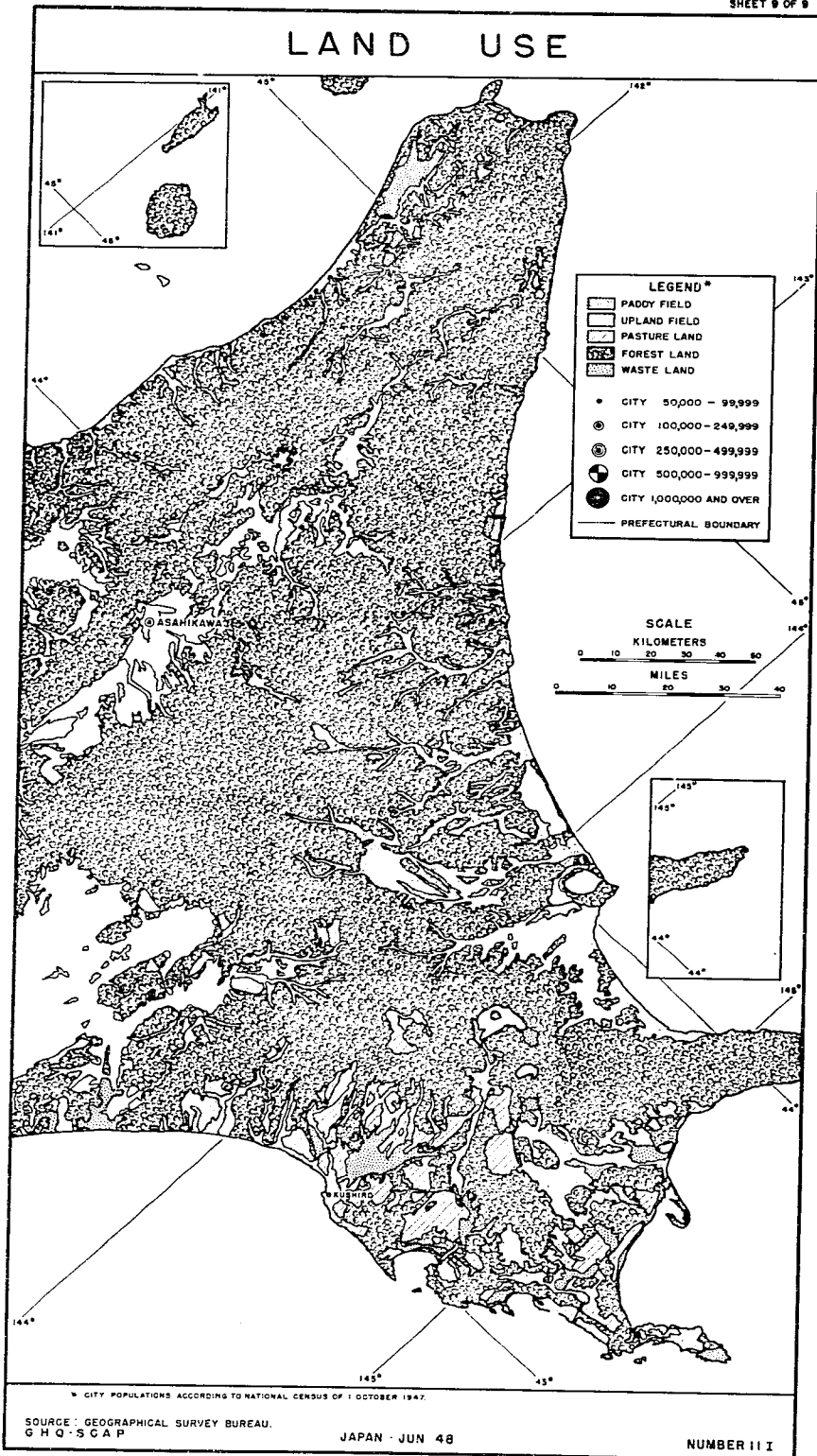


LAND USE



should follow the same organizational procedure as other federations. On 29 May they were informed that federations of agricultural cooperatives may be organized and on 11 June that hiring of additional personnel to administer the program is authorized.

10. A total of 75,473 directors and auditors were elected by 5,470 approved agricultural cooperatives as of 30 April. Of the total, 40,524 directors and auditors were elected by 2,995 cooperatives in April. More than 80 percent of the total held agricultural association offices for the first time while the rest were former association officials.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in administering in June the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law, encouraged the organization of agricultural mutual relief associations and agricultural mutual relief insurance associations and established policies applicable to the 1948 crop insurance program.

Payments for damages totaling ¥ 1,735,300,174 were paid under the law during the 1947 crop year. Approximately 80 percent of this amount was paid to farmers in the Kanto and Tohoku regions.

12. Of a total of 10,859 agricultural mutual relief organizations planned, 8,844 completed preliminary meetings as of 31 May. Of the 5,745 organizations officially approved, 3,674 were registered by 31 May.

13. Twenty-one new federations of the local agricultural mutual relief associations were officially approved in May. These federations are known as agricultural mutual relief insurance associations.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

14. Carcass weight of livestock slaughtered in April totaled 4,064 metric tons, a seasonal decrease of 25 percent from March. Note chart on the following page.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER Carcass Weight (metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cattle	3,530	2,463
Swine	877	854
Horses	980	741
Sheep and goats	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	5,395	4,064

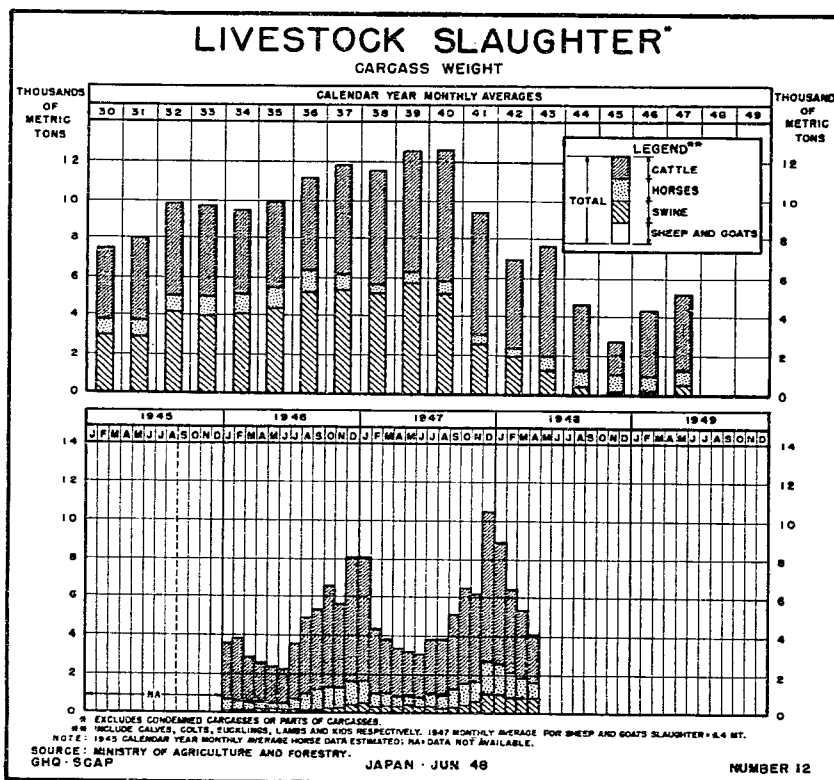
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

15. Milk production in April totaled 11,204,000 liters, an increase of 1,049,000 liters over March.

FISHERIES

Marine Production

16. April marine production increased almost twofold to 222,509 metric tons from March's production of 111,575. Increases



in the catches of herring, sardines and Atka mackerel brought total fish landings to 207,050 metric tons in April, 114,466 over March. Other marine products, including shellfish, sea animals and seaweed, totaled 15,459 metric tons, 3,532 under March, as shown in the chart opposite.

17. SCAP authorized areas for fishing are shown on the map, page 90.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

18. The fishing industry was allocated \$ 317,000 from GARIOA funds for the purchase of sisal. This allocation was in addition to the \$ 15,100,000 allotted to meet 1948 deficiencies and was authorized to compensate for increases in the unit cost of abaca and abaca substitutes.

19. Approximately 1,000,000 pounds of sisal rope was made available to the fishing industry to alleviate shortages in 1948.

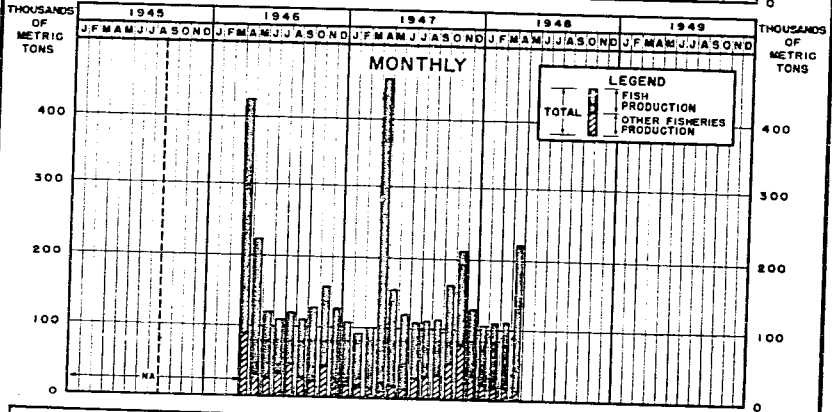
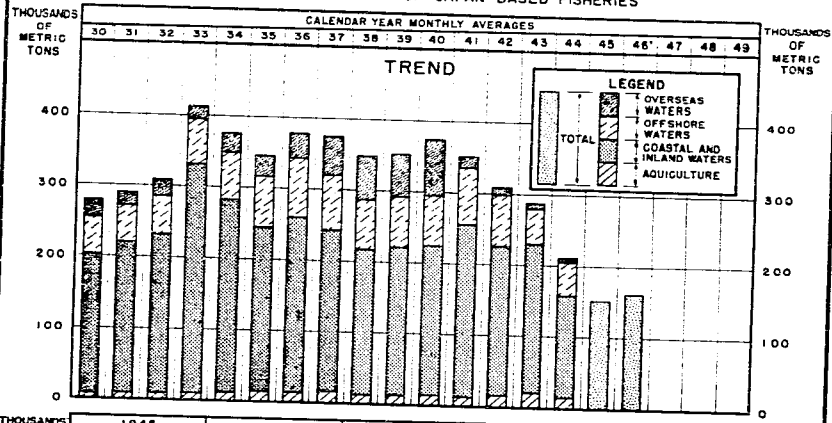
20. Of the 4,939,000 pounds of abaca received in the fifth shipment in 1948, 4,870,250 were allocated to the fishing industry.

