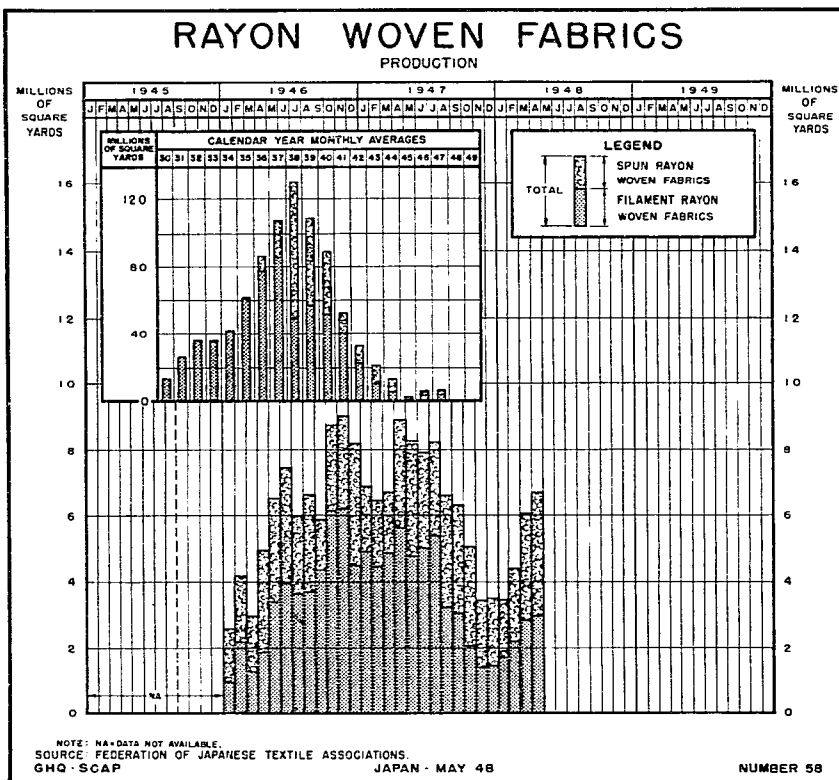


RAYON WOVEN FABRICS

PRODUCTION



Machinery

20. Wool and silk spindles were employed in spinning all mixed rayon staple fiber during April which accounts for the increases in other spinners' spindles.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	Rayon Spinners		Other Spinners a/	
	31 March	30 April	31 March b/	30 April
Installed	198,926	192,702	31,304	62,960
Operable	195,446	188,802	31,304	62,960
Operating	152,520	145,746	29,280	62,415
Hours operated (thousands)	56,009	55,962	8,348	51,380

a/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

POWER LOOMS

	Filament		Spun	
	31 March	30 April	31 March	30 April
Installed	47,332	47,661	16,631	14,566
Operable	46,895	47,458	16,631	14,551
Operating	12,425	13,275	7,327	7,493
Hours operated (thousands)	1,853	2,141	1,331	1,436

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

21. Raw wool received in Japanese ports in April included 935 1,000-pound bales from South America, 5,437 300-pound bales from South Africa and 50 300-pound bales from Australia via Hongkong. Of the 6,422 bales received, 985 bales were delivered to mills. A shipment of 324 bales of wool rags was received from the United States.

A reinventory of stocks disclosed 371,000 additional pounds of camel and goat hair.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Deliv- eries <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>31 April</u>
Woolen	888 <u>a/</u>	218	135	49	922
Worsted	67 <u>a/</u>	592	49	140	470
Wool waste	7,437 <u>a/</u>	1,130	1,407	91	7,069
Camel and goat hair	1,027 <u>a/</u>	285	106	67	1,139
Rayon staple	1,330 <u>a/</u>	735	530	96	1,439
Silk fiber	1,182	236	179	56	1,183
Cotton	109	15	9	0	115
Others	4,727 <u>a/</u>	690	374	243	4,800

a/ Revised.

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

Yarn Production and Stocks

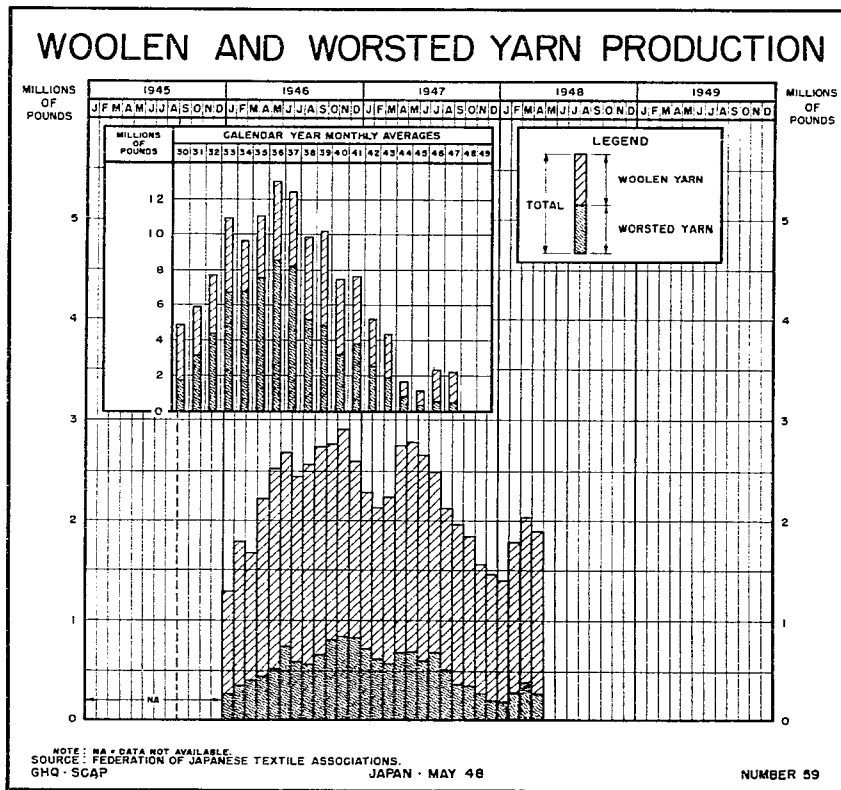
22. April output of woolen and worsted yarns declined because of slow deliveries of raw wool.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' 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>
Woolen					
Pure	238	453 <u>a/</u>	219	112	560
Mixed	1,412 <u>a/</u>	3,368 <u>a/</u>	1,416	1,593	3,191
Worsted					
Pure	34	295	20	46	269
Mixed	352	821	240	98	963

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Association.



Yarn Consumption and Stocks

23. Consumption of woolen and worsted yarns was reduced in April when weaving for export was restricted to buyers' orders. There also were delays in the distribution of yarn allotments for domestic production.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

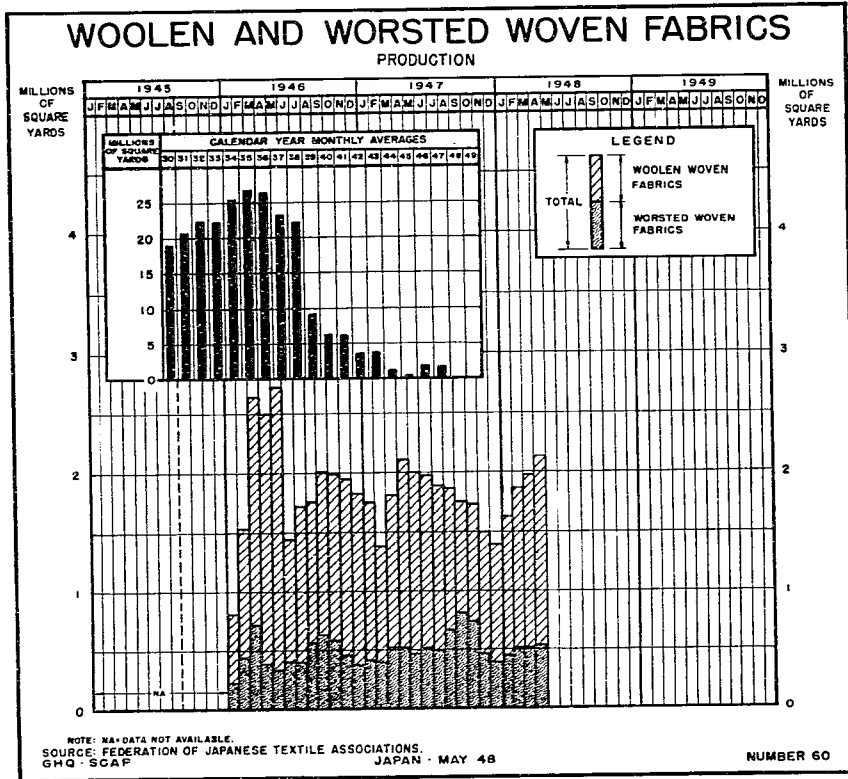
	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Woolen					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	603	630	753	595	788
Independent weavers	884	1,541 ^{a/}	827	796	1,572
Other manufacturers	0	0	0	0	0
Worsted					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	112	134	41	38	137
Independent weavers	219	360	133	186	307
Other manufacturers	215 ^{a/}	314 ^{a/}	147	224	237

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

24. Increased deliveries from mixed woolen yarn stocks were consumed in the production of coarse materials for domestic consumption, utilized chiefly in making work clothing.



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

	Production		Month-end Stocks			
	March	April	Weavers		Manufacturers	
			March	April	March	April
Woolen	1,166	1,354	954 a/	979	5,474	5,620
Worsted	479	474	598	637	2,923	2,960
Blanketing	297 a/	247	236	205	1,637	1,638
Upholstery	33	54	70	55	30	21
Felt b/	266 a/	314	729 a/	773	177 a/	199

a/ Revised.
b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

25. Idle worsted spindles were shifted to rayon and other fibers in April. Loom hours operated did not increase with the rise in woven fabric output as the use of coarse yarns required less operating time.

MACHINERY

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles		Looms	
	31 Mar	30 Apr	31 Mar a/	30 Apr	31 Mar	30 Apr
Installed	560 a/	580	458,438	443,262	12,168	12,565
Operable	528 a/	437	420,076	400,431	11,896	12,230
Operating	384	398	93,663	56,311	4,291	4,128
Hours operated (thousands)	105 a/	104	21,040	12,058	794 a/	778

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

26. Shipments of raw materials received in April consisted of 6,329,950 pounds of manila abaca and 17,915 pounds of coir fiber of which 291,000 and 6,000 pounds respectively were delivered to the mills.

Deliveries of flax, ramie and hemp to the mills increased.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	31 March	April	Process April	30 April
Flax	2,714 a/	2,236	1,528	3,422
Ramie	143 a/	82	75	150
Jute				
Chinese	257	0	63	194
Domestic	60	2	10	52
Hemp				
Chinese	147	35	159	23
Domestic	875 a/	296	332	839
Manchurian	670 a/	137	103	704
American	15	0	0	15
Korean	229 a/	146	56	319
Manila abaca	564 a/	291	530	325
Sisal	13	2	7	8
Maclean	862 a/	1,344	1,354	852
Bamboo	186	196	219	163
Limetree bark	118 a/	41	66	93
Wisteria bark	215	6	9	212
Coir	294	6	293	7
Palm	41 a/	182	190	33
Others	708 a/	32	101	639

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rope and Cordage

27. Production of rope, cord and thread rose 10.5, 17.2 and 19.4 percent respectively in April as availability of abaca and coir fiber increased; the lack of proper grades and lengths of fiber restricted production of twine.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Rope	2,076	2,293	2,720 a/	2,727
Cord	163	191	89	118
Twine	834	682	1,309 a/	1,441
Thread	165	197	570 a/	631

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production

28. Increased supplies of imported and indigenous fibers permitted increases in yarn production of all fibers except pure hemp and jute.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Flax					
Pure	829	1,802	932	874	1,860
Mixtures	97	246	158	63	341
Ramie					
Pure	24	11	26	22	15
Mixtures	138	226	149	134	241
Hemp					
Pure	224	176	185	175	186
Mixtures	61	167 a/	88	52	203
Jute	31	20	24	4	40
Others	69	12	117	116	13

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>Process</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Process</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Weavers					
Flax					
Pure	589	1,173	659	611	1,221
Mixed	196	258 a/	85	132	211

	Put in Process March	Stocks 31 March	Receipts April	Process April	Stocks 30 April
Ramie					
Pure	5	23	17	4	36
Mixed	69	229 <u>a/</u>	109	88	250
Hemp					
Pure	103	40	82	84	38
Mixed	15	22 <u>a/</u>	15	15	22
Jute					
Others	17	103	3	17	89
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Other manufacturers					
Flax, pure	1	2	0	0	2
Hemp, pure	51	9	41	39	11
Ramie, pure	12	6	14	6	14
Sisal	4	0	1	1	0
Maclan	5 <u>a/</u>	5	2	6	1

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

29. Fabric production increases generally followed yarn output gains in April except for pure hemp, where yarn production declined, and linen mixtures.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	Produc- tion March	Stocks 31 March	Produc- tion April	Deliv- eries April	Stocks 30 April
Linen					
Pure	748	2,877	840	772	2,945
Mixtures	571	2,071 <u>a/</u>	511	867	1,715
Ramie					
Pure	10	70	18	11	77
Mixtures	158	429 <u>a/</u>	190	264	355
Hemp					
Pure	80	245	73	72	246
Mixtures	52	326 <u>a/</u>	57	197	186
Jute					
Others	2	72 <u>a/</u>	13	56	29
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Hose (thousands of pounds)	51	169	52	93	128

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

30. Spindle and loom operations in April generally followed the trends in yarn and fabric production.

MACHINERY OPERATION

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 March	30 April	31 March	30 April
Flax	47,292	54,499	2,723	2,437
Ramie	8,013	15,448	503	680
Jute	424	791	21	52
Hemp	14,553	8,961	169	121
Others	638	626	0	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production and Stocks

31. Throstle-spun and reprocessed yarn output increased 402,000 and 9,000 pounds respectively as increased waste cotton and other waste fibers were made available by expanded production in other branches of the textile industry.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	March	April
Throstle-spun	686	1,088
Reprocessed	30	39
Others	0	0

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

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	Throstle-spun		Reprocessed	
	31 March	30 April	31 March	30 April
Spinners	692 <u>a/</u>	924	32 <u>a/</u>	66
Weavers	635 <u>a/</u>	646	52	80
Knitters	1	1	8	3
Other manufacturers	27	27	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production

32. The increased availability of throstle and reprocessed yarn was reflected in expanded fabric output.

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

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>			
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
			<u>31 March a/</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Throstle	449	694	1,349	1,690	124	173
Reprocessed	- b/	25	151	150	217	193
Others	11	60	37	29	29	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Less than 500 square yards.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts

33. April receipts of knitting yarns decreased 466,000 pounds as one export production program neared completion and allocation for the next had not been received.

YARN RECEIPTS AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Process</u> <u>April</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Pure cotton	597 a/	338	462	473
Mixed cotton	16	13	13	16
Filament rayon	234	5	46	193
Spun rayon	52	62	40	74
Raw silk	119	40	51	108
Spun silk	100 a/	34	18	116
Woolen	314	147	224	237
Others	9	3	8	4

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

34. Knit fabric production declined 107,000 square yards in April while deliveries increased. There was a consequent reduction in stocks.

KNIT FABRICS PRODUCTION AND KNITTERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>tion</u> <u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>tion</u> <u>April</u>	<u>eries</u> <u>April</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Cotton	604	411	501	579	333
Filament rayon	4	16	2	8	10
Spun rayon	20	41	24	25	40

	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>
Filament silk	6	13	8	4	17
Spun silk	3	10	2	2	10
Woolen	14	21	7	12	16
Others	4	4 <u>a/</u>	4	4	4

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	127	536	530	133
Filament rayon	8	9	8	9
Spun rayon	14	33	22	25
Filament silk	5	3	1	7
Spun silk	8	1	3	6
Woolen	28	10	28	10
Others	0	7	7	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

35. Although there was a reduction in output of finished garments, much material was in process at the end of April. Stocks increased when deliveries were held up because of delays in inspection.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozens)

	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>
Underwear	245 <u>a/</u>	311 <u>a/</u>	218	94	435
Outerwear	14	26	14	12	28
Gloves	115 <u>a/</u>	297 <u>a/</u>	88	78	307
Hosiery	136 <u>a/</u>	875 <u>a/</u>	132	268	739

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Fabric				
Warp	294	307	129	161
Circular	13,541	13,999	4,343	4,024
Flat	12,783	12,481	3,111	3,091

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Glove, flat	16,724	17,844	3,466	3,721
Hosiery				
Circular	10,720	11,099	2,872	2,754
Full-fashioned	1,884	1,884	815	748
Sewing machines				
Foot	491	291	151	100
Power	10,753	15,838	5,190	6,347

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Production and Stocks

36. An output gain of 204,000 garments of work clothing was reported as the drive continued to increase production to meet laborers' rations.

A general decrease in stocks resulted from increased deliveries of consumers' goods made to fulfill 1947-48 ration tickets that had been extended through 30 June 1948.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS IN PRODUCING MILLS
(thousands)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>30 April</u>
				<u>April</u>	
Japanese ready-made clothing	525	1,061	943	1,234	770
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	439	2,198	611	1,119	1,690
Women's	32	137	23	56	104
Men's	155	1,292	197	660	829
School uniforms					
Elementary	276	1,510	204	635	1,079
Secondary	65	366	154	213	307
Work clothing	488	867	692	708	851
Official uniforms	5	10	4	11	3
Underwear	236	2,211	370	734	1,847
Tabi (pair)	2,369	1,877	2,135	2,561	1,451
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	29	7	28	25	10
Unwadded bedding	65	78	41	40	79
Mosquito nets	68	140	55	76	119
Hats and caps	5	0	101	101	0
All others	259	562	201	347	416

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Consumption and Mill Stocks

37. Fabric consumption increased in April, chiefly in cotton fabrics for the work clothing program, as receipts of previous

fabric allocations were received by the manufacturing plants. Electric power and labor supplies also improved.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	4,595	1,077	2,296	3,376
Rayon filament	2,150	1,768	1,200	2,718
Spun rayon	2,568	1,412	2,115	1,865
Silk filament	1,955	1,456	1,018	2,393
Hard and bast	815	577	573	819
Woolen	1,115	1,192	1,087	1,220
Worsted	451	585	499	537
Reprocessed	189	29	43	175
Others	119	21	40	100

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
			<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Operable	5,147	5,162	45,185	46,353	120,020	120,527
Operating	3,222	3,317	29,214	31,258	71,611	75,557
Hours operated (thousands)	482	478	4,235	4,791	11,408	11,895

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDEY GOODS

Fish Netting

38. A special GARIOA fund has been set up to aid the fishing industry. At the end of March 5,694,800 pounds of cotton yarn purchased from this fund had been released to the Japanese for production of fish netting. Allocations of 2,002,000 pounds were made to 129 net and twine manufacturing plants on the basis of their production records and stocks on hand. A small amount of this cotton yarn reached the mills in April.

39. Output of cotton fish nets rose 299,000 pounds in April and deliveries increased 577,000 pounds, reducing stocks to amounts less than one month's production.

FISH NETTING PRODUCTION AND 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>
Cotton					
Net	1,355	1,864	1,654	1,934	1,584
Twine	232	664	241	200	705
Manila abaca	91	86	141	77	150
Hemp	15	8	3	10	1

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Flax	7	6	0	2	4
Ramie	23	22	6	25	3
Sisal	4	0	1	1	0
Maolan	11	5	8	5	8
Silk	6	20	12	9	23

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Miscellaneous

40. The slight decline in production and stocks of sundries in April was a normal operational variation.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDRIES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Sewing thread					
Cotton					
Pure	1,121	1,316 a/	1,035	1,037	1,314
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0
Silk	180	68 a/	75	76	67
Rayon	- b/	20 a/	0	0	20
Braid	108	249	70	200	119
Fringe	1	12	1	2	11
Lace	20	69	31	66	34
Tape, ribbons, etc.	103	463	182	296	349
Twine and net	4	12	4	10	6
Cotton rope	34	16	34	35	15

a/ Revised.

b/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRIES PRODUCERS' YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>
Pure cotton	1,707	2,616	2,543	1,780
Mixed cotton	160	0	1	159
Raw silk	433	145	175	403
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Filament rayon	254	12	33	233
Spun rayon	104	2	10	96
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle	27	1	1	27
Manila abaca	79	63	76	66
Hemp	10	2	9	3

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Flax	2	0	0	2
Ramie	6	14	6	14
Sisal	0	1	1	0
Maolan	5	2	6	1
Others	11	0	0	11

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Receipts and Stocks of Gray Fabrics

41. Dyers' and finishers' receipt of cotton gray fabrics increased 21,047,000 square yards in April from allocations for the next export program.

Filament silk received for finishing for export consisted chiefly of light-weight habutae.

GRAY FABRICS RECEIPTS AND STOCKS (thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>31 March</u>	Receipts <u>April</u>	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>
Cotton	8,496 <u>a/</u>	35,020	29,195	14,321
Woolen	2,822 <u>a/</u>	1,759	1,674	2,907
Worsted	959	648	773	834
Filament silk	2,650	12,334	11,901	3,083
Spun silk	399	770	943	226
Filament rayon	1,692	3,432	3,380	1,744
Spun rayon	2,086 <u>a/</u>	1,551	1,529	2,108
Hard and bast	1,612 <u>a/</u>	1,572	1,437	1,747
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	5	62	60	7
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	-	5	5	0
Others	236 <u>a/</u>	612	529	319

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

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

Processed Fabrics

42. There was an increase of 15,205,000 square yards in cotton gray goods put into process, chiefly for bleaching and dip dyeing, but processing was slowed down by irregular receipts of dyeing and finishing materials. The difficulties in preparation for printing caused stocks to accumulate in April.

FABRICS PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Processed March</u>	<u>At Mills 31 March</u>	<u>Processed April</u>	<u>Returned to Client April</u>	<u>At Mills 30 April</u>
Cotton	14,720	11,838	21,002	19,059	13,781
Woolen	1,124	3,174	1,548	1,590	3,132
Worsted	667	1,543	703	636	1,610
Filament silk	9,344	7,121	11,332	10,144	8,309
Spun silk	683	1,080	822	836	1,066
Filament rayon	4,366	4,999	3,621	3,849	4,771
Spun rayon	1,375	2,595 <u>a/</u>	1,434	1,761	2,268
Hard and bast	1,422	1,992	1,405	1,490	1,917
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	57	173	55	35	193
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	9	1	5	6	0
Others	316	422 <u>a/</u>	531	470	483

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

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

FABRIC PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	7,630	4,591	2,973	5,808
Woolen	0	1,548	0	0
Worsted	0	703	0	0
Filament silk	8,692	244	106	2,290
Spun silk	359	136	0	327
Filament rayon	997	1,182	977	465
Spun rayon	19	526	2	887
Hard and bast	197	333	0	875
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	0	55	0	0
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	0	5	0	0
Others	0	70	0	461

a/ Thousands of pounds.

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

Machinery

43. There was a general increase in all machinery operations as a result of favorable raw material receipts in April and larger supplies of electric power.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	31 March			30 April		
	Wool	Others a/	Machine Hours b/	Wool	Others a/	Machine Hours b/
Boilers	-	304	64	-	334	72
Tenters	-	285	41	-	300	48
Printers	-	38	4	-	40	5
Napping machines	147	111	35	143	127	36
Driers	66	411	68 c/	76	432	69

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

b/ Thousands.

c/ Revised.

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

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation.	1
Rail Transportation	4
Water Transportation.	7
Electric Power.	9
Gas Industry.	17

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Registered commercial vehicles numbered 161,320 in April, a decline of 2,446 from the preceding month. Standard-size trucks and buses registered in April totaled 95,221 and 12,996 respectively, a drop of 6,493 and 1,411 from the March total. Registration of small trucks and cycles increased 5,458 over 47,645 in March.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
April

	<u>Buses</u>	<u>Standard Size Trucks</u>	<u>Small Size Trucks and Cycles</u>
Operable	9,036	62,953	36,705
Deadlined	<u>3,960</u>	<u>32,268</u>	<u>16,398</u>
Total	12,996	95,221	53,103

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Of the total standard-size trucks deadlined 8,496 were without fuel, 9,297 lacked tires, 10,149 required repairs and 4,326 were inoperable for other reasons. Of the 3,960 buses deadlined 934 were without fuel, 1,085 lacked tires, 1,367 needed repairs and 574 were inactive for other reasons.

