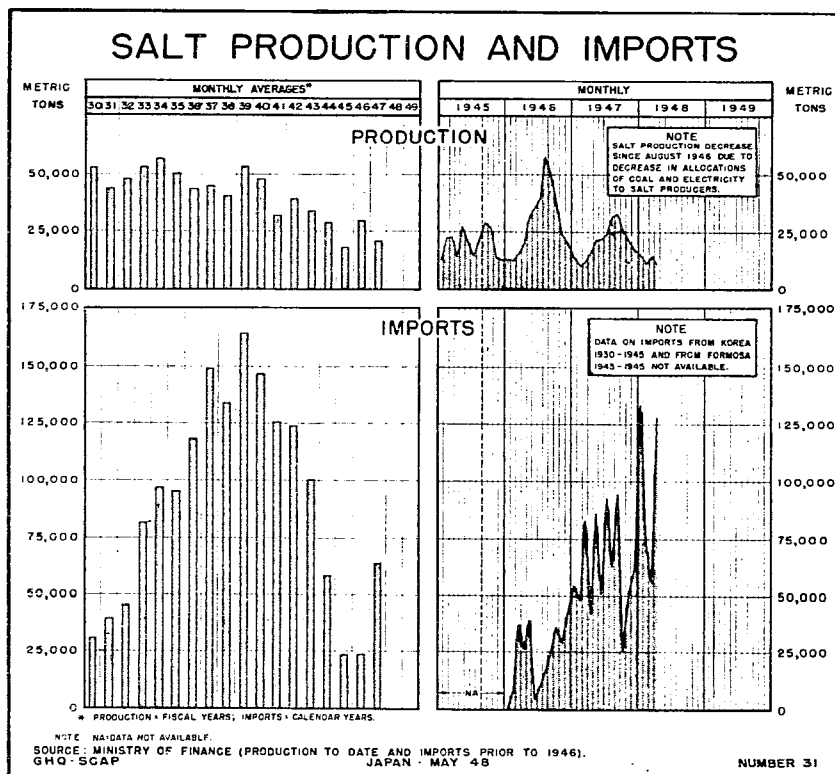
INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MARCH 1948 DATA REVISED; MT = METRIC TONS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE, SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 30

licensed plants reported production of 7,248 metric tons, a decrease of 1,888 tons from the March revised total of 9,136 tons. Imported salt amounted to 127,988 metric tons in April compared with 55,780 tons the month before.



Synthetic Organic Chemicals

32. The production of all synthetic organic chemicals increased in April, partially due to larger deliveries of carbide and coal. Methyl alcohol production rose from 553 metric tons in March to 634 tons and acetone production was 98 metric tons compared with 54 in March. Of the total acetone output 30 metric tons were produced by fermentation process. Sixty-three metric tons of butyl alcohol were produced. Both acetone and butyl alcohol are vital to the penicillin industry.

Production of acetic acid more than doubled from 508 metric tons in March to 1,027 tons in April, thus restoring stocks that were critically low.

Oil Products and Protective Coatings

33. There was an over-all decrease in the production of oil and fat products in April, due principally to the shortage of fats and oils for industrial use and to the shortage of coal in some plants. The production of fatty acid declined by 63 percent while a decrease of nine percent was shown in hardened oil production.

34. Glycerin output dropped by 64 percent in April when high-grade coal stocks, needed for the refining process, dwindled. The glycerin shortage forced a decrease in soap manufacture to 418 metric tons compared with the revised March figure of 786 tons.

35. Industrial explosives output including TNT dropped to 1,186 metric tons in April from the revised March output of 1,331 tons. Decreases were also noted in gelatin dyanamite production due to the shortage of glycerin. Output of ammonia dyanamite and ammonium nitrate explosives was low because paraffin supplies were insufficient.

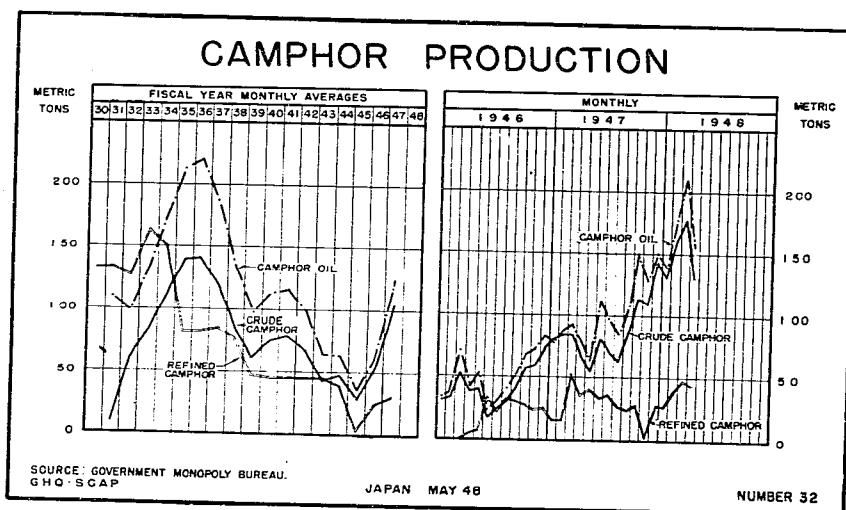
Dyes and Intermediates

36. April dye production reached a postwar high of 393 metric tons, an increase of 38 percent compared with the revised figure of 285 tons for March. Gains of 58 percent in sulfur dye output were mainly responsible for the rise.

Production of 10 selected intermediates and stocks of intermediates decreased from 816 metric tons and 730 tons in March to 811 and 687 tons respectively in April.

Camphor

37. April production of refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil decreased to 43, 130 and 154 metric tons respectively, compared with 47, 177 and 210 metric tons for the preceding month. This decline in output was due to the seasonal nature of the camphor industry.

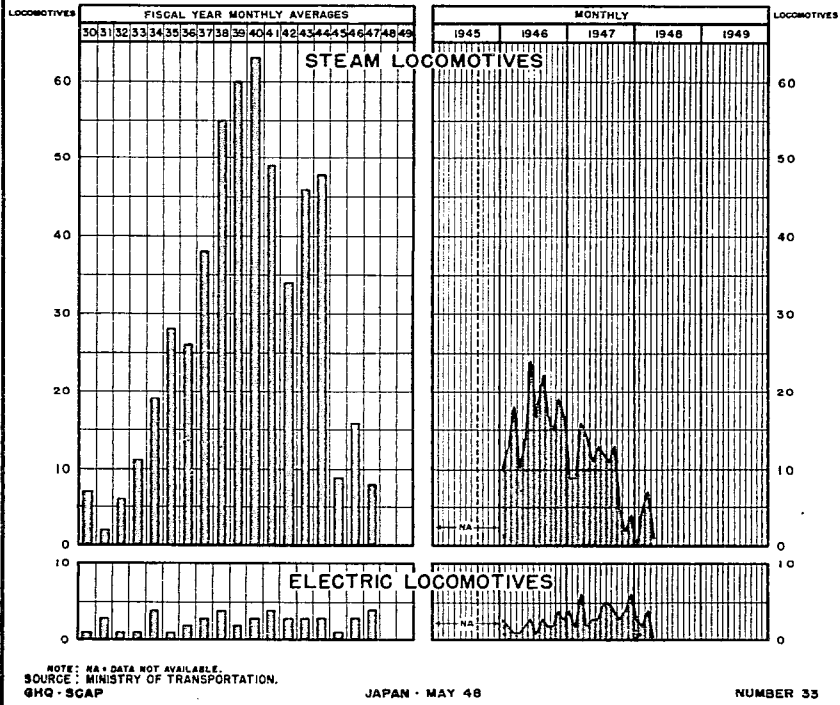


RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

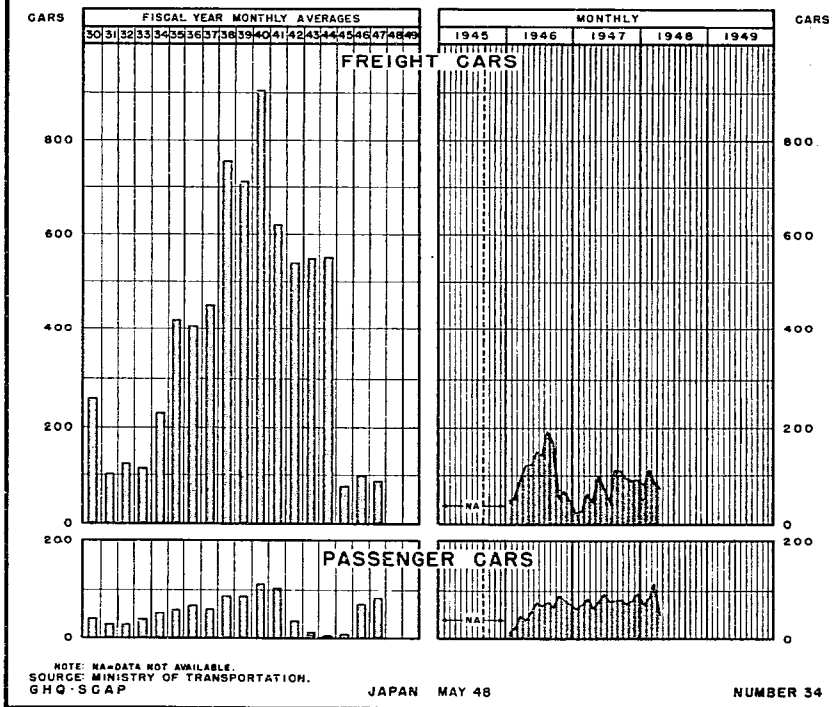
38. Production of steam locomotives in April dropped to one from March's seven. No electric locomotives were made. New passenger car output in April was 48 compared with the preceding month's production of 113, while production of freight cars was 10 less than the March total of 83. The decreases were due to the completion of the current year's scheduled production. Note the two charts on the facing page.

General and partial repairs decreased from the preceding month's 974 units to 839 units in April, while freight car repairs also decreased to 6,901 from March repairs of 7,275.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION

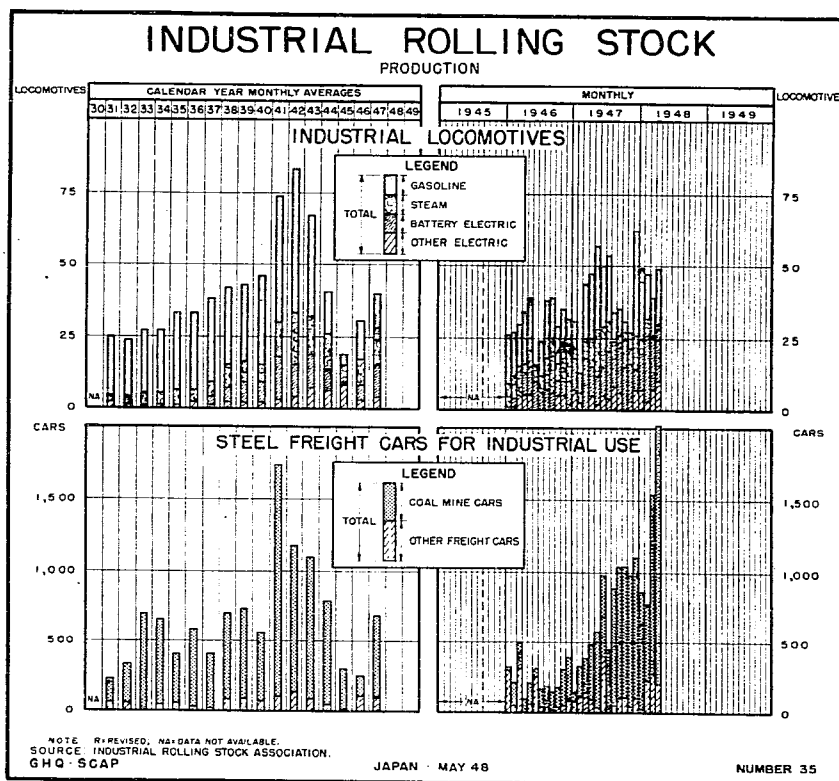


RAILWAY CAR PRODUCTION



INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

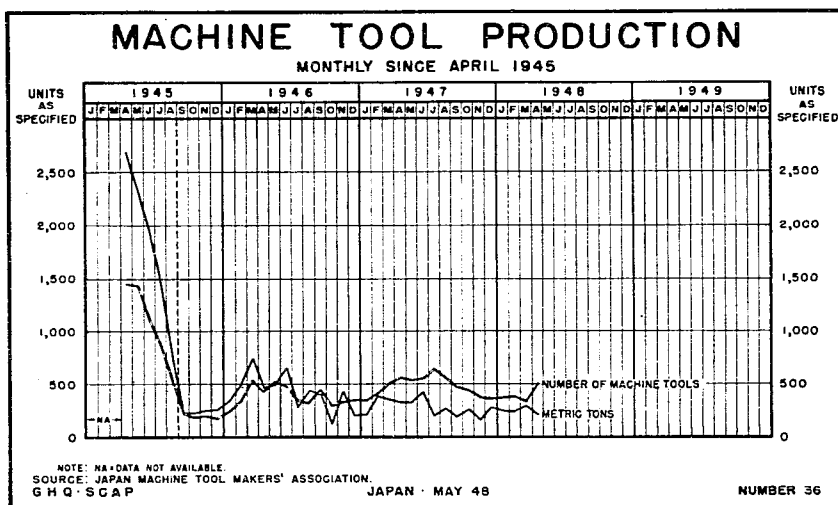
39. Production of steam, electric, gasoline and battery locomotives in April increased 10 units to 49, while total weight of units produced increased to 227 tons in April compared with 211 tons in March. Output of steel coal-mine cars increased to 2,019 units, compared with the preceding month's 1,272. Wooden coal-mine freight cars decreased 380 units from the March output of 4,601. Total weight of steel and wooden coal-mine cars produced in April was 8,057 tons, an increase in weight of 5,898 tons over the preceding month.



MACHINERY

Machine Tools

40. Although 503 machine tools were completed in April compared with 327 units finished in March, the total weight of all items decreased from 293 metric tons to 209 tons and total value decreased from ¥ 20,000,000 in March to ¥ 17,000,000 in April. Much of the decrease in weight and yen value was due to the production of simple and light-weight bit grinders in place of some of the heavier tools completed in the preceding month.



MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION

	Number of Plants Reporting	Units Completed	Total Weight (metric tons)	Total Value (millions of yen)
March	51	327	293	20
April	50	503	209	17

SOURCE: Japan Machine Tool Makers' Association.

GENERAL SMALL TOOLS PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Straight-shank drills	367,259	594,345	407,185
Taper-shank drills	11,087	18,492	14,093
Milling cutters	18,258	26,140	21,008
Taps and dies	148,734	176,351	193,016
Steel consumed, all kinds (metric tons)	109	236	222

SOURCE: Japan Small Tool Association.

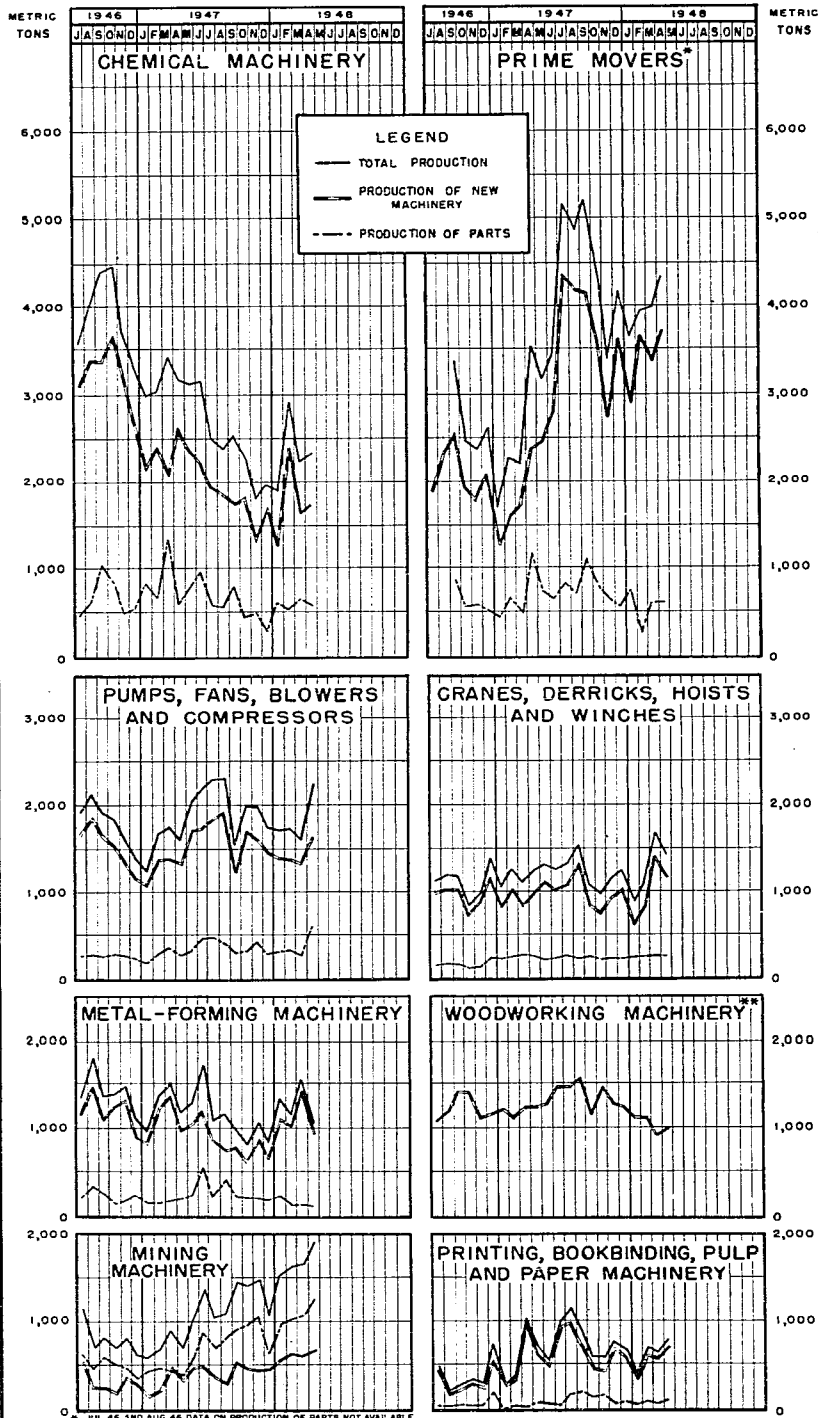
Industrial Machinery

41. Total production in 20 categories of industrial machinery in April showed little change from the preceding month. Production value was reported at ¥ 1,160,178,000 and weight at 20,467 metric tons compared with a March value of ¥ 1,171,663,000 and revised weight of 21,317 metric tons.

In the eight principal categories of industrial machinery, increases in the total weight of new production and parts were made in April in mining machinery, pumps and fans, chemical, woodworking, land and marine internal-combustion engines, prime movers and in

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES - BY WEIGHT - MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



* JUL 46 AND AUG 48 DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.
 ** DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION,
 JAPAN MARINE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION, TERRESTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE ASSOCIATION.
 GHO · SCAP JAPAN · MAY 48 NUMBER 37

printing, bookbinding and pulp and paper machinery. Decreases occurred in output of metal-forming machinery and cranes, derricks and hoists from totals for the preceding month.

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

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Chemical	114,074	138,826
Woodworking	48,329	59,085
Pumps	61,616	92,150
Mining	116,088	92,751
Prime movers	67,691	38,573
Land internal-combustion engines	97,353	79,886
Marine internal-combustion engines	238,797	249,303
Fans and blowers	41,715	54,570
Cranes and hoists	76,945	76,537
Printing and bookbinding	43,885	48,977
Iron and steel manufacturing	30,828	12,361
Metal forming	46,563	35,445
Conveyors	38,077	37,762
Power transmission	32,854	21,803
Crushers	23,319	19,586
Food processing	9,807	17,739
Rubber	14,645	13,126
Foundry equipment	9,073	6,645
Pulp and paper	11,307	8,412
Miscellaneous	48,697	56,641
Total	1,171,663	1,160,178

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

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Steel	11,583	12,341
Iron	15,338	15,049
Coke	11,819	11,185
Coal	13,400	12,801
Power <u>a/</u>	14,845 <u>b/</u>	15,371

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

Tungsten Carbide Tools

42. The consumption of special rolled steel in the making of tungsten carbide tools in April was 21,314 kilograms, an increase of 11,061 kilograms over that consumed in March. Twenty-four plants were in operation during April, the same number as reported for the

preceding month, while employees increased to 2,146 from the 2,133 workers in March.

TUNGSTEN CARBIDE TOOL PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Tips	2,086	1,712
Bits	314	309
Dies	617	402

SOURCE: Super Hard Tool Association.

Precision Bearings

43. Total production of ball, roller and journal bearings in April was 476,639 units, an increase of 26,828 units over March's production.

The increase in journal bearings from March's 642 to 971 units in April reflected increased demands of the government railroad rehabilitation program.

PRECISION BEARING PRODUCTION
(units)

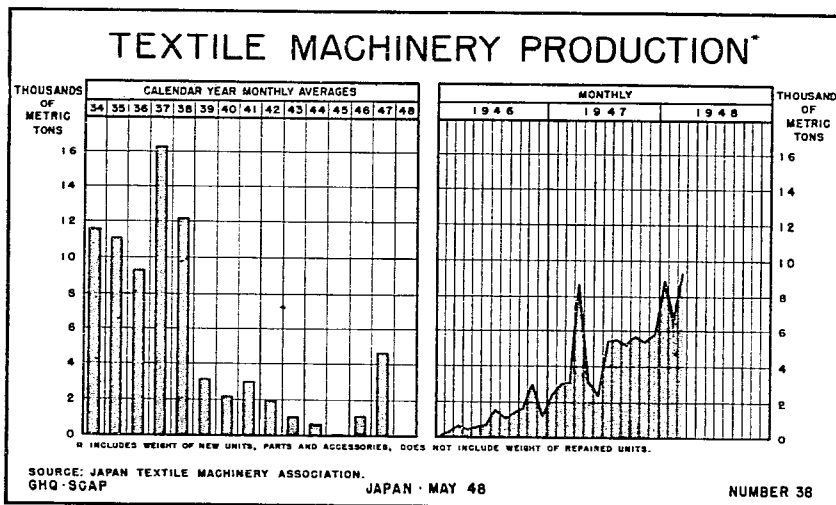
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Ball bearings	401,426	424,866
Roller bearings	47,743	50,802
Journal bearings	<u>642</u>	<u>971</u>
Total	449,811	476,639
Plants operated	41	42
Employees	7,720	7,611
Consumption of bearing steel (metric tons)	925 <u>a/</u>	916

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Bearing Association.

Textile Machinery

44. Value of textile machinery production in March as reported by 646 factories, 108 more than reported the preceding month, showed an increase of ¥ 33,495,000 for new production, parts and repairs over February's production of ¥ 448,096,000. Weight of new production and parts, including raw silk machinery and excluding weight of repairs, totaled 9,334 metric tons, an increase of 2,680 tons over the revised figure for the preceding month.



TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>New Units</u>	<u>Parts</u>	<u>Repairs</u>	<u>Plants Reporting</u>	<u>Weight (metric tons) a/</u>
Cotton					
February	164,339	92,795	60,849	399	4,418
March	197,785	112,481	41,813	362	7,623
Silk, spinning and weaving					
February	43,075	6,510	6,354	100	1,179
March	29,070	7,747	809	62	721
Raw silk, reeling					
February	5,521	-	-	12	232
March	6,702	-	-	13	191
Wool and worsted					
February	25,291	4,540	26,296	78	564
March	27,738	7,250	29,688	66	617
Finishing and dyeing					
February	5,692	170	2,575	23	135
March	5,330	629	2,928	17	169
Other					
February	2,727	583	779	-	125
March	6,427	1,391	3,803	-	13
Total					
February	246,645	104,598	96,853	538 <u>b/</u>	6,653
March	273,052	129,498	79,041	646 <u>b/</u>	9,334

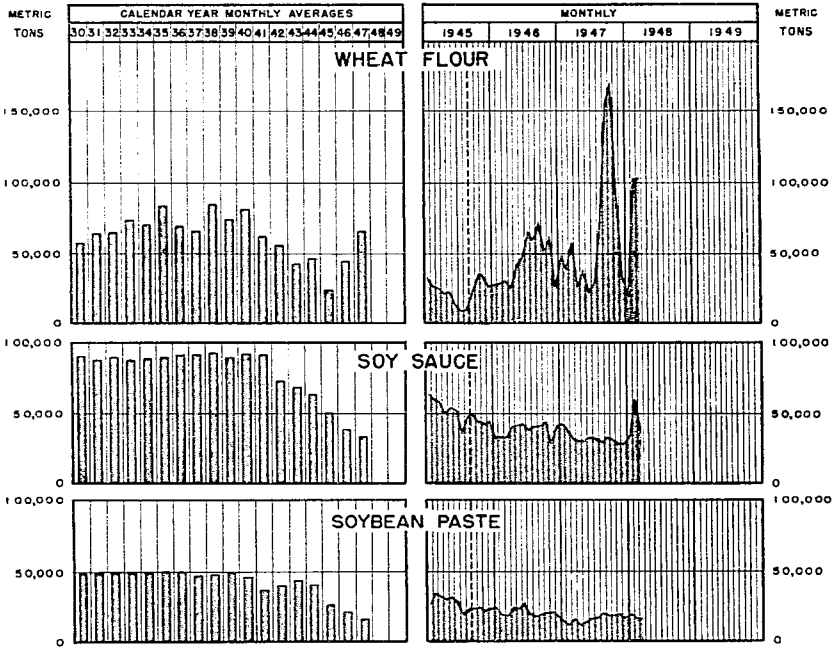
a/ Does not include weight of repairs.

b/ Some plants produce more than one kind of machinery.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

WHEAT FLOUR AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION



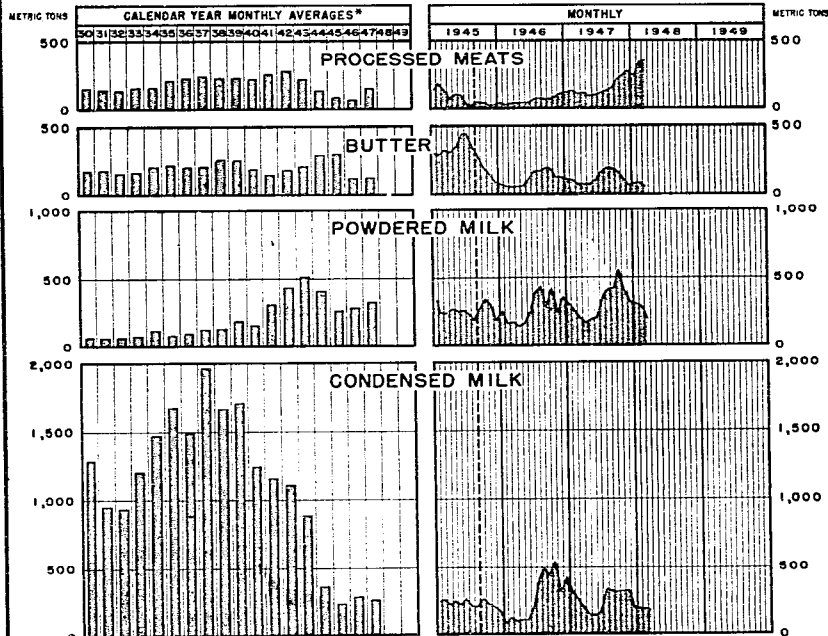
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 39

PROCESSED MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION

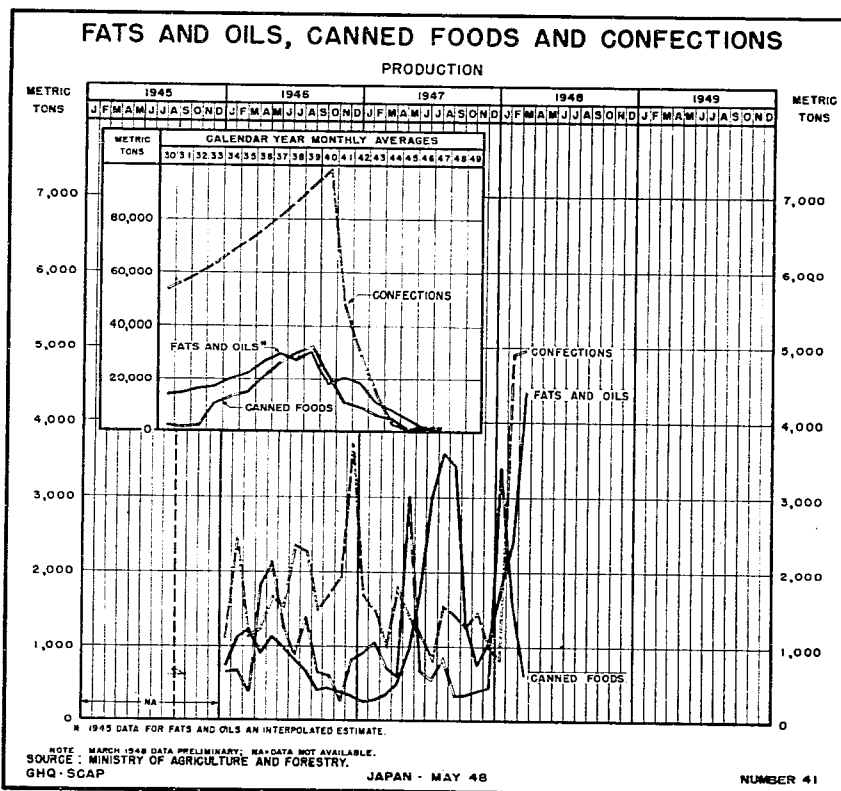


* PROCESSED MEATS REPORTED FOR FISCAL YEARS 1941-1944.

NOTE: MARCH 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 40



	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Vegetable fats and oils		
Edible	461	679
Drying	6	14
Others	1,935	3,717
Dairy products		
Condensed milk	193	177
Powdered milk	282	196
Butter	79	51
Cheese	10	18

a/ Reporting period is from the 21st of the preceding month to the 20th of the specified month.

b/ Period includes first to last of month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Brewing and Distilling

3. The seasonal sake production which began in February reached a total of 747,060 hectoliters in March. Materials placed in fermentation in January, the most intense processing period, were reported as production in March.

Imitation sake output increased in March when inedible and spoiled sweet potatoes were used for the distilling of alcohol.

The critical shortage of bottles was the curtailing factor in beer output in March.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION
(hectoliters)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Beer	73,747	67,830
Sake	80,780	747,060
Imitation sake	16,652	31,000
Shochu	30,392	30,900
Liquor and wine	8,931	11,810

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

4. Production of all types of tobacco products increased in March over February's output as the strike of employees in the Government-owned plants was settled.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Cigarettes	millions of pieces	1,437	2,391
Cigarette tobacco	metric tons	892	1,222
Japanese-style tobacco	metric tons	946	1,169

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

Containers

5. An increase of 41,840 in output of wooden casks was reported for March over the February production of 267,064. Tin plate used in the manufacture of cans increased to 451 metric tons, a rise of 118 tons over the preceding month.

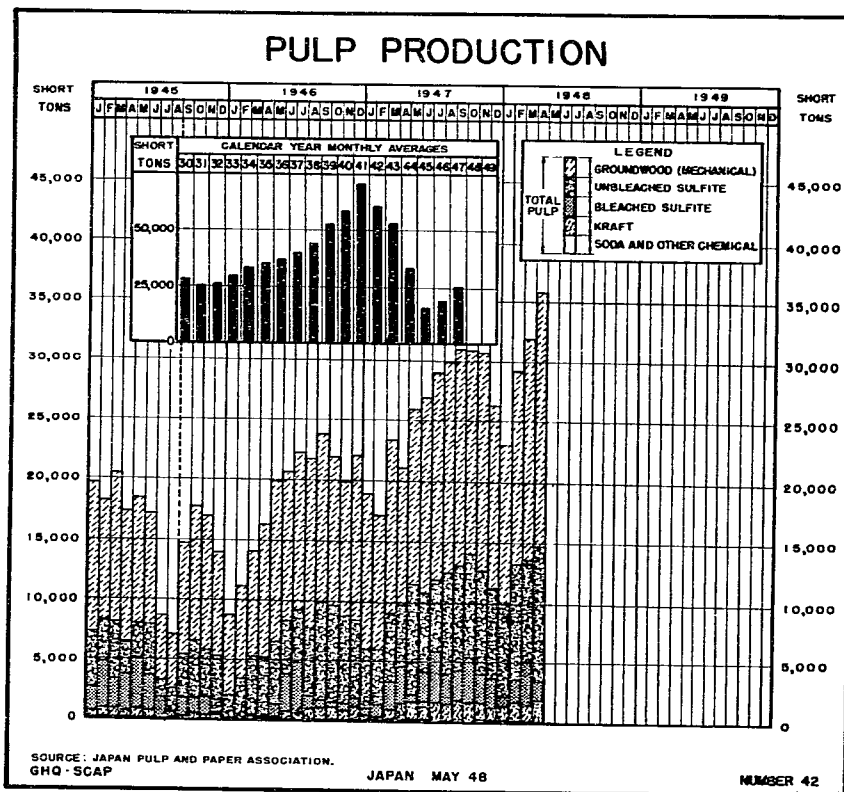
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Pulp production in April increased 11.5 percent over March's output. Decreases in production of rayon pulp were attributed to lack of coal and wood for fuel in processing plants.

PULP PRODUCTION
(short tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Groundwood	18,481	21,033
Unbleached sulfite	8,501	11,341
Bleached sulfite	3,692	1,632
Unbleached kraft	1,306	1,669
Others	<u>137</u>	<u>132</u>
Total	33,117	35,807

SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.