21. Of the total 16,898 metric tons of cement allocated to the fishing industry for July, August and September, 5,205 metric tons were designated for general use, 9,708 for fishing harbors and anchorages and 1,985 for refrigeration and cold storage.

22. In addition to the regular June allocation of petroleum products to the fishing industry, which remained unchanged from

FISHERIES PRODUCTION*

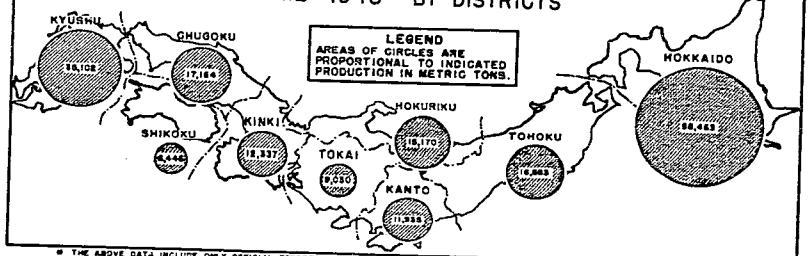
REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES



APRIL 1948 BY SPECIES

SPECIES	THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS							
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
HERRINGS	[Bar]							
ATAKA MACKEREL	[Bar]							
SARDINE	[Bar]							
BONITO	[Bar]							
TUNA	[Bar]							
MACKEREL	[Bar]							
HORSE MACKEREL	[Bar]							
FLounder	[Bar]							
SEA BREAM	[Bar]							
COD AND POLLACK	[Bar]							
YELLOWTAIL	[Bar]							
SHARK	[Bar]							
OTHER FISH	[Bar]							
SHELLFISH	[Bar]							
CRUSTACEANS	[Bar]							
CUTTLEFISH & OCTOPUS	[Bar]							
SEA CUCUMBER	[Bar]							
WHALES	[Bar]							
SEAWEED	[Bar]							

APRIL 1948 BY DISTRICTS



* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1946 AND AFTER ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 60 PERCENT TO 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.

NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

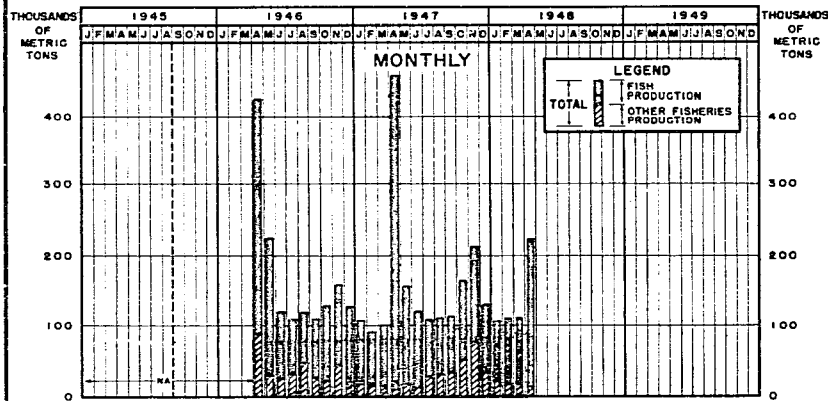
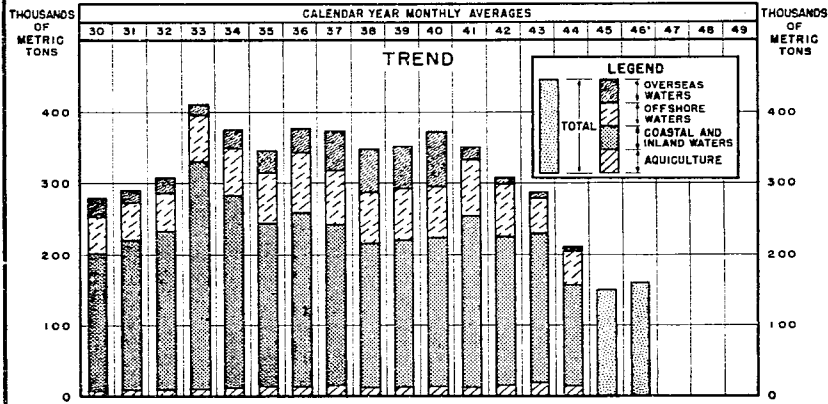
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

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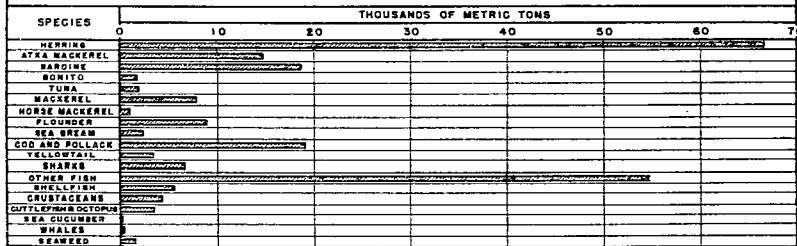
NUMBER 13

FISHERIES PRODUCTION*

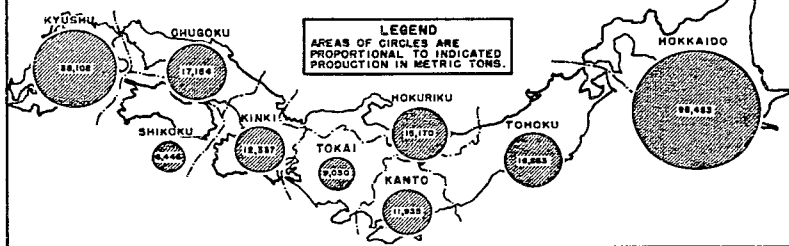
REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES



APRIL 1948 BY SPECIES



APRIL 1948 BY DISTRICTS



* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS. DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1946 AND AFTER ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 60 PERCENT TO 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.

NOTE: RA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

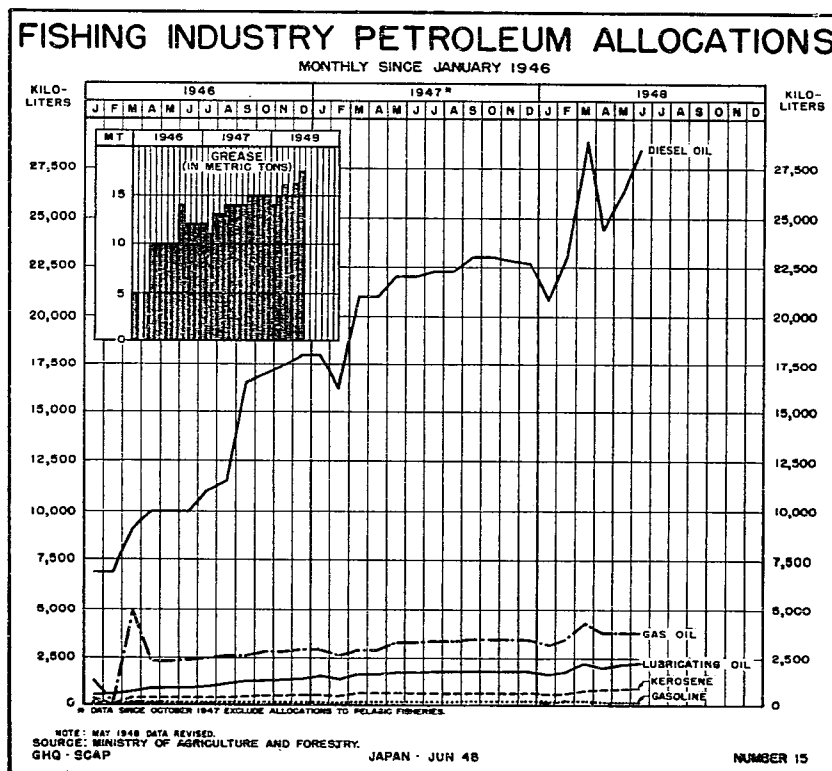
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48 NUMBER 13

April and May, supplemental allotments were authorized for both May and June. The allotments were based on the estimated production of marine products for export in 1948, principally tuna.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(kiloliters)

	Regular		Additional		Total	
	May	June	May	June	May	June
Diesel oil	24,500	24,500	2,000	4,000	26,500	28,500
Gas oil	3,867	3,867	0	0	3,867	3,867
Lubricating oil	2,000	2,000	120	240	2,120	2,240
Kerosene	786	786	36	72	822	858
Gasoline	118	118	0	0	118	118
Grease (metric tons)	15	15	1.2	2.4	16.2	17.4

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



WHALING

Antarctic Whaling

23. Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic during the 1948-49 season were authorized 21 June.

Intercoastal Whaling

24. One hundred four whales were taken in intercoastal waters in the period 29 February - 9 May. The catch consisted of

16 fin, 42 sei, four humpback, 41 sperm and one blue whales. The catch yielded 1,462.54 metric tons of products.

INTERCOASTAL WHALING PRODUCTION
29 February - 9 May
(metric tons)

Meat	751.66
Blubber for food	418.46
Bonemeal	29.65
Sperm oil	30.50
Blubber for leather	2.08
Whale oil	11.71
Other	<u>238.48</u>
Total	1,462.54

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

SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry	1
Mining	5

FORESTRY

Log Production

1. May log production totaled 60,355,400 cubic feet, a decrease of 3,134,900 cubic feet over the April production. Stockpiles in May decreased to 245,988,400 cubic feet from the preceding month's 274,791,400 cubic feet of logs. Note chart on the following page.

Timber Allocations

2. Timber allocations for 1948 were 689,580,244 cubic feet of which 171,972,500 cubic feet were used during the first quarter of this year.

In order to meet the yearly allocation the Bureau of Forestry plans to cut 85 percent in softwood. At this rate the softwood cut will exceed the annual growth of saw timber by about 221,107,500 cubic feet.

Firewood, Charcoal and Gasumaki

3. Production of charcoal in May increased slightly to 98,730 metric tons compared with the preceding month's 98,600, while deliveries decreased to 99,974 from April's 106,526 metric tons. Gasumaki increased in output to 39,549 metric tons in May. 5,049 metric tons over the preceding month's 34,500 tons. Deliveries rose to 39,197 tons of gasumaki in May compared to 28,394 for April. May firewood production decreased by 107,510 cubic meters from the preceding month's production of 869,111 cubic meters. Deliveries in May totaled 460,061 cubic meters, an increase of 8,128 over April deliveries of 451,933 cubic meters. See chart at top of page 96.