2. The percentage of operable commercial vehicles in April was 67.4 compared with 67.5 in March.

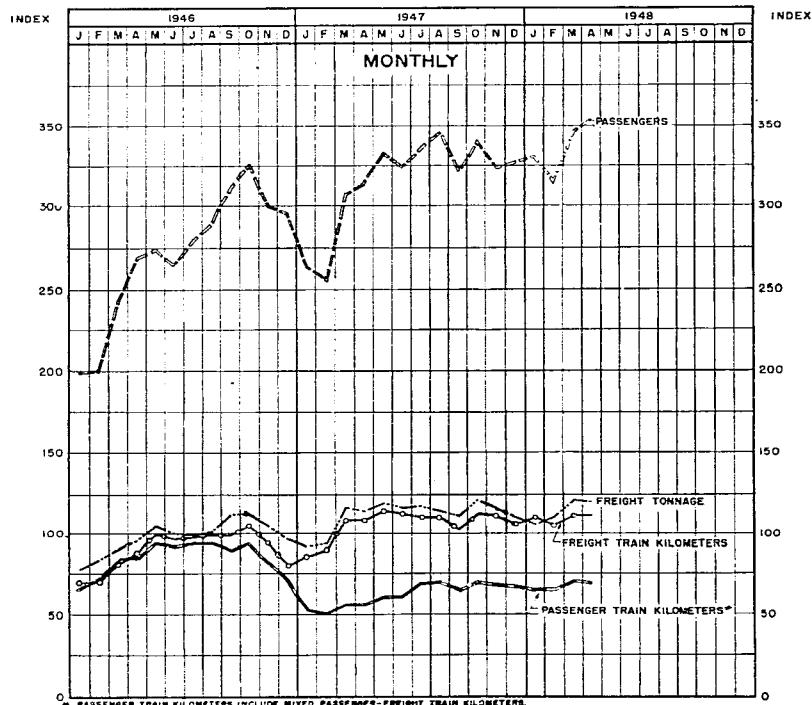
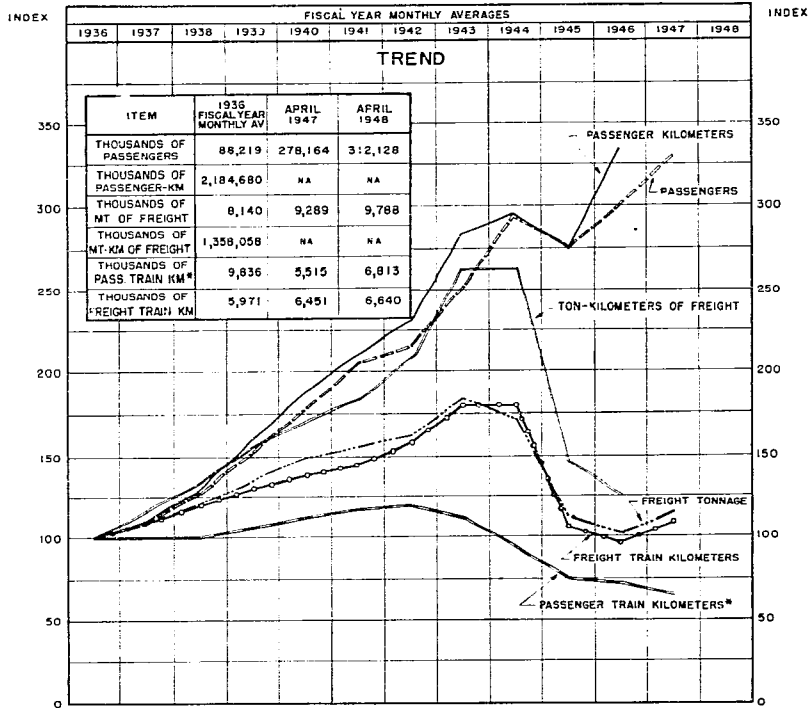
3. Registered motor vehicles numbered 209,461 in April, a decrease of 1,751 from the preceding month. In addition to commercial vehicles this total includes 21,303 standard and 11,032 small-size passenger cars and 13,927 standard and 1,879 small-size special vehicles.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

4. The government railways carried 312,127,898 passengers in April compared with 303,921,713 in March. The April total was 2.7 percent over the March figure and 12.2 percent over the April 1947 total.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 MONTHLY AVERAGES = 100

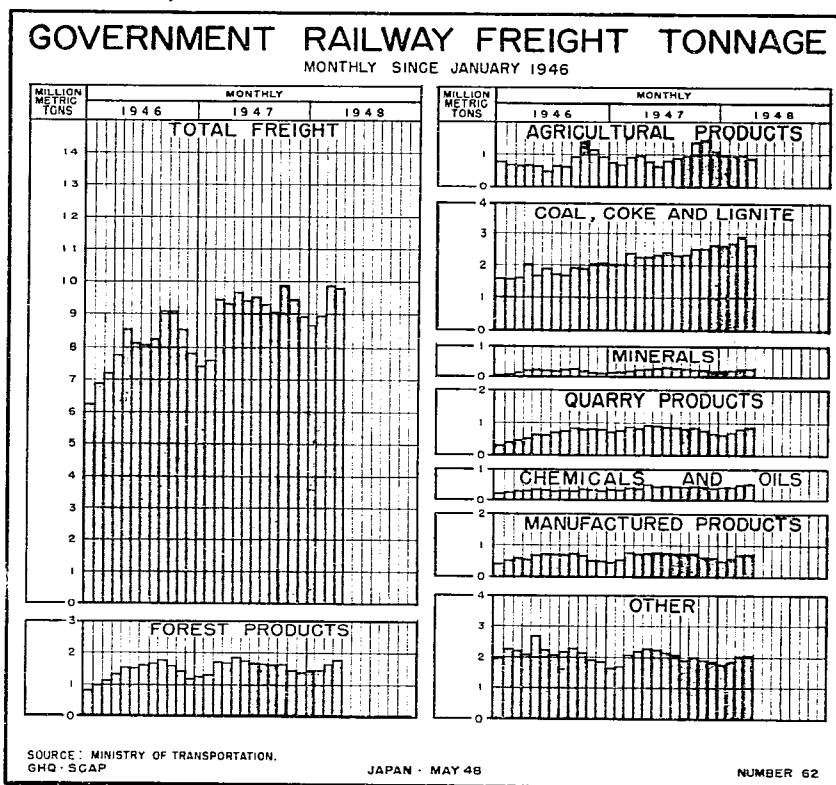


* PASSENGER TRAIN KILOMETERS INCLUDE MIXED PASSENGER-FREIGHT TRAIN KILOMETERS.

NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT=METRIC TONS, KM=KILOMETERS, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 61

5. Train kilometers operated in April totaled 13,453,200 compared with the revised March figure of 13,552,900 and the April 1947 total of 11,966,200.

6. Freight conveyed in April totaled 9,787,700 metric tons, a decline of 74,100 metric tons from the March figure but an increase of 499,200 metric tons over the April 1947 total.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

7. Cargo conveyed in steel ships over 100 gross tons in April coastwise trade increased 59,134 freighted tons, or six percent, over the preceding month. The freighted tonnage carried in wooden ships over 100 gross tons in April was three percent less than in March.

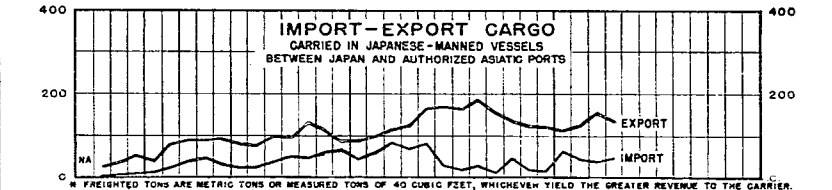
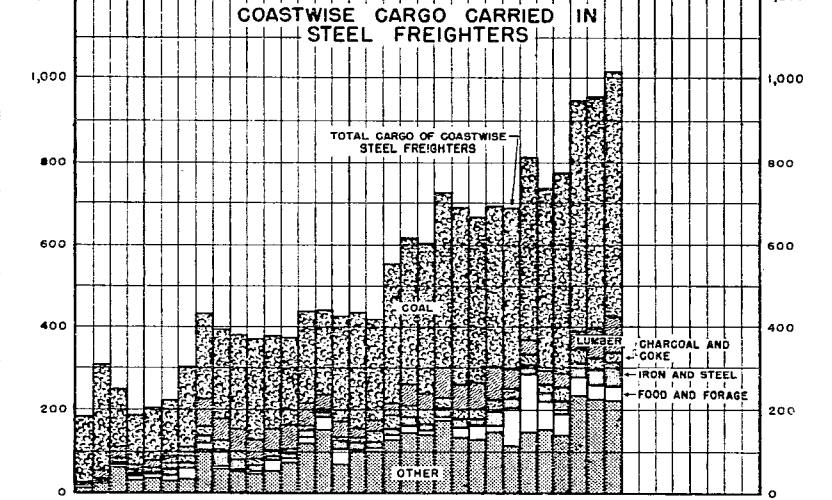
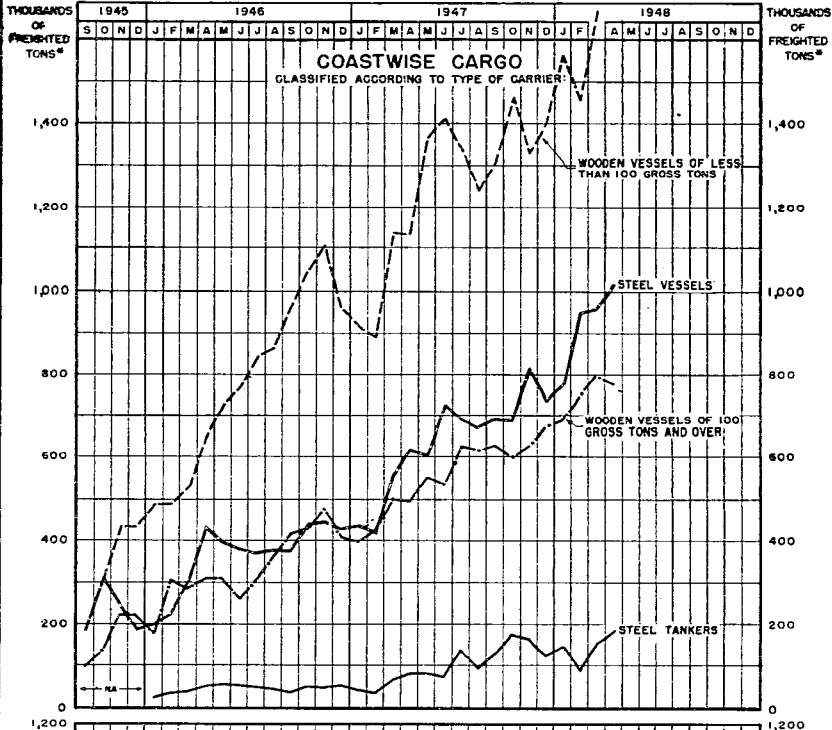
COASTAL CARGO CARRIED IN STEEL AND WOODEN VESSELS (freighted tons)

Type of Vessels	April 1947	March	April
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	618,235	955,100	1,014,234
Wooden vessels			
Over 100 gross tons	495,356	796,785	772,666
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,129,769</u>	<u>1,667,731</u>	
Total	2,243,360	3,419,616	

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



NOTE: NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1945 IMPORT DATA ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.
SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.
GHQ-S-CAP JAPAN - MAY 48

FREIGHTED TONS CARRIED IN STEEL SHIPS OVER 100 GROSS TONS
In Coastwise Trade

	<u>April 1947</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Coal	358,357	558,454	590,211
Coke and charcoal	26,352	28,619	19,501
Lumber	48,543	72,194	88,002
Paper and pulp	9,577	13,685	15,597
Salt	5,784	29,697	18,179
Provisions	15,071	32,497	31,970
Steel and iron	22,935	38,501	61,554
Miscellaneous	<u>131,616</u>	<u>181,453</u>	<u>189,220</u>
Total	618,235	955,100	1,014,234

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

8. Cargo imported from Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels increased 24 percent during April over the preceding month and exports declined 10 percent.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS
(freighted tons)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>April 1947</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
From Korea	11,429	29,900	15,494
From China	20,501	0	0
Other	<u>34,000</u>	<u>10,023</u>	<u>34,051</u>
Total	65,930	39,923	49,545
<u>Exports</u>			
To Korea	82,729	131,633	128,763
To China	8,479	2,525	0
Other	<u>32,897</u>	<u>15,049</u>	<u>5,334</u>
Total	124,105	149,207	134,097

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

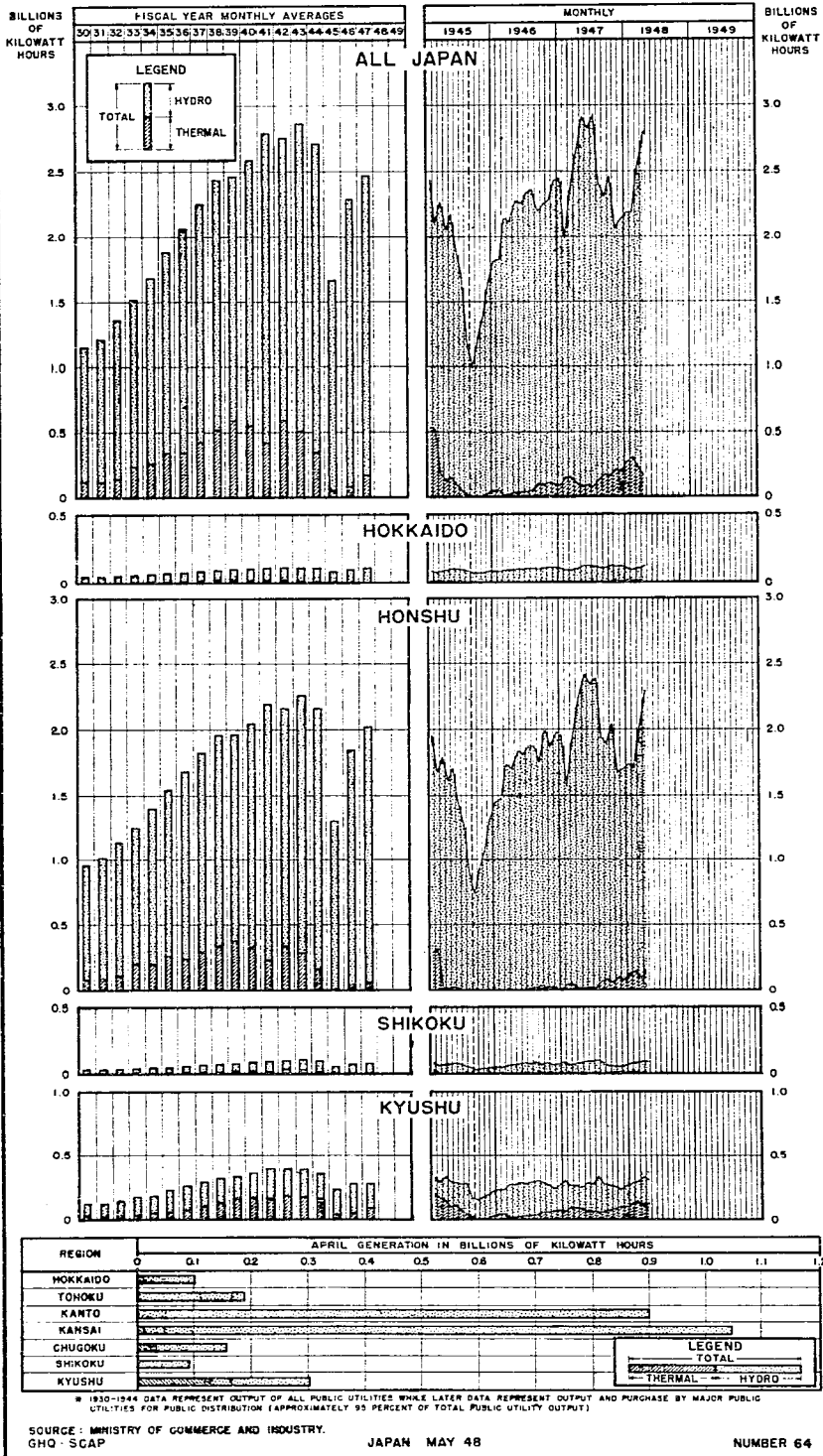
ELECTRIC POWER

9. The total electric power generated in April, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,878,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10 percent over the revised total of 2,608,000,000 kilowatt hours in March and five percent over 2,729,000,000 kilowatt hours in April 1947.

Hydroelectric generation was 2,712,000,000 kilowatt hours in April, a seasonal increase of 14 percent over the revised total of 2,379,000,000 kilowatt hours in March. The April total was three percent over the April 1947 figure of 2,634,000,000 kilowatt hours.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES - SINCE 1930*



Thermal generation was 166,000,000 kilowatt hours in April, a seasonal decrease of 28 percent from the revised March total of 228,000,000 kilowatt hours, but an increase of 74 percent over the April 1947 figure of 95,000,000 kilowatt hours.

10. The major utility system generated and purchased 2,798,393,000 kilowatt hours of electric power for public distribution in April of which hydroelectric generation was 2,632,680,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation was 165,713,000 kilowatt hours, compared with March hydroelectric generation of 2,314,337,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation of 227,156,000 kilowatt hours.

11. Stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants in April was one percent over the average of the same period during the preceding 10 years.

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

	March Daily Average	April Daily Average	10-year April Daily Average	Percent April Average to 10-year April Average
Hokkaido	56	105	85	124
Tohoku	89	139	141	99
Kanto	804	1,125	1,070	105
Kansai	1,105	1,545	1,466	105
Chugoku	144	116	168	69
Shikoku	115	107	118	91
Kyushu	<u>171</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>74</u>
All Japan	2,484	3,285	3,347	101

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

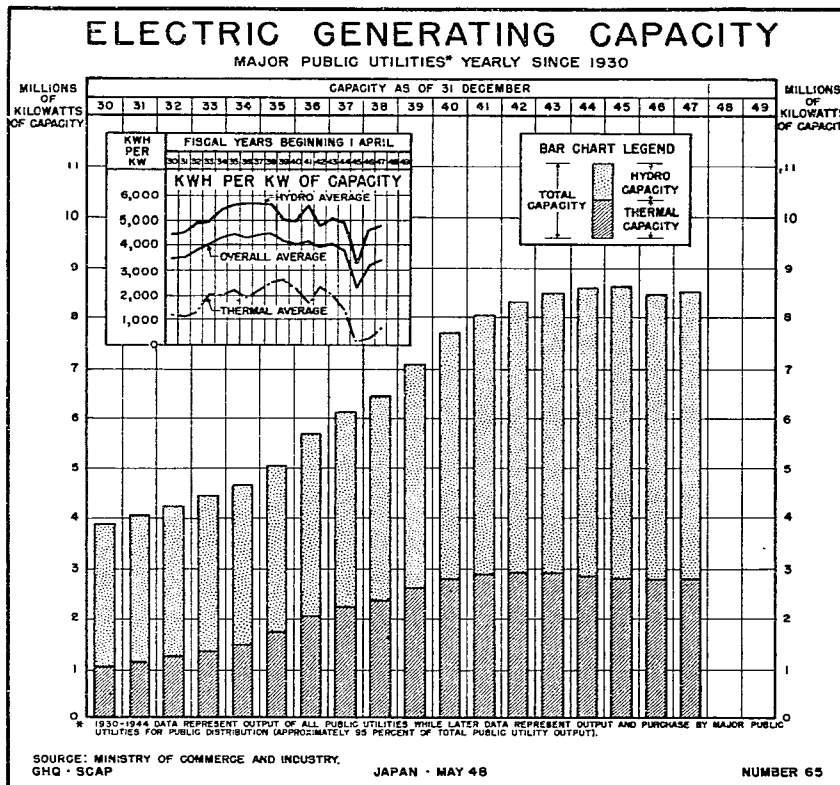
12. Coal received by the Japan Electric Generation Transmission Company in April was 189,000 metric tons, 78 percent of the 242,000 metric tons allocated for that month.

13. Electric energy generating capacity during the calendar year 1947 was 8,546,000 kilowatts, of which 5,736,000 kilowatts was hydroelectric and 2,810 kilowatts was thermal generating capacity, as shown in the chart on the following page.

Consumption

14. Consumption of power supplied by the electric utility system in March totaled 1,781,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 190,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 12 percent, over February consumption. Residential consumption in March totaled 467,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 33,000,000 kilowatt hours or 7.6 percent over February. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatts and over consumed 932,000,000 kilowatt hours in March, an increase of 177,000,000 kilowatt hours or 23 percent over February. Individual consumers with demands under 500 kilowatts used 382,000,000 kilowatt hours or five percent less than in February.

15. The apparent loss in generated power by the electric utility system amounted to 760,000,000 kilowatt hours of 30 percent of the generation.



Plant Construction

16. Fourteen hydroelectric plants with a combined maximum capacity of 135,800 kilowatts were undergoing expansions in April which were designed to increase their combined maximum capacity to 252,170 kilowatts.

As of 30 April 150,610 kilowatts of hydroelectric generating capacity was inoperative due to complete or partial shut-down of 20 plants which were under repair.

Two steam plants with capacities of 20,000 and 15,000 kilowatts were undergoing expansions to increase their maximum capacities to 90,000 and 60,000 kilowatts respectively. As of 30 April 463,000 kilowatts of thermal generating capacity was inoperative due to complete or partial shut-down of 22 plants which were under repair.

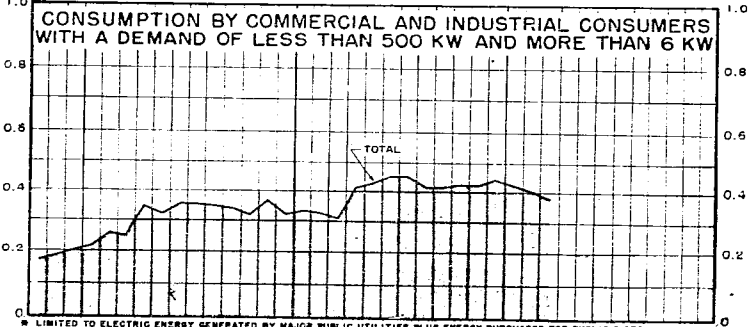
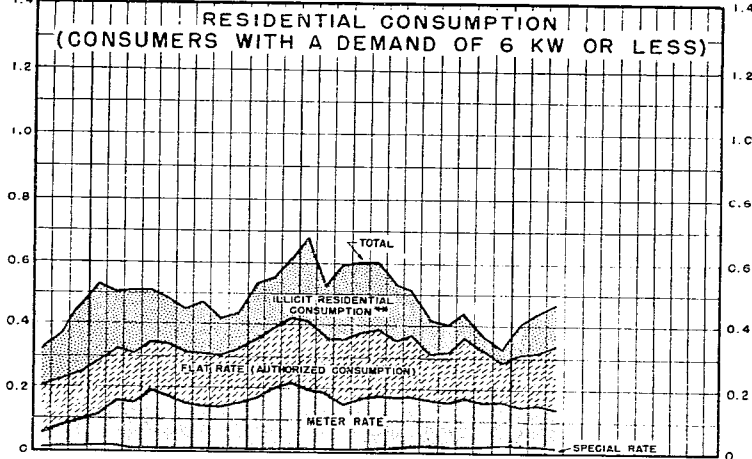
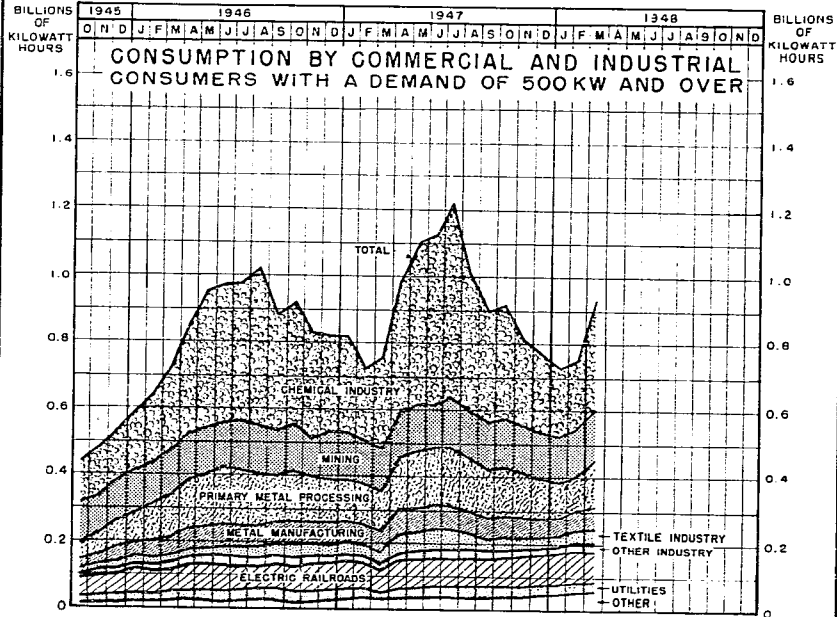
GAS INDUSTRY

Production

17. Gas available for distribution by the public utility gas industry in April was 64,363,146 cubic meters, an increase of two percent over the March total. Gas purchased from private industries in April was five percent less than the preceding month while production of natural gas dropped 9.8 percent.

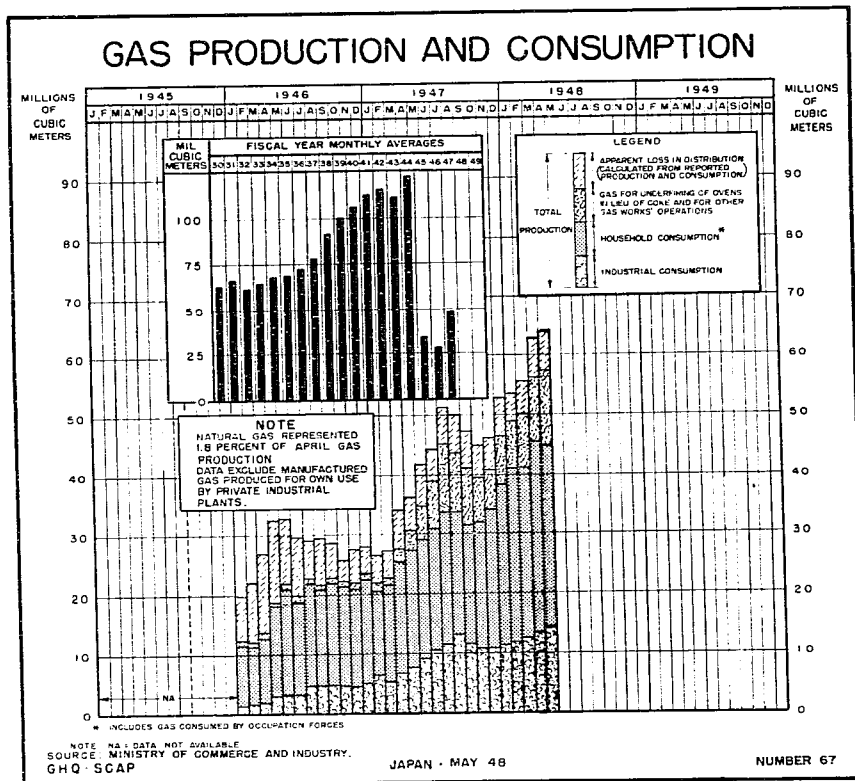
ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES · MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES PLUS ENERGY PURCHASED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 ** CALCULATED ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · MAY 48 NUMBER 66



SOURCES OF GAS (cubic meters)

	<u>March</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manufactured by public utility gas industry	61,338,471	97.3	62,805,601	97.6
Purchased from private industries	405,250	0.6	382,762	0.6
Natural gas (produced in four prefectures)	<u>1,301,863</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1,174,783</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	63,045,584	100.0	64,363,146	100.0

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

Distribution

18. The proportion of total gas consumed by the gas industry in April was 2.9 percent more than in the preceding month while the apparent loss was slightly less than in March.