7. April paper production was 37,983 tons, a new postwar high of more than 10 percent over March output.

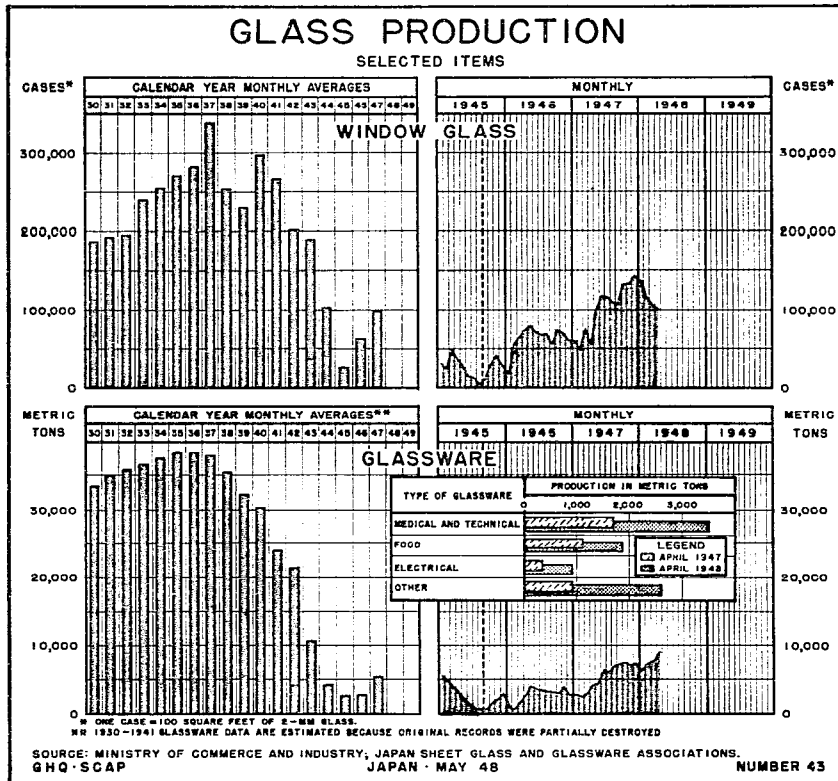
PAPER PRODUCTION (short tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Printing	6,955	7,247
Newsprint	9,650	10,046
Paperboard	4,793	5,034
Wrapping and bags	2,624	3,312
Writing and drawing	405	350
Tissues	270	400
Japanese, machine-made	7,331	8,497
Japanese, handmade	237	516
Others	<u>2,237</u>	<u>2,581</u>
Total	34,492	37,983

SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.

GLASS AND CERAMICS

8. April production in the ceramic industries increased over March output, especially in glassware. Slight decreases were reported in production of sheet glass and optical instruments.

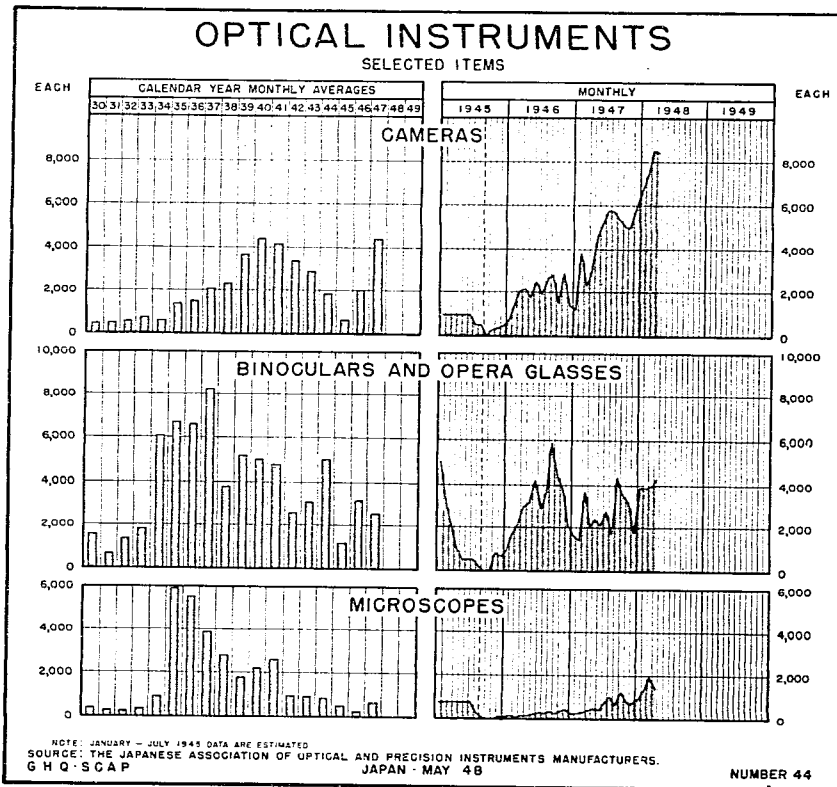


PRODUCTION OF GLASS AND RELATED ITEMS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Sheet glass (cases) <u>a/</u>		
Ordinary	84,519	80,985
Figured	20,123	21,077
Optical glass, melted (metric tons)	2.25	5.95
Glassware (metric tons)		
Medical, technical and scientific containers	2,879	3,507
Electrical products	1,031	916
Food containers	982	1,890
Other	<u>2,771</u>	<u>2,619</u>
Total	7,663	8,932
Selected optical instruments		
Cameras	8,531	8,424
Projectors	805 <u>b/</u>	764
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,936	4,299
Microscopes	1,968	1,354

a/ One case equals 100 square feet of 2mm glass.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Refractory and Asbestos Cement Products

9. Production of items in the refractory industry registered increases in April. Refractory brick increased by 13.5 percent, asbestos cement pipe by 17.1 percent and other asbestos cement products by 30 percent, while those in the pottery division, with the exception of domestic household products, decreased from March's output.

REFRACTORY BRICK AND ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Building brick (thousands of bricks)	3,901	4,035
Refractory brick		
Fire clay	15,493	17,180
Silica	5,459	6,428
Other	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,403</u>
Total	22,037	25,011
Pottery		
Electrical insulators	2,016	1,046
Industrial	4,774	965
Tile	875	413
Laboratory ware	83	9
Domestic (household products)	8,817	9,005
Sanitary ware	<u>360</u>	<u>203</u>
Total	16,925	11,641

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Asbestos cement products		
High pressure pipe	224	263
Concrete pipe	7,038	8,240
Corrugated sheets and shingles (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	125,564	126,422
Wallboard (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	28,390	47,590
Slates (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	25,800 <u>b/</u>	60,000

a/ One tsubo equals 35.58 square feet.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Abrasive Grains

10. The only product in the abrasive grains industry to show any important production change was abrasive paper and cloth, which increased 22.6 percent in April.

ABRASIVES AND CRUCIBLE PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Graphite crucibles	thousand ban <u>a/</u>	1,237	1,277
Grinding wheels, vitreous and elastic bond	metric tons	636	496
Abrasive grains	metric tons	108	124
Abrasive paper and cloth	ren <u>b/</u>	7,489	9,183

a/ One ban equals capacity to melt one kilogram of metal.

b/ One ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

11. Due to labor trouble in various plants of one of the largest electrical manufacturers, production of electrical manufactures in April did not reach the scheduled volume. The slowdown was more noticeable in the basic industrial categories than in light consumer goods.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES

	<u>March</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>
Motors	21,660	103,400 hp	20,435	121,777 hp
Generators	6,269	10,514 kw	4,312	2,228 kw
Converters	2,951	11 MT	16	8 MT
Transformers	8,500	177,369 kva	7,986	142,329 kva
Rectifiers	800	901 kw	743	3,586 kw
Power condensers	2,786	181,904 mfd	753	81,727 kva
Switchboards	378	328 MT	335	77 MT
Switch and breaker equipment	49,859	248 MT	33,877	160 MT
Control equipment	1,946	48 MT	2,377	82 MT

	<u>March</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>
Furnaces	36	35 MT	4	8 MT
Welders	101	21 MT	159	25 MT
Electric tools	3,945	28 MT	3,133	26 MT
Household and office equipment	41,214	280 MT	61,901	306 MT
Electromedical equipment	985	63 MT	726	42 MT
Railway equipment	7,521	771 MT	96,595	878 MT
Batteries	6,179,999	1,824 MT	6,292,237	1,880 MT
Measuring in- struments	80,811	46 MT	70,629	91 MT
Electric lamps	15,410,710	821 MT	12,911,182	477 MT
Insulation material	-	419 MT	-	142 MT
Wire <u>a/</u>	-	2,950 km	-	25,634 km
Wire and cable <u>b/</u>	-	3,606 MT	-	1,753 cond km 5,703 km

a/ Bare copper wire, bare alloy wire, cotton and silk covered magnet wire, paper covered wire and enameled wire.

b/ Rubber-insulated wire, varnished cambric-insulated wire, weatherproofed wire and power cable.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

12. Standard truck production in April increased more than 28 percent over March's production, principally because over-all electric power and raw materials allocations improved. Trailer bus manufactures more than doubled their March output in April. One house trailer, a completely new item to Japan, was constructed in April.

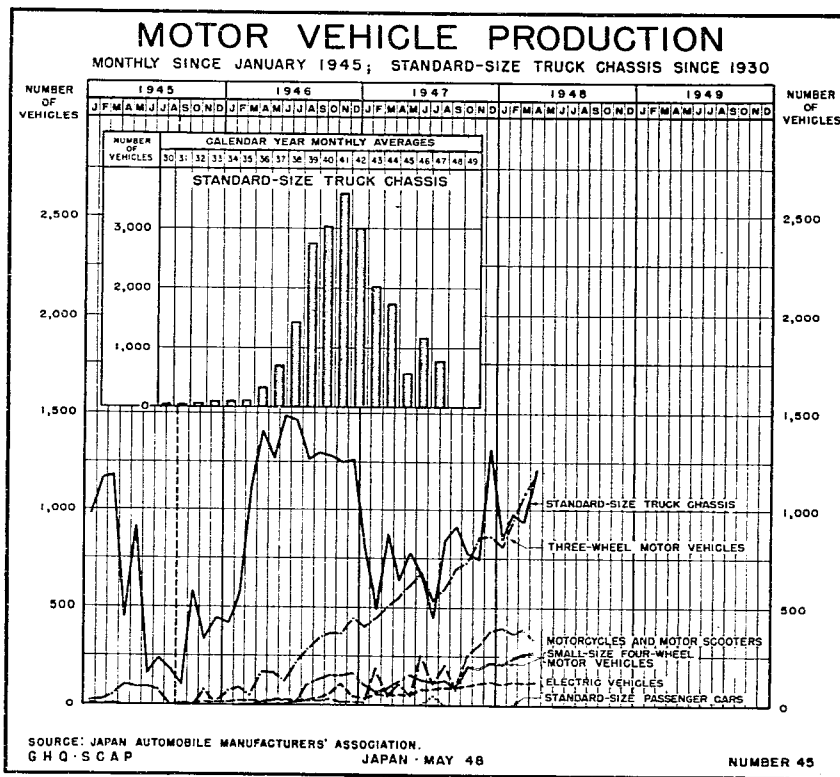
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Trucks, standard	942	1,208
Trucks, heavy diesel	32	23
Trucks, ten ton	32	36
Trailer tractors, diesel	26	25
Trailers, bus	15	33
Trailers, semi	47	53
Trailers, house	0	1
Buses, standard electric	24	21
Trucks, small	237	232
Trucks, small electric	42 <u>a/</u>	33
Passenger cars, small	21	33
Passenger cars, small electric	48	68
Trucks, three wheel	1,093	1,177
Motorcycles with sidecars	17	20
Motorcycles	23	10
Motor scooters	342	304

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Bicycles, complete with tires and tubes	19,075	17,120
Bicycles, without tires and tubes	28,695 <u>a/</u>	28,899
Bicycle trailers, complete	6,313 <u>a/</u>	4,864
Pedi-cabs, complete	384 <u>a/</u>	259
Tractors	14	33
Carts, light	28,233	26,771
Trucks, hand	7,570	6,637

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Handtruck Conference, National Light Cart Industrial Association and Japan



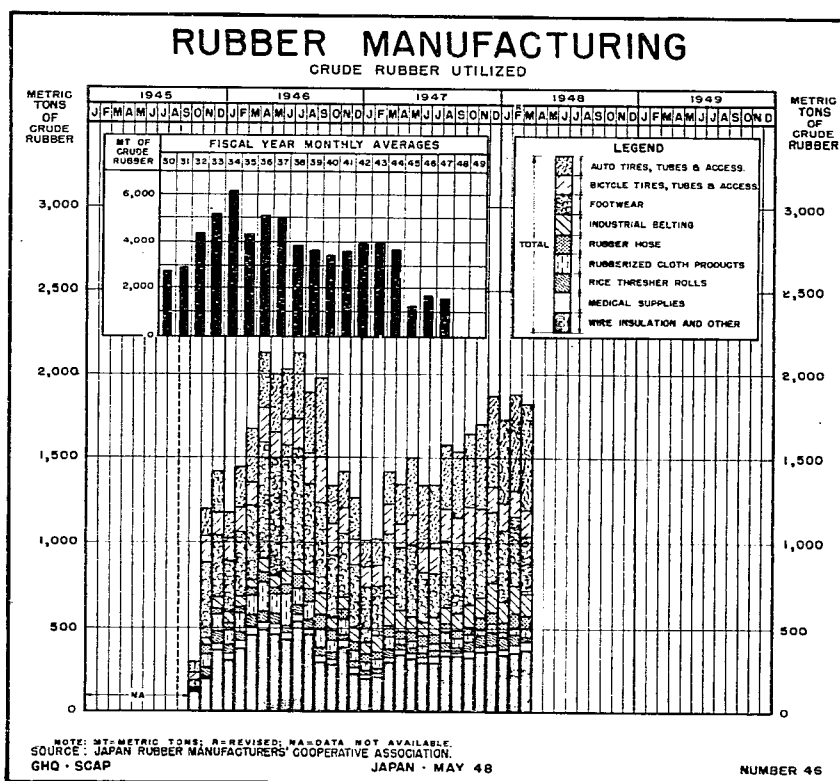
RUBBER MANUFACTURING

13. The final production report for March in consumption of crude rubber, not including insulated wire, represented a slight decline of 4.2 percent from that for the preceding month. The consumption of 1,643 metric tons in March compared with the 1947 monthly average of 1,287 tons.

RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION
(kilograms of crude rubber consumed)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Auto tires and tubes	521,374	567,701
Rebuilt tires	19,795	22,234
Bicycle tires, tubes and accessories	160,271	144,564
Rubber-soled socks	166,973	125,904
Rubber boots and shoes	153,471	133,471
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	56,467	39,941
Rubber soles and heels	37,167	44,708
Rubber belting	163,481	131,145
Rubber hose	79,170	68,103
Rubberized cloth and products	42,662	52,346
Tire-repair sheets	30,397	38,752
Medical goods, sporting goods	40,934	49,182
Rice-thresher rolls	61,024	30,122
Mechanical goods	<u>191,913</u>	<u>194,346</u>
Total	1,715,099	1,642,519

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Rubber Section.

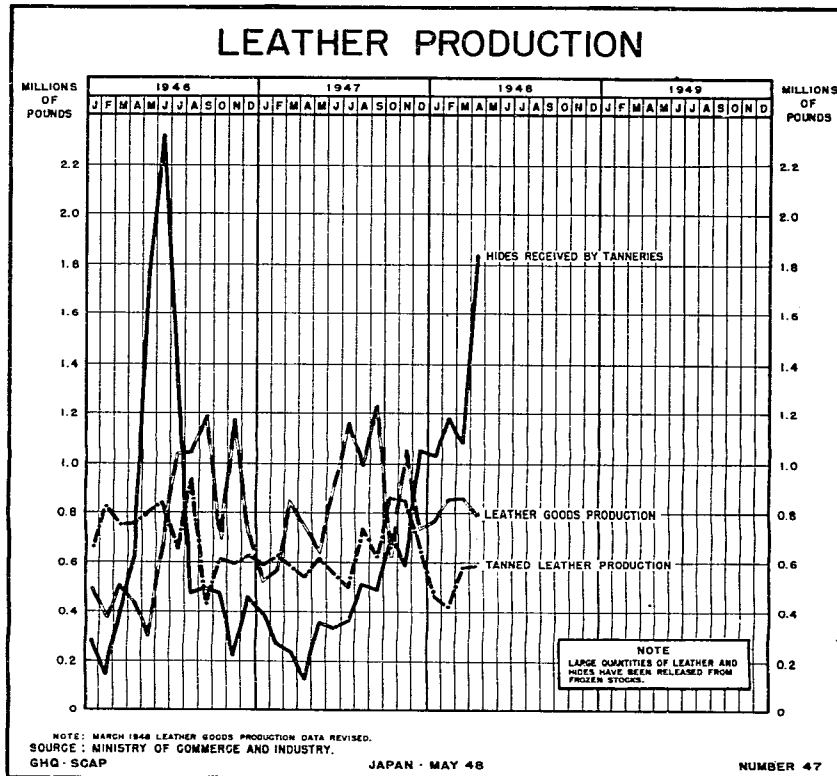


LEATHER

14. An April increase over March of 757,400 pounds to 1,835,000 pounds in hides received by tanneries was reported, of which 402,000 pounds were imported.

15. Production of tanned leather in April increased 8,900 pounds over March to 588,400 pounds. The rise was due principally to normal seasonal variations.

16. Total leather goods production decreased 19 percent in April from revised March output. The slight fluctuation in production was considered normal due to seasonal factors in leather utilization.



PRINCIPAL LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION (thousands of pounds)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Pickers	32.3	16.3
Belting	166.2	116.3
Packing	26.6 <u>a/</u>	45.1
Textile straps	7.8	3.5
Dustkeepers	2.6	2.8
Artificial limbs	7.6	5.8
Harnesses, including saddles	65.6	37.5
Footwear, handmade		
Men's	84.8 <u>a/</u>	42.9
Women's	6.8 <u>a/</u>	-
Footwear, semi-machine-made		
Men's	59.8 <u>a/</u>	56.1
Women's	-	0.6

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Footwear, machine-made		
Men's	239.4 a/	202.2
Women's	12.3 a/	38.9
Footwear, childrens'	39.9	45.4
Gloves, industrial	-	1.8
Apron leather	7.5	7.6
Roller skins	14.1	3.4
Sheet leather	50.3	37.5
Sporting goods	25.4	16.1
Medical instruments	7.9	14.4
Others	2.9	-

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

17. Revised March figures for total value of agricultural equipment production as reported by 439 producers rose from the previously reported figure of ¥ 313,538,000 to ¥ 383,169,840. Although the total number of reporting companies in April decreased to 372 their total output during the month increased to ¥ 526,182,000. See the chart on the following page.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April</u>
Earth-scattering scoops	6,220	10,950
Forks	74,217	65,193
Harrows	10,705	8,878
Hoes	69,168	78,132
Plows	26,396	22,718
Rice hullers	5,537	4,655
Sickles	1,235,690	1,008,953
Sprayers	23,113	25,387
Threshers	12,257	15,157
Weeders	60,075	77,704
Flour-milling machines	2,044	1,204
Vermicelli machines	2,586	3,719
Farm carts	4,957	3,556
Tobacco dryers	382	20

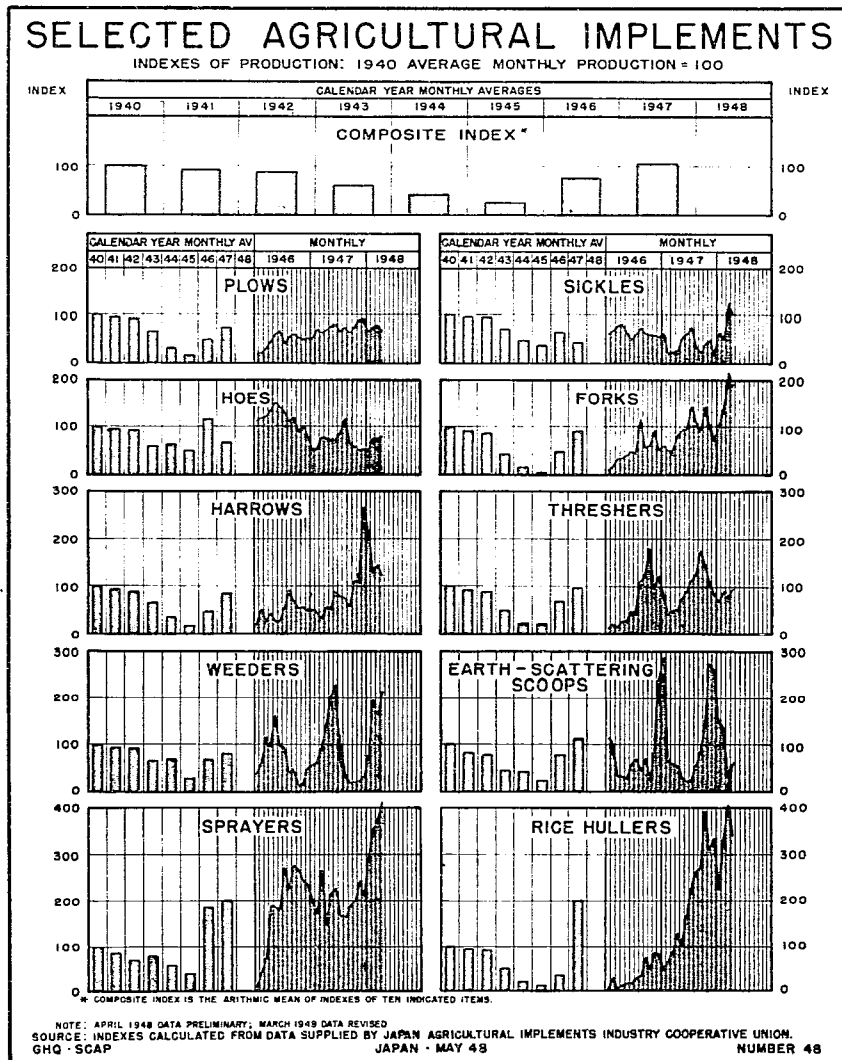
a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implements Industry Cooperative Union.

HANDICRAFTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURE

18. Revised figures for March showed a decrease of 18,000 pieces in the production of antimony parlorware from the production of 62,650 pieces reported for February, while April output increased 17,550 pieces over March's 44,650.

April production of wooden lacquerware, including chopsticks and metal-base lacquerware, decreased to 1,349,574 pieces compared with the March revised figure of 1,549,995 pieces.



Silverware

19. April production of silver tableware increased to 128,413 dozens over March production of 101,655 dozens.

Celluloid

20. The increased production of athletic goods and cosmetic and sanitary articles by almost 200 percent in April were contributing factors in the over-all rise in production of celluloid articles. The increases of these two items were partially due to the demands for sporting items in keeping with seasonal sporting activities and to the increased demands for sanitary items.

CELLULOID MANUFACTURES
(dozens)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Stationeries	87,338	76,082
Daily and personal necessities	122,094	147,527
Athletic goods	46,505	137,940
Cosmetic and sanitary articles	113,964	332,869
Toys	205,762	160,276
Others	61,024	63,525

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Toys

21. Production of toys, one of the most important export items in the handicraft and small manufacture industries, gained in April.

TOY PRODUCTION
(units)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Wood	1,589,872	1,742,221
Paper	4,558,123	4,565,890
Textile	170,100	97,002
Metal	502,733	648,770
Japanese and festival	587,489	296,833
Porcelain and earthenware	2,050	13,690
Others	269,636	471,830

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Buttons

22. The Japanese button industry is being revived with the view of exporting to Western markets. The industry imported 250 tons of dum nuts for use exclusively in the manufacture of buttons. April manufacture of ivory and dum-nut buttons totaled 75,000,000 pieces, a 50-percent increase over March output.

Office and School Equipment

23. The production level of necessary writing items in school and office equipment continued to show increases in April.

WRITING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Lead pencils	gross	237,800	219,000
Slide rules	each	21,149	23,780
Fountain pens	dozen	45,762	45,520
Pen nibs, steel	gross	59,661	79,422
Ink	ounce	3,814,516	7,840,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

24. April cosmetic and dentifrice production generally followed March increases and decreases in all items. Total production in April of tooth powder and paste increased approximately 9.5 percent.