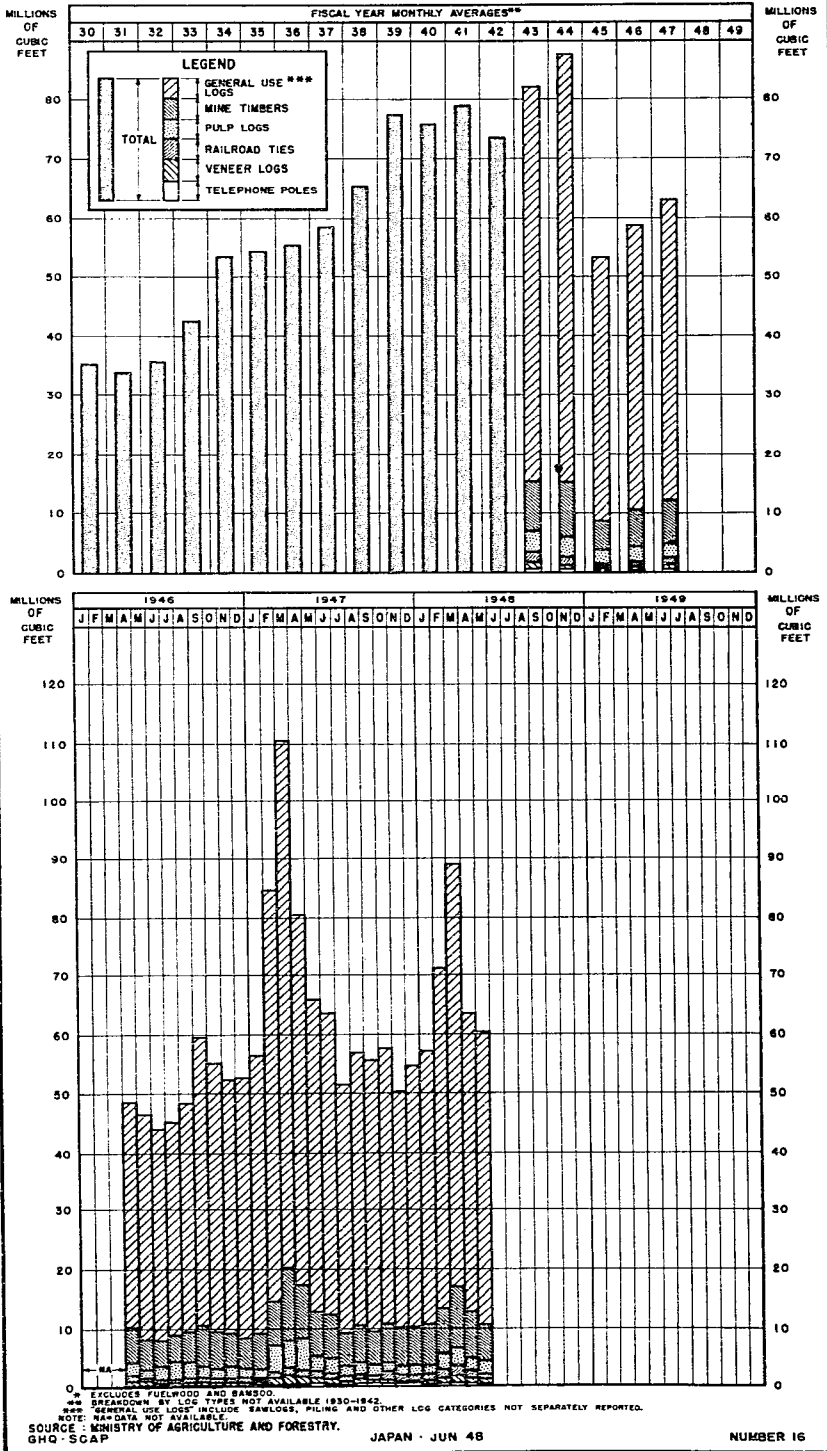
Forest Growth and Drain

4. The drain of all forests in the 1947 fiscal year exceeded growth and the most serious unbalance occurred in coniferous saw-timber stands.

The coniferous saw-timber forests, which contribute approximately 85 percent of the total saw timber, were overcut about 100 percent. Of the total of 752,900,000 cubic feet (log scale) of logs cut, 649,965,000 cubic feet were coniferous. There was an additional loss of about 8,600,000 cubic feet from fire, insects, disease and climatic factors, making a total log drain of 761,500,000 cubic feet.

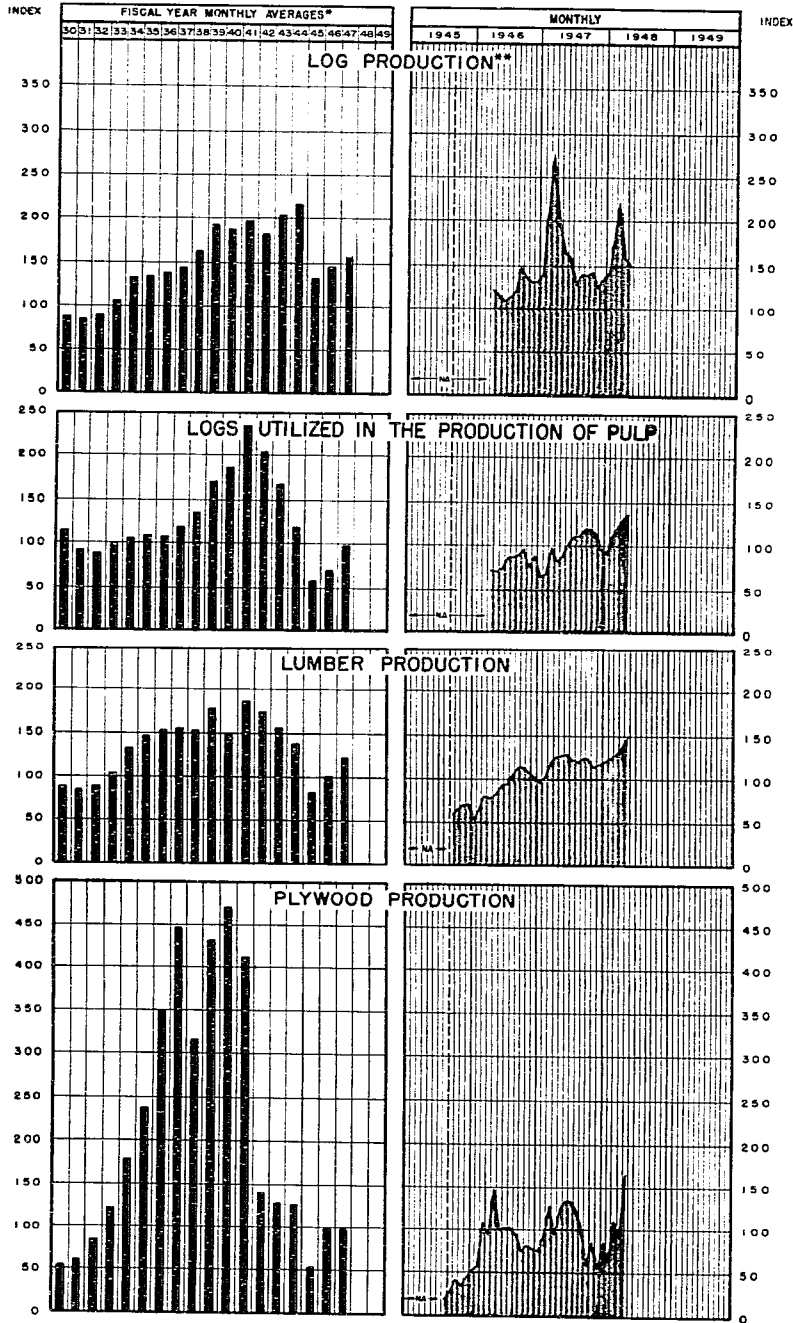
Present annual growth in accessible saw timber totals 493,900,000 cubic feet of which 312,800,000 cubic feet are coniferous and 181,100,000 feet of other species.

LOG PRODUCTION*



FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

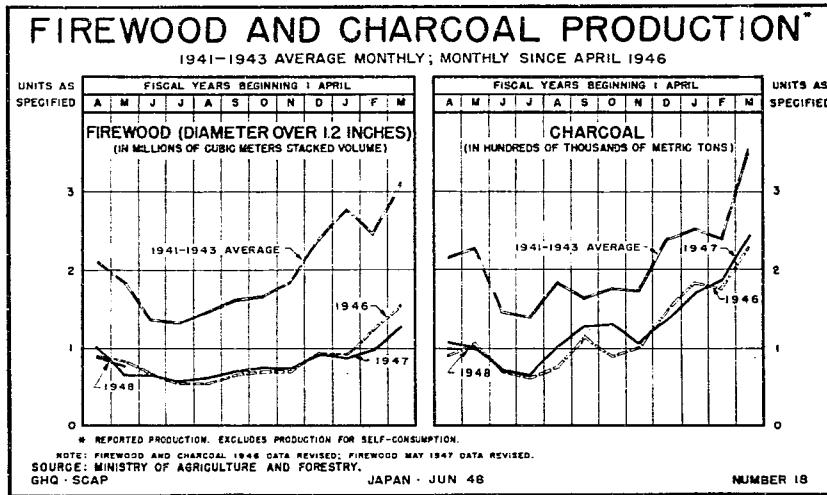
1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,075	62,176	79,474	53,155	56,631	62,743		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,381	4,337	6,164	1,997	2,564	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,966	369,678	378,004	193,820	237,320	266,968		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	7,921	14,446	14,421		

* "LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP": CALENDAR YEARS THROUGHOUT.
 ** EXCLUDES FUELWOOD AND BARKCOIL.
 # # REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 17



MINING

	Paragraph
Coal	5
Oil	9
Mining Industry	11

COAL

5. Preliminary figures on coal production for June totaled 2,788,500 metric tons, 153,500 over May's revised total of 2,635,000 metric tons. Note the charts on the facing page and on page 101. The Coal Board's quota for May was set at 2,897,000, which was 262,000 over the actual production. June's production of 2,788,500 metric tons fell below the quota by 80,300 metric tons.

Deliveries

6. Coal deliveries in May increased to 2,756,000 metric tons, 121,000 over the month's production and 134,000 over the revised April deliveries of 2,622,000. See charts on pages 98 through 100.