GAS CONSUMPTION
(cubic meters)

	<u>March</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Industrial users	13,497,525	21.4	14,309,704	22.3
Household	31,955,243	50.7	30,342,250	47.1
Gas works	9,815,470	15.6	12,053,436	18.7
Underfiring	1,022,701	1.6	922,159	1.4
Apparent loss	<u>6,754,645</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>6,735,597</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Total	63,045,584	100.0	64,363,146	100.0

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

By-products

19. The gas industry released the following by-products for sale to other industries:

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Coke	69,035	71,836
Crude coal tar	569	1,247
Refined coal tar	158	160
Pitch	753	942
Crude anthracene	13	13
Ammonium sulfate	214	200
90-percent motor benzol	73	85
Crude benzol	0	0
Pure benzol	34	68
Creosote oil	91	165
Solvent naphtha	9	8
Pure naphthalene	36	62
Phenol	0	1

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

Coal Allocation and Delivery

20. The gas industry was allocated 155,000 metric tons of coal for April, seven percent more than the preceding month, while consumption was 75.5 percent of the total deliveries and stock on hand.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
April
(metric tons)

Allocation	155,000
Stock on hand 31 March	40,733
Deliveries	136,375
Consumption	133,657
Stock on hand 30 April	43,451

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

21. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry ordinance dated 28 November 1947, which limited consumption of gas by industrial and commercial consumers to 60 and 40 percent respectively of their August 1947 consumption, was extended from 31 March to 1 August. This extension was necessary because of the short supply of gas and will permit continued equitable distribution of the available gas to essential users.

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Wire	3
Radio	7
Postal Services	19
Construction and Rehabilitation	26
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply.	31
Personnel	42
Financial Operations.	45
Research and Development.	47

ADMINISTRATION

1. The Cabinet on 22 May approved for submission to the Diet a draft bill establishing a Ministry of Communications with a well-defined scope of authority and responsibility. The draft was the result of 18 months' work by a joint reorganization committee.

The proposed bill sets limits for the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the ministry and establishes standards for an organization to operate those businesses efficiently.

According to the bill the Ministry of Communications will be the only government agency responsible for integrated national and local public services with respect to mail, postal savings, postal money orders, postal savings transfers, postal life insurance, postal annuities, telecommunications, aeronautical aids and radio regulatory activities. The powers and responsibilities delegated to the ministry by this law are designed to assure the protection of the public from unwarranted expenditure of funds and materials and from inferior service resulting from uncoordinated efforts.

The bill would set up the following sections in the ministry: Minister's Secretariat, Laboratory, Postal Activities Department, Telecommunications Department, Service Department and Radio Regulatory Agency. The functions and responsibilities of the subdivisions are clearly defined and limited.

Ten local bureaus would be eliminated by the bill. Formerly these bureaus exercised almost independent control of communications activities in their region. Under the new bill local activities would be made subordinate to and under the jurisdiction of the appropriate ministry departments. This principle of vertical functional organization is an important innovation in the Ministry of Communications.

2. In the provisional budget passed by the Diet 1 May ¥ 3,220,000,000 was appropriated to meet Ministry of Communications expenses for May.

WIRE

Domestic Telephone

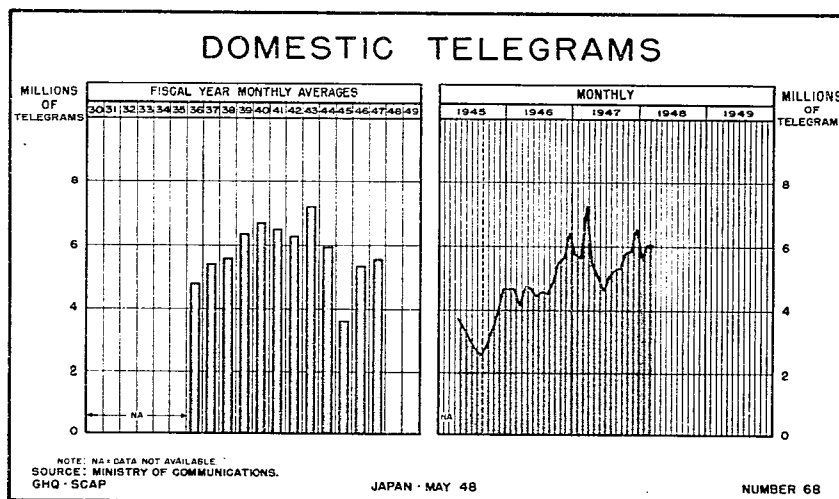
3. The number of telephones in service increased 0.8 percent from March's revised total of 1,192,236 to 1,202,246 in April. The increase was reflected in all types of telephones except residence extension telephones which decreased slightly.

4. The number of domestic toll calls completed in March was 13,857,308, a three-percent increase over the number completed in February. See the chart opposite.

5. In the nine major cities of Japan the number of toll calls placed in April increased nine percent to 2,296,613, including 26,891 Occupation Forces calls. The March total was 2,103,349 toll calls, including 32,703 Allied calls. The April figure is the highest since the beginning of the Occupation. The proportion of toll calls completed was 69.9 percent, an increase of 2.1 percent over March.

Domestic Telegraph

6. The number of domestic telegrams filed in March decreased slightly to 6,043,232 from the February total of 6,056,313.



RADIO

Domestic Services

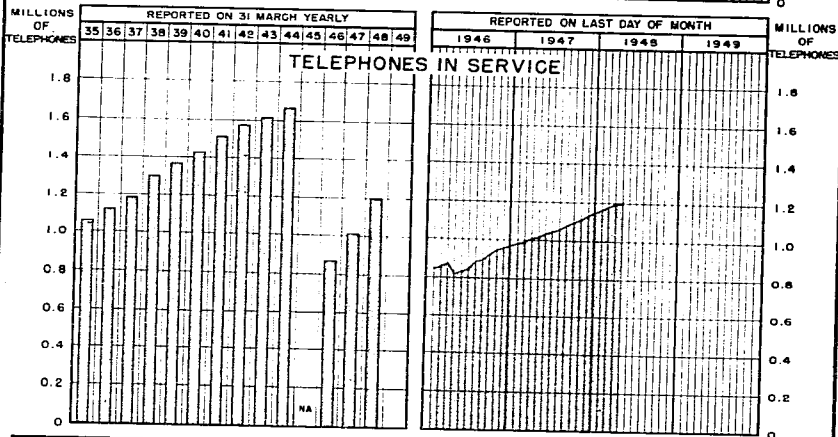
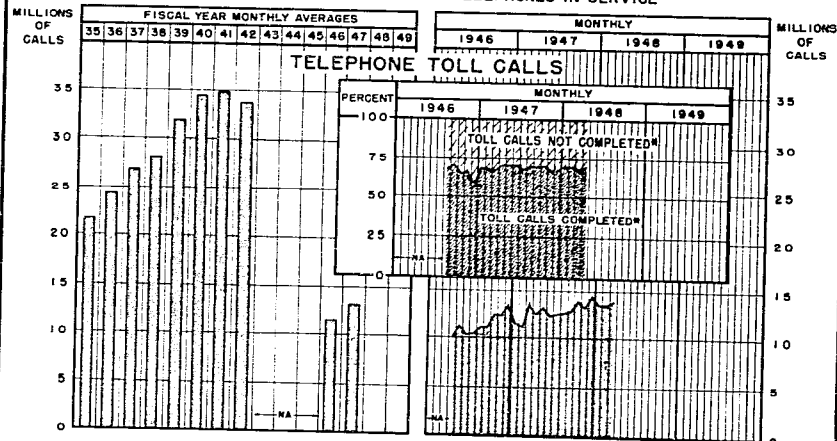
7. Authorization was granted 21 May to license a 50-watt radiotelephone station at Otsu on the shore of Lake Biwa and three radiotelephone stations on ships navigating the lake. These stations were necessary for marine safety.

8. The Ministry of Communications was authorized 27 April to move the Morioka domestic radio station from the Morioka post office building to the new Morioka telegraph office.

Authorization was granted 3 May to move the Hamada, Shizane Prefecture, domestic radio station to a new location in that

TELEPHONE SERVICE

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS AND TELEPHONES IN SERVICE



TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE
30 APRIL 1948

TELEPHONE TYPES	THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONES								
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 776,433]								
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 14,562]								
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 245,381]								
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 151,322]								
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 14,946]								

TELEPHONE TYPES	NUMBER
TOTAL-ALL TYPES OF TELEPHONES	1,202,246
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	776,433
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	14,562
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELS.	245,381
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	151,322
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	14,946



* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KORE AND FUKUOKA.
NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 69

city. The former location was damaged by fire but all of the station equipment was salvaged so that no new equipment was required by the move;

9. An extension of time for operation of the experimental National Rural Police radio equipment was authorized 5 May. Extensions to 31 July were granted for three portable stations and to 31 October for 20 others.

10. From 22 April to 13 May authorization was granted for licensing 69 additional ship radio stations. In the same period 19 stations were discontinued and change of port of registry was authorized for 18 stations.

11. The 460-kilocycle frequency channel was authorized 27 April for use by Japanese ships. At present it is being used by five ferry vessels operating in the Aomori-Hakodate area.

International

12. Authorization was granted 6 May for the extension of operating hours on the Tokyo-Batavia radiotelephone circuit to 2300 hours GMT through 1300 hours GMT daily including Sunday (9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Japan Daylight Saving Time). This was done to accommodate the expanded types of traffic permitted on this circuit and to improve over-all service.

13. Effective 1 May two-way radiotelephone service via the United States was expanded to connect Japan with Spain and France. Reduced Sunday rates for calls between Japan and Switzerland were discontinued.

14. The Ministry of Communications was authorized 3 May to conduct radioteletype transmission and reception tests on commercial circuits to determine whether present Japanese radio-terminal and associated equipment is adequate for overseas radioteletype operation.

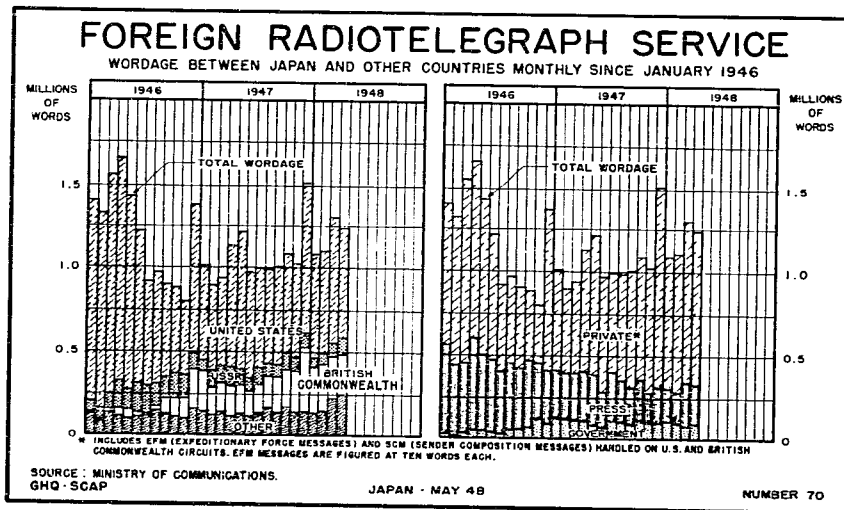
15. Effective 1 May radiotelegraph service via the United States was expanded to include private, press and government messages between Japan and Egypt, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa.

Radiotelegraph service for the same types of messages via the Osaka-Colombo circuit was expanded effective 15 May to connect Japan with North, South and Central America, the West Indies and several points in the East Indies and Asia.

16. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries decreased six percent to 1,339,000 in April. There were decreases in both private and press messages. Government messages increased seven percent. See chart at top of the facing page.

Domestic Broadcasting

17. The number of homes having radios in Japan continued to increase steadily during April. There were 130,155 new registrants and 37,830 canceled registrations, leaving a net gain of 92,325. Total radio households at the end of the month numbered 6,535,531 of whom 6,450,986 paid the monthly listening fee of ¥ 17.50 and 84,545 held free listening privileges.



18. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported the discontinuance 5 May of its No. 1 Network rebroadcast station at Omura in Nagasaki Prefecture. The corporation now operates 90 stations in Network No. 1 and 16 stations in Network No. 2.

POSTAL SERVICES

Domestic Mail

19. The volume of domestic letter mail increased five percent from 320,360,763 pieces in March to 330,569,933 in April. First-class mail decreased 347,142 pieces from 93,767,036 in March to 93,419,894 in April. The number of post cards increased 10 percent from 83,404,572 in March to 91,822,449 in April. See the top chart on the next page.

The volume of domestic parcel post decreased 11 percent from 2,874,848 pieces in March to 2,556,184 in April. The decrease was attributed to a seasonal trend.

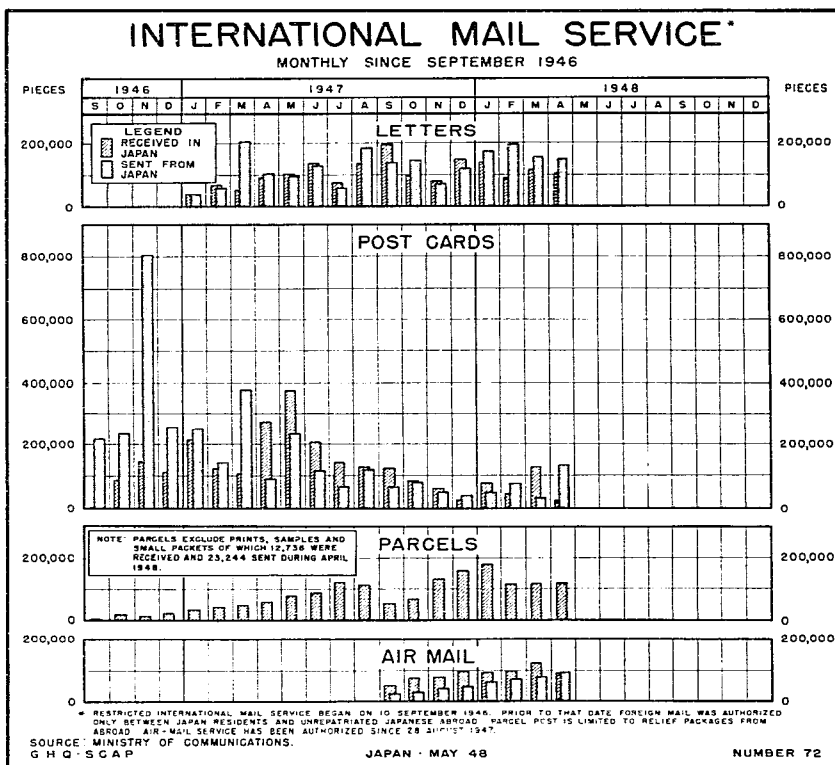
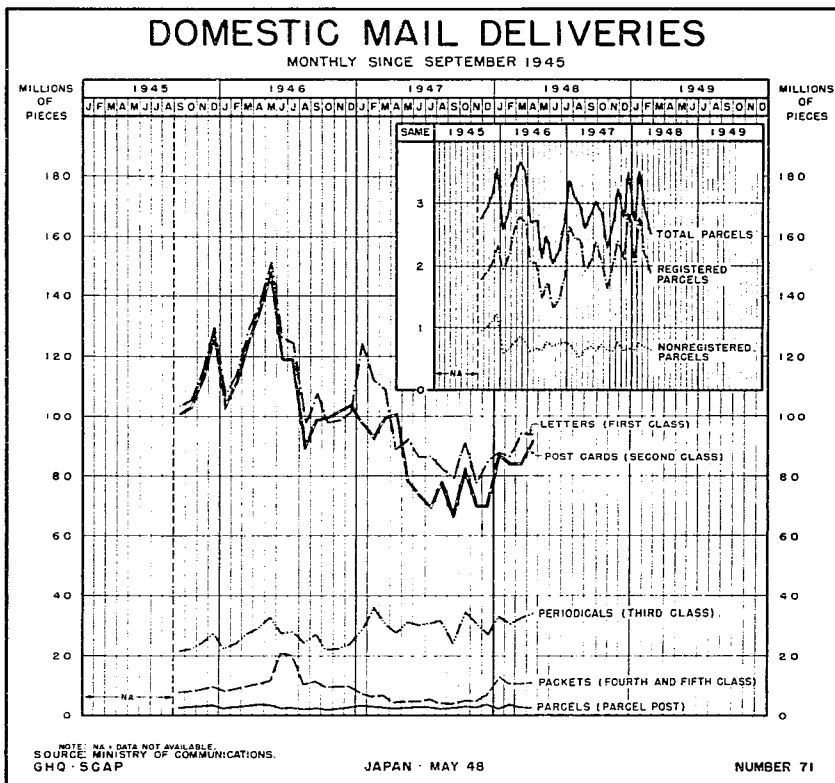
International Mail

20. The volume of incoming letter mail decreased 39 percent from 376,957 pieces in March to 230,998 in April, while the volume of outgoing mail increased 44 percent from 278,718 pieces in March to 401,811 in April. Note the bottom chart, following page. The fluctuations were attributed primarily to transportation conditions.

The number of international relief parcels received in April was 116,794, an increase of 913 over the March figure.

Post Offices

21. There were 563 ordinary and 13,353 special post offices in operation as of 30 April, a net increase of two ordinary and 10 special post offices over 31 March. Two post offices were advanced from special to ordinary and 12 special post offices were established.



Postal Financial Services

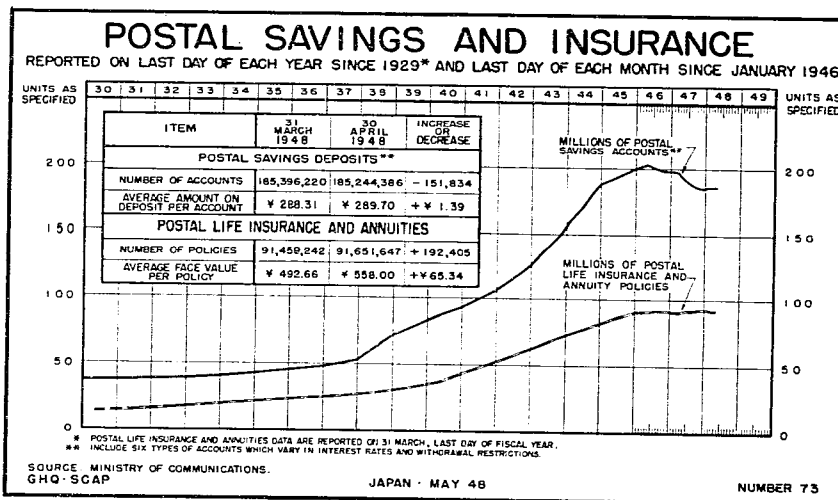
22. In the program for the restoration of ledgers and records at postal savings branches 11 percent of the bond custody records destroyed during the war were restored in March.

RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS
(thousands of accounts)

	Lost or Destroyed During War	Restored in March	Total Restored 31 March	Percent Restored 31 March
Ordinary savings	42,710	95	25,164	59
Special savings	9,040	115	3,243	36
Postal transfer	214	1	96	45
Bond custody	2,126	243	1,435	67
Bond cards	146,780	33	140,367	96

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

23. Postal savings deposits increased 0.4 percent in value to ¥ 53,665,376,750 in April. Value of postal life insurance and annuities increased 13 percent because of an increase in the average value of policies sold.



24. The number of postal transfer transactions increased four percent from 2,536,103 in March to 2,636,862 in April and the value of postal transfer deposits rose three percent from ¥ 1,449,482,673 in March to ¥ 1,490,598,992 in April.

25. The value of postal money orders issued increased eight percent to ¥ 4,106,880,094 and the number issued increased two percent to 3,708,527.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

26. The program for restoration of railway mail cars to pre-war standards of operating efficiency, initiated by the Ministry of Transportation in November 1947, has been completed. There is now a surplus of usable cars even though a relatively large number are sent to shops each month for major repairs.

Working schedules of railway mail service employees are being reorganized to eliminate rotation on different lines and trains. The reorganization is expected to result in decided improvement in employee efficiency and in material savings in manpower and travel allowances.

27. A model warehouse is being constructed in Tokyo to illustrate modern methods of warehousing. In connection with the exhibit a complete ordering and requisitioning system has been devised for use under the reorganized Ministry of Communications.

28. In April 42,972 postal mailbags were produced, bringing the total manufactured on this project to 298,624. This is 63 percent of the project goal of 472,865 bags. In addition there was a large stock of partially completed bags at the end of the month.

29. Five new and seven used trucks were acquired in April by the postal service and placed in operation. Eleven trucks were written off as fully depreciated, resulting in a net increase of one truck which was used for expansion of services. The postal service was using 760 trucks in April.

One thousand four hundred ninety-eight new bicycles were acquired in April. Three hundred forty-one of these were used for service expansion, 766 as replacements for machines under repair, eight as replacements for rented bicycles and 383 as replacements for totally depreciated machines. The new acquisitions raised the total number of bicycles in use to 32,126.

30. Construction in the postal building program was more than 25 percent complete on 53 projects by 30 April. Nineteen projects were 75-100 percent complete 30 April compared with 12 on 31 March. Thirteen were 50-75 percent complete in April compared with nine in March.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

31. April production of communication equipment declined slightly from the March level due primarily to several local 24-hour strikes and slowdown tactics.

32. In April 6,602 metric tons of coal were delivered to communication equipment manufacturers, 19 percent of the April-June quarterly allocation of 34,500 metric tons. Nine thousand metric tons of lignite were allocated for the same period.

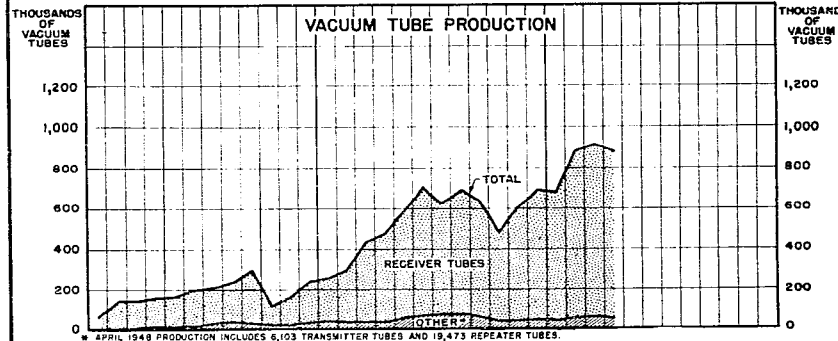
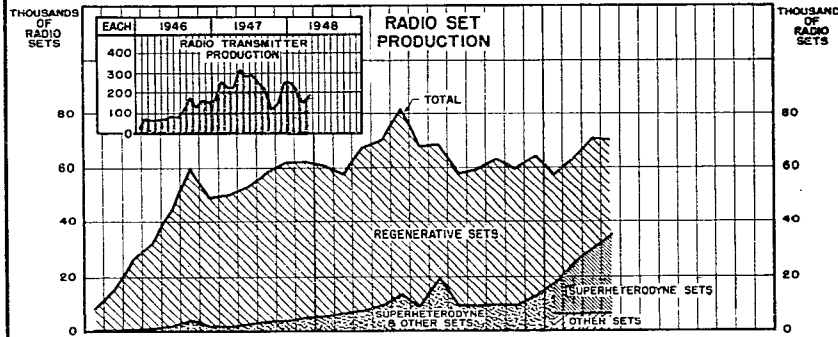
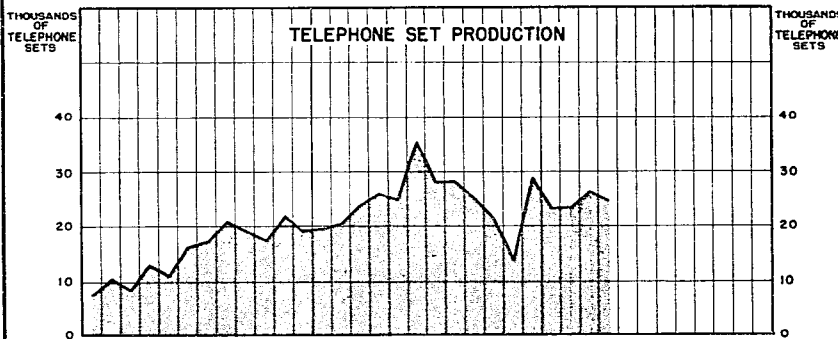
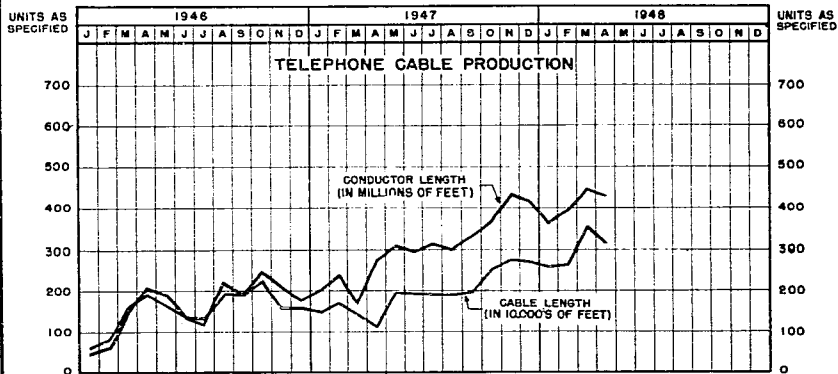
Wire Equipment

33. April production of communication cable decreased 12 percent in cable length to 3,169,000 feet and three percent in conductor length to 433,000,000 feet.