COSMETIC AND DENTIFRICE PRODUCTION (kilograms)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cosmetics		
Creams	156,833	134,093
Face powders	68,315	51,267
Lotions	20,470	35,659
Hair preparations	89,555	96,319
Make-up	1,817	2,358
Miscellaneous	142,824	155,477
Dentifrices		
Toothpaste	3,681	1,749
Semipaste	85,431	97,007
Tooth powder	<u>770,941</u>	<u>843,505</u>
Total	960,053	942,261

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Business Machines

25. Total value of business machines produced in April, including parts and repairs, was ¥ 22,995,422 compared with the total value of ¥ 22,409,933 for the same items in March. Output of Japanese typewriters decreased 66.3 percent in April because of labor troubles in several manufacturing plants.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Japanese typewriters	92	31
Communication typewriters	54	-
Calculating machines	147	158
Time recorders	27	58
Mimeographs	6,969	7,528
Blueprinting machines	16	15
Cash registers	43	46
Numbering devices	1,400	1,050

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Associations.

Light-metal Consumer's Goods

26. Production of aluminum sheet goods in terms of total weight of aluminum used increased 15.3 percent in April over output in March. The rise was due principally to the increased allocation of electric power.

Total output of cast aluminum products in April decreased 35.7 percent from the preceding month while total weight of aluminum consumption also decreased.

ALUMINUM SHEET-GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>Pieces (metric tons)</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Pieces (metric tons)</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Pans	527,913	189	440,123	158
Rice warmers	59,122	29	51,858	25
Kettles	119,066	33	231,345	60
Lunch boxes	313,512	44	481,774	62
Wash basins	51,290	20	77,096	38
Others	<u>1,784,151</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>2,709,455</u>	<u>342</u>
Total	2,855,054	594	3,991,651	685

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>Pieces (metric tons)</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Pieces (metric tons)</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Rice pots	397,800	635	270,300	409
Pots and pans	191,300	181	146,800	151
Kettles	45,200	51	30,600	38
Other kitchen utensils	387,200	431	290,600	358
Other cast products	<u>894,300</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>493,700</u>	<u>324</u>
Total	1,915,800	1,987	1,232,000	1,280

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Musical Instruments

27. Total production of harmonicas increased from 15,069 to 15,945 dozens and musical strings decreased from 1,180 dozens to 1,155 dozens from March to April. Plectrum instruments, violin bows, tamborines, cymbals and castanets increased as production was reported at 19,906 pieces compared with the preceding month's 19,560. Phonograph record production set a new postwar high in April with output of 904,493 records, a seven-percent gain over production for the preceding month.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Accordians	504	380
Bamboo wind instruments	5,062	11,317
Brass instruments	299	228
Drums	942	640
Pianos	80	92
Reed organs	352	372
Violins	1,015	1,510
Woodwind instruments	79	103
Xylophones	1,505	2,025

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Matches

28. Production of matches in April increased by 12.2 percent over the preceding month's 19,957 match tons, which exceeded the planned production of 20,730 match tons. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

Watches and Clocks

29. The record production of 79,016 alarm clocks in April contributed to the establishment of a new postwar high in timepiece production.

WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION
(pieces)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Wrist watches	39,965	36,528
Pocket watches	8,100	9,505
Alarm clocks	67,892 <u>a/</u>	79,016
Table clocks	24,717 <u>a/</u>	24,548
Wall clocks	<u>41,055 a/</u>	<u>39,367</u>
Total	181,729 <u>a/</u>	188,964

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Watch and Clock Industry Association.

Sewing Machines

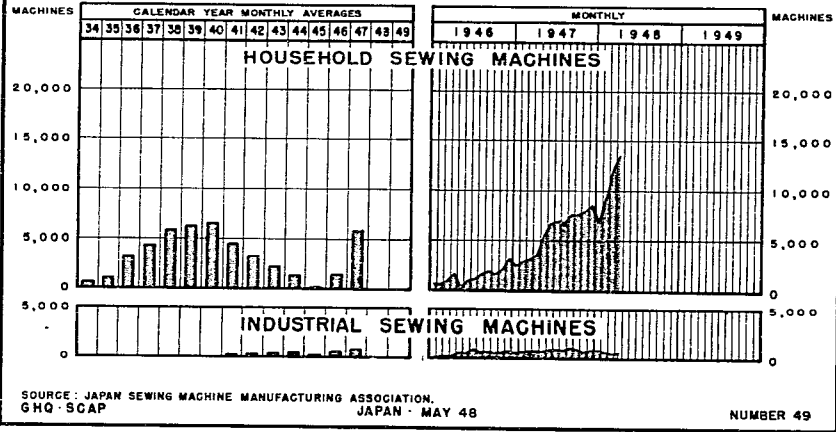
30. Production of home-type sewing machines increased in April for the fourth consecutive month.

SEWING MACHINE AND PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Home type	12,272	13,456
Industrial	587	658
Parts and accessories		
Shuttle hooks	7,615	2,537
Bobbin cases	27,900	31,050
Needles	734,584	769,054
Others	453,065	457,195

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

SEWING MACHINE PRODUCTION



SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton.	2
Silk.	6
Rayon	15
Wool.	21
Hard and Bast Fibers.	26
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials	31
Knit Goods.	33
Clothing and Household Goods.	36
Sundry Goods.	38
Dyeing and Finishing.	41

1. New postwar heights were reached in April output of pure spun silk yarn, rayon staple fiber and filament yarn and cotton and silk fabrics. Raw silk production continued to exceed the 10,000-bale monthly average goal. Output of cotton yarn, filament and spun rayon and wool fabrics continued to increase. See the chart on the following page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

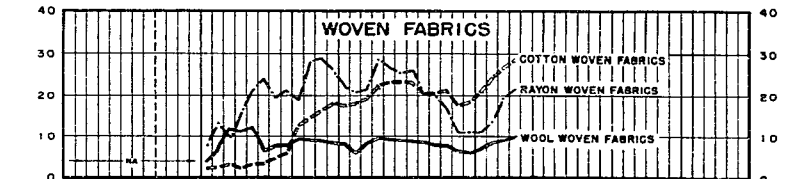
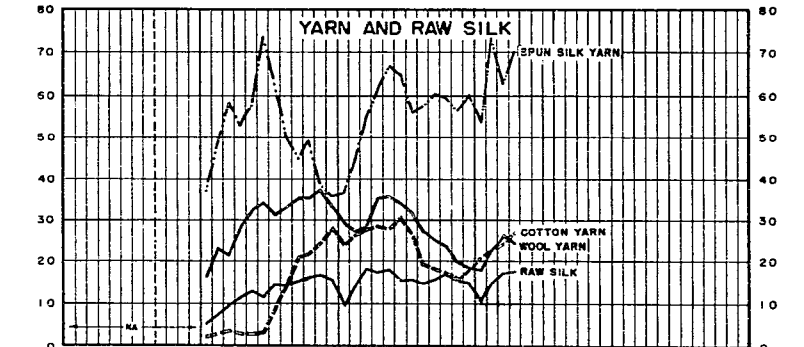
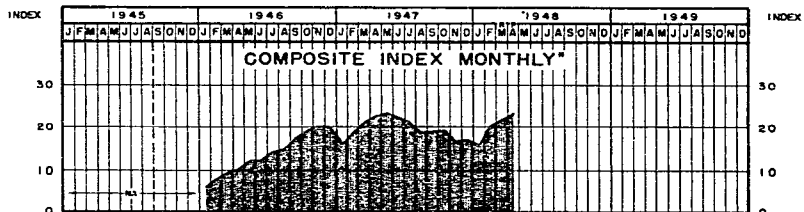
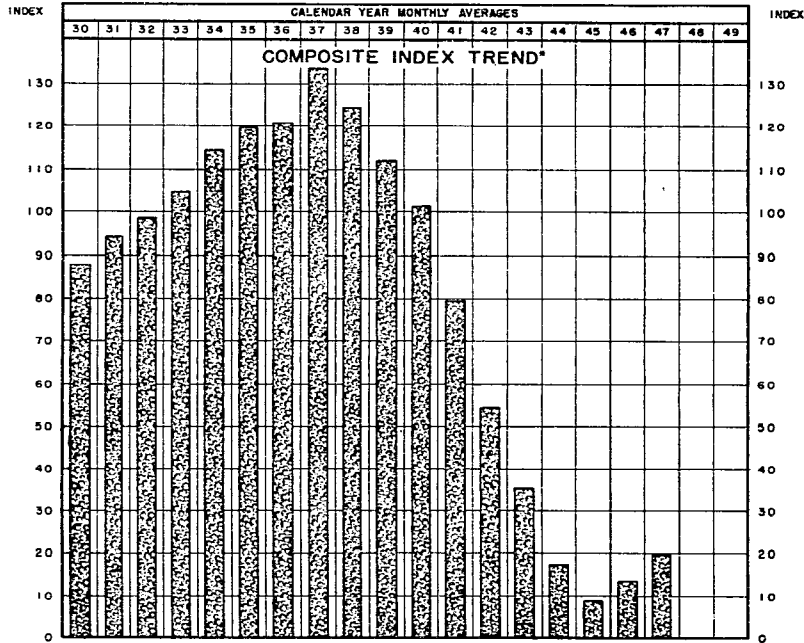
2. Raw cotton stocks were reduced by 29,250,000 pounds in April as consumption continued to exceed deliveries to the mills. The consumption level will be stabilized at the April figure until larger imports can be resumed. The minimum backlog of raw cotton necessary to insure the operation of the industry on its present scale has been set at 100,000 bales.

RAW COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Deliveries <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners					
American	39,657 a/	19,127	19,799	0	38,985
Egyptian	1,449	1,239	1,052	0	1,636
Indian	17,792	4,174	7,355	0	14,611
Other	478	6	30	0	454
Other spinners	<u>109</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>115</u>
Subtotal	59,485	24,561	28,245	0	55,801

INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



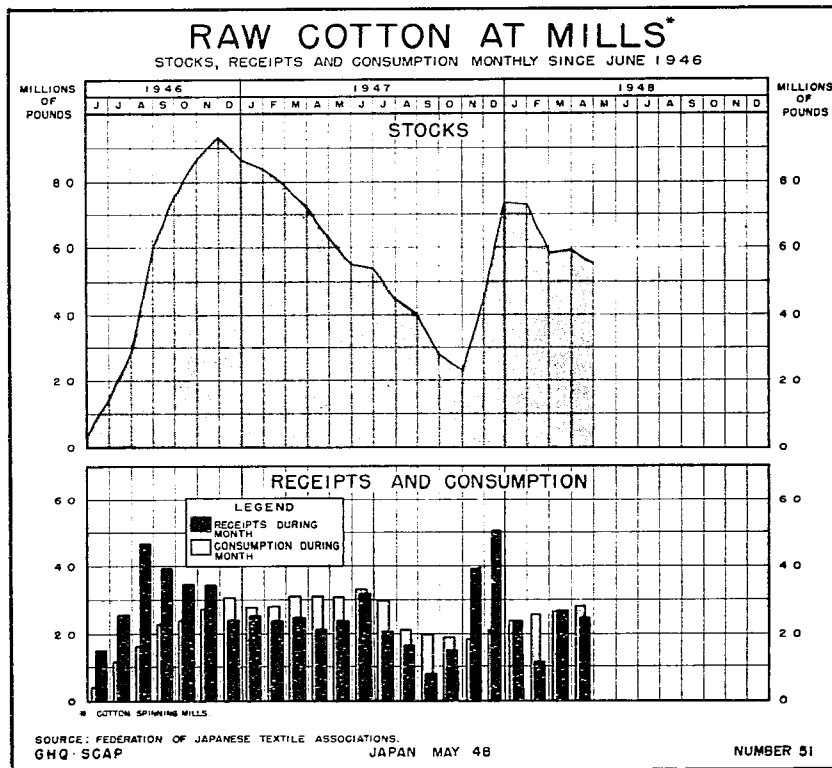
* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).
 NOTE: P=PRELIMINARY; R=REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN MAY 48 NUMBER 50