Stockpiles

7. Available stockpiles of coal increased to 640,000 metric tons on 31 May, 49,700 tons over April's 590,300 tons.

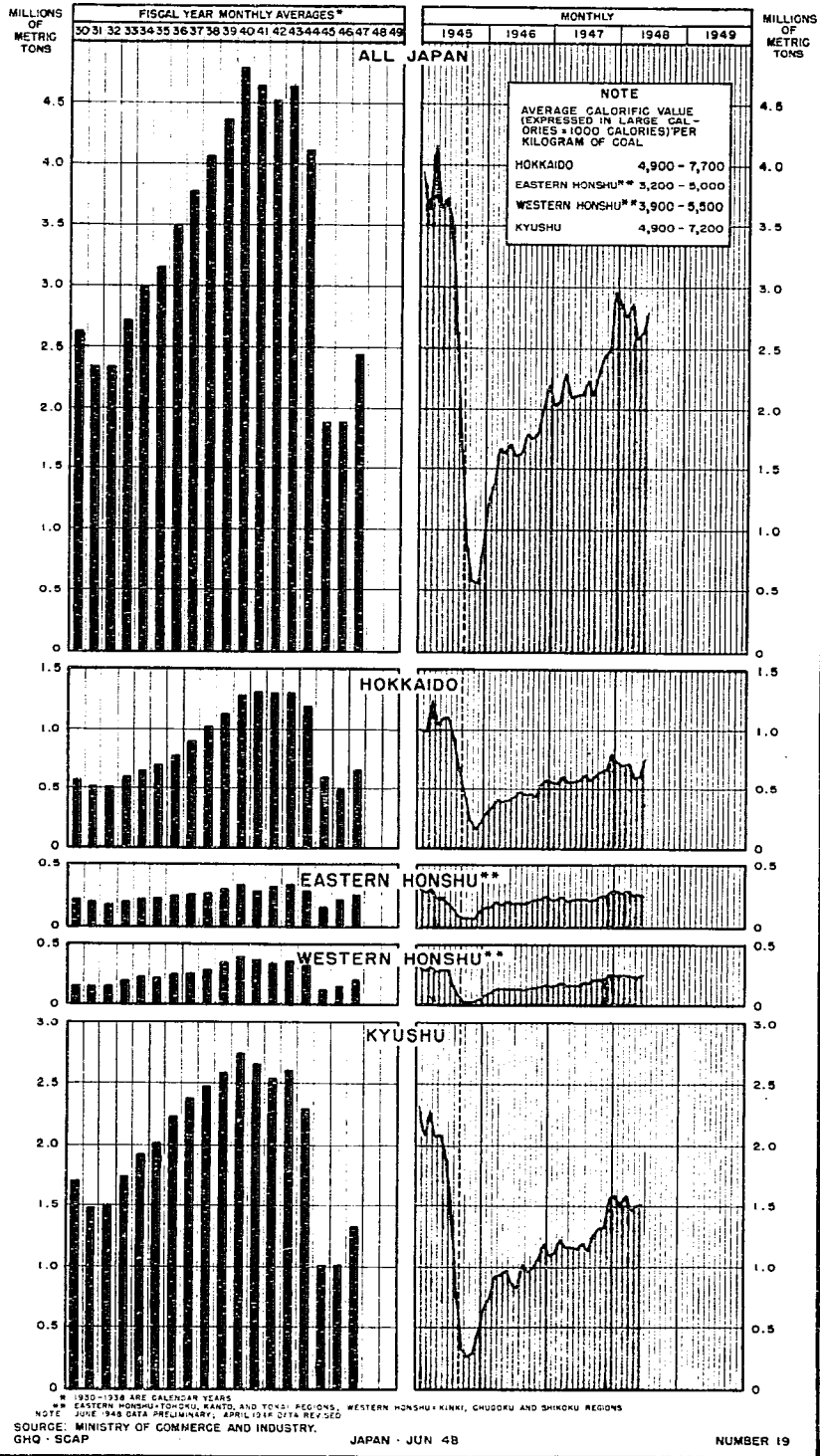
COAL STOCKPILES 31 May

	<u>Hokkaido</u>	Eastern <u>Honshu</u>	Western <u>Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available for current shipment	45,000	50,000	14,000	50,000	159,000
In transit	<u>146,800</u>	<u>32,600</u>	<u>49,500</u>	<u>252,100</u>	<u>481,000</u>
Total	191,800	82,600	63,500	302,100	640,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

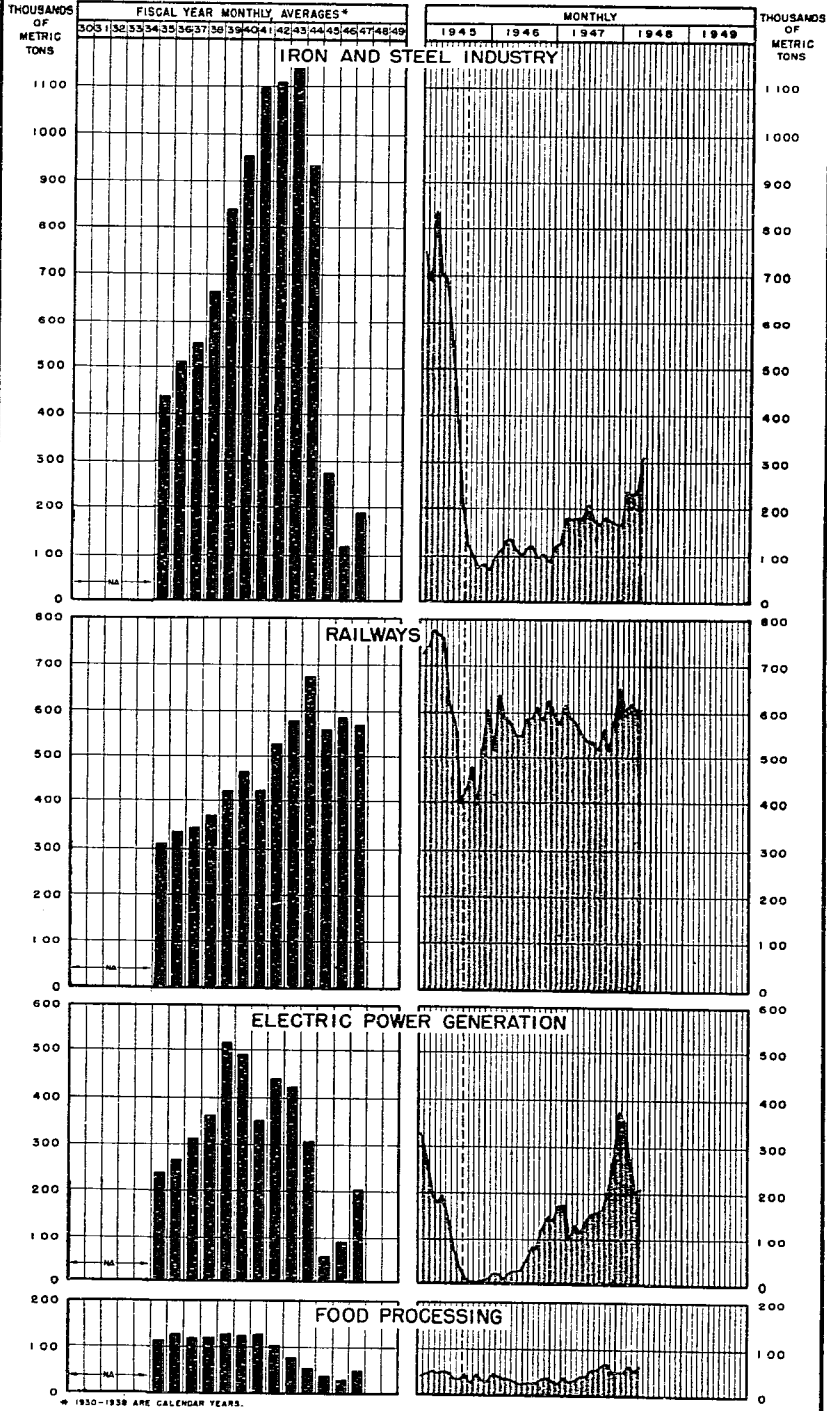
COAL PRODUCTION

BY DISTRICTS



COAL DELIVERIES

BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



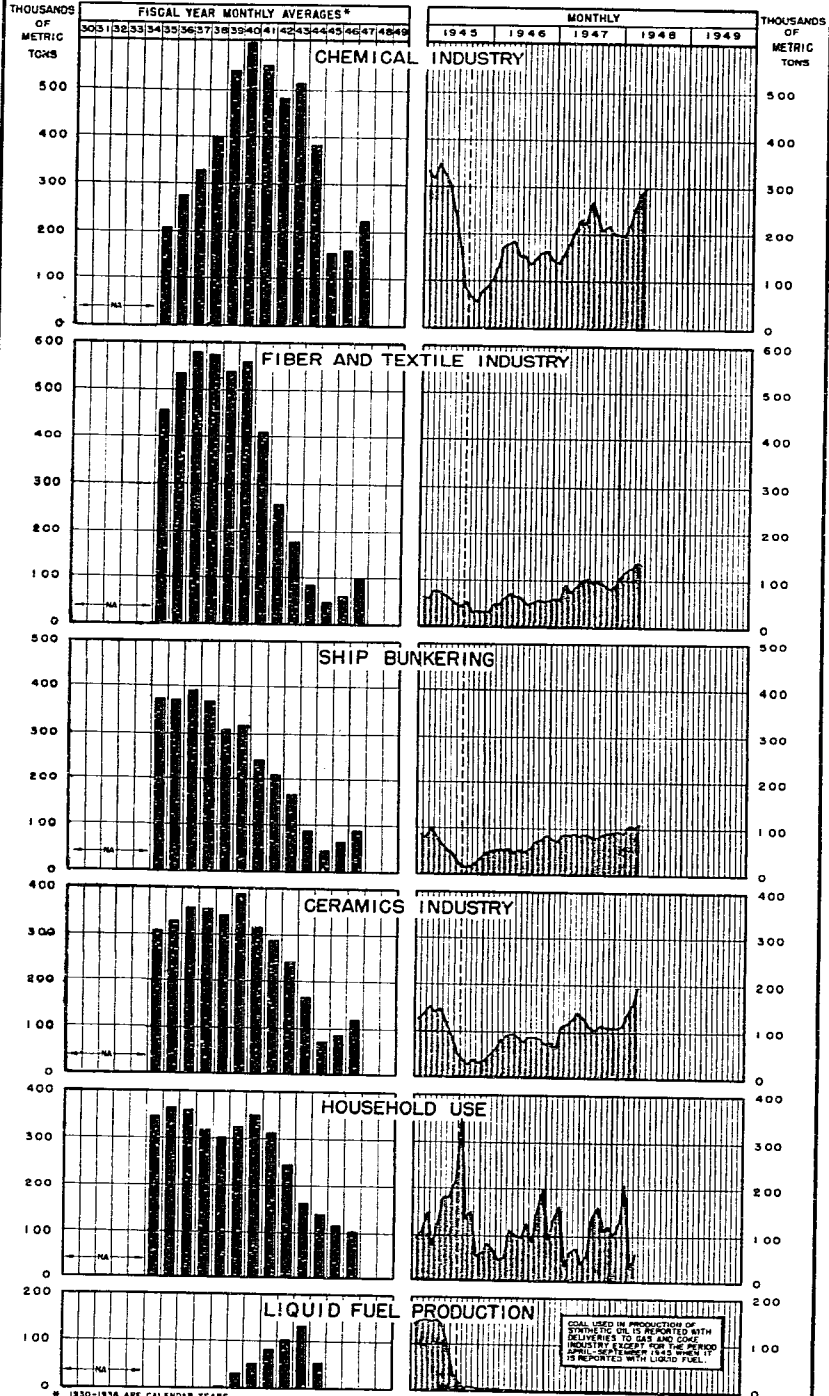
* 1930-1939 ARE CALENDAR YEARS.
 NOTE: MAY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; APRIL 1948 DATA REVISED; NA* DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP

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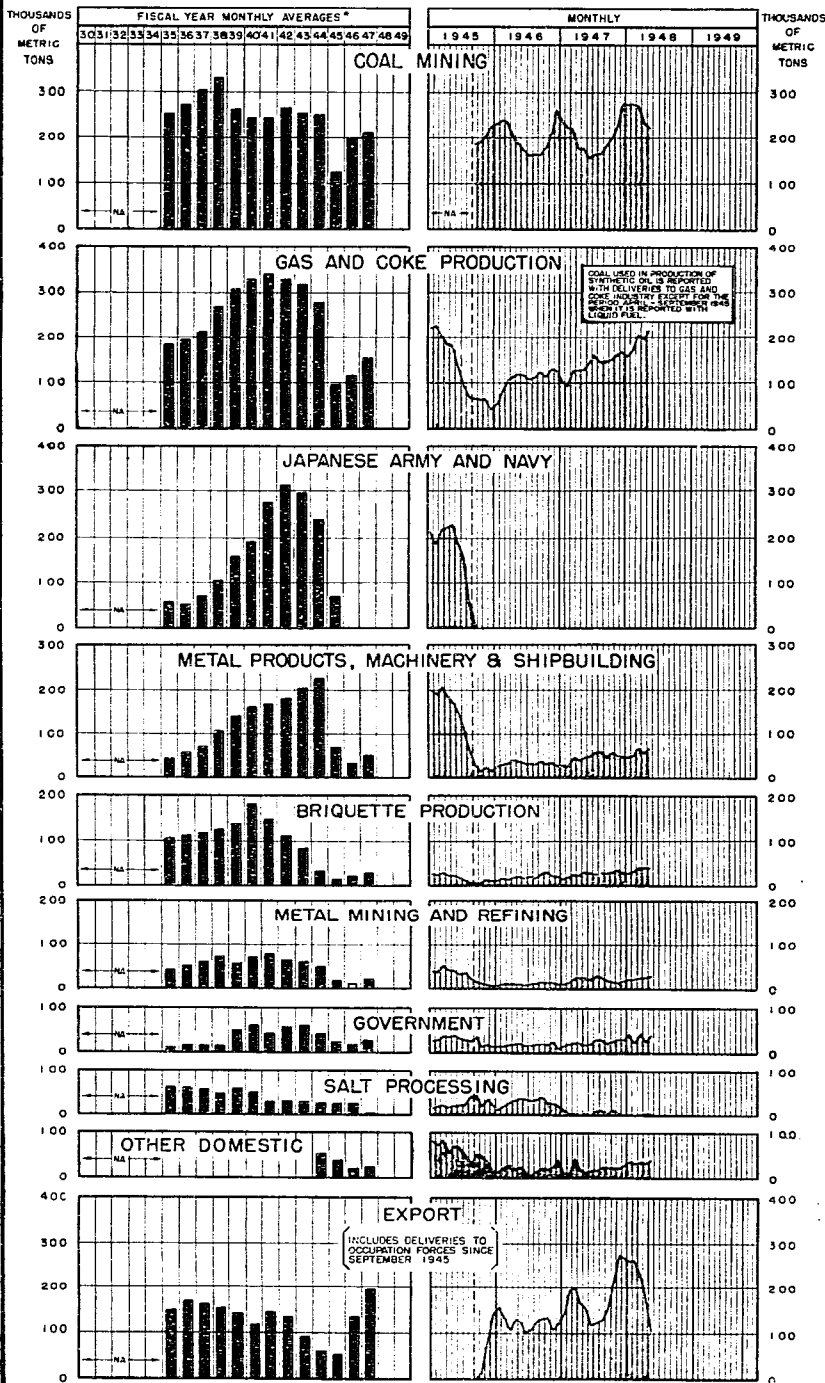
NUMBER 20A

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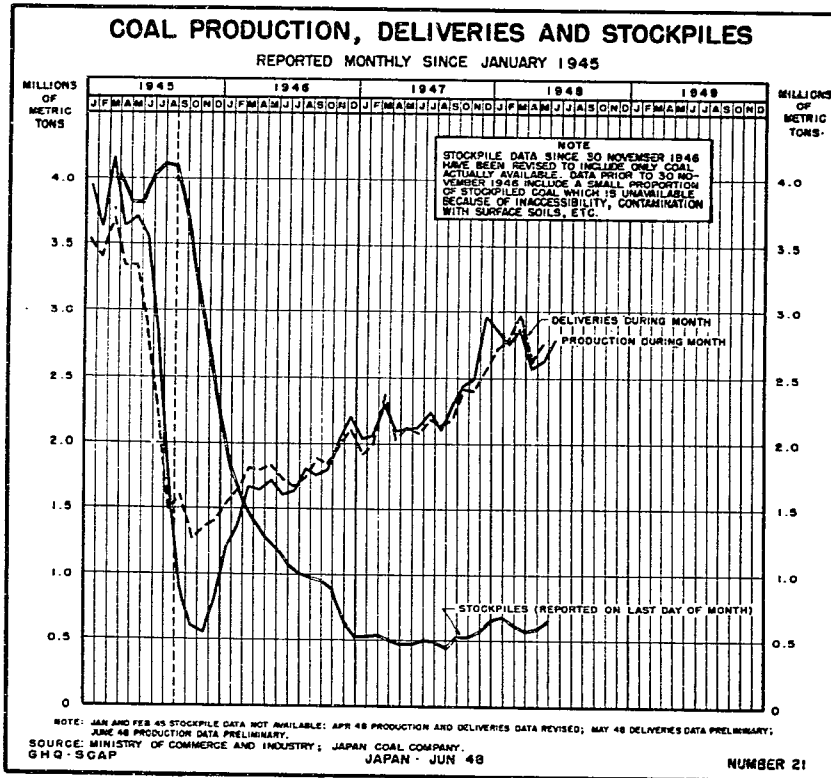
COAL DELIVERIES BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



COAL DELIVERIES BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS
NOTE: MAY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, APRIL 1948 DATA REVISED, MAY DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
HQ-SCAP JAPAN JUN 48



Lignite

8. Preliminary figures for May lignite production were 16,159 metric tons below revised production of 233,862 tons in April. May stockpiles increased to 586,894 metric tons from the preceding month's revised stock of 581,305 and deliveries decreased 14,822 tons below April's revised deliveries of 183,193 tons.

OIL

9. Crude oil production in May was 15,399 kiloliters and daily average output was 497 kiloliters, 24 less than in April, as shown in the chart, next page.

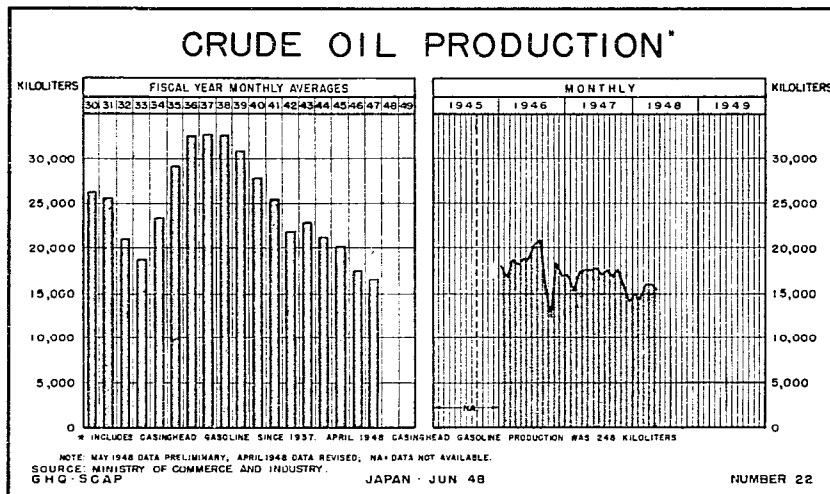
Drilling Operations

10. The Imperial Oil Company brought in one new gas well during May in Niigata Prefecture with an initial daily production of 910 cubic meters.

DRILLING OPERATIONS

May

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>
Completed as oil producers	0	0
Completed as gas producers	1	0
Abandoned	1	2
Standing suspended	0	2



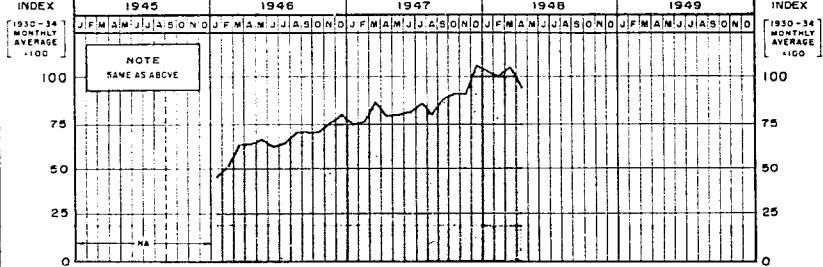
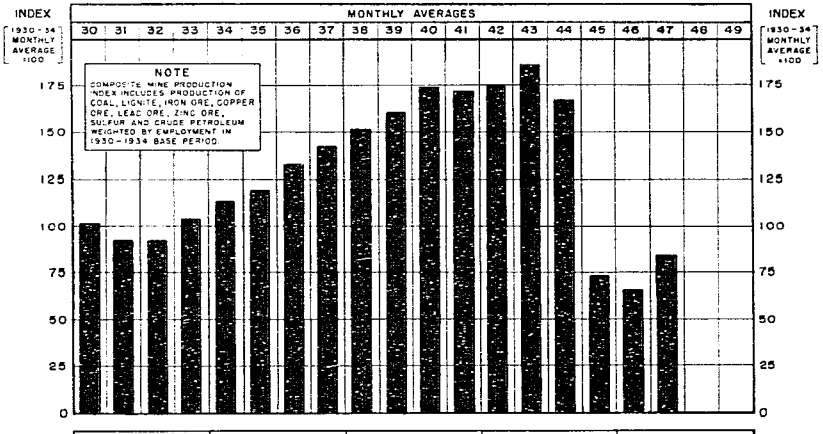
	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>
Commenced during month	1	2
Other wells drilling	6	10
Total strings active at end of month	7	12

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

MINING INDUSTRY

11. There were increases in April output of 13 of 33 principal mineral commodities. Principal gains were made in production of asbestos, fire clay, gold, iron sand, low-grade gypsum concentrate, limestone, metallurgical-grade manganese, pyrophyllite, sulfur and tungsten. Note the charts on the following two pages.