34. Production of wire communications equipment in April was generally below the March level. Carrier-system production dropped 75 percent, manual-switchboard production decreased 17 percent, repeater-system production decreased 26 percent and telephone-set production decreased six percent. There was an increase of nine

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MANUFACTURERS' REPORTS.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 74

percent in the number of automatic switch units produced, and the value of miscellaneous wire communications parts increased ¥ 814,000.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Telephone sets	26,400	24,741
Manual switchboards	605	500
Automatic switch units	4,342	4,753
Carrier systems	249	63
Repeater systems	23	17
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	53,919	54,733

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

35. Manufacturers began production in May of a new-type telephone dial which has an improved mainspring and lubrication of sliding parts. Facilities for the production of a further improved dial with interchangeable close-limit parts are being prepared to allow parts made by one company to be used by another and thus simplify maintenance work.

Radio Equipment

36. The production of regenerative radio receiver sets decreased 13 percent in April while production of superheterodyne sets increased 20 percent, resulting in an over-all decrease of one percent in radio receiver production.

Radio transmitter production increased 30 percent.

RADIO RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Receivers		
Standard broadcast		
Regenerative sets	40,064	34,821
Superheterodyne	24,217	29,053
Other <u>a/</u>	<u>6,938</u>	<u>6,906</u>
Total	71,219	70,780
Transmitters	157	188

a/ Includes all-wave sets, radio-phonograph combinations and communications receivers.

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

37. Vacuum tube production in April decreased four percent from March but remained at a higher level than any other month.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Receiver tubes	853,415	818,730
Repeater tubes	21,999	19,473
Transmitter tubes	6,310	6,103
Other tubes	<u>34,619</u>	<u>31,267</u>
Total	916,343	875,573

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

38. There was a six-percent increase in the number of receiver tubes allocated for operations in April. The total number allocated for export more than doubled.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
New radio equipment	300,000	300,000	35.1	36.7
Replacements	504,845	465,230	59.2	56.8
Operations	47,000	50,000	5.5	6.1
Export	<u>1,570</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	853,415	818,730	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

39. Production of radio component parts increased in April in all major items except speakers which decreased five percent.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Condensers	1,967	2,212
Resistors	1,698	1,807
Transformers	163	189
Speakers	132	126
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	24,726	29,174

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Miscellaneous Equipment

40. Communications equipment and parts valued at more than ¥ 25,000,000 were shipped to Korea in April for the Civilian Supply Program.

41. Engineers of Japanese communications and equipment manufacturers assisted Korean engineers in the installation and adjustment of a new feeder line for the main Korean Broadcast Corporation transmitter. Coils and switches required for this feeder line were shipped by air. The project was successfully completed in April and the Japanese engineers have returned to Japan.

PERSONNEL

42. In April the absenteeism rate among communications workers dropped to 3.4 percent from the March rate of 4.9 primarily because authorized leave became available at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

43. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan made extensive personnel assignment changes early in May. Many section and division chiefs in BCJ headquarters at Tokyo Central Station were reassigned to the field as officials of local stations or branch offices, and personnel formerly assigned to local stations were moved into the headquarters organization in accordance with a policy of broadening experience of responsible personnel.

44. The number of persons employed by the Ministry of Communications at the end of March was 438,836, a net increase of 3,244 employees during the month.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Administrative	18,389	18,956	5,012	5,248
Postal system	98,117	98,031	18,871	18,272
Postal savings	36,955	36,360	32,868	32,791
Postal life insurance	39,753	38,862	16,766	16,124
Telephone	53,202	57,413	52,417	52,502
Telegraph	46,193	46,322	8,232	8,133
Radio	<u>9,123</u>	<u>9,135</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>687</u>
Total	301,732	305,079	134,860	133,757

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

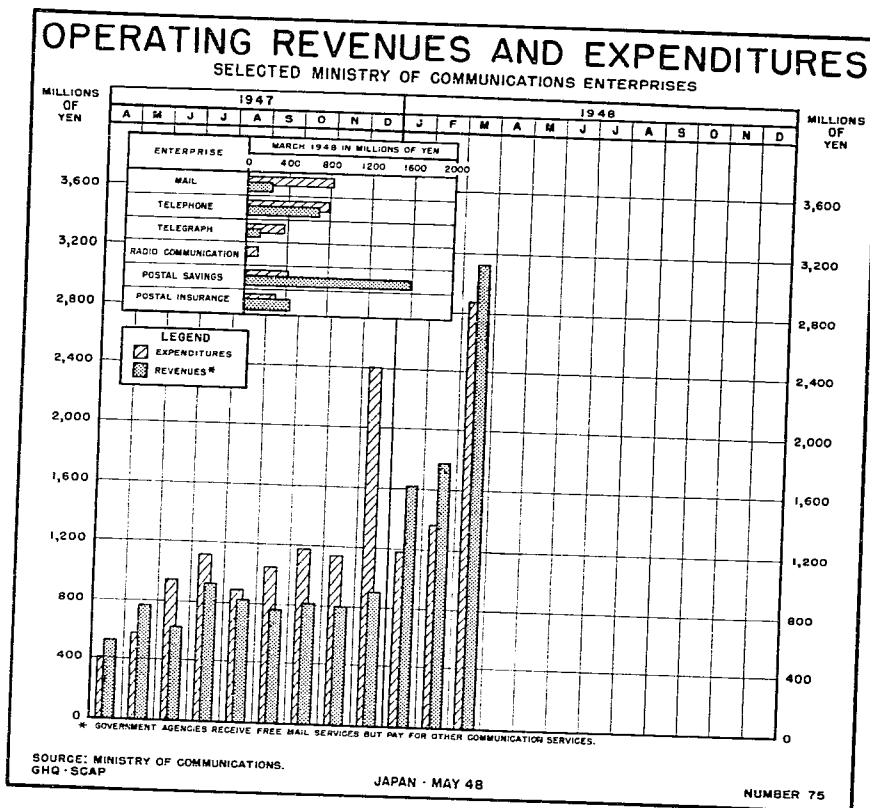
45. Ministry of Communications payrolls for March totaled ¥ 1,531,160,709.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PAYROLLS

	<u>March</u> (yen)	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Administrative	92,341,220	13,535,007
Postal system	356,743,743	48,589,227
Postal savings	141,034,578	88,484,216
Postal life insurance	148,827,774	42,876,321
Telephone	252,611,055	126,723,081
Telegraph	165,267,201	20,719,838
Radio	<u>31,757,808</u>	<u>1,649,640</u>
Total	1,188,583,379	342,577,330

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

46. Ministry of Communications enterprises operated at a net profit of ¥ 255,966,254 in March. The postal savings and postal life insurance enterprises showed a profit; all other enterprises operated at a loss.



The large increases in expenses of all enterprises were due to an adjustment to bring the salaries and wages of employees who were in the ministry prior to July 1946 up to the level in other ministries. An additional increase in the expenses of the postal system enterprise resulted from payment for transportation of mail on railway cars and ferries for the period October 1947 through March 1948.

The increase in the revenue of the postal savings enterprise from ¥ 134,656,532 in February to ¥ 1,590,681,594 in March and in the postal life insurance enterprise from ¥ 156,369,158 to ¥ 440,370,913 in the same period were due to large transfers to reimburse the ministry for expenses not properly accrued in prior months.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

47. Engineers of the Ministry of Communications completed an investigation in April to determine the capabilities of magnetic saturation-type voltage regulators. Regulators capable of handling power loads in the range 10-30 kilovolt-amperes are necessary because of excessive variations in line voltage in Japanese communication systems at present.

The investigation engineers concluded that it is not feasible at present to construct a regulator of the magnetic saturation type to handle power loads in the required range. A model designed for a theoretical capacity of five KVA was found to have low design efficiency, unsatisfactory frequency characteristics and extreme wear of parts.

Inductor-type regulators have already been found practicable and steps are being taken to provide them in repeater stations and other communication installations.

48. Progress was reported by engineers endeavoring to improve the quality of high-power transmitting tubes. The working group now represents the combined effort of the Ministry of Communications, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and three interested manufacturers: Tokyo Shibaura Company, Japan Electric Company and Kawasaki Company. The scope of the work has been expanded to include all important high-power transmitting tubes.

49. The Ministry of Communications conducted a survey of approximately 1,400 telephone customers in the Tokyo area in April concerning the design of a new automatic telephone set housing. The results obtained agreed with previous polls in favoring the simple streamlined type.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Policy and Legislation.	1
Labor and Employer Organizations.	3
Labor Relations	18
Labor Education	38
Wages and Working Conditions.	52
Employment and Unemployment	58
Public Works.	69
Administration.	72

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

1. Revision of labor legislation to provide for more stable labor relations was among the main subjects of discussion in government and political circles. Labor continued to warn that it was in opposition to any revisions that might be unfavorable to it. The Government and the Social Democratic Party reiterated their policies based on the three-party agreement which holds that no revision of labor legislation will be undertaken at this time.

Answering interpellation in the Lower House, Prime Minister Ashida stated, "I see no reason for changing any labor laws at this time. I think the labor movement in Japan is progressing toward a healthier standard, except in a few cases. I do not believe the labor situation in Japan today to be perfect from the standpoint of inviting foreign capital but the situation cannot be improved by merely revising labor laws. Instead steps should be taken to improve the working spirit of all workers in Japan."

2. Policy on labor was a key issue under consideration at the national conventions of the People's Cooperative Party and the Democratic Party, but both parties avoided specific commitments, particularly in view of the Social Democratic Party's position. The People's Cooperative Party adopted a resolution calling for "establishment of 'autonomous labor relations committees' and peaceful settlement of labor disputes." The Democratic Party, bound by the three-party agreement, after extensive discussions at the convention of specific proposals decided against openly demanding revision of existing labor legislation and adopted resolutions calling for:

- (1) Nationwide organization of labor unions sympathetic to the party.
- (2) Encouragement of democratic and autonomous unions free of Communist fractions and stabilization of labor-management relations.
- (3) Settlement of wage issues, reduction of taxes on earned income and assurance of food, clothing and housing to workers.

- (4) Restriction of labor disputes in public utilities, the coal and steel industries and radio broadcasting.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

May Day Rallies

3. The third postwar May Day in Japan was widely celebrated in most major cities with demonstrations, parades and rallies sponsored jointly by all labor groups under the combined leadership of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions. The demonstrations and parades were organized in cooperation with local authorities and were orderly and peaceful.

A 20-point resolution adopted at the Tokyo rally, attended by 300,000 persons, and later presented to the Prime Minister, stressed the needs for a united labor front; establishment of a minimum wage system; reduction of taxes on earned income; opposition to revision of labor laws and to readjustment of enterprises and administrative reforms disadvantageous to workers; improvement of rationing and distribution systems; and immediate enforcement of agrarian reforms.

4. In answer to the resolution the Prime Minister stated to a delegation of labor representatives that:

- (1) "It was difficult to establish a minimum wage system immediately because of the economic conditions of the country.
- (2) "The Government will make the utmost efforts to reduce earned-income taxes.
- (3) "Industrial readjustment was inevitable for healthy development of industry and labor efficiency but the Government would endeavor to institute effective relief measures for workers affected by reorganization.
- (4) "Extensive studies were being made by the Government to carry out such revision of labor laws that 'will not prevent the healthy development of the labor movement.'
- (5) "Efforts will be made to improve a system of rice delivery and distribution of essential goods."

Komakich Matsuoka, Speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions through whom the resolution was presented, said he was in favor of "practically all that was set forth in the resolution" but that in his personal opinion the present conditions called for some enterprise and administrative reorganization.

5. Speeches by representatives of labor unions, political parties and other organizations covered extensively both labor and political opinions. Hideo Yamahama, speaking on behalf of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, declared that "the unanimous aspiration of all workers participating in the rally was to form a united labor front as a guard against 'the coming capitalistic offensive' against labor." Kyuichi Tokuda, Communist, labeled both the Ashida cabinet and the preceding Katayama administration as "traitors and exploiters of masses of workers."

Membership in the International Labor Organization

6. The Diet unanimously approved the Government-sponsored resolution that steps be taken to reinstate Japan in the International Labor Organization without delay. The resolution was presented to the Diet by the Social Democratic Party through Deputy Prime Minister Sushiro Nishio after the Government solicited the opinion of the major employer and union organizations. The employers approved the move unanimously as did all unions except the NCIU. The Congress based its opposition on the grounds that:

- (1) The composition of the representation on the ILO committee which decides basic organizational policies is not favorable to labor.
- (2) Unity of Japanese and international labor front is a prerequisite to the participation in the ILO.
- (3) NCIU is anxious to affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions and does not know the Federation's position towards ILO.
- (4) NCIU sees the danger of the ILO being used to split the labor front.
- (5) ILO is mainly based on the principle of capital-labor cooperation, which NCIU considers in opposition to labor interests.

Anti-Communist and Democratization Movement

7. Although the anti-Communist and democratization leagues had not made any significant impression on the labor movement as a whole, their following was steadily increasing, especially in the coal, electric power and electric equipment industries. The activities of the leadership were mainly concentrated on speaking tours and formation of organizations and study groups at working places with coordinating committees at the industrial, regional and national levels.

Organizations and Conventions

8. Claiming lack of liaison between labor and farm groups and the Diet, leaders of the Federated Council of Government and Public Workers' unions, the communication workers' union and several other major unions approached Diet members with a proposal to formulate a coordinating body composed of representatives of the respective groups. Formation of the Labor-Farmer Liaison Council was discussed in numerous meetings throughout May but disagreement between its original sponsors and the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party over type of Diet representation held up final organization.

9. The All-Japan Newspaper Workers' Union decided at the 5-6 May convention of the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union to dissolve and form a new union embracing all newspapers in Japan to reunite the industry's labor front. The split occurred when the Yomiuri, Mainichi and other newspapers gradually seceded from both the All-Japan Newspaper Workers' Union and the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union in objection to the latter's affiliation with NCIU and its continued refusal to withdraw. The newspapers claimed that affiliation with the allegedly Communist-dominated Congress was harmful to the prestige of the press. The new union, under the provisional name of National Newspaper Workers' Union (Zenkoku Shinbun Rodo Kumiai), will take over the existing collective bargaining agreements concluded between the dissolved union and various newspapers and news agencies.

10. The independent Hokkaido Press Workers' Union inaugurated a Council of the All-Hokkaido Press Workers' Union 28 April.

11. The Kyushu chapter of the All-Japan Electric Power Workers' Union voted 152-76 to secede from the NCIU in protest over Communist fractions.

12. The second annual convention, attended by some 900 delegates, was held by the All-Japan Electric Power Industry Workers' Union 27-30 May. In addition to the election of new officers the predominant issues under consideration were wages, democratization, rehabilitation and unification of the electric power industry.

13. The All-Japan Tax Collectors' Union at its third national convention 5-7 May re-elected its officers and amended its constitution to allow the six officers discharged by the Ministry of Finance 29 March for engaging in dispute tactics to remain members of the union and to hold office. The convention also voted to oppose the job classification established for government workers on basis of the Central Labor Relations Committee mediation approved by the Diet.

Employer Organizations

14. Employer organizations, heretofore largely inactive and hesitant in their attitude toward labor, were becoming markedly concerned with the labor movement. Management members of the Economic Reconstruction Council, which dissolved in April, met several times in May to discuss the possibility of revival of the council. The Japan Industry Club, one of the most influential employer groups composed of top industrialists, elected new officers 24 May with Seihiro Miyajima, president of Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company, as chairman. The newly organized Japan Federation of Employers' Associations held a number of meetings and issued a policy statement for guidance of employers in dealing with the unions.

The federation recognized the desirability of including in collective bargaining agreements rights and duties of labor and management in specific terms and recommended interpretation and application of agreements through labor-management councils. Establishment of a "strike fund" for upkeep of properties involved in labor disputes was considered by the members.

Labor-Management Councils

15. The five-point proposal made 21 May by the Government Railway Labor-Management Council to meet the goal of transporting 130,000,000 tons of cargo in the current fiscal year called for: (1) publicity on the importance of transportation to the national recovery; (2) action by the Government to ensure adequate supply of materials, funds and personnel; (3) immediate action by the Government for settlement of the All-Japan Express Company dispute and maintenance of peaceful labor relations; (4) necessary action by the Government to ensure full enforcement of the Labor Standards Law and stabilization of the workers' livelihood; and (5) establishment of goals at each level of operations to place specific responsibility for meeting objectives.

Labor Union Statistics

16. A survey of labor unions conducted by the Ministry of Labor at the end of 1947 showed that:

- (1) As of 31 December the 6,371,188 members in 28,053 local labor unions represented more than 37 percent of the industrial labor force.

(2) Transportation and communications were the most highly unionized industries with 89 percent of their workers in unions. In mining 82 percent of the workers were unionized; in finance 75 percent; gas, electricity and water supply 67 percent; liberal professions 49 percent; government and public service 42 percent; and all manufacturing 37 percent.

(3) Affiliation with national unions and federations was:

	<u>Claimed</u>	<u>Reported by Local Unions</u>
General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	1,005,125	759,279
National Congress of Industrial Unions	1,186,965	1,146,329
Other national unions and federations	2,568,376	2,710,855
Unaffiliated with any national organization	-	1,651,969

(4) Sixty-three percent of local unions representing 3,921,945 members were covered by local collective bargaining agreements.

(5) Dues were collected by check-off in 14,183 unions with 3,613,195 members; directly from individuals in 13,244 unions with 2,563,163 members; and no dues were collected by 583 unions with 92,074 members.

(6) In December ¥ 109,566,733 were collected in dues by 27,427 unions from 6,176,368 members, or an average of ¥ 17 per member.

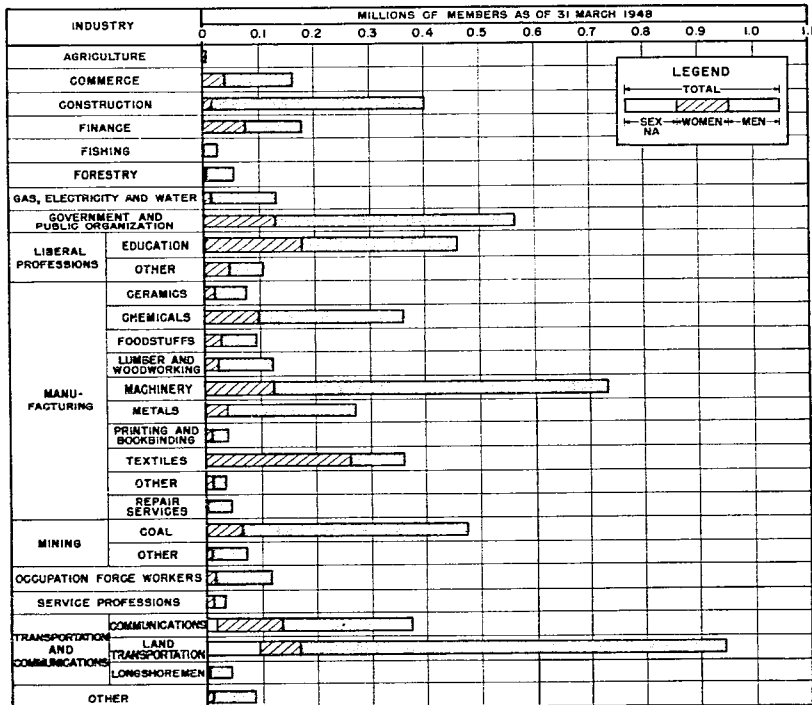
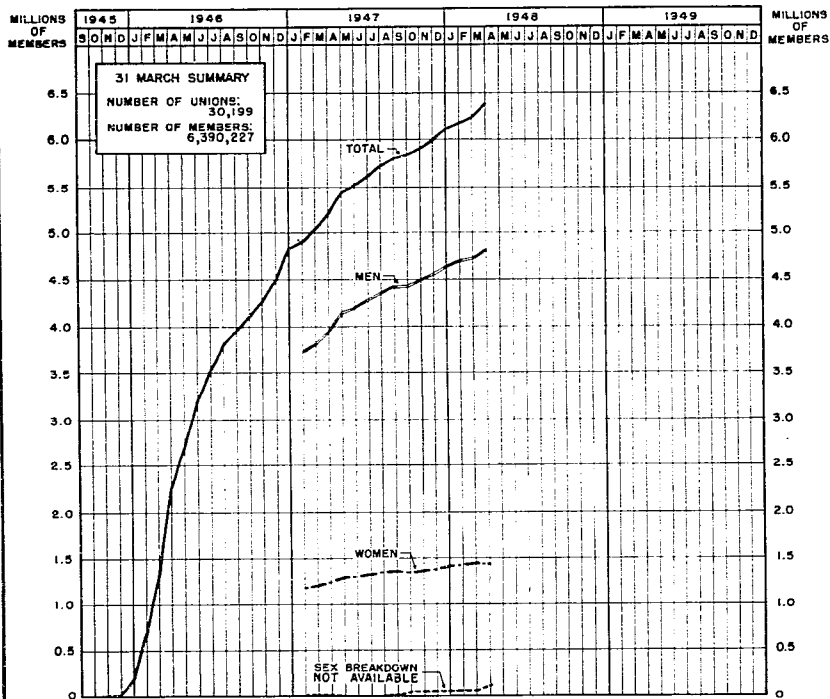
(7) In 5,143 local unions there were 17,504 full-time union officials and employees of whom 12,675 were paid by employers and the rest by the unions. The remaining 22,870 unions had no full-time officials or employees.

In addition to the 28,053 unions registered 31 December 1947, 512 unions with 81,269 members were found not to be registered in accordance with the Trade Union Law due to lack of familiarity with legal provisions and procedures. Local labor administration officials concentrated on special educational programs for these unions.

17. According to revised figures, labor unions on 31 March numbered 30,199 with 6,390,227 members plus 102,756 members in the All-Japan Seamen's Union. In March 1,346 new unions with 110,567 members were organized while 309 unions with 54,741 members were discontinued.

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX



* EXCLUSIVE OF ALL-JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION (102,756 MEMBERS AS OF 31 MARCH 1948) SEX BREAKDOWN NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1947

NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.
 GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 76

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/
31 March b/

	Unions	Membership		Total c/
		Men	Women	
Agriculture	126	6,357	1,424	7,781
Forestry	457	50,981	5,402	56,383
Fishing	143	24,471	2,026	26,497
Mining				
Coal	928	410,991	64,555	475,546
Other	<u>298</u>	<u>61,133</u>	<u>11,286</u>	<u>72,419</u>
Total	1,226	472,124	75,841	547,965
Construction	1,411	381,015	19,994	401,009
Manufacturing				
Metal	1,280	233,196	39,318	272,514
Machinery	3,635	610,299	123,078	733,377
Chemicals	1,947	265,406	96,512	361,918
Ceramics	505	55,803	19,528	75,331
Textiles	1,222	98,839	262,326	361,165
Lumber and woodworking	1,753	98,136	24,672	122,808
Foodstuffs	876	62,934	29,269	92,203
Printing and bookbinding	322	26,919	12,359	39,278
Other	371	21,755	13,566	35,321
Repair services	<u>277</u>	<u>44,159</u>	<u>3,428</u>	<u>47,587</u>
Total	12,188	1,517,446	624,056	2,141,502
Gas, electricity and water supply	625	117,285	12,816	130,540
Commerce				
Wholesale trades	182	18,990	5,447	24,437
Retail trades	291	30,396	17,132	47,528
Other	<u>389</u>	<u>75,209</u>	<u>15,477</u>	<u>90,686</u>
Total	862	124,595	38,056	162,651
Finance	641	102,917	75,865	178,782
Transportation and communications				
Land transportation	2,651	777,104	72,919	945,954
Longshoremen	247	39,309	4,981	44,290
Communications	<u>1,482</u>	<u>238,267</u>	<u>115,886</u>	<u>373,618</u>
Total	4,380	1,054,680	193,786	1,363,862
Service professions				
Amusement and recreation	145	8,629	6,671	15,300
Advertising and publicity	9	3,505	939	4,444
Other	<u>144</u>	<u>12,267</u>	<u>6,715</u>	<u>18,982</u>
Total	298	24,401	14,325	38,726
Liberal professions				
Education	1,463	283,867	174,484	460,861
Other	<u>1,282</u>	<u>60,535</u>	<u>45,264</u>	<u>105,809</u>
Total	2,745	344,402	219,748	566,670

	Unions	Membership		Total c/
		Men	Women	
Government and public organizations	4,701	436,408	128,270	564,678
Not elsewhere classified				
Occupation Force workers	272	98,812	17,803	116,615
Other	<u>124</u>	<u>75,644</u>	<u>10,922</u>	<u>86,566</u>
Total	396	174,456	28,725	203,181
Grand total	30,199	4,831,538	1,440,334	6,390,227

- a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 102,756 members.
- b/ March 1948 figures adjusted on basis of 31 December 1947 survey.
- c/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: gas, electricity and water supply 439; transportation and communications 115,396 (land transportation 95,931, communications 19,465); liberal professions 2,520 (education 2,510, other 10); total 118,355.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR RELATIONS

18. Labor relations were calmer during May than during any month since the middle of 1947, although extensive negotiations were in progress over wage increases in practically every major industry. Demands for inclusion of grievance machinery provisions in collective bargaining agreements, a recent development in Japanese labor relations were widely discussed by both labor and management.