0222

	Stocks 31 March	Receipts April	Put in Process April	Deliveries April	Stocks 30 April
Raw cotton (continued)					
Carried forward	59,485	24,561	28,245	0	55,801
Warehouses					
American	76,419	2,181	0	21,932	56,668
Egyptian	2,715 a/	1,116	0	1,781	2,050
Indian	28,614 a/	0	0	5,150	23,464
Total	167,233 a/	27,858	28,245	28,863	137,983
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	24,774 a/	4,952	939	2,128	26,659
Other spinners	615	97	32	0	680
Warehouses	7,540	0	0	1,659	5,881
Total	32,929 a/	5,049	971	3,787	33,220

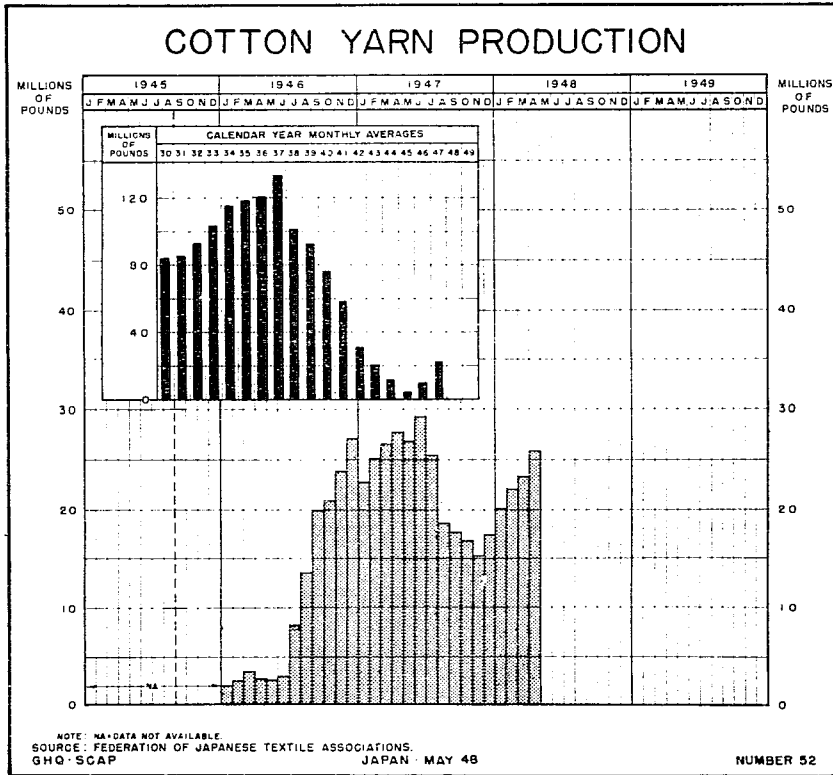
a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Yarn Production and Stocks

3. The upward trend in cotton yarn production continued in April with increases of 2,568,000 and 93,000 pounds for pure and waste cotton yarns respectively.



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

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Pure	23,181	42,597	25,749	22,885	45,461
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	65	582	158	216	524

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

COTTON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

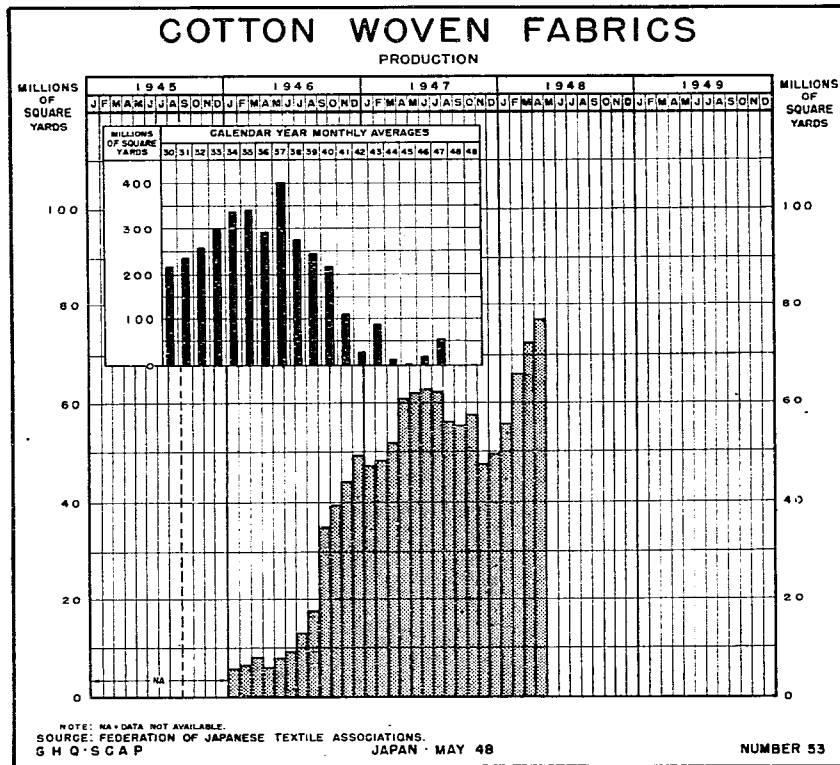
	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Weavers					
Pure	17,835	21,136 ^{a/}	15,865	18,354	18,647
Mixed	13 ^{a/}	170 ^{a/}	0	23	147
Waste	62	305	99	130	274
Processors					
Pure	3,249 ^{a/}	2,309 ^{a/}	2,954	3,006	2,257
Mixed	5 ^{a/}	176 ^{a/}	13	20	169

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

4. Production of woven cotton fabrics continued to rise in April above previous postwar highs as the Big Ten weavers exceeded March output by 3,559,000 square yards and the independent weavers exceeded previous output by 1,386,000 square yards.



COTTON WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	31,373	34,932
Independent cotton weavers	40,655	42,041
Other weavers	65	8
Month-end stocks		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	47,064	51,042
Independent cotton weavers	58,052 <u>a/</u>	58,476
Other weavers	116	72
Other manufacturers	25,001 <u>a/</u>	31,478

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cotton Machinery

5. Rehabilitation of spindles and looms continued in April. The increase in operating hours resulted from the expanded production of yarn and cloth.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Installed	3,095,076	3,115,536	151,407	154,778
Operable	2,999,128	3,029,908	146,613	150,964
Operating	2,316,625	2,419,391	101,907	103,311
Hours operated (thousands)	894,853	991,151	24,687	26,547

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.

SILK

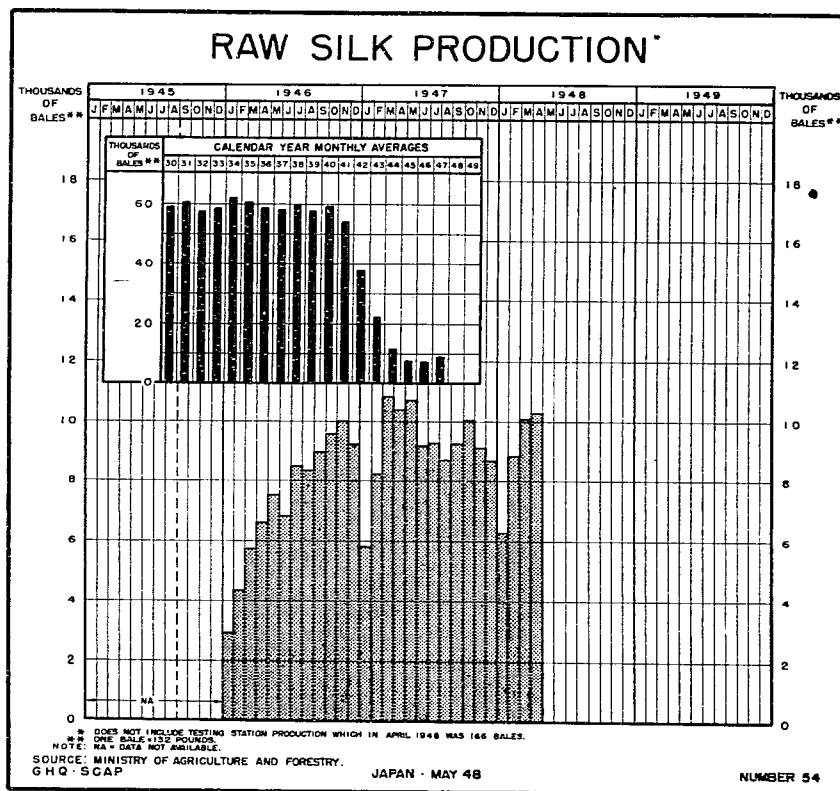
Raw Silk Production

6. Production of raw silk in April continued above the 10,000-bale monthly average goal. Producers continued to shift to coarser counts of yarn in response to weavers' demands. There was an increase of 514 bales in 20/22 denier to 5,456 bales, 53 percent of the total output. Production of 13/15 denier declined 301 bales, and output of other deniers dropped nine bales, leaving a net increase of 204 bales in April production.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	4,444	4,143
20/22 denier	4,942	5,456
Other deniers	<u>720</u>	<u>711</u>
Total	10,106	10,310
Testing stations	165	166

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



In the period 1 July 1947 to January 1948 emphasis was on the production of high-grade 13/15 denier filament, used chiefly in the manufacture of silk stockings which was the major prewar silk export to the United States and other countries. By October 1947 production of 13/15 denier filament had reached 5,170 bales. As the market for this weight of silk was not revived in the first two years of the postwar period and a demand developed for the heavier yarns for fabric weaving, the industry started to shift to the reeling of 20/22 denier in January 1948.

Silk Testing

7. There were 9,959 bales of silk tested for export in April compared with 8,013 bales in March.

Silk Stocks

8. Distributing agencies' 30 April stocks of exportable raw silk showed an increase of seven percent over March but stocks of domestic grades were reduced by 27 percent.

RAW SILK STOCKS (bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Reelers		
In mills	9,113	9,289
In warehouses	7,539	8,759

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	57,890	61,980
Domestic	50,297	36,702
Weavers	28,352 <u>a/</u>	27,798
* Other manufacturers	4,178	3,863

a/ Revised.

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

Reeling Mills and Basins

9. One reeling mill started operation in April. Improved efficiency of operations and the shift to reeling heavier filaments made possible the reduction of 110,000 basin hours.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Licensed	296	296	46,932	46,962
Operable	288	288	45,172	45,301
Operating	283	284	40,704	41,578
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	8,865 <u>a/</u>	8,755

a/ Revised.

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

Cocoon Supplies

10. Although cocoon receipts increased 1,936,000 pounds, increased consumption reduced month-end stocks.

COCOON SUPPLIES (thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Reeling mills		
Receipts	419	2,355
Put in process	10,800 <u>a/</u>	10,898
Month-end stocks (new crop)	44,448	38,867
Month-end stocks (old crop)	18,469	15,506
Other stocks <u>b/</u>	6,222	6,377

a/ Revised.

b/ Excluding farmers' holdings for home use.

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

Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarns

11. There was a general reduction in raw materials put in process by spun silk yarn producers in April as a result of carry-over of materials started in process late in March. The industry is using rayon staple to supplement the inadequate supply of reeling waste.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	868	371 <u>a/</u>	292 <u>b/</u>	947
Silk spinners				
Scoured waste	699	277	297	679
Unscoured waste	1,199	262	289	1,172
Uncut lap	631	417	247	801
Cut staple	414	137	90	461
Noils	1,047	247	157	1,137
Other silk fiber (silk tussah)	356	90	32	414
Other spinners				
Scoured waste	2	8	7	3
Unscoured waste	453	30	67	416
Uncut lap	502	55	123	434
Cut staple	1,482	34	62	1,454
Noils	0	21	21	0

a/ Production.

b/ Deliveries.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

12. Spun silk yarn manufacturers continued to break postwar production records in April with an increase of 110,000 pounds in pure silk spun yarn over March output. Lower counts of yarn are being spun as foreign market demands for heavier yarns for fabric weaving increase.