MINE PRODUCTION

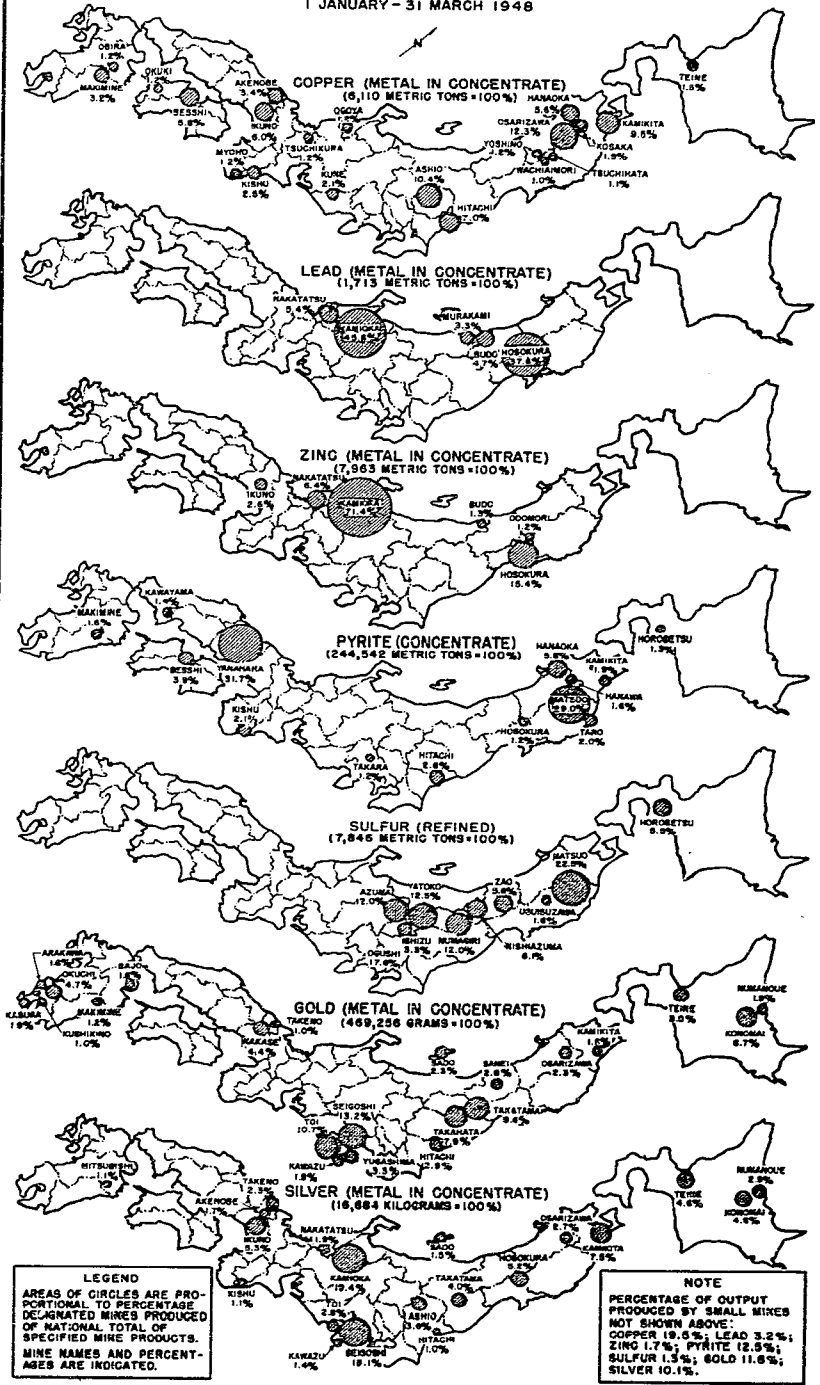


COMMODITY	FORM	UNIT	MONTHLY AVERAGES				
			1930-1934	PEAK YEAR SINCE 1930	1947	MONTHLY	
ANTIMONY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	MT	2,833	(1943) 79.8	7,933	9,756	9,504
ARSENIC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	151.35	(1940) 243	117.25	149	145
ASBESTOS	FIBER	-	NA	NA	NA	362	369
BARITE	CONCENTRATE APT 80% BaSO ₄	-	NA	(1943) 1,300	78,667	119	46
	CONCENTRATE APT 90% CaSO ₄	-	2	(1944) 5,900	191,917	503	443
CHRONITE	CONCENTRATE APT 30% Cr ₂ O ₃	-	1,266,667	(1944) 5,900	47,333	224	74
	CONCENTRATE APT 50% Cr ₂ O ₃	-	2,597,750	(1940) 4,776,000	2,444,625	2,869,500	2,575,400
COBALT	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944) 128	474	0.006	0.006
COPPER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	2,113	2,029
FIRE CLAY	-	-	NA	NA	14,497.5	14,027	19,987
FLUORITE	CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944) 664	5	0	0
GOLD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	0.155	0.104	0.155
	CRYSTALLINE GRADE ORE 10-20% C	-	24,935	(1945) 1,037	333,667	270	229
GRAPHITE	AMORPHOUS GRADE ORE 20-45% C	-	4,383,333	(1941) 17,350	514,583	358	367
	CONCENTRATE + 40% SO ₂	-	1	(1941) 17,350	151,0583	5,255	2,138
GYPSUM	CONCENTRATE - 40% SO ₂	-	2	(1944) 292,400	3,979,417	5,291	6,178
	ORE CONCENTRATE APT 50% Fe	-	23,933,333	(1944) 292,400	42,881,917	44,047	40,78.5
IRON	SAND CONCENTRATE APT 50% Fe	-	NA	NA	NA	58	27.2
	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	348,833	(1943) 1,767	517,167	641	506
LEAD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	9,977,683	(1947) 245,848,833	245,848,833	275,739	233,662
LIGNITE	-	-	562,433,233	(1942) 1,155,000	460,225	425,045	507,502
LIMESTONE	BATTERY GRADE CONCENTRATE APT 70% MnO ₂	-	NA	NA	NA	641	667
	METALLURGICAL GRADE CONCENTRATE APT 40% Mn	-	NA	NA	NA	2,940	3,209
MANGANESE	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	0.417	(1944) 20.39	3,379	4,147	2,056
MERCURY	CONCENTRATE APT 80% HgS ₂	-	0.067	(1944) 24.2	2,094	0.7	0
MOLYBDENUM	CONCENTRATE APT 80% MoS ₂	-	23,087,533	(1937) 32,720	16,528,583	16,039	15,917
CRUDE OIL	CONCENTRATE 30-30% S	KL	65,670	(1941) 176,000	75,264,083	90,687	87,991
PYRITE	-	-	13,358,333	(1939) 38,000	13,593,917	16,187	17,078
PYROPHYLITE	-	-	NA	NA	5,368	5.6	5,267
SILVER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	7,751,417	(1937) 19,200	2,759.5	2,620	3,203
SULFUR	REFINED	-	125	(1937) 180	8,703	8,929	8,965
TIN	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	0.883	(1942) 40.83	1.09	0.4E	0.514
TUNGSTEN	CONCENTRATE APT 70% WO ₃	-	1,938,167	(1943) 7,243	2,352,167	2,920	2,224
ZINC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTE: 1/ - CALENDAR YEAR; 2/ - FISCAL YEAR; 3/ - CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR; 4/ - GRADE UNKNOWN; 5/ - MINERAL CONTENT OF CONCENTRATE; 6/ - CASINHEAD GASOLINE INCLUDED SINCE 1937; NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE; KL - LITRE; MT - METRIC TON; R - REVISED.
 SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1946: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS, INDIVIDUAL MINE OPERATORS; 1946 AND SUBSEQUENTLY: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, LIMESTONE MINING ASSOCIATION.
 GHO - SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48 NUMBER 23

MINERAL AND METAL MINES

MINES PRODUCING ONE PERCENT OR MORE OF SPECIFIED MINE PRODUCTS
1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUN 48

NUMBER 24

SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke	1
Metal Industries	5
Rubber	17
Petroleum.	18
Cement	19
Construction	20
Shipbuilding	21
Chemical Industries.	25
Railway Rolling Stock.	29
Industrial Rolling Stock	31
Machinery.	32

COKE

Production

1. Coke production in May totaled 254,819 metric tons, an increase of 20,879 metric tons over the April postwar peak of 233,940. The chief producing industries were gas, with a total output of 92,710 metric tons for the month; iron and steel, 72,217 metric tons; and chemicals, 31,082 metric tons. Minor industries produced 58,810 metric tons. Note chart at top of the following page.