Government Workers

19. The Law Administering the New Pay, which provides principles and methods for effectuating the ¥ 2,920 wage level for government workers, was passed by the House of Representatives 29 May and by the House of Councillors 31 May as recommended by the Pay Adjustment Committee and agreed upon by the government workers' unions and the Government. There was questioning in the Diet on the purpose of the Pay Grievance Committee whose function was not understood due to the general ignorance in Japan of the functions of grievance machinery.

20. Teachers of Hyogo and Kyoto Prefectures, including university and college professors, went on 24- and 48-hour strikes when prefectural authorities rejected their demands for an average increase of ¥ 400 per month in base pay, cost-of-living allowance, elimination of pay differential by sex and employment of additional teachers. Settlement was reached with provisions for payment of ¥ 1,000 immediately and an average of ¥ 500 monthly in base pay adjustments and a promise of increasing the number of teachers.

Coal Industry

21. The All-Japan Coal Industry Labor Union provisionally signed a wage agreement 24 May providing for approximately the same terms as agreed upon by the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Union in April. Included in the agreement was the controversial grievance-machinery clause against which the union originally voiced vigorous opposition. The grievance machinery agreed upon by the union included provisions for arbitration as a means of settling

disputes. This went further than the federation's agreement which rejected arbitration and would only respect the decision of the neutral party but not accept it as final and binding. The union's agreement was dependent on final approval by the convention.

Metal Mining

22. The grievance-machinery clause agreed to by representatives of the All-Japan Metal Mining Workers' Union and the Metal Mine Operators' Association in the national wage agreement 28 April was rejected by a vote of 180-10 at the extraordinary national convention 26 May. The operators refused to sign the agreement without the grievance clause and the union called another convention for 10 June to submit it to vote again.

Private Railways

23. The award rendered by the Central Labor Relations Committee in the wage dispute between the Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions and the Private Railway Employers' Association 17 April was rejected by the Association which claimed that a rate increase must precede an increase in wages. The union instructed its chapters to go on a series of nationwide 24-hour strikes starting 18 May unless the Association complied with the award. The CLRC, attempting to break the deadlock, proposed a compromise plan providing for a provisional wage of ¥ 4,300 for April, May and June pending effectuation of the full award in July. The union accepted the wage plan but rejected the conditions imposed by the Association that a 350-percent increase in rates was necessary and that the union recognize the company's financial difficulty. While the CLRC was mediating the deadlock the union carried out two 24-hour work stoppages but, when the provisional award was granted, suspended further strike actions pending decision by the Central Committee whether to accept it. The committee voted to reject the provisional proposal and to resume strike tactics to force compliance with the original award.

24. The All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union, claiming that management failed to comply fully with the CLRC mediation award of 9 March with respect to March wages and disagreement over the company's decentralization plan, scheduled a nationwide 24-hour strike for 5 June after negotiations became deadlocked. The union charged that management paid only March wages, refusing to pay the ¥ 1,200 cost-of-living allowance agreed to in the settlement, and that the union should be consulted before reorganization.

Electric Power Industry

25. The Government made arrangements for another loan to the electric power industry of approximately ¥ 1,500,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Bank to subsidize payment of wages from April to June. A previous loan of ¥ 1,100,000,000 was made to meet January to March wages in accordance with the March mediation award.

Production Control

26. Nine union leaders were on trial in May in the test case of the legality of their production control tactics at the Aikodo Printing Company. Chairman Itsutaro Suehiro of the Central Labor Relations Committee, testifying at the trial with respect to CLRC's opinion of the legality of production control, stated that "it was difficult to define what production control is: the CLRC had no definite opinion on it; all production control cases were not necessarily illegal; and that public opinion would have to determine whether or not it is illegal." At the end of the month the plant was still operated by the union despite the removal of certain

movable parts by the company 8 May to impede the use of the plant by the union.

27. In the Nippon Typewriter case, where the company brought suit against employees engaged in production control under the Civil Codes, the Tokyo Procurator's Office formally indicted 48 persons, including plant employees and outside union sympathizers, on charges of obstructing law enforcement and committing assault. These persons were arrested at the Mita plant for resisting police attempts to put the plant under provisional disposition in accordance with a court order. The issues involved in this dispute remained unsettled.

28. Seven employees of the Izumi Machine-tool Manufacturing Company engaging in production control were given jail sentences of six months by a local court in Maebashi on charges of entering the factory which the company had closed in February. The judge added that his decision had nothing to do with the legality of production control by labor, but that the employees in question were guilty of forcibly entering a factory which the management had the right to close down.

Other Disputes and Negotiations

29. The Toho Studio continued to discharge its workers while both the union and the company requested injunctions from the Tokyo District Court. The union requested the injunction to prevent the company from taking any action to prosecute employees who attempted to enter the studio, claiming that the discharges violated the collective bargaining agreement as well as Article 11 of the Trade Union Law and that the company suspended production without consulting the union. The company filed a counterinjunction requesting eviction of the discharged workers occupying its studio and return of the studio keys held by the union. In addition, a libel case was instituted against the union by the president of the company and the personnel manager. It was charged that posters with derogatory statements were plastered around their homes.

Members of the union conducting a publicity campaign to enlist public support received some ¥ 150,000 as campaign funds. On the other side, several employers' organizations were supporting the company, claiming that managerial rights must be safeguarded.

30. Negotiations between the union and the Nippon Carbide Industrial Company for wage increases from the present ¥ 4,070 monthly average wage to ¥ 6,500, a union shop and participation in management and personnel affairs became deadlocked and the union threatened to strike. Although the company did not completely reject the wage demand it claimed inability to pay the entire increase unless the price of its product is increased. The company was reluctant to accept the union's demand for greater participation in personnel affairs.

31. The Ibigawa Electric Industrial Company's labor union, which received a wage increase in February, submitted new wage demands for an increase of ¥ 3,300 monthly average wage to ¥ 6,000, plus welfare and increased retirement allowances and the right to appoint supervisory personnel. The employer, while willing to meet the wage increase, claimed it was contingent on a price increase for fertilizer. The demand with respect to the appointment of personnel was rejected. Objecting to the company's reply, the union declared that because of the importance of the nitrogen fertilizer to the welfare of the nation production would not be stopped and to avoid being charged with engaging in production control,

moved the materials to another plant of the company 13 May and continued operations. Workers claimed that the tactic could not be considered production control.

32. The Japan Savings Bank conceded to all of the unions' demands 27 April when the unions' numerous tactics disrupted operations. The disputes tactics included absolute adherence to scheduled work hours, inconveniencing customers at lunchtime and closing time by not permitting them to conclude almost completed transactions; suspension of remittances from branch offices to the headquarters office; suspension of submission of various reports to headquarters; and discontinuance of soliciting deposits.

33. The Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., union, which had been negotiating since November for a ¥ 5,000 monthly average wage as compared to the present ¥ 3,200, plus a marriage fund and a sliding scale for retirement allowances, staged a 24-hour strike 27 April. The union threatened another strike in opposition to the company's offer of ¥ 4,000 monthly average wage and the company's demand for inclusion of a "peace clause" in the labor agreement. The union was reluctant to seek mediation by the Labor Relations Committee.

34. The Toyoda Spinning Machine Labor Union was in dispute with a minority group of the union, allegedly composed of Communists, who opposed a compromise agreement on wage demands which the majority accepted from the company. At a union meeting the 1,968 members who attended voted almost unanimously to expel seven members of the minority group on grounds that their actions disregarding majority decision violated the union's constitution and that they were disorderly and instigated trouble in the union. The expelled members thereupon filed proceedings with the Nagoya Court charging, among other things, violation of Article 21 of the Japanese Constitution concerning freedom of speech and thought. The Communist Party and several Communist members of the Diet supported the plaintiffs and testified against the defendants at the first trial.

35. The case of Buddhism versus unionism arose when seven priests of the Nishi Honganji Temple in Kyoto were transferred to branch temples. One of the priests, claiming he was transferred because he was one of the leaders attempting to organize a priests' union, filed a complaint with the Kyoto LRC 21 April charging temple authorities with violation of Article 11 of the Trade Union Law. The temple authorities denied the charges and stated that the transfer was a shift aimed solely to protect the temple's interest in building up an efficient working force. The LRC failed to reach a decision after three conciliators, contacting both parties to ascertain their points of view, discovered a wide diversion of opinion.

36. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission Union filed a complaint with the Tokyo LRC charging the commission with violation of Article 11 of the Trade Union Law on grounds that the issuance of discharge notices to union officials and active union members only was in retaliation for the 12 March mass absenteeism. The commission stated it was compelled to discharge the workers in the interest of maintaining order and preventing inconveniences to the organization, since the workers knowingly disregarded the importance of the work of the commission, which is engaged in dissolution of Zaibatsu and administration of the Economic Decentralization Law, and failed to rectify their acts.

Disputes Statistics

37. In March 937,171 workers were involved in 98 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruption. In addition, 1,439,254 workers, most of them government employees, were involved in 96 labor relations cases where there were no work stoppages or work disruptions, but negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment.

Almost all of the 2,134,100 man-days idle were due to the 24-hour strikes of government employees and coal miners in four mines affiliated with the All-Japan Coal Industry Workers' Union.

Included in the 228 demands presented in the 194 disputes were 69 involving wage increases, 27 collective bargaining agreements, 34 discharge and retirement allowances, 12 special cost-of-living allowances, eight objection to changes in operations and six reduction of working hours.

LABOR DISPUTES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE
March

	Beginning During the Month		Carried Over from the Preceding Month		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Accompanied by acts of dispute						
Strikes	40	816,873	9	1,545	49	818,418
Lockouts	9	593	2	23	11	616
Slowdowns	11	5,567	6	110,976	17	116,543
Production control	7	323	14	1,271	21	1,594
Total	67	823,356	31	113,815	98	937,171
Not accompanied by acts of dispute a/						
	40	263,140	56	1,176,114	96	1,439,254
Grand total	107	1,086,496	87	1,289,929	194	2,376,425
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts b/						
	-	-	-	2,134,100		819,034

a/ Includes disputes where negotiations have broken down and a third party has intervened to assist in adjustment.

b/ Assumes a six-day work-week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY
March

	Accompanied by		Not		Total	
	Acts of Dispute		Acts of Dispute		Workers	
	Number	Involved	Number	Involved	Number	Involved
Manufacturing	61	119,596	56	182,031	117	301,627
Mining	16	116,787	13	6,267	29	123,054
Transportation and communications	3	323,748	9	800,502	12	1,124,250
Education and lib- eral professions	10	376,827	5	442,187	15	819,014
All other a/	8	213	13	8,267	21	8,480
Total	98	937,171	96	1,439,254	194	2,376,425

a/ Includes agriculture, marine products, commerce and other.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR EDUCATION

Visual Aids

38. The Ministry of Labor issued a bibliography listing the 28 film strips on labor produced up to May and later announced the release of two more strips, "Local Union" and "Problems of Union Structure."

39. Kami-shibai were used widely by almost all government labor agencies. Five hundred sets of the series entitled "Minors and the Labor Standards Law" were being shown in middle schools upon special recommendation of the Ministry of Education.

40. The first issue of the Ministry of Labor's monthly wall newspaper (kabe shimbun), containing international news and articles contributed by various bureaus of the ministry, was published and posted May Day in public places in all major cities and towns. Some 20,000 copies of the first issue were distributed to local unions through prefectural labor-administration offices.

Exhibits and Plays

41. The Tokyo Metropolis Labor Bureau and the Ministry of Labor sponsored an exhibit of posters, documents, film strips and slides on labor and a daily labor-information program in one of Tokyo's largest department stores 18-31 May.

42. The first play on labor education, entitled "Union Meeting" and emphasizing parliamentary procedures, was presented in Nara by the local Electric Power Workers' Union 18 May before an audience of some 1,400 persons.

Publications

43. Despite the continued paper shortage 78 new books and pamphlets on labor-management subjects were published in the first

four months of 1948. In addition the Ministry of Labor, the largest contributor during this period, reprinted labor publications from other countries. Subjects covered by these publications included new social legislation, labor education, political action by unions, labor relations and statistics, histories of Japanese and foreign labor movements and farmers' unions.

44. According to a 1 April survey, 46 labor newspapers were being published regularly by national labor organizations. Two were published by the NCIU and 10 by its affiliates, one by the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and eight by its affiliates and 25 by independent national federations or unions. Almost 50 percent of these newspapers were published weekly or monthly and about 80 percent were distributed free of charge.

45. Analysis of labor publications issued by unions showed a marked shift of emphasis from items on strife, struggle and abstract subjects to articles on working youth and women, wages and economic problems. This shift was noted especially in the publications of the Government Railway Workers' Union.

Publications by employers' associations were also markedly turning to subjects directly pertinent to labor. The All-Japan Coal Operators' Association distributed several publications on "Labor Education Material from Abroad" and a translation of the U. S. Department of Labor's pamphlet, "Time Study and Standards of Production." The Kanto Employers' Association's monthly publication "The Employer" carried in its current issue a series of articles on problems directly connected with labor.

46. To counteract Communist fraction activities, almost 50 percent of the space in the "Labor Weekly," official Ministry of Labor publication, was devoted to reporting activities of the democratization leagues. Other such contributions included a new book, "Trade-union Movement," by Minoru Takano, chairman of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions' Democratization League, and another pamphlet by Matsuta Hosoya.

47. The first bilingual (Japanese-English) periodical of the Ministry of Labor, "The Monthly Labor Statistics Bulletin," Volume 1 for January, came out in May.

PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR
May

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u>		
"For Working Girls and Boys"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"Labor Unions and Women"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"Labor Standards Law and Women and Minors"	Ministry of Labor	33,000
"Monthly Labor Statistics Bulletin"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Fact-finding Activities of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Full Employment Patterns"	Ministry of Labor	3,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u> (continued)		
"Proposal for Payment of Wages, Allowances and Bonuses of Government Workers"	Ministry of Communications	10,000
"Anthology of Materials on Labor Standards Law, Accident Compensation and Related Subjects"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Standards Office	2,000
"Examples of Application of the Labor Standards Law"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Standards Office	-
"Women, Minors and the Labor Standards Law"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Standards Office	-
"Labor Relations Adjustment Law Rules and Regulations"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Enforcement of the Labor-Management Conference"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	-
"Labor Series Book No. 1"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Labor Series Book No. 3"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Glossary of Labor Terms and Identification of Foreign Labor Unions and Some Foreign Labor Leaders"	Ehime Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Explanation of the Employment Security Law"	Ehime Prefectural Employment Security Section	-
"SCAP Labor Education Rally"	Ibaraki Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"SCAP Memorial Lectures on Workers' Education"	Ibaraki Prefectural Labor Administration Section	500
"Trade Union Law and Ordinances"	Kagawa Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Purpose and Means of Workers' Education"	Kagawa Prefectural Labor Administration Section	500
"Lectures of Labor Education Conferences"	Kagoeshima Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"Purpose and Means of Workers' Education"	Kochi Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Trade-unions in Tokushima Prefecture, Statistics Thereof"	Tokushima Prefectural Labor Administration Section	500
"Statistics on Kanagawa Prefectural Labor Unions for 1947"	Kanagawa Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government (continued)</u>		
"Yearbook of Wakayama Prefecture Labor Unions 1947"	Wakayama Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,500
<u>Unions</u>		
"A Guide for Women's Section"	General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	5,000
"Why We Accepted the ¥ 2,920 Base"	Government Railway Workers' Union	10,000
"Proceedings of the March 1948 Government Railway Workers' Union Convention"	Government Railway Workers' Union	30,000
"Resolutions of the August 1947 Second National Convention of the Private Railway Workers' Union"	Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union	1,000
"The Efficient Application of Coal as a Means of Relief of the Fuel Shortage"	National Council of Gas Workers' Unions	5,000
"City Fuel Problems in Future and the Reconstruction of the Gas Industry"	National Council of Gas Workers' Unions	5,000
"Cost of Living and Wages"	National Council of Gas Workers' Unions	1,000
<u>Employers</u>		
"Time Study and Standards of Production"	All-Japan Coal Operators' Association	1,000
"Model Labor Contract"	Oji Paper Company	5,000
"Contract of the Detroit Edison Company"	Kanto Electric Company	500
<u>Private</u>		
"Democratic Front"	Matsuta Hoesoya	20,000
"Trade-union Movement"	Minoru Takano	-
<u>Schools</u>		

48. A survey of labor schools showed that 32 labor schools and colleges with an estimated 15,000 students were operated in 1947 as either full- or part-time day or evening schools. Fourteen of these schools were operated by one or more government labor agencies with or without union cooperation; two each by the NCIU, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party; and four each by individual unions, employers and various other groups. Although the curriculums of many of the schools were largely devoted to academic subjects, there was a growing tendency toward teaching practical trade-unionism.

49. Final arrangements for the one-week labor schools to be held in 10 prefectures from July to September under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Labor and the respective prefectures were completed in May. The ministry made a grant of ¥ 35,000 to each prefecture holding a school to defray part of the expenses and will furnish a large number of textbooks and other training materials.

50. The Kyoto Labor School began its fourth term 15 April with an enrollment of some 300 trade-union members from the Kyoto area. The curriculum showed a change from the cultural and abstruse subjects of earlier terms to subjects covering day-to-day union activities.

Information Unit

51. To coordinate informational and educational activities of the Ministry of Labor, heretofore handled independently by the various bureaus, an Information Unit was established 12 May under the ministry's secretariat. The unit consisted of five sections: press, publications, radio, visual aids and administration.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Wages

52. The Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey for March showed the following average monthly money payments:

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS ^{a/} March (yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Wages b/</u>	<u>Men c/</u>	<u>Women c/</u>
Manufacturing	3,137	3,723	1,591
Metallurgy	3,529	3,712	1,956
Machines and tools	3,548	3,788	2,040
Chemicals	3,267	3,832	1,793
Ceramics	3,474	3,958	1,844
Textiles	1,508	2,917	1,176
Lumber and woodworking	2,382	2,597	1,355
Foodstuffs	3,736	4,358	2,521
Printing and bookbinding	3,538	4,098	2,262
Other	2,354	2,799	1,532
Gas, electricity and water supply	3,644	3,799	1,845
Coal mining	4,782	5,137	2,243
Metal mining	2,977	3,214	2,160
Transportation	3,680	3,908	2,184
Commerce	4,173	5,807	2,241

^{a/} Includes all cash money payments which consist of base pay, production bonuses, overtime, differentials, piece rates, family and dependency allowances, all cost-of-living allowances and all periodic or special bonuses paid during the month.

^{b/} Includes staff and labor, men and women.

^{c/} Includes staff and labor.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

Labor Standards

53. Preliminary reports from 41 prefectural labor standards offices on inspections made in March for compliance with the Labor Standards Law showed that 6,266 inspections were made, of which 5,810 were routine and 456 were complaint inspections. Nearly two thirds of the total inspections were made in manufacturing establishments. More than 9,000 violations of various types were found. According to preliminary reports, restitution of back wages amounting to ¥ 2,581,915 was made in 177 cases.

54. The first enforcement of the equal-pay-for-equal-work provision of the Labor Standards Law occurred in March in a Shimane Prefecture factory which was paying lower allowances for meals, cost-of-living and dependents to women than to men. The labor standards office ordered revision of the wage system and payment of back wages amounting to ¥ 82,688.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

55. Revised cumulative reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law showed that by 31 March, in the seven months that the law had been in effect, 115,332 employers applied for coverage and paid ¥ 418,241,702 in premiums. Of this number 10,455 applications were made in March and ¥ 33,034,408 was paid in premiums, while 674 employers ceased to be liable.

Since the program began, benefits amounting to ¥ 192,645,442 had been paid to 68,406 workers, of which ¥ 61,926,064 was paid in March to 20,644 workers. The large number of cases paid off in March was due to the backlog accumulated during the preceding two months because of procedural tie-up in transferring of cash funds to the prefectures.

56. Demands for payment of premiums were sent to 3,507 delinquent employers in March while 3,596 delinquent employers, previously notified, made payment. At the end of March there were 7,867 delinquent employers owing ¥ 27,841,074 in premiums. Liens were made against the property of 16 employers for refusal to pay premiums.

A total of 3,700 employers were visited in May for various purposes pertaining to workmen's compensation insurance, of whom 1,974 were contacted with regard to delayed premium payments.

57. The first appeal to a referee on Workmen's Compensation Insurance filed in Chiba Prefecture was decided in favor of the deceased worker's family. Two more appeals cases were filed in March in Hiroshima.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment Security System

58. The Ministry of Labor, according to provisions of the Employment Security Law, issued an ordinance 8 May to employees at all levels of the employment security system setting personnel standards which provide for:

- (1) Equal treatment of all employees regardless of race, religion, sex, social status or family origin.
- (2) Appointment according to proved ability.
- (3) Establishment of a standardized position-classification system.

65. Employment in the coal mines reached the capacity of existing facilities and, by agreement among the government, coal mine management and labor unions, employment was frozen at the 30 April level for six months except where special approval is granted by the Coal Board. The agreement, effected 22 May by cabinet ordinance, also called for efforts by all parties to increase underground employment to 60 percent of the total work force by limiting surface workers underground. The measure was introduced to stop further increases in labor costs arising from addition of new workers. Increases in the last few months occurred mostly in surface workers whose employment was not raising production, while

Coal Mine Employment

A new problem was developing as some employers were placing the former boss-controlled workers on their payrolls in a temporary status, often under the supervision of their former labor boss hired as a foreman. Many labor unions refused to accept these temporary workers as members.

A number of companies which had fully complied with the law reported that they were able to increase wages of the former boss-controlled workers as much as 40 percent from the money previously paid to the labor bosses.

62. Spot inspections of 37 establishments in nine cities to check compliance with the provisions of the Employment Security Law outlawing labor supply projects showed that most of these establishments had made some readjustment and that with continued enforcement of the law the labor boss system could be eliminated.

The construction industry, which had been more closely controlled by the labor bosses than any other industry, was almost adjustment to demonstrate that full compliance was possible without loss of production or efficiency.

Labor Supply Projects

61. Instructions were issued by the Vocational Training Section to prefectural governments specifying standards for vocational training teachers, qualifications, length of training courses, space, tools and equipment required for each type of training center.

Vocational Training

60. The Employment Security Bureau broke its tradition of having only men in official positions by appointing two women who had many years' experience in employment offices to positions of third-class officials. The bureau also sent a directive to the prefectural offices requesting further such appointments.

69. The Employment Security Bureau issued instructions for the reorganization of the employment security system's administrative setup in the prefectural offices. The 12 most industrialized prefectures will have a separate Unemployment Insurance Premium Collection Section and a separate Employment Security Section with specialized units handling major functions. The less industrialized prefectures will have only an Employment Security Section with some of its present units consolidated. In the predominantly rural prefectures unit operations will be substantially consolidated.

- (5) Establishment of a merit system.
- (4) Promotion from within by competitive examinations.

simultaneously employers were requesting large subsidies to meet the increasing payrolls.

64. Employment in the coal mines rose from 464,875 in March to 470,263 in April of which 246,877 were underground and the rest surface workers. Women workers in the coal mines totaled 63,567.

Textile Employment

65. With the beginning of the usual spring recruitment drive, employment in the major spinning and weaving mills increased from 623,676 in March to 648,477 in April. Of this number 503,121 were women. Employment in the silk-reeling industry 30 April totaled 88,216 of which 76,438 were women.

66. The spot check on recruitment for the textile industry in April and May showed that, since the public employment security offices had not made the necessary efforts to recruit a sufficient number of workers, the factories continued to rely on their own recruiting agents. The agents, in the traditional way, canvassed for girls from house to house in the rural areas and transported them to the factories. There was improvement over past practices and agents were under considerable surveillance by public employment security officials. The recruitment was done in compliance with the Employment Security Law and the Labor Standards Law.

Unemployment Insurance

67. To improve collection of unemployment insurance premiums, operational responsibility was transferred from the Public Employment Security offices to prefectural employment security sections. More than 200 field auditors were appointed to these prefectural sections primarily to check employer liability and premium payments.

A unit of six supervisory auditors was established in the Unemployment Insurance Section of the Employment Security Bureau to oversee the prefectural offices with regard to premium assessment and collection. In addition the national office issued new instructions on methods of enforcement, including devices such as field checks, notices of demand, attachment of property and prosecution.

68. Preliminary reports on the operation of the unemployment insurance program show that the number of employers paying premiums due monthly averaged 41,225 during the first four months of operation, November through February. Revised figures, still incomplete, indicated that 419 new workers received benefits in February and an additional 1,267 were helped in March. The Employment Security Bureau, attributing the small number of claims to lack of knowledge on the part of workers as to benefit rights, initiated an extensive publicity program.

PUBLIC WORKS

69. Before determination of the full year's budget, ¥ 2,000,000,000 was appropriated for public works programs in June of which ¥ 1,300,000,000 was for flood control and earthquake and drought rehabilitation and the rest for regular programs. This amount did not allow for the inclusion of new projects. The total 1948-49 fiscal year budget for public works approved by the Cabinet was ¥ 42,000,000,000.

70. To utilize more unemployed persons on public works projects the Economic Stabilization Board, in line with a plan worked out with the Ministry of Labor, issued a directive to all ministries specifying certain employment and recruitment conditions as prerequisites for certification of funds. The directive stated that:

- (1) If unemployment existed in the area of a proposed public works project, funds would not be certified for projects under the direct jurisdiction of any government agency unless a specified percentage of workers were recruited through the public employment security offices from the unemployed in that area. Recruitment of workers from other sources would be permitted only upon written certification by the chief of the employment security office in the area of the project that there were no available unemployed persons.
- (2) Only those city planning and welfare projects which are under the jurisdiction of a government agency and comply with the above requirements would be certified.

71. Total employment on public works projects in February was 607,711 out of an estimated 912,455 workers required. The total number of man-days of work provided by these projects was 12,507,325, most of which were provided by agricultural, river and road projects.

EMPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
February

Project	Workers Employed						Average Number of Work-days on the Project ^{a/}
	Through Public Employment Security Offices		Through Other Sources		Total		
	Man-days	Workers	Man-days	Workers	Man-days	Workers	
Rivers	375,178	15,735	2,112,813	90,572	2,487,991	106,307	23
Roads	159,155	7,203	919,556	42,124	1,078,722	49,327	23
Agriculture	364,417	15,686	3,130,933	210,411	3,495,350	226,097	23
Forestry	93,706	4,247	875,887	42,411	969,593	46,658	22
Fishing	13,711	597	127,397	4,315	141,108	4,912	24
Harbor improvement	18,268	741	210,237	8,656	228,505	9,397	22
Cities and towns planning	66,522	3,187	375,661	12,451	342,183	15,638	22
Construction of school buildings	25,872	1,202	261,494	11,186	287,366	13,388	23
Construction of prison buildings	-	-	10,775	405	10,775	405	27
Construction of court buildings	15	2	4,769	226	4,785	228	21
Construction of government and public buildings	8,197	339	71,395	2,839	79,592	3,178	25
Housing construction	29,008	1,369	279,277	11,642	308,285	13,011	24
Unemployment counter-measures							
Vocational training	244,810	10,754	36,048	1,884	280,858	12,638	23
Cooperative plants	809,803	35,553	1,232,872	40,879	2,042,675	76,432	23
Clerical jobs	148,118	5,886	7,380	307	155,498	6,193	25
Miscellaneous	117,821	4,899	11,418	475	129,239	5,374	25
Communication construction	9,710	400	115,662	4,868	125,372	5,268	24
Railroad construction	32,072	1,456	307,356	12,804	339,428	14,260	24
Total	2,516,385	109,256	9,990,940	498,455	12,507,325	607,711	24

^{a/} Computed by Day Labor Office.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

ADMINISTRATION

72. In accordance with the Ministry of Labor request 6 December that prefectural governments set up adequate labor administration machinery, separate labor departments were established by 22 prefectures by the end of May. These were in addition to those already established in the eight major prefectures.

73. The Ministry of Labor conducted extensive training of its staff with officials of nearly every field unit meeting in some coordinating or training conference. Chiefs of prefectural labor departments, labor standards offices and employment security sections met to discuss policies and further coordination of functions under their jurisdiction. Officials of prefectural labor administration sections and labor relations committees met for special labor education training. Some 90 newly appointed representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau met in a three-day session for indoctrination on labor laws and functions of the Women's and Minors' Bureau. Officials of various other units met for training on special projects.

SECTION 9
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Private Foreign Commerce	1
Trade by Countries	2
Trade Balances	4
Trade in Specified Commodities	6

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. Private trade transactions approved in March included 59 import contracts valued at \$ 7,747,215 and 718 export contracts valued at \$ 9,330,982.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS

	<u>March</u>		<u>1948 Cumulative a/</u>	
	<u>Number of</u> <u>Contracts</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(dollars)</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Contracts</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(dollars)</u>
Imports	59	7,747,215	120	13,680,160
Exports	718	9,330,982	1,404	29,666,739

a/ Revised.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

2. Approximately 77 percent of the estimated dollar value of March imports was received from the United States. Asia accounted for 10 percent of the month's total imports, Europe for three and Cuba for seven percent, Argentina for two percent and Egypt for one percent.

Sources furnishing more than \$ 2,000,000 worth of imports in March were the United States, Cuba and the Philippine Republic.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS INTO JAPAN a/
By Country of Origin
(dollars)

	<u>March</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Cumulative</u>
United States	31,042,555 <u>b/</u>	139,716,392 <u>b/</u>
Asia		
China	14,395	372,313
India	122,412	12,637,294
Hongkong	140,465	1,697,112
Korea	313,540	1,606,813
Netherlands East Indies	<u>400,183</u>	<u>879,107</u>
Subtotal	990,995	17,192,639

	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Others (continued)		
Carried forward	4,165,985	16,597,862
Guam	0	20,140
Uruguay	<u>0</u>	<u>88,749</u>
Total	4,165,985	16,706,751
Grand total	40,160,265	184,974,867

a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds except petroleum values for January and February and petroleum values other than heating fuel in March; also includes estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government (March data incomplete).

3. Asia continued to be Japan's leading customer, receiving approximately 66 percent of the estimated dollar value of Japan's total exports in March. Shipments to the United States accounted for approximately 23 percent; those to Europe, five percent; and those to Argentina, Australia, Canada and Egypt, six percent.

The Netherlands East Indies imported almost \$ 5,200,000 worth of Japanese exports in March, while the United States received merchandise valued at more than \$ 2,700,000.

Hongkong and Korea each received Japanese exports in excess of \$ 500,000 in March.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN a/
By Country of Destination
(dollars)

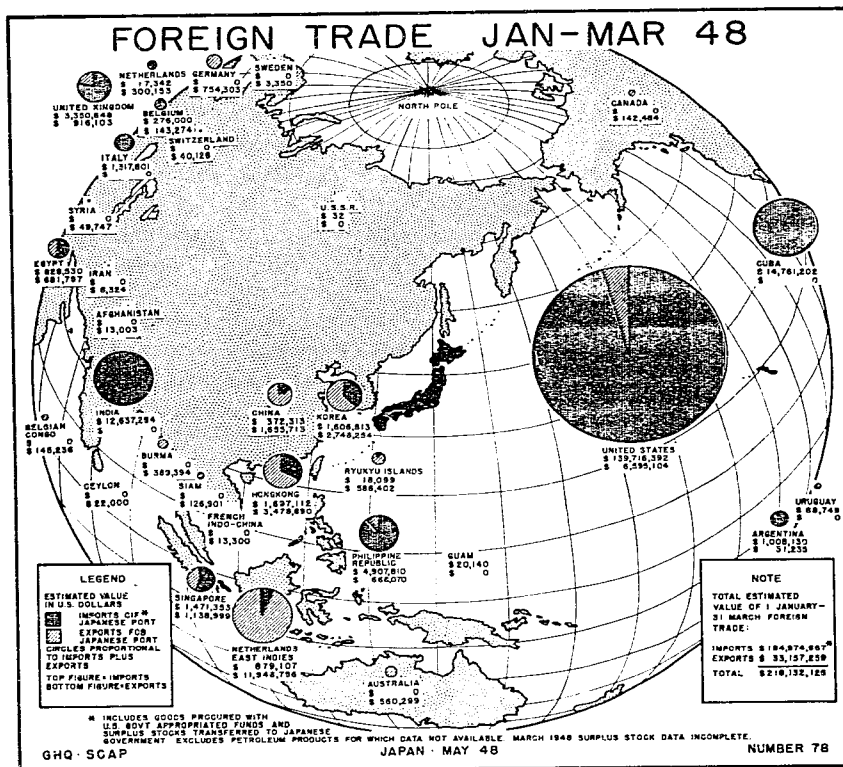
	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
United States	2,733,711	6,595,104
Asia		
Afghanistan	0	13,003
Burma	0	389,394
Ceylon	0	22,000
China	238,733	1,655,713
French Indo-China	0	13,300
Hongkong	724,456	3,478,890
Iran	0	8,324
Korea	561,461	2,746,254
Netherlands East Indies	5,190,805	11,946,796
Philippine Republic	7,575	668,070
Ryukyu Islands	400,040	586,402
Siam	69,433	126,901
Singapore	399,965	1,138,999
Syria	<u>0</u>	<u>49,747</u>
Total	7,592,468	22,843,793

	March	1948 Cumulative
Europe		
Belgium	27,452	143,274
Germany	0	754,303
Netherlands	217,800	300,153
Sweden	3,350	3,350
Switzerland	5,675	40,128
United Kingdom	<u>371,523</u>	<u>916,103</u>
Total	625,800	2,157,311
Africa		
Belgian Congo	0	145,236
Egypt	<u>137,454</u>	<u>681,797</u>
Total	137,454	827,033
Others		
Argentina	8,818	31,235
Australia	424,682	560,299
Canada	<u>83,368</u>	<u>142,484</u>
Total	516,868	734,018
Grand total	11,606,301	33,157,259

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

TRADE BALANCES

4. Japan's over-all trade balance for the first quarter of 1948 was negative in the amount of \$ 151,817,608.



5. United States agencies supplied \$ 139,716,392 worth of imports in the first quarter of 1948 and received \$ 6,595,104 worth of exports, making Japan's trade balance with the United States negative in the amount of \$ 133,121,288 for the first quarter.

There were smaller negative balances in merchandise trade with Cuba, India and the Philippine Republic in the first quarter of 1948.

Most significant among the favorable balances of merchandise trade was that with the Netherlands East Indies, which amounted to \$ 11,067,689. Other favorable trade balances for the first quarter of 1948 were developed with Hongkong, China and Korea.

TRADE BALANCES
1948 - First Quarter
(estimated dollar value)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
United States <u>a/</u>	139,716,392	6,595,104	-133,121,288
Asia			
Afghanistan	0	13,003	13,003
Burma	0	389,394	389,394
Ceylon	0	22,000	22,000
China	372,313	1,655,713	1,283,400
French Indo-China	0	13,300	13,300
Hongkong	1,697,112	3,478,890	1,781,778
India	12,637,294	0	-12,637,294
Iran	0	8,324	8,324
Korea	1,606,813	2,746,254	1,139,441
Netherlands East Indies	879,107	11,946,796	11,067,689
Philippine Republic	4,907,810	668,070	-4,239,740
Ryukyu Islands	18,099	586,402	568,303
Siam	0	126,901	126,901
Singapore	1,471,353	1,138,999	-332,354
Syria	0	49,747	49,747
U. S. S. R.	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-32</u>
Total	23,589,933	22,843,793	-746,140
Europe			
Belgium	276,000	143,274	-132,726
Germany	0	754,303	754,303
Italy	1,317,801	0	-1,317,801
Netherlands	17,342	300,153	282,811
Sweden	0	3,350	3,350
Switzerland	0	40,128	40,128
United Kingdom	<u>3,350,648</u>	<u>916,103</u>	<u>-2,434,545</u>
Total	4,961,791	2,157,311	-2,804,480
Africa			
Belgian Congo	0	145,236	145,236
Egypt	<u>828,530</u>	<u>681,797</u>	<u>-146,733</u>
Total	828,530	827,033	-1,497

<u>Country</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Others			
Argentina	1,008,130	31,235	-976,895
Australia	0	560,299	560,299
Canada	0	142,484	142,484
Cuba	14,761,202	0	-14,761,202
Guam	20,140	0	-20,140
Uruguay	88,749	0	-88,749
Total	15,878,221	734,018	-15,144,203
Grand total	184,974,867	33,157,259	-151,817,608

a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds except petroleum values for January and February and petroleum values other than heating fuel in March; also includes estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government (March data incomplete).

TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

6. The dollar value of foodstuffs received in March was estimated at \$ 18,956,033, 47 percent of the month's total imports. Most important among the foods imported were vegetable food products and preparations from the United States and sugar from Cuba. Other countries contributing small amounts of foodstuffs were China and Korea.

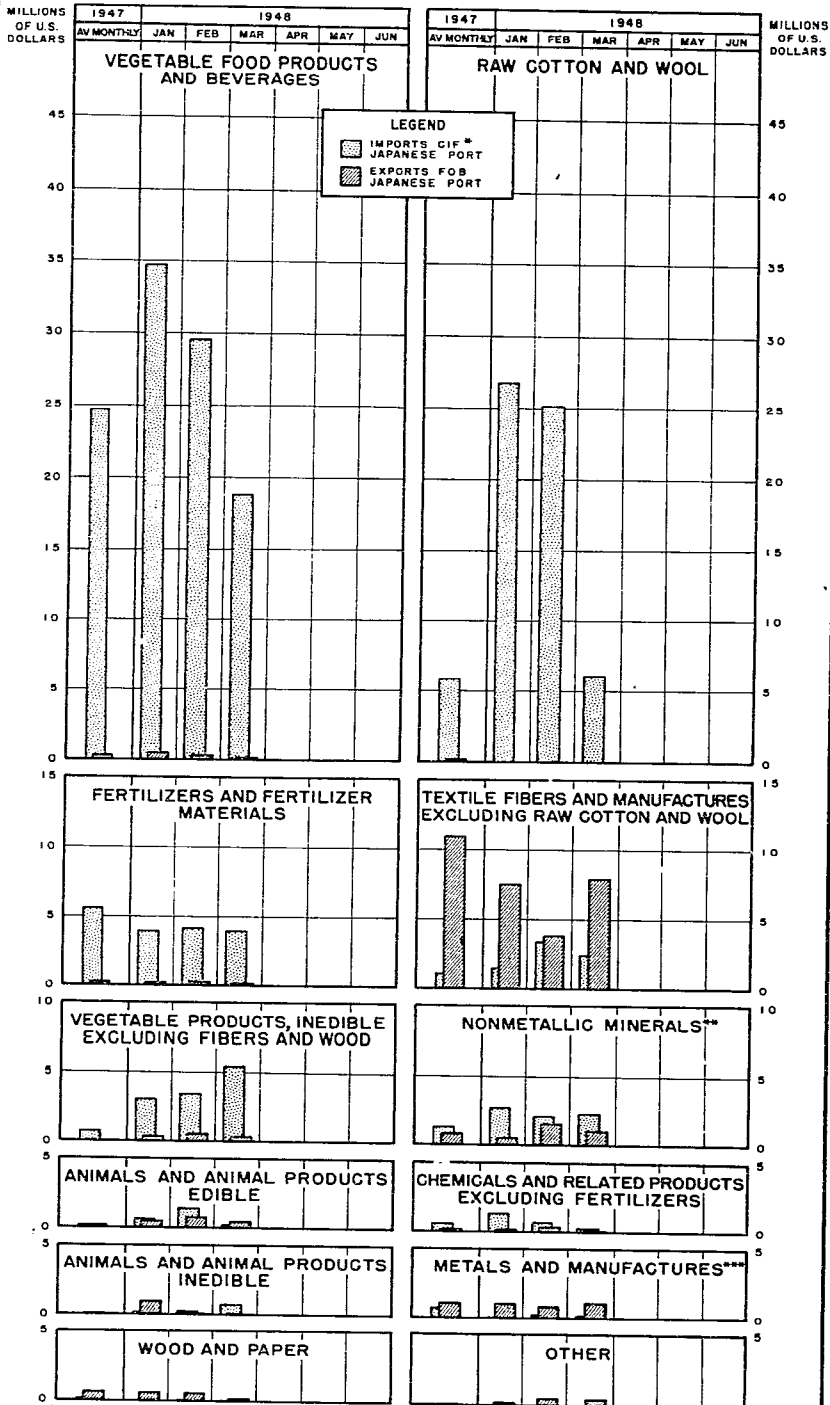
7. The estimated dollar value of textile fibers and manufactures imported in March was \$ 8,538,517, 21 percent of the month's total imports. The principal textile commodity imported was raw cotton valued at \$ 6,060,495, of which 92 percent was supplied by the United States and eight percent by Egypt. Other textile commodities imported included raw wool from Argentina, woolen waste from the United Kingdom, bristle fiber from India and hemp from the Philippine Republic.

8. The dollar value of inedible vegetable products received in March was estimated at \$ 5,377,747, 13 percent of the month's total imports. Included in these shipments were rubber from the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore, and copra from the Philippine Republic.

9. Other March imports were chemicals and related products, accounting for 10 percent of the month's total imports and including a large shipment of fertilizer from the United States; non-metallic minerals consisting of petroleum, coal and coke from the United States, industrial salt from the United Kingdom and Italy, graphite from Korea and mica from India, six percent; and iron ore from Hongkong, office appliances and paper from the United States, ivory from the Netherlands and hides and bones from Argentina, two percent.

FOREIGN TRADE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY

ESTIMATED VALUE*



* INCLUDE GOODS PROCURED WITH U.S. GOVT. APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND SURPLUS STOCKS TRANSFERRED TO JAPANESE GOVT.
 ** DATA EXCLUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, DATA FOR WHICH ARE INCOMPLETE. *** INCLUDE MACHINERY AND VEHICLES.
 NOTE: ** PRELIMINARY.
 G. H. S. C. A. P. JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 79

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS TO JAPAN a/
By Type of Commodity
(dollars)

	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Meat products	0	438,061
Animal oils and fats	0	330
Dairy products	0	1,354,788
Fish and fish products	179,100	215,741
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>150,801</u>
Total	179,100	2,159,721
Animals and animal products, inedible		
Hides and skins	165,656	189,218
Leather	0	2,149
Leather manufactures	25,953	58,799
Other	<u>457,297</u>	<u>702,939</u>
Total	648,906	953,105
Vegetable food products and beverages		
Grains and preparations	13,954,020	42,191,396
Vegetables and preparations	1,757,368	20,567,428
Fodders and feeds	14,395	14,395
Fruits and preparations	39,115	3,203,319
Nuts and preparations	74	618,279
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	0	55,162
Table beverage materials	0	3,236
Spices	0	137,341
Sugar and related products	3,011,961	15,460,207
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>813,432</u>
Total	18,776,933	83,064,195
Vegetable food products, inedible, except fiber and wood		
Rubber and manufactures	754,471	2,379,217
Tobacco and manufactures	1,249,714	1,802,945
Oil seeds	2,591,200	4,818,047
Seeds, except oil seeds	32,097	32,097
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible	604,456	2,063,857
Naval stores, gums and resins	<u>145,809</u>	<u>652,028</u>
Total	5,377,747	11,749,191
Textile fibers and manufactures		
Cotton, unmanufactured	6,060,495	57,612,399
Cotton manufactures	154,431	359,232
Wool, unmanufactured	51,012	360,523
Wool, semimanufactured	56,643	56,643
Wool manufactures	725,591	2,094,524
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	428,188	1,138,242
Miscellaneous textile products	<u>1,062,157</u>	<u>3,614,406</u>
Total	8,538,517	65,235,969

	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Wood and paper		
Wood, unmanufactured	0	1,350
Sawmill products	0	75
Paper base stocks	0	32
Paper, related products and manufactures	<u>15,619</u>	<u>59,586</u>
Total	15,619	61,043
Nonmetallic minerals		
Coal and related fuels	1,117,570	2,032,699
Clay and clay products	0	72,862
Petroleum and products	107,064	107,064
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>1,042,273</u>	<u>4,810,992</u>
Total	2,266,907	7,023,617
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles		
Iron and steel manufactures	62	62
Iron ore and concentrates	140,465	276,071
Steel mill products	0	33,796
Aluminum and manufactures	0	7,693
Zinc and manufactures	<u>0</u>	<u>15,880</u>
Total	140,527	333,502
Machinery and vehicles		
Office appliances	11,989	63,199
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	218,411	963,227
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	77	554,141
Chemical specialties	0	331,895
Industrial chemicals	6,094	371,960
Pigments, paints and varnishes	18,500	22,200
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	<u>3,960,938</u>	<u>12,087,582</u>
Total	4,204,020	14,331,005
Miscellaneous commodities		
	<u>0</u>	<u>1,320</u>
Grand total	40,160,265	184,974,867

a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds except petroleum values for January and February and petroleum values other than heating fuel in March; also includes estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government (March data incomplete).

10. Textile fibers and manufactures shipped from Japan in March were valued at \$ 7,967,395, 69 percent of the month's total exports. Cotton manufactures represented 69 percent of total textile exports; raw silk and silk manufactures, 22 percent; rayon and rayon manufactures, four percent; wool manufactures, four percent; and vegetable fibers and miscellaneous, one percent.

The Netherlands East Indies received cotton fabrics valued at \$ 4,976,249, 62 percent of the month's total textile

exports, while the United States received textile products valued at \$ 1,280,193, 16 percent of the month's total.

Other countries importing more than \$ 300,000 worth of textile exports were Australia, Hongkong and the United Kingdom. Textiles were exported in lesser amounts to Canada, Egypt, the Netherlands, Siam and Singapore.

11. Nonmetallic minerals accounted for nine percent of total exports during March. These shipments included low-grade coal to Korea, Hongkong and the United Kingdom; glassware and other glass products to the United States, the Philippine Republic and the Netherlands East Indies; chinaware and other clay products to the United States, Canada, China, Hongkong and Singapore; and stone and cement to Hongkong.

12. Metals and manufactures exported in March accounted for six percent of the month's total exports. Included in these shipments were steel bars, electrolytic zinc slabs and aluminum-base lacquerware to the United States; electrolytic zinc slabs to China and the Netherlands; and metal enamelware to the Netherlands East Indies.

13. Foodstuffs exported in March accounted for four percent of the month's total exports. Fish and fish products were shipped to the United States, Singapore, Hongkong and Belgium; marmalade to Canada; mushrooms to Hongkong; and tea and vegetables to the United States.

14. Among the remaining March commodity exports were inedible vegetable products, including rubber manufactures, canvas shoes, seeds and tobacco leaf, shipped primarily to the United States, Belgium, the Ryukyus, Siam and Egypt, three percent of total exports; machinery and vehicles, including diesel engines, electric lamps, automotive spare parts, bicycles and motor scooters, sent for the most part to the United States, Egypt, China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Ryukyus and Hongkong, two percent; chemicals and related products, two percent, shipped primarily to the Ryukyus, Korea and Hongkong; wood and paper products, one percent, sent for the most part to Hongkong, China and the United States; and miscellaneous products, four percent.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM JAPAN a/
By Type of Commodity
(dollars)

	<u>March</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Fish and fish products	402,449	1,635,268
Other	<u>20,403</u>	<u>20,403</u>
Total	422,852	1,655,671
Animals and animal products, inedible		
Leather manufactures	8,788	92,730
Furs and manufactures	12,588	88,589
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	683	683
Animal and fish oils and greases	0	754,303
Other	<u>857</u>	<u>2,460</u>
Total	22,916	938,765

	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Vegetable food products and beverages		
Vegetables and preparations, edible	34,152	274,050
Fruits and preparations	50,000	111,700
Table beverage materials	15,815	425,474
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Total	99,967	817,724
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood		
Rubber and manufactures	68,360	187,028
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	0	8,200
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	0	40,210
Seeds, except oil seeds	25,141	38,104
Nursery and greenhouse stock	8,532	35,102
Tobacco and manufactures	203,564	275,170
Miscellaneous	<u>4,625</u>	<u>561,728</u>
Total	310,222	1,145,542
Textile fibers and manufactures		
Cotton manufactures	5,480,287	13,690,720
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	39,720	91,462
Wool manufactures	279,745	982,056
Silk and manufactures	1,759,381	2,599,156
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	349,733	1,728,652
Miscellaneous products	<u>58,529</u>	<u>265,024</u>
Total	7,967,395	19,357,070
Wood and paper		
Wood, unmanufactured	67,495	1,147,025
Wood manufactures	13,340	33,308
Paper and related products, and paper manufactures and related products	<u>53,928</u>	<u>115,729</u>
Total	134,763	1,296,062
Nonmetallic minerals		
Coal and related fuels	619,572	1,717,176
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	11,000	77,000
Glass and glass products	74,591	323,889
Clay and clay products	160,631	664,114
Other	<u>128,579</u>	<u>213,518</u>
Total	994,373	2,995,697
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles		
Steel mill products	16,938	54,007
Iron and steel manufactures	74,340	378,988
Ferrous alloys	0	8,370
Aluminum and manufactures	35,232	48,553
Copper and manufactures	8,520	21,525
Brass and bronze manufactures	0	5,460
Zinc and manufactures	534,735	624,734
Precious metals and plated ware	25,325	31,325
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys	<u>30,933</u>	<u>47,152</u>
Total	726,023	1,220,114

	<u>March</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
Machinery and vehicles		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	13,304	143,502
Construction and conveying machinery	17,100	17,100
Engines, turbines and parts	97,200	105,600
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	12,206	149,808
Agricultural machinery and implements	0	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	21,405	234,053
Other vehicles and parts	132,613	738,408
Printing and bookbinding machinery	2,056	2,056
Other industrial machinery	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>
Total	296,013	1,519,274
Chemicals and related products		
Coal-tar products	7,317	12,079
Medicinal and pharmaceutical prepara- tions	46,904	347,359
Industrial chemicals	24,509	162,728
Pigments, paints and varnishes	1,460	42,352
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	104,457	525,868
Explosive fuses and blasting caps	<u>0</u>	<u>6,109</u>
Total	184,647	1,096,495
Miscellaneous		
Photographic and projection goods	58,924	70,339
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	102,451	115,149
Musical instruments, parts and acces- series	40,463	56,702
Miscellaneous office supplies	8,230	22,755
Toys, athletic and sporting goods	41,717	147,689
Firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics	0	4,275
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	15,864	27,243
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>178,881</u>	<u>670,693</u>
Total	447,130	1,114,845
Grand total	11,606,301	33,157,259

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food.	1
Producers' Goods.	10
Consumers' Goods.	15
Enforcement	21

FOOD

Staple Foods

1. Collections of indigenous staple foods were negligible in May, the second consecutive month in which rationing requirements were met from carryover stocks. The decreased stock level resulted in several local rationing delays but full ration requirements were met by the end of the month. Note the charts on the following two pages.