SPUN SILK YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Produc- tion <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Produc- tion <u>April</u>	Deliv- eries <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Pure					
Spun waste silk	89	252	103	72	283
Silk noils	106	215	139	84	270
Cut staple	202	378	265	233	410
Mixtures					
Spun waste silk	75	197	71	68	200
Silk noils	20	47	5	3	49
Cut staple	<u>230</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>890</u>
Total	722	2,122	808	828	2,102

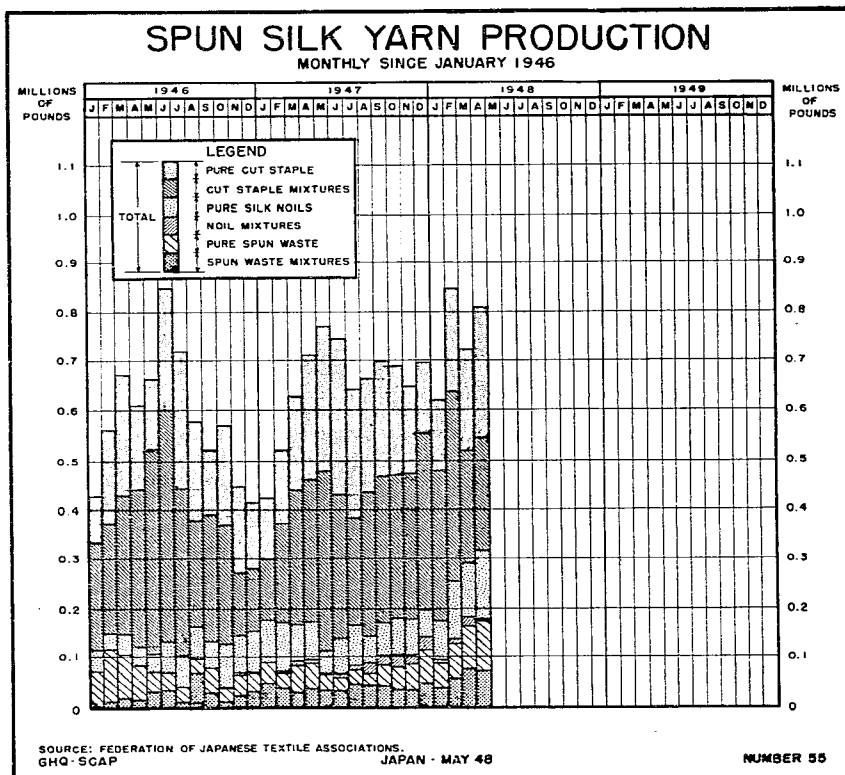
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SPUN SILK YARN CONSUMPTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March a/</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Pure					
Spun waste silk	282	625	276	346	555
Silk noils	19	46	9	13	42
Cut staple	<u>12</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>69</u>
Total	313 a/	735	326	395	666
Mixtures					
Spun waste silk	95	195	103	132	166
Silk noils	-	-	-	-	-
Cut staple	<u>178</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>396</u>
Total	273	619	235	292	562

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

13. Another postwar production peak was attained in April silk filament fabric production with an increased output of 2,102,000 square yards over March. Of the total production

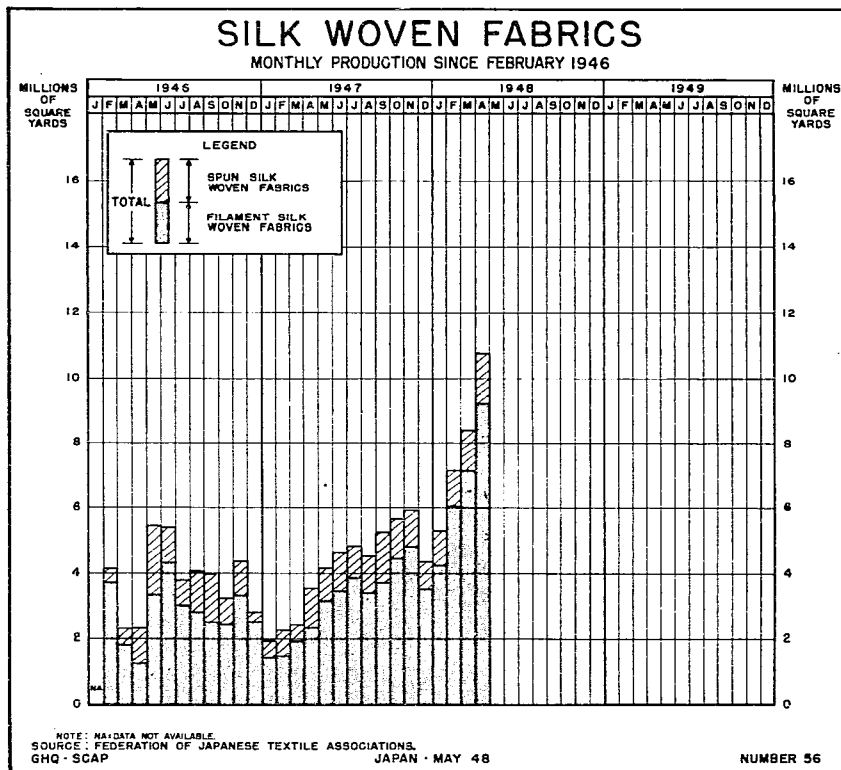
6,271,363 square yards were against export orders; the remainder was allocated for domestic consumption except for 28,340 square yards sold to the Eighth Army Post Exchange Central Purchasing Office for resale to the Occupation Forces.

SILK WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production		
Filament silk	7,135	9,237
Spun silk	1,246	1,535
Mixtures	595 ^{a/}	607
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	11,497 ^{d/}	13,491
Spun silk	4,179 ^{a/}	4,005
Mixtures	1,547 ^{a/}	1,336
Other manufacturers	13,048 ^{a/}	14,939

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Machinery

14. The utilization of silk spindles for spinning rayon staple in April reduced the number reported as installed, operable and operating.

SPINDLES

	Silk		Noils	
	31 March <u>a/</u>	30 April	31 March	30 April
Installed	240,109	232,969	17,336	17,017
Operable	234,709	227,569	17,126	16,807
Operating	157,407	147,467	9,453	11,329
Hours operated (thousands)	44,410	47,232	3,116	3,933

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	Power		Hand	
	31 March	30 April	31 March	30 April
Installed	77,913	82,340	44,318	41,457
Operable	77,200	81,640	44,135	41,321
Operating	44,127	46,786	6,929	6,737
Hours operated (thousands)	7,566	8,466	427	368

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials and Fuel

15. Stocks and receipts of raw materials in April were adequate to maintain production goals set by the industry.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
(metric tons)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	31 March	April	April	30 April
Fulp				
Rayon	1,355 <u>a/</u>	3,554	2,931	1,978
Cotton linter	314 <u>a/</u>	11	122	203
Raw cotton linters	2,032	0	117	1,915
Acetone	2 <u>a/</u>	6	8	0
Acetate flakes	7	1	3	5
Caustic soda	2,036 <u>a/</u>	2,732	2,174	2,594
Sulfuric acid	5,435	4,274	4,314	5,395
Carbon disulfide	817	918	939	796
Coal	17,980 <u>a/</u>	36,032	26,895	27,117

a/ Revised.

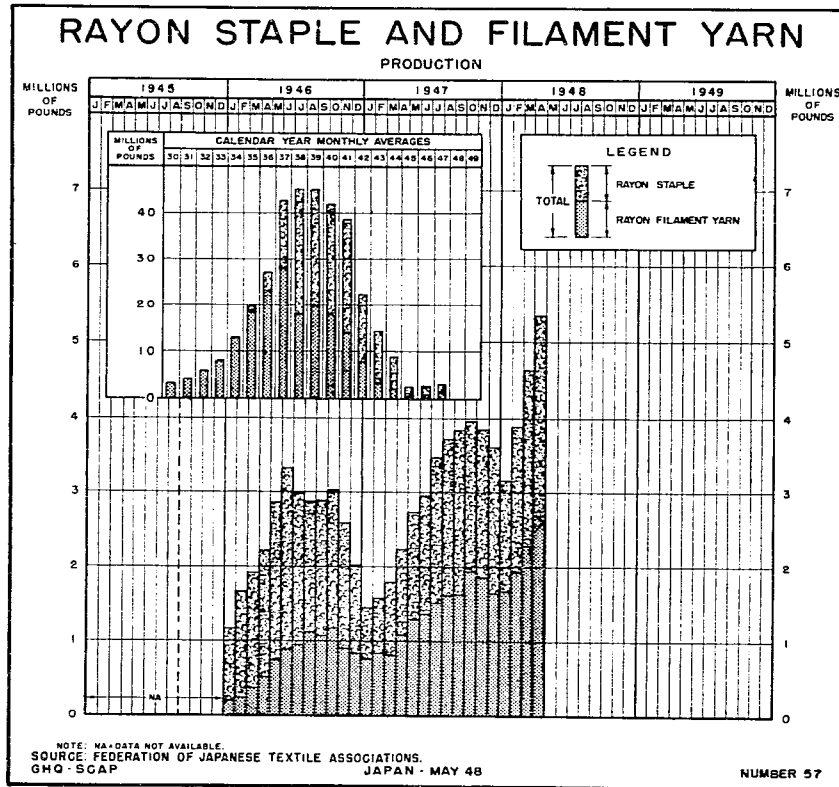
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rayon Production and Stocks

16. Two postwar production records were broken in April when the output of rayon staple exceeded March by 301,000 pounds and filament rose 412,000 pounds. Pure spun yarn lacked 144,000 pounds

of meeting the March high of 1,913,000 pounds. The fluctuation in spun rayon yarn production was due to a reduction in the amount of pure staple fiber spun on cotton spindles and an increase of mixed staple fiber spun on wool spindles.

17. There were 664,103 pounds of filament yarn from April production added to the stocks earmarked for export and 141,689 pounds allocated to export weaving.



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

	Production <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Production <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Producers					
Staple	2,354 ^{a/}	3,355 ^{a/}	2,655	2,048	3,962
Filament					
Viscose	2,122	3,004	2,524	1,768	3,760
Cuprammonium	152	159	161	146	174
Acetate	1	1	2	0	3
Spinners					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,913	8,436 ^{a/}	1,769	1,001	9,204
Mixed	87	397 ^{a/}	280	151	526

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

In addition to the production and stocks listed above, the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, Ltd., had a stock of 11,000 pounds of acetate filament on hand 31 March and produced 2,020 pounds in April. The company, which has been producing acetate filament rayon experimentally, had made application to start commercial manufacture.

Yarn Consumption and Weavers' Stocks

18. There was an increase of 164,000 pounds of filament yarns consumed in export weaving but consumption of spun yarns decreased and weaving for domestic consumption was reduced.

RAYON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Weavers					
Filament yarns	536	2,303 <u>a/</u>	783	700	2,386
Spun yarns					
Pure	961	2,737 <u>a/</u>	792	998	2,531
Mixed	55	195	26	62	159
Other manufacturers					
Filament yarns	86	488	15	78	425
Pure spun yarns	51 <u>a/</u>	155	64	49	170

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

19. Although there were production increases of 136,000 square yards in filament rayon fabric and 528,000 square yards in spun rayon fabrics, April production did not bring the output up to the 1947 high levels. The industry is concentrating on weaving higher grade materials more acceptable to the export market.

RAYON WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production		
Filament rayon	2,847 <u>a/</u>	2,983
Spun rayon	3,203 <u>a/</u>	3,731
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament	10,767 <u>a/</u>	9,472
Spun rayon	13,527 <u>a/</u>	12,296
Other manufacturers		
Filament rayon	8,841	9,233
Spun rayon	7,725 <u>a/</u>	6,792

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.