Consumption by Producers

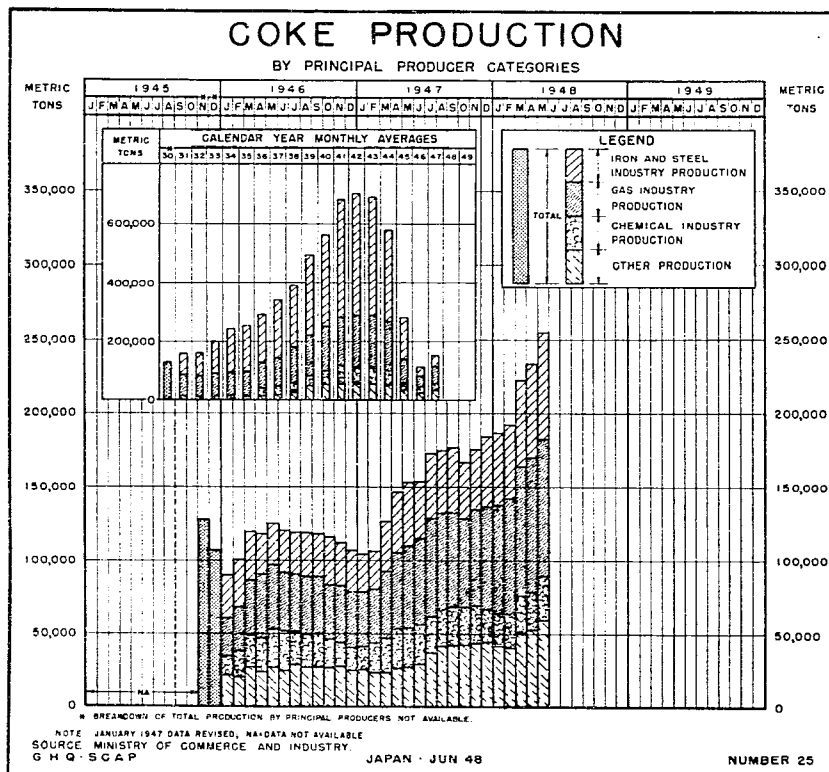
2. Total consumption by coke producing industries in May was 92,029 metric tons, 9,069 more than the revised figure for the preceding month. The total included 88,752 metric tons of self-deliveries to coke producers.

Stockpiles

3. Stockpiles reported on 31 May totaled 40,688 metric tons, an increase of 2,080 over 1 May.

Deliveries

4. Coke producers made 160,710 metric tons of coke available in May for delivery to major users. A total of 153,063 metric tons reached consumers in May, an increase of 1,988 over revised April deliveries of 151,075 metric tons. The remaining 7,647 metric tons were in transit.



COKE DELIVERIES (metric tons)

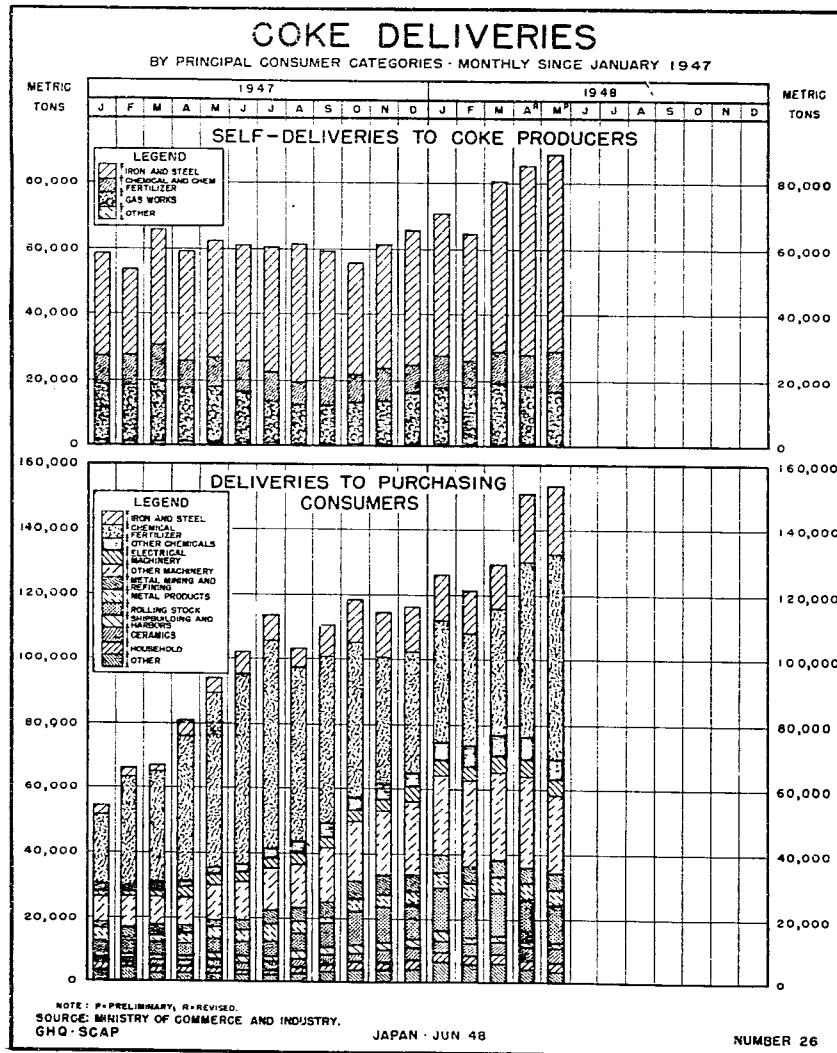
<u>Industry</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May</u>
Iron and steel	20,790	20,355
Chemical fertilizer	53,690	62,634
Chemicals	6,715	6,709
Metal manufacturing	4,952	4,355
Metal mining and refining	4,584	5,430
Electrical machinery	5,546	4,938
Other machinery (industrial, light)	28,204	23,759
Ceramics	4,173	4,456
Shipbuilding (port and harbor)	2,171	1,898
Rolling-stock manufacture	13,238	12,198
Daily necessities	2,613	2,620
Others	4,399	3,711

a/ Revised.

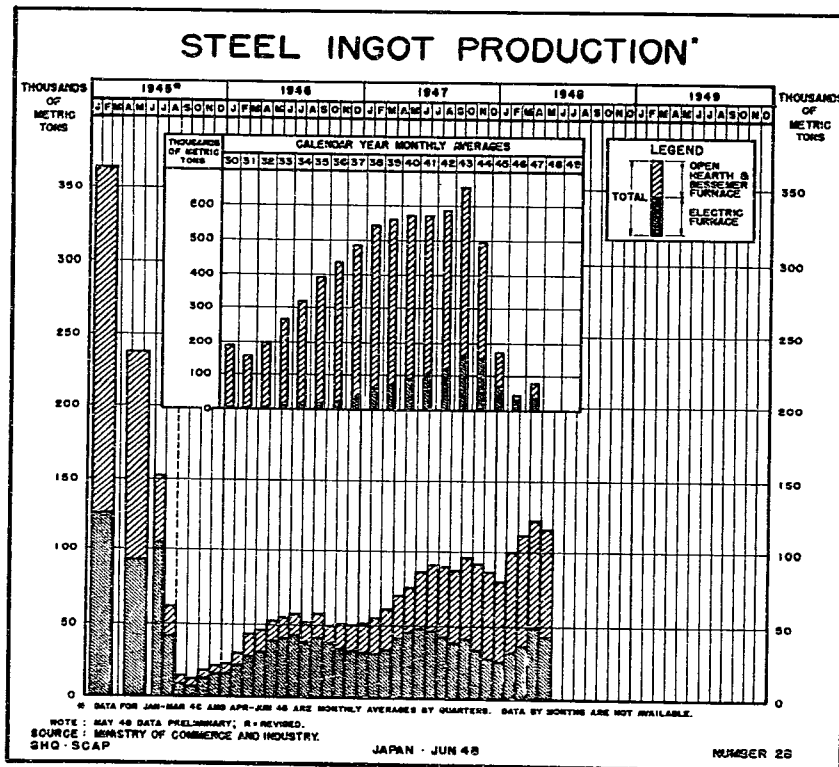
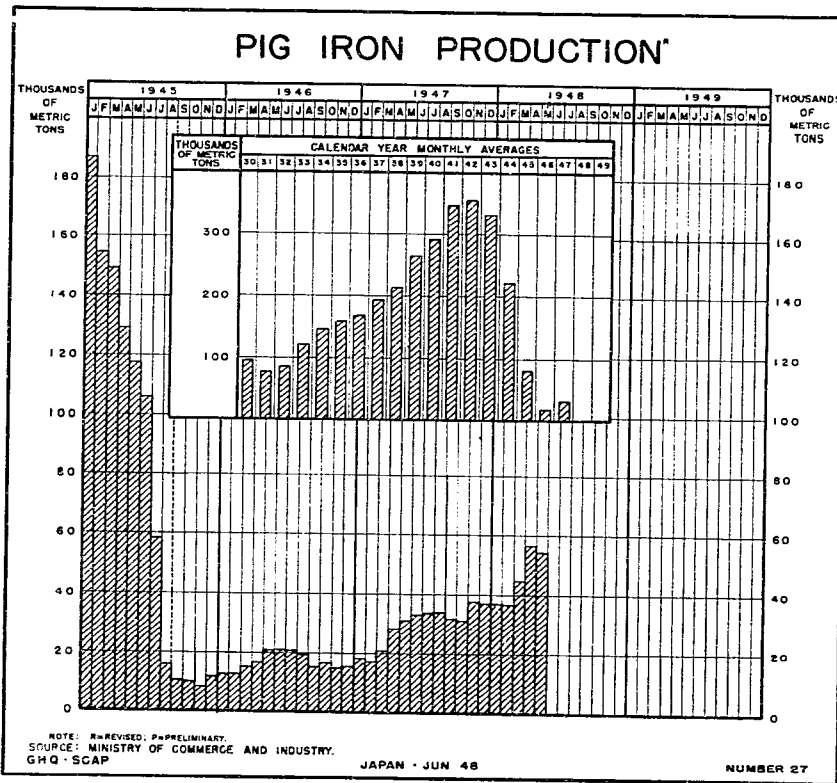
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

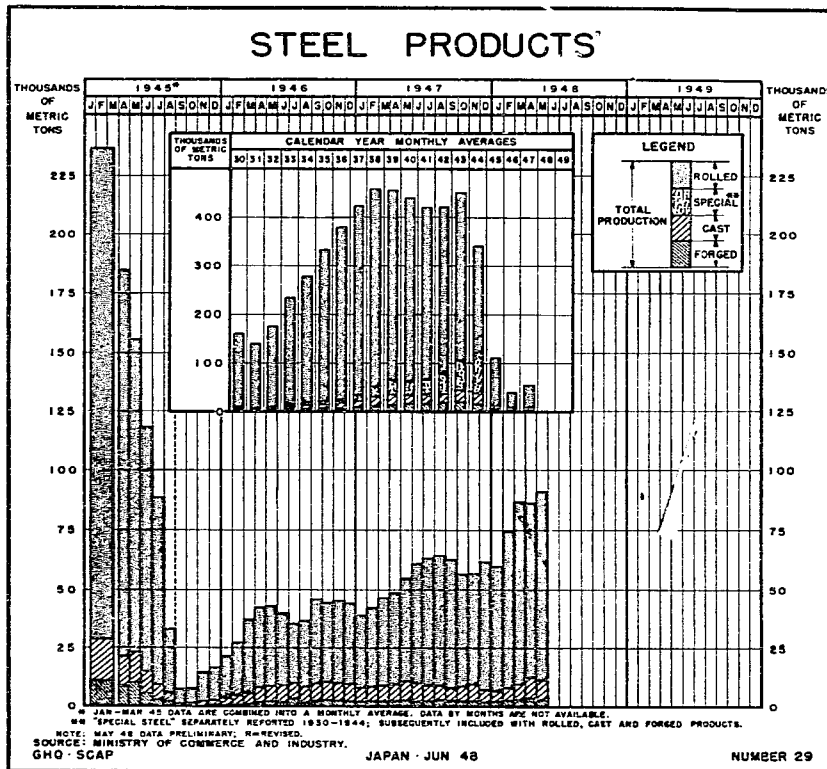
METAL INDUSTRIES

5. Production of rolled steel products and blast furnace pig iron maintained an upward trend in May but power shortages in certain areas reduced the output of electric furnace steel ingot production with a resultant over-all drop in steel ingots under revised April production.