COLLECTIONS OF 1947 STAPLE CROPS
31 May
(thousands of metric tons)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Cumulative Amount Collected</u>	<u>Percent of Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1946 Crop a/</u>	<u>1947 Crop</u>
Rice and rice substitutes b/	4,582.5	4,587.5	94.2	100.1
Sweet potatoes	2,163.8	2,238.3	95.5	103.4
Wheat, barley and naked barley b/	751.6	817.3	90.1	108.7
White potatoes	893.7	991.4	104.8	110.9

a/ As of 31 May 1947.

b/ Brown rice equivalents.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

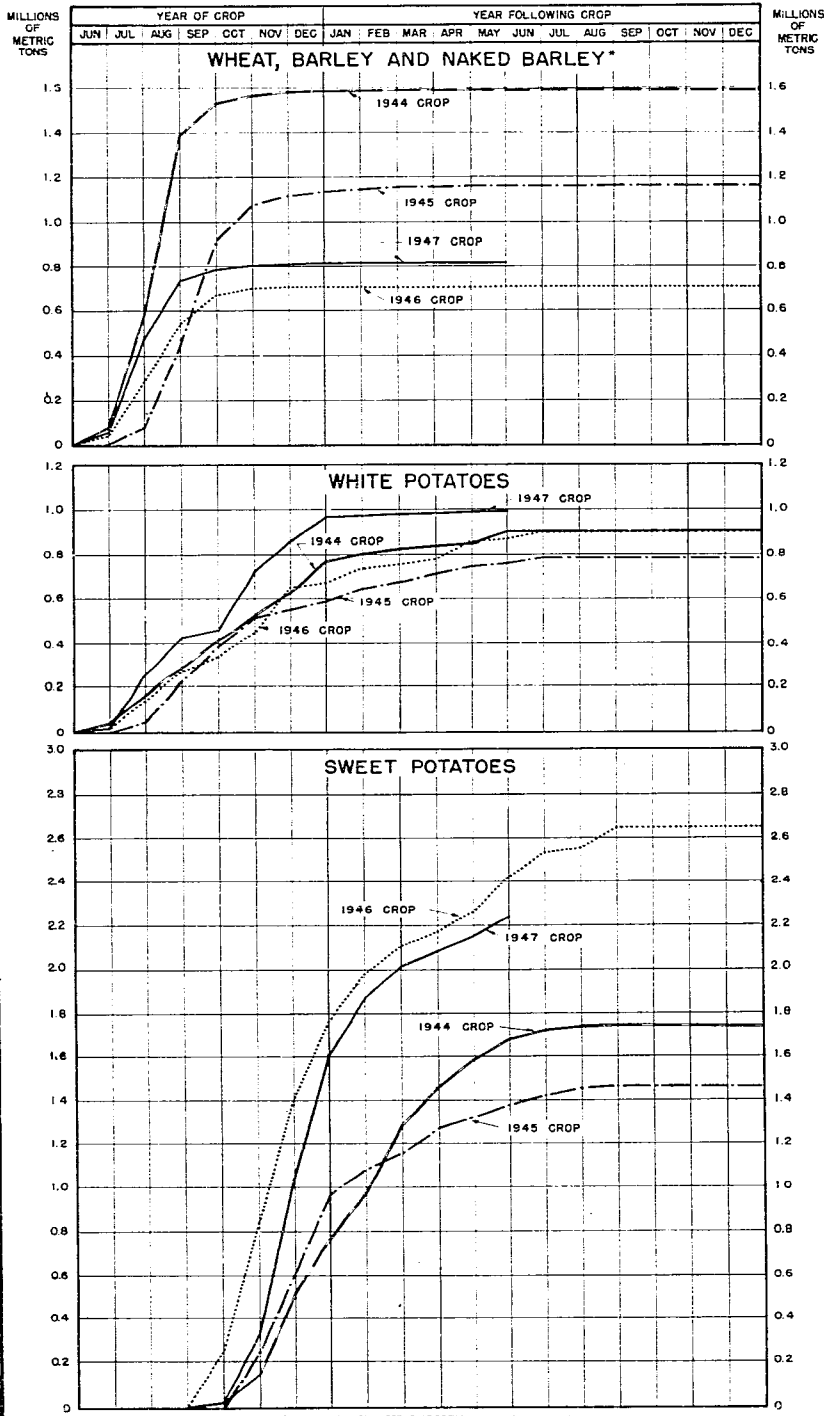
2. Distribution of 137,620 metric tons of imported food was authorized of which 97,620 metric tons of sugar were distributed as a staple-food substitute, equaling a five-day ration. Cereals accounted for the rest of the food distributed.

Perishable Foods

3. In the markets of six major cities 45,790 metric tons of vegetables were received in April, a decrease of 42 percent from March. Households received a ration of 124 grams per capita per day compared with the April 1947 ration of 102 grams. The decrease from March was attributed to poor harvest weather and to the tendency of producers to hoard vegetables in anticipation of a rumored price increase. See chart on page 308.

WHEAT, BARLEYS AND POTATOES

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



* WHEAT, BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.

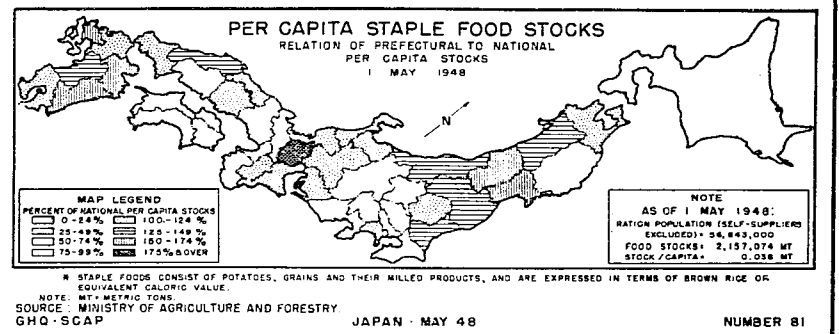
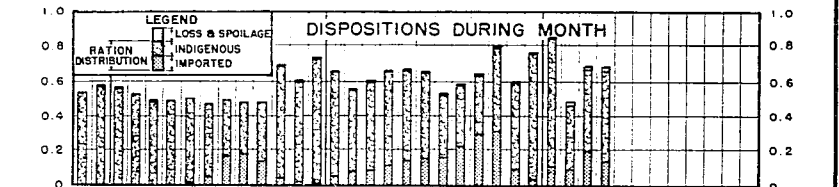
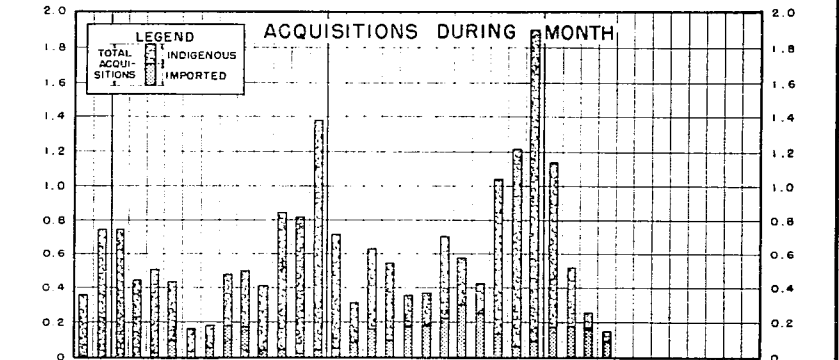
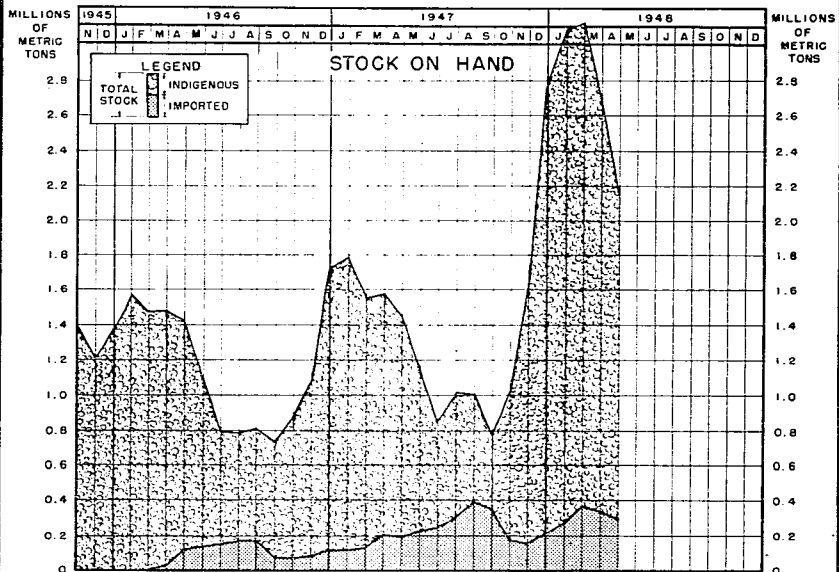
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
GHQ - SCAP

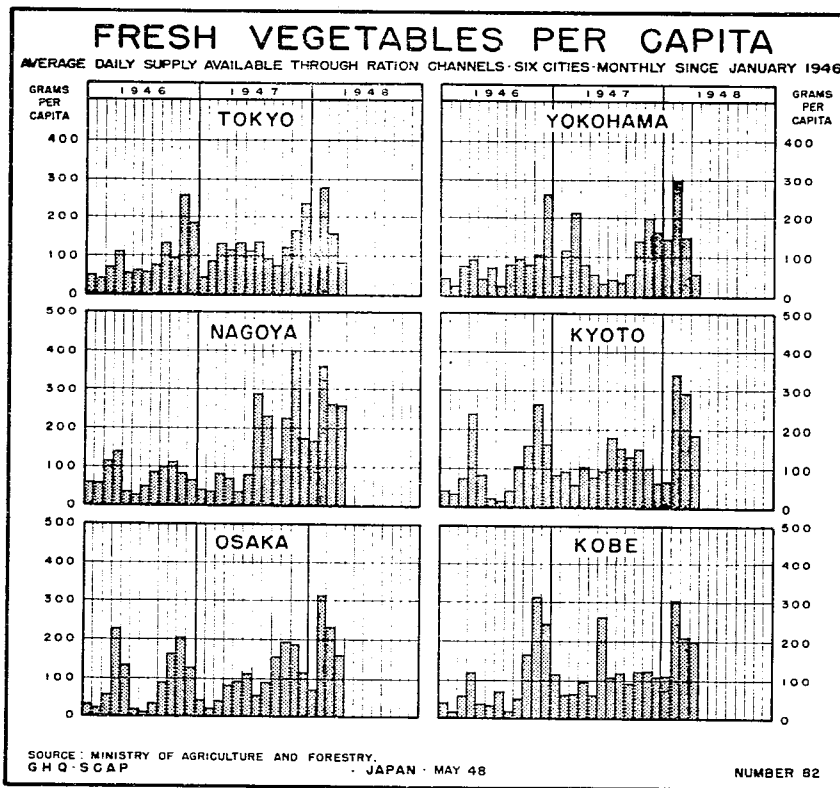
JAPAN MAY 48

NUMBER 80

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS





4. Fish markets in the major cities distributed 31,601 metric tons of marine products in April, permitting an average household ration of 59 grams per person per day compared with 47 grams per person per day in March and 67 in April 1947. Note the chart on the following page.

5. Prices of dried and salted herring were revised 1 May. The producer price increases, to ¥ 2,680 per 10 kan (82.7 pounds) of Grade 1 dried herring and ¥ 1,190 for salted Grade A from ¥ 650 and ¥ 420 respectively, were in line with the price increases granted for fresh fish 8 March.

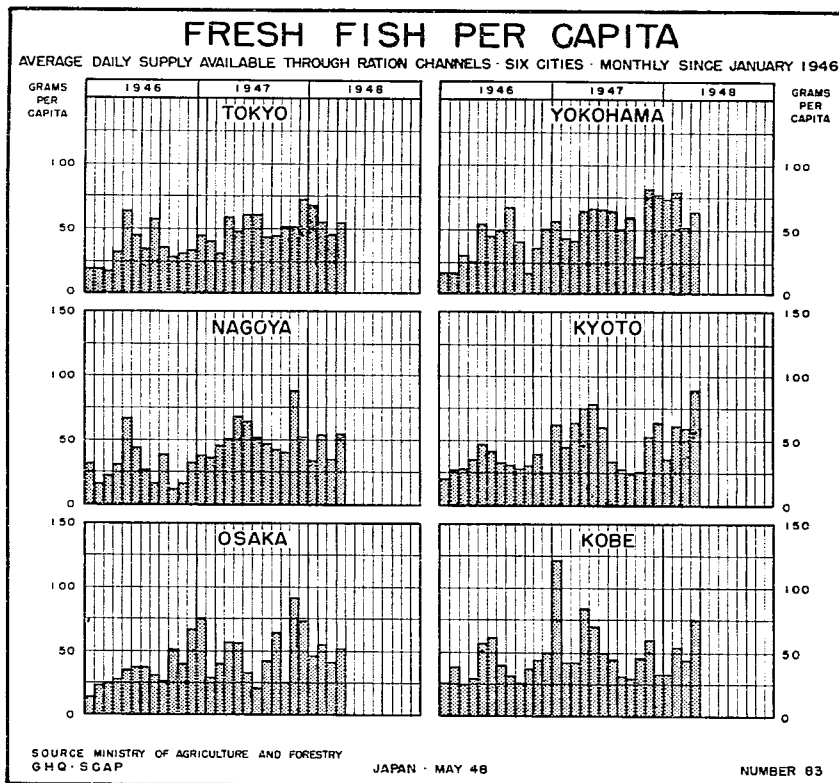
At the same time prices of dried herring roe, only 1.7 percent of the total herring roe, were decontrolled.

Miscellaneous Foods

6. Miso (soybean paste) consumption averaged 6.73 grams per capita per day in April, approximately 22 percent of 1932-40 average consumption and 31 percent of the weighted average official ration. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in April averaged 17.43 grams per capita per day, approximately 69 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 36 percent of prewar average per capita consumption.

7. In late April and May the following quantities of imported food were authorized for distribution at official prices:

- (1) 9,051 metric tons of canned foods and 902 of cocoa caramel. The canned food was released for the school



lunch program from April through July and the cocoa caramel for distribution to children 2-7 years old.

- (2) 989 metric tons of sugar, 135 of edible oil and 743 metric tons of cocoa caramel as special incentive rations for coal miners.
- (3) 4,356 metric tons of sugar for sweetening of milk rationed to babies under 12 months.
- (4) 112 metric tons of skim milk and 66 metric tons of preserved butter to be used for the production of fluid milk for distribution to babies and patients in the Tokyo area where the milk shortage is acute.

8. The pooled kodan (public corporation) selling prices and distributor margins of vegetable and animal fats and oils were adjusted 3 May. Distribution of these fats and oils had been held up since October so that the new prices apply to all fats and oils produced since then. The weighted average producer price for a 16½-kilogram can of these fats and oils is ¥ 517. The new prices average between 124.7 and 190 percent of the previous prices set 3 September 1947. The Fats and Oils Kodan is the sole authorized distributor.

9. Prices of indigenous whale and sea-animal oils were revised 8 May to compensate for increases in the price of raw materials and production costs since the previous price revision of 19 November 1947.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

10. The producer price of salt was set at ¥ 5,166 per metric ton, retroactive to 1 January. The last previous price was set in October 1947 at ¥ 3,050 per metric ton and was a provisional price intended to be revised after clarification of the coal allocations to the salt industry.

11. Prices were established on three improved types of railway cars in May. The official price for the ORO-41, a second-class passenger car, was set at ¥ 1,936,000. Fifteen units were constructed by the end of May.

The MAYU 34, a railway mail car, was priced at ¥ 1,450,000. Fifteen units were built in February and March.

Thirty units of the MANI 32, a railway baggage car, were constructed. The official price per unit was set at ¥ 1,300,000.

12. New official prices were established for electric watt-hour meters 24 April. Revision of the September 1947 price was necessitated by a rise in cost of component parts and because the production level was lower than had been anticipated at the time of the previous revision. Producer prices were set at ¥ 640, 1.39 times the September 1947 price, for single-phase meters and ¥ 1,750, 1.70 times the previous price, for three-phase types.

13. Spinning charges for cotton yarn for export or for use in export fabrics were increased 22 April from ¥ 3,593 per 400-pound bale of 20s yarn to ¥ 4,410. The increase was retroactive to 1 April and was authorized as an interim adjustment to cover increased labor costs.

COTTON SPINNING CHARGES a/
(yen)

<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Charge</u>
1934-36	43.13
July-December 1946	1,013.00
January-July 1947	1,924.49
August 1947 - March 1948	3,593.00
April 1948	4,410.00

a/ Per 400-pound bales of 20s yarn.

SOURCE: Price Board.

14. The price of imported coir fiber was set at ¥ 780 per 100 pounds of two-tie-class coir fiber, C.I.F. The 1936 price of this fiber was ¥ 12 per 100 pounds, C.I.F. Coir fiber is a short, hard coconut fiber used chiefly in the manufacture of fishing nets and rope. The initial shipment of 875,000 pounds of this fiber was received in February.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Incentive Goods

15. The program of incentive goods distribution for purchase

by rice farmers was in its final stage, the distribution of jikatabi, rubber shoes and rubber boots having been entirely completed by 30 April.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO RICE FARMERS
30 April

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Shipped to Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Delivered to Farmers</u>
Bicycle tires	each	100,000	100	99
Bicycle tubes	each	100,000	100	99
Bicycle trailers	each	2,500	93	81
Bicycle trailer tires	each	15,000	100	99
Bicycle trailer tubes	each	15,000	100	99
Boots, rubber, high	pair	120,000	100	100
Boots, rubber, short	pair	60,000	100	100
Charcoal	hyo <u>a/</u>	785,000	63	62
Cigarettes, imported	pack <u>b/</u>	4,000,000	100	88
Cloth, silk and rayon	roll <u>c/</u>	3,305,000	95	74
Cotton cloth, blue dyed	roll <u>d/</u>	2,757,000	100	90
Cold cream	jar <u>e/</u>	150,536	88	67
Hair oil	bottle <u>e/</u>	139,464	87	71
Jikatabi <u>f/</u>	pair	856,677	100	100
Kettles	each	53,156	77	44
Pans	each	133,802	67	60
Radios	each	18,851	52	42
Saccharin tablets	box <u>g/</u>	2,029,200	100	94
Sake	koku <u>h/</u>	114,064	100	98
Sandals, rubber	pair	195,000	100	96
Shoes, leather <u>i/</u>	pair	47,000	100	94
Shoes, rubber	pair	15,000	100	100
Sugar <u>j/</u>	metric ton	12,561	81	66
Tobacco, domestic	piece <u>k/</u>	255,395,000	100	98
Work clothing	piece	4,000,000	100	95
Work gloves	pair	2,000,000	100	95

a/ One hyo equals 4 kan or 33.08 pounds.

b/ Each pack contains 20 cigarettes.

c/ Assorted sizes.

d/ Each roll 39 inches by 50 yards.

e/ 50 grams.

f/ Rubber-soled socks.

g/ Each box contains 100 tablets.

h/ One koku equals 39.7 gallons.

i/ From surplus U. S. Army stocks.

j/ Imported stocks procured from U. S. appropriated funds.

k/ Cigarettes and assorted pipe tobacco, expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

16. The following quantities and types of incentive goods were distributed to coal miners for purchase at official prices at the 1947 fiscal year ending 31 March 1948.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO COAL MINERS
1 April 1947 - 31 March 1948

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
Bedding	set	23,112
Boots and shoes, rubber	pair	86,000
Caramel	kilogram	220,000
Clothes, work	suit	479,955
Edible oil	kilogram	203,000
Gloves	pair	886,797
Jikatabi (rubber-soled socks)	pair	2,415,500
Puttees (gaiters)	pair	138,951
Saccharin	kilogram	8,121
Sake	koku <u>a/</u>	53,921
Soap	piece	7,360,000
Socks	pair	186,024
Sugar	kilogram	355,000
Tobacco, Japanese	piece <u>b/</u>	180,000,000
Tobacco, United States	piece <u>b/</u>	28,040,000
Towels	piece	257,477
Underwear or loin cloths	piece	135,333

a/ One koku equals 39.7 gallons.

b/ Tobacco expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Economic Stabilization Board and Coal Board.

Family Expenditures

17. Rents continued to increase in March, with rents in Osaka rising at four times the rate of all urban Japan.

RENT INDEX
(August 1946 - March 1947 = 100)

	<u>All Urban Japan</u>	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>Osaka</u>
January	180.4	182.3	157.5 <u>a/</u>
February	184.5	185.6 <u>a/</u>	160.7
March	186.4	188.3	168.5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

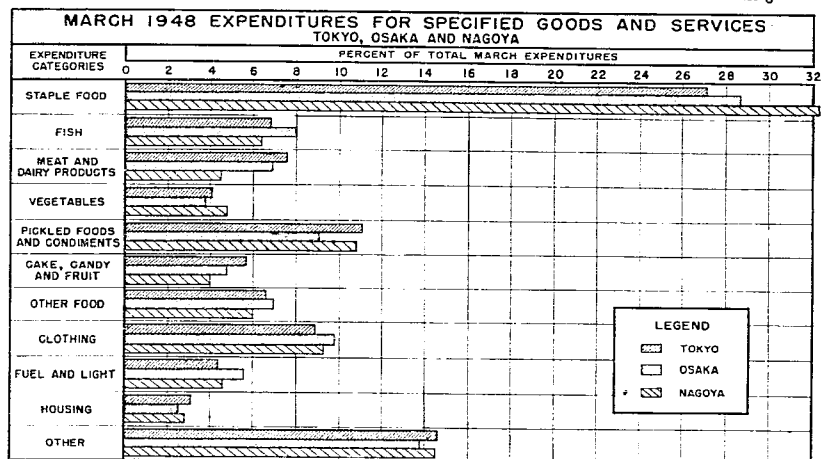
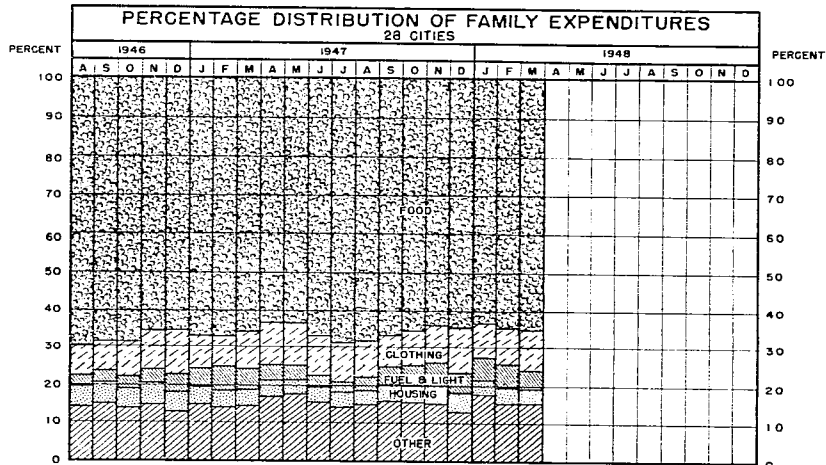
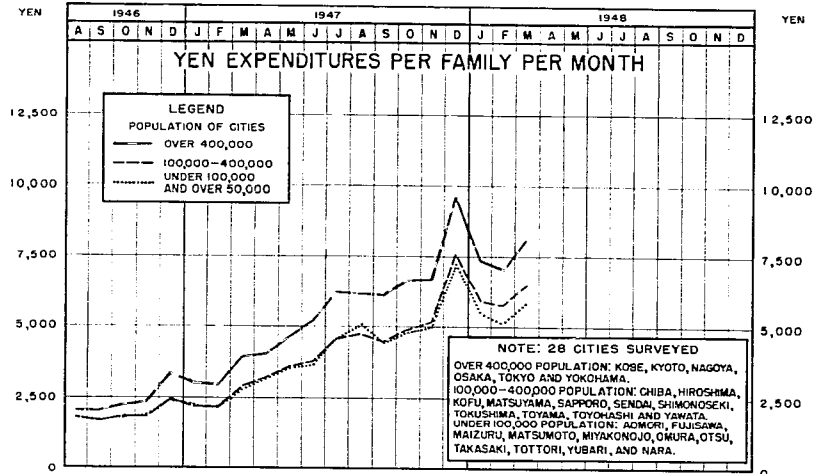
18. Expenditures of representative families in 28 cities increased in March. Food accounted for 68 percent of total expenditures in cities with a population over 400,000, 61.9 percent in cities of 100,000 to 400,000, and 61.7 percent in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population, as shown in the chart on the next page.

19. Monthly subscription rates for newspapers were increased 1 May from ¥ 20 to ¥ 27, with ¥ 3 of the increase going to the publishers and ¥ 4 to the distributors. The increase was granted to cover rising labor and materials costs.

20. Consumer prices in 28 cities rose in March. The price index, based on prices paid from August 1946 through March 1947, rose to 311.5 for Tokyo and 269.5 for Osaka. See chart on page 314.

URBAN FAMILY EXPENDITURES*

AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPENDED PER FAMILY PER MONTH IN SPECIFIED CITIES



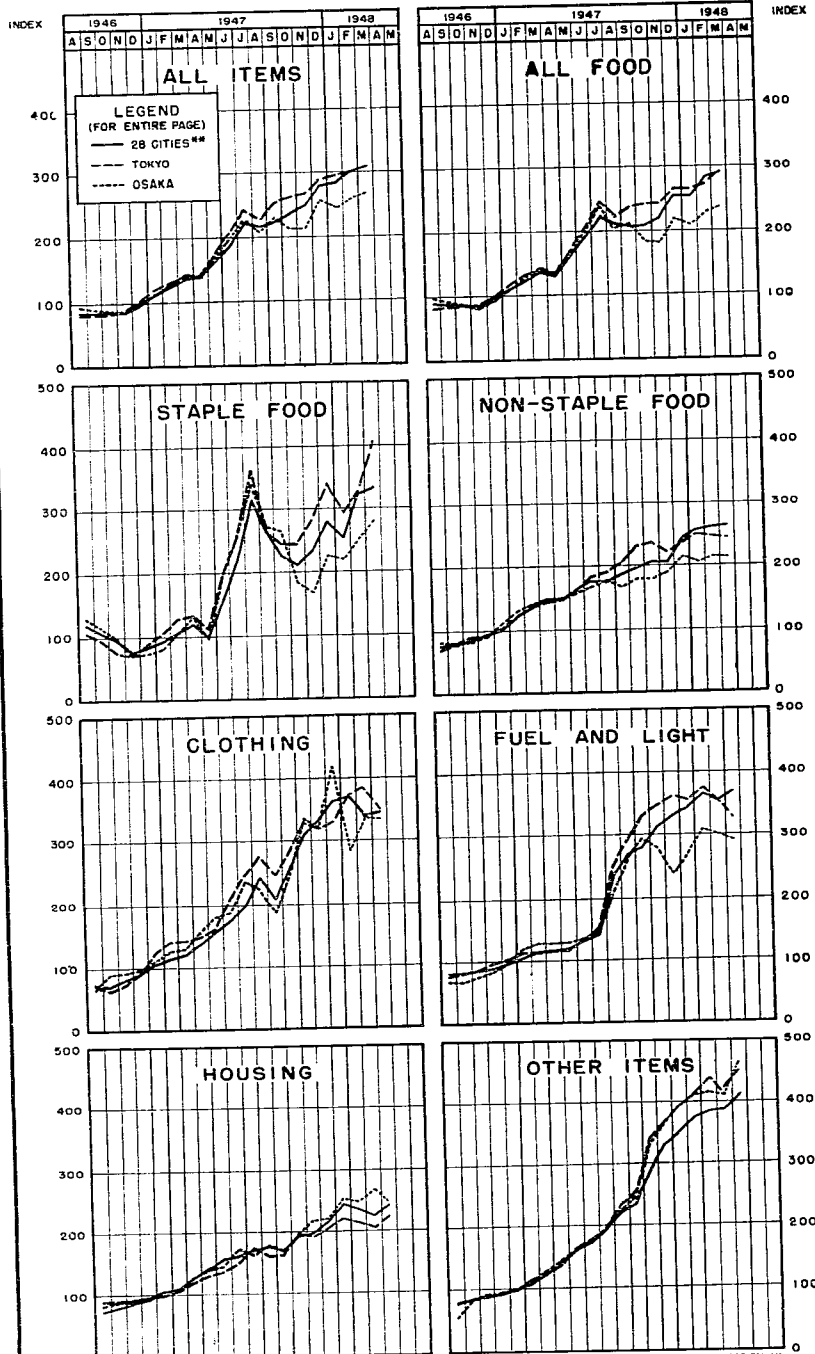
* SURVEY COVERS APPROXIMATELY 3,000 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IN 28 CITIES. AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILIES SURVEYED DURING MAY AND JUNE 1947-47.5.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 84

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 119 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 89 TO TOP PERCENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES.

$P = \frac{\sum (P_1 \times Q_1)}{\sum (P_0 \times Q_1)}$ P = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX; \sum = SUMMATION; P_1 = PRICE PAID IN GIVEN PERIOD; Q_1 = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN GIVEN PERIOD; P_0 = PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD; Q_0 = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD.

** 28 CITIES: KOMORI, OIWA, FUJISAWA, HIROSHIMA, KOBE, KOFU, KYOTO, MAIZURU, MATSUMOTO, MATSUYAMA, MIYAKONOJO, NAGOTA, NARA, OGIWA, OSAKA, OTSU, SAPPORO, SENDAI, SHIMIZOSEKI, TAKASAGO, TOKUSHIMA, TOKYO, TOTTORI, TOYAMA, TOYOKASHI, YAMATA, YOKOHAMA, AND YUBARI.

NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA REVISED.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES.

GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAY 48 NUMBER 85

ENFORCEMENT

21. The campaign to reduce the illegal marketing of fish and vegetables has resulted in an increase in the amount available through legal channels at official prices. During the period 15 December through 27 March there were 156,606 cases of fish rationing violations involving 151,958 persons and 53,559 cases of vegetable rationing violations involving 51,665 persons. The number of cases referred to the public procurators for prosecution were 31,124 violations of fish control regulations and 10,708 involving illegal dealings in vegetables. As a result 6,059.94 metric tons of fish and 3,379.88 metric tons of vegetables were impounded and put into legal distribution channels at official prices.

22. Railways transported 133,352 metric tons of imported foods in May with a net loss of 0.0013 percent. Domestic foods transported by rail totaled 263,488 metric tons, of which 0.0018 percent was lost.

23. A total of 31,620 kilograms of staple foods was confiscated at freight stations and highway check points and was placed in official rationing channels. Cases numbered 4,149.

24. Smuggling cases increased in April to 47 involving 210 persons. There were 39 cases involving 251 persons in March.

SECTION 11

FINANCE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	8
Public Finance.	10

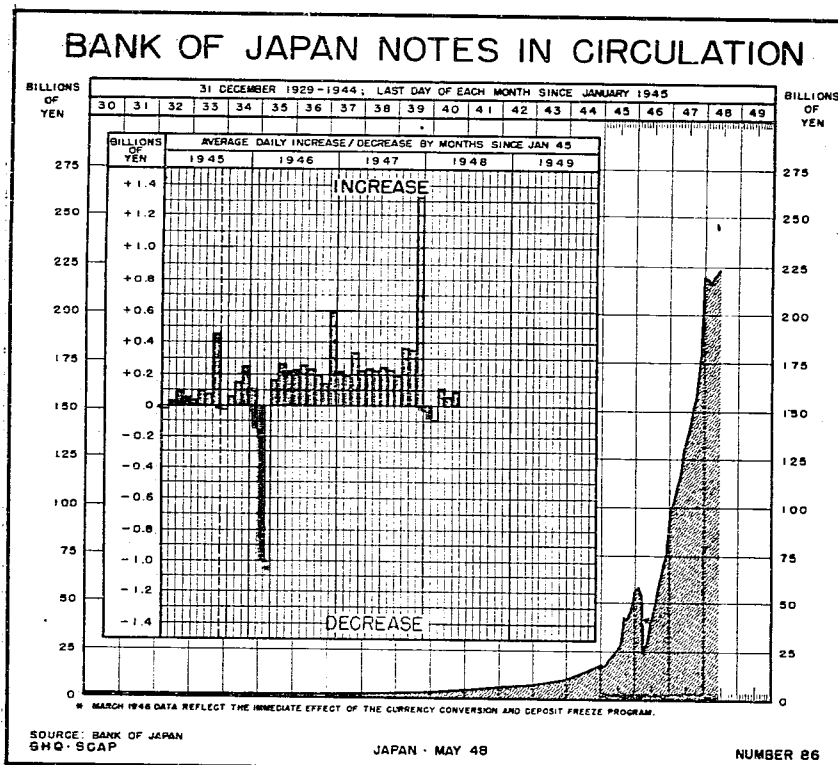
MONEY AND BANKING

Foreign Exchange

1. The Ministry of Finance was authorized 28 May to permit the removal of foreign exchange assets or evidences of ownership without the prior approval of SCAP provided that each transfer is reported.

Currency

2. Bank of Japan notes outstanding 31 May totaled ¥ 223,499,000,000.



Bank of Japan

3. The amount of National Government securities held by the Bank of Japan decreased ¥ 2,871,000,000 in May as a result of the Government's redeeming short-term certificates. Loans outstanding decreased ¥ 3,668,000,000 as holdings of Reconstruction Finance Bank debentures and advances to the Government increased ¥ 6,170,000,000 and ¥ 5,884,000,000 respectively.

Notes outstanding accounted for 84.9 percent of the liabilities of the Bank of Japan 31 May.

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Securities		
National Government	84,617	81,746
Reconstruction Finance Bank	43,392	49,562
Loans	56,436	52,768
Advances to Government	61,681	67,565
Agency accounts	1,393	2,142
Cash and bullion	584	590
Other assets	9,737	8,798
Total	257,840	263,171
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	220,440	223,499
Government deposits	8,972	10,902
Other deposits	17,584	16,603
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	2,058	2,339
Other liabilities	8,786	9,828
Total	257,840	263,171

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

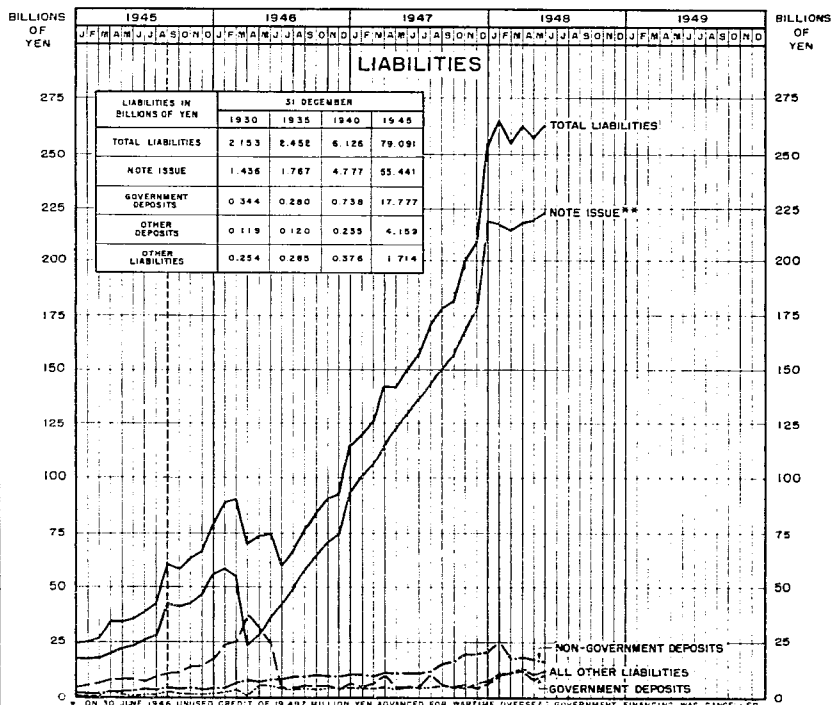
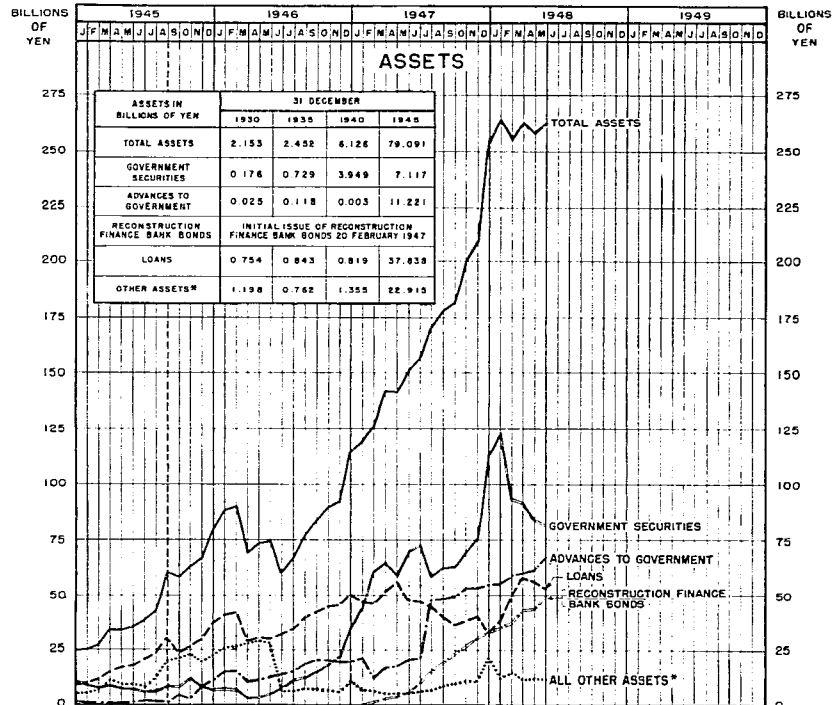
Financial Reorganization

4. A nationwide financial reorganization merging the old and new accounts of financial institutions was effected 15 May. Worthless assets determined as of 31 March were written off against the capital structure and second restricted deposit account as computed by each individual bank. The good residual assets and liabilities of the former old account were combined with the new account.

The 1948-49 fiscal year budget approved by the Cabinet contained an appropriation of approximately ¥ 18,000,000,000 to provide indemnification for net losses sustained by financial institutions.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



* ON 30 JUNE 1946 UNUSED CREDIT OF 19,497 MILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARTIME OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED (ALL OTHER ASSETS AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS)
 ** NOTE ISSUE REFLECTS THE YEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1946. ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE RECALCULATED AND TRANSFERRED TO "ALL OTHER LIABILITIES", SUBJECT TO SCNA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS

REORGANIZATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Disposition of Losses

	<u>Percent Reduction of</u>	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Second Restricted Deposits</u>
Special banks		
Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Cooperatives	86	0
Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry	100	100
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	90	33
Eypothec Bank	0	0
Industrial Bank	100	80
Pension Bank	90	35
People's Bank	100	100
Ordinary banks <u>a/</u>		
Kobe	90	68
Mitsubishi	93	70
Nomura	90	66
Sanwa	90	69
Sumitomo	100	77
Teikoku	100	76
Tokai	90	45
Yasuda	90	61
Savings banks		
Aomori	100	100
Nippon	100	100
Seiwan	0	0
Tottori	100	100
Trust companies		
Dai-ichi	100	100
Mitsubishi	90	65
Mitsui	90	65
Nippon	90	61
Sumitomo	100	90
Yasuda	100	100

a/ Of the 53 prefectural ordinary banks, five lost 100 percent of capital, 43 lost 90 percent, one lost 30 percent and five had no losses. Deposit losses averaged approximately 50 percent.

Deposit Funds Bureau

5. Securities of the National Government held by the Deposit Funds Bureau increased ¥ 2,144,000,000 and securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments rose ¥ 1,277,000,000 in April.

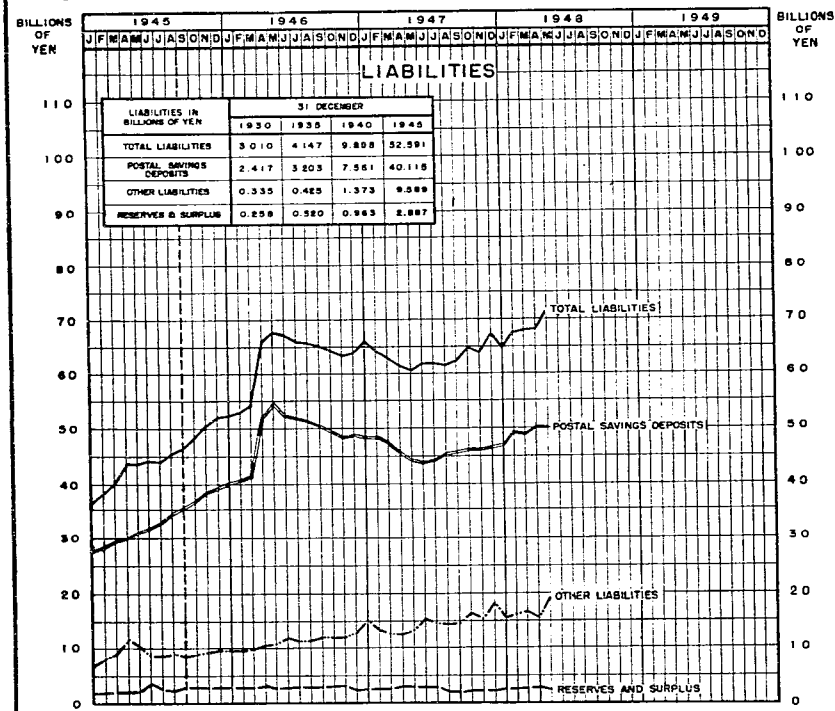
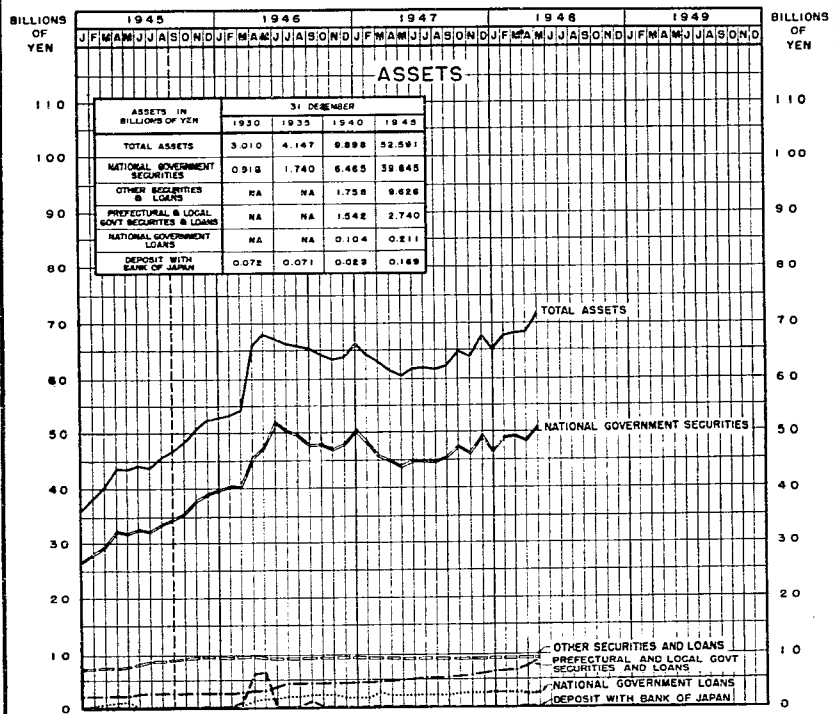
DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Postal savings deposits	50,109	50,012
Securities of National Government	48,359	50,503
Loans to National Government	2,567	2,567
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	7,863	9,140
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,483	4,468
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,857	2,857

SOURCE: Ministries of Finance and Communications.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE DEPOSIT FUNDS BUREAU

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES



NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
 GMD-6CAP JAPAN - MAY 48

NUMBER 88

Reconstruction Finance Bank

6. By 30 April the Reconstruction Finance Bank had loans outstanding aggregating ¥ 64,282,550,000, including ¥ 28,356,692,000 or 44.1 percent advanced for the purchase, rehabilitation and installation of capital equipment. The mining industry and government corporations received 36.1 percent and 31.7 percent of the loans granted, respectively.

Loans outstanding increased ¥ 4,818,985,000 in April due chiefly to advances to government corporations and the mining industry.

LOANS OUTSTANDING Reconstruction Finance Bank (thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total 31 March</u>	<u>Increase April</u>	<u>Total 30 April</u>
Mining	21,941,532	1,259,247	23,200,779
Chemical	5,155,028	329,466	5,484,494
Marine products	2,839,291	93,018	2,932,309
Electric power	2,807,415	228,800	3,036,215
Machine and tool	2,806,918	421,564	3,228,482
Metal	2,122,849	-107,857	2,014,992
Transportation	1,657,077	164,616	1,821,693
Textile	711,548	162,727	874,275
Ceramic	169,583	9,887	179,470
Gas	19,270	-3,692	15,578
Other	1,033,394	78,927	1,112,321
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>18,199,660</u>	<u>2,182,282</u>	<u>20,381,942</u>
Total	59,463,565	4,818,985	64,282,550

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

7. Between 21 April and 20 May the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee sold 3,388,239 shares of corporate securities, comprising 165 descriptions, for ¥ 314,884,325.

The committee since its initial offering of securities 7 July 1947 has disposed of 12,763,314 shares of stocks for proceeds totaling ¥ 942,385,160.

LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Proceeds (yen)</u>
Liquidation 21 April - 20 May		
To employees	1,991,948	99,915,337
By national tender	1,138,892	195,317,657
By local tender	34,010	561,041
By public offering a/	<u>223,389</u>	<u>19,090,290</u>
Total	3,388,239	314,884,325
Total 20 April	<u>9,375,075</u>	<u>627,500,835</u>
Total to date	12,763,314	942,385,160

a/ At a fixed price through security brokers and dealers.

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

LIQUIDATION

8. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission closed 67 control organizations in April. These closures bring the total number of closed institutions under the jurisdiction of the commission to 862.

Organizations closed and dates of closure were:

- (1) All-Japan Copper Alloy Casting Industrial Association (Zen Nippon Do Gokin Chuzo Kogyo Kai), 30 April.
- (2) All-Japan Drum Can Industrial Control Union (Zen Nippon Doramu Kan Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (3) Automobile Manufacturing Industrial Union (Jidosha Seizo Kogyo Kumiai), 30 April.
- (4) Electric Machine Distributing Company, Ltd. (Denki Kikai Haikyu K. K.), 13 April.
- (5) Electric Resistance Alloys Control Union (Denki Teiko Gokin Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (6) Ferroalloy Control Union (Ferroalloy Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (7) Hide and Leather Association (Kikaku Kyokai), 1 April.
- (8) Industrial Leather Industrial Association (Kokaku Kogyo Kai), 1 April.
- (9) Japan Airways Company, Ltd. (Dainippon Koku K. K.), 20 April.
- (10) Japan Blueprint Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Aojashin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (11) Japan Blueprint Sensitive Paper Manufacturing Control Union (Nippon Aoshashin Kenkoshi Seizo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (12) Japan Cement Roofing Tile Industrial Unions Federation (Nippon Semento Kawara Kogyo Tosei Kumiai Rengokai), 20 April.
- (13) Japan Children Vehicles Unions Federation (Nippon Shokokumin Norimono Kumiai Rengokai), 6 April.
- (14) Japan Dentifrice Industrial Control Union (Nippon Hamigaki Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (15) Japan Dry Cell Industrial Control Union (Nippon Kandenchu Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (16) Japan Electric Wire Association (Nippon Densen Kyokai), 30 April.
- (17) Japan Export Straw Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Yushutsu Sanada Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (18) Japan Felt Hat and Body Industrial Association (Nippon Fueruto Boshi Kogyo Kai), 6 April.
- (19) Japan Five-gallon Can Industrial Control Union (Nippon Gogaron Kan Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.

- (20) Japan Hand Knitting Yarn Control Union (Nippon Teami-
ito Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (21) Japan Harbor Transportation Association (Nippon Koungyo
Kai), 13 April.
- (22) Japan Hemp Fabrics Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon
Asa Orimono Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 27 April.
- (23) Japan Hemp Rope Association (Nippon Asazuna Kyogikai),
27 April.
- (24) Japan High-pressure Concrete Products Control Union
(Nippon Koatsu Konkurito Seihin Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (25) Japan Ink Manufacturing Control Union (Nippon Inki
Seizo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (26) Japan Leather Goods Trade Association (Nippon Hikaku
Seihin Boeki Kyokai), 9 April.
- (27) Japan Hardware for Daily Use Distributing Control
Union (Nippon Seikatsuyo Kanamono Haikyu Tosei Kumiai),
13 April.
- (28) Japan Manufactured Paper Industrial Cooperative Union
(Nippon Kakoshi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (29) Japan Metallic Stationery Industrial Cooperative Union
(Nippon Kinzoku Gakuyohin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (30) Japan Pencil Wood Industrial Cooperative Union (Nip-
pon Empitsu Jikuban Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (31) Japan Railway Association Shaden Hojin (Shaden Hojin
Nippon Tetsudo Kai), 23 April.
- (32) Japan Refrigerator Industrial Control Union (Nippon
Reizoki Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (33) Japan Rolled Steel Industrial Control Union (Nippon
Shintetsu Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (34) Japan Rope and Net Industry Cooperative Union (Nippon
Tsunaami Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 27 April.
- (35) Japan Rubber Cloth Products Control Union (Nippon
Gomu Nuno Seihin Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (36) Japan Rubber Powder Commercial and Industrial Coop-
erative Union (Nippon Funmatsu Gomu Shokogyo Kyodo
Kumiai), 30 April.
- (37) Japan Small Automobile Union (Nippon Kogata Jidosha
Kumiai), 30 April.
- (38) Japan Special Spinners' Association (Nippon Tokushe
Boseki Dogyokai), 27 April.
- (39) Japan Thick Slates Industry Control Union (Nippon
Ateugata Slate Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (40) Japan Throstle Spinning Industrial Cooperative Union
(Nippon Garaboseki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 27 April.

- (41) Japan Torch Lamp Industrial Control Union (Nippon Torch Lamp Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (42) Japan Utility of Rubber Industrial Association (Nippon Gomu Riyo Kogyo Kai), 6 April.
- (43) Japan Weights and Measures Industrial Union Federation (Nippon Doryokoki Keiryoki Kogyo Kai), 30 April.
- (44) Japan Welding Machines Industrial Control Union (Nippon Yodenyo Kiki Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (45) Japan Wire Rope and Steel Wire Industrial Control Union (Nippon Kosaku Kosen Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (46) Japan Wool and Hemp Yarn Textiles Export Association Shadan Hojin (Shadan Hojin Nippon Keasa Shifu Yushutsu Sho Dogyokai), 9 April.
- (47) Japan Wool Yarn Wholesalers' Control Union (Nippon Keito Motouri Tosei Kumiai), 13 April.
- (48) Kyoto-fu Civil Works Functional Unions Federation (Kyoto-fu Doboku Kenchiku Shokuno Kumiai Rengokai), 9 April.
- (49) Leather Manufacturing Industrial Association (Seikaku Kogyo Kai), 1 April.
- (50) Light Metal Casting Industrial Association (Keikin-zoku Chuzo Kogyo Kai), 30 April.
- (51) National Automobile Parts Industrial Association (Zenkoku Jidosha Buhin Kogyo Kumiai), 30 April.
- (52) National Bean Curd Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Tofu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 20 April.
- (53) National Casting Conference (Zenkoku Imono Kyogikai), 30 April.
- (54) National Cement Wallboard Industrial Control Union (Zenkoku Semento Ban Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (55) National Confectionery Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Kashi Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 1 April.
- (56) National Hand-spun Fiber Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Zenkoku Teboseni Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai), 6 April.
- (57) National Heated Forged Rivet and Screw Industrial Control Union (Zenkoku Kanetsu Byoratei Kogyo Tosei Kumiai), 20 April.
- (58) National Hempen Bags Commercial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Netai Shogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 27 April.
- (59) National Imitation Leather Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Tosofu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai), 6 April.
- (60) National Lignite Mining Association (Zenkoku Atan Kogyo Rengokai), 30 April.