6. Rolled steel products increased 8.6 percent over the revised April total while pig iron, despite increases in blast furnace production, showed a slight over-all decrease of 3.7 percent. The output of steel ingots and steel for castings in May declined 4.5 percent under April, while production of steel castings and steel forgings dropped 7.2 percent and 19.2 percent respectively. See the three graphs following.





IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May</u>
Pig iron		
For steel	35,297	36,336
For casting	<u>21,287</u>	<u>18,184</u>
Total	56,584	54,520
Steel ingots and steel for castings		
Open hearth	72,998	73,728
Electric furnace	<u>48,840</u>	<u>42,652</u>
Total	121,838	116,380
Steel castings	8,515	7,907
Steel forgings	3,880	3,138

	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May</u>
Rolled steel products		
Rails	5,900	4,956
Sheets (below 3-mm)	10,891	14,255
Tin plate	424	936
Pipe	7,648	9,043
Other	<u>42,015</u>	<u>51,022</u>
Total	73,878	80,272

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Secondary Iron and Steel Products

7. Output in May increased in two of nine secondary iron and steel products. Manufacture of hard steel wire increased 75 percent while production of wire rope gained 1.3 percent.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL
SECONDARY PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

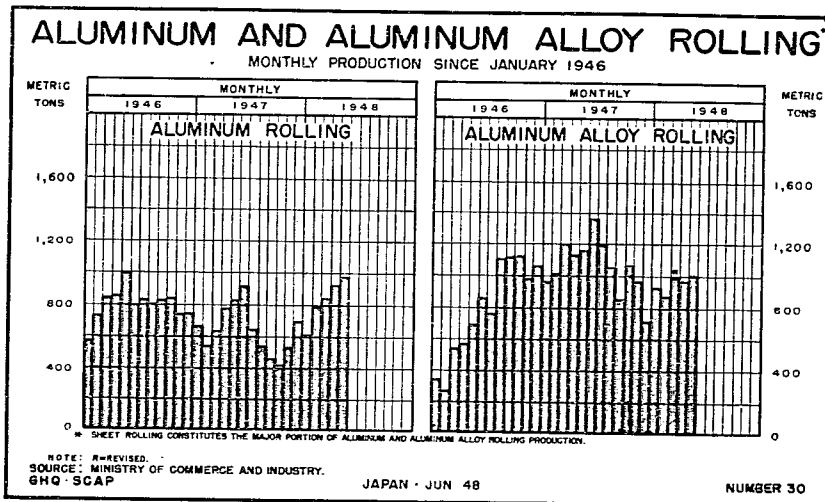
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Bolts and nuts	6,418	5,645
Wire nails	3,109	2,081
Special nails	444	192
Wire	1,500	1,055
Hard steel wire	402	702
Galvanized sheet	3,840	3,513
Wire rope	1,271	1,287
Screws and rivets	668	380
Cast iron pipe	2,898	2,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Light Metals

8. Aluminum production from four primary and 10 secondary plants totaled 433 metric tons in May, an increase of 115 metric tons over the revised April output. Aluminum produced from alumina gained from the revised 216 metric tons in April to 239 in May while aluminum and aluminum alloys from scrap rose from 102 metric tons to 194. Production in May of 296 metric tons of alumina from scrap was 46 metric tons over the April output. Aluminum increases were partially attributed to availability of power and scrap consumption in anticipation of deliveries of stocks of imported bauxite.

9. May production from 48 plants of the light-metals rolling industry totaled 977 metric tons of aluminum sheet, foil and other rolled products while alloy sheet, alloy forgings and other products totaled 1,007. The total output increased 85 metric tons over April. Production of aluminum foil increased from 17 to 24 metric tons in May while tin foil declined from 47 to 36 metric tons.



Copper and Copper Alloys

10. Nine smelters stepped up production of blister copper in May to a total of 4,666 metric tons, an increase of 320 over the April output from 11 smelters. Eight refineries remained in operation during the two months but production of refined copper dropped to 3,983 metric tons in May from 4,022 in April.

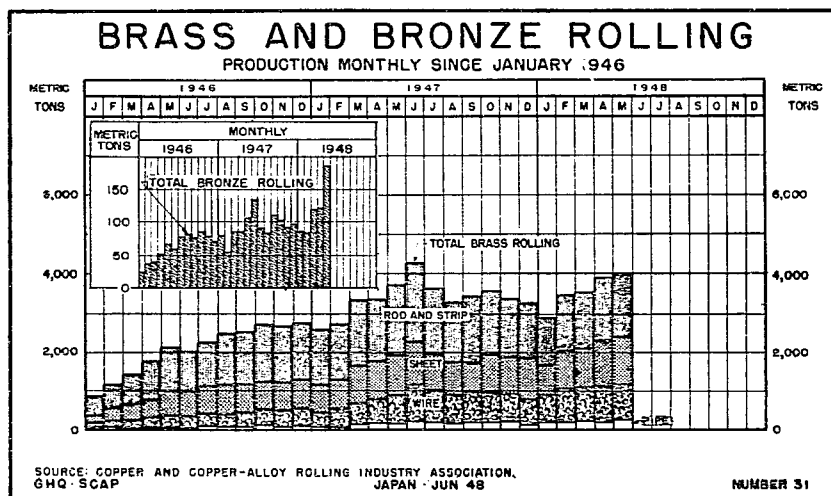
11. Production of copper and copper alloys from 200 rolling mills in May included 1,319 metric tons of copper products, 3,964 metric tons of brass products and 186 metric tons of bronze products.

May output of rolled copper was five percent over the 1,255 metric tons produced in April. Production of all brass items was 1.1 percent over the 3,919 produced in April. Bronze rolling production rose 53.7 percent over the April output of 121 metric tons. Bronze increases were attributed to the wide demand for castings and industrial products, mainly rods and tubing. See chart on the next page.

Zinc and Lead

12. Production of all zinc items increased in May with the biggest jump in electrolytic zinc, which gained 49.9 percent in May to a total of 1,139 metric tons. Distilled zinc increased from 682 metric tons in April to 733 in May while zinc plate gained from 735 to 861 metric tons in May. Zinc output gained due to consumption of imported zinc concentrates, additional electric power and an extra furnace operating in one plant.

13. Production of crude lead dropped to 644 metric tons in May, 94 under the April output. Refined lead production of 859 metric tons showed an increase of 96 over the April figure of 763 metric tons.



Other Nonferrous Metals

14. Bismuth and mercury production gained slightly in May but the crude tin output declined to 15,000 kilograms, 450 under April. Bismuth increased 8.6 percent to a total of 1,907 kilograms while mercury showed a greater gain of 19.8 percent to a total of 6,011 kilograms.

15. Antimony output increased from 6,750 kilograms in March to 8,145 in May. Material shortages limited production during April.

Ferrous Alloys

16. Production of ferroalloys increased 26.4 percent in May to a total of 3,226 metric tons, 674 over the revised April output. The increase was primarily due to the demand in direct ratio to iron and steel production gains. Note chart on the facing page.

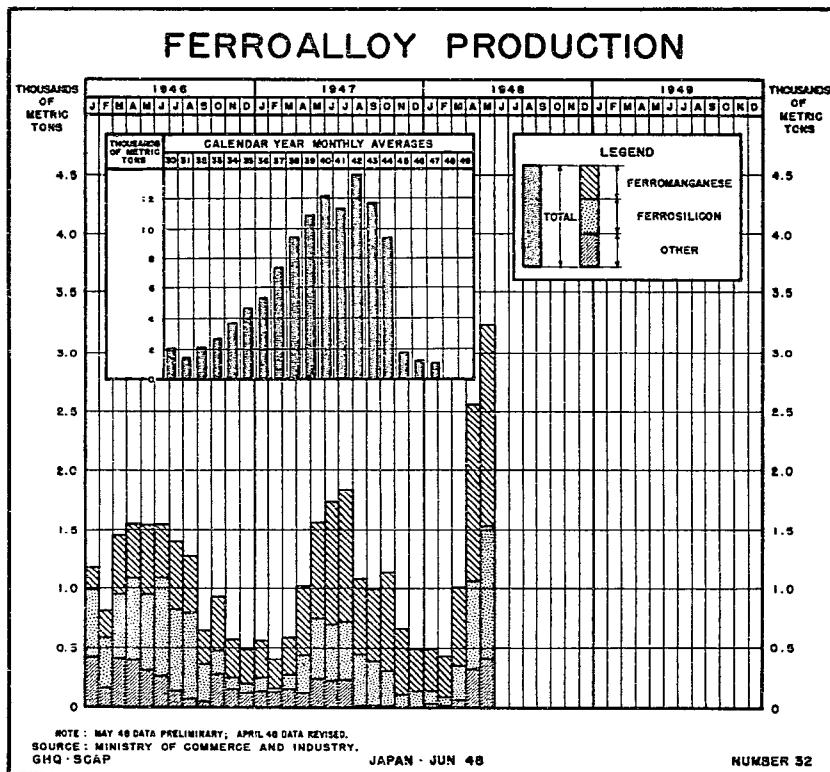
RUBBER

17. Inventories of crude rubber, latex and scrap declined 11.6 percent in April to an aggregate of 7,570.51 metric tons on 1 May.

RUBBER INVENTORY (metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory, 1 April	3,784.00	220.00	4,448.3
April consumption	1,930.30	17.07	1,158.3
April receipts	1,758.68	0	465.2
Inventory, 1 May	3,612.38	202.93	3,755.2

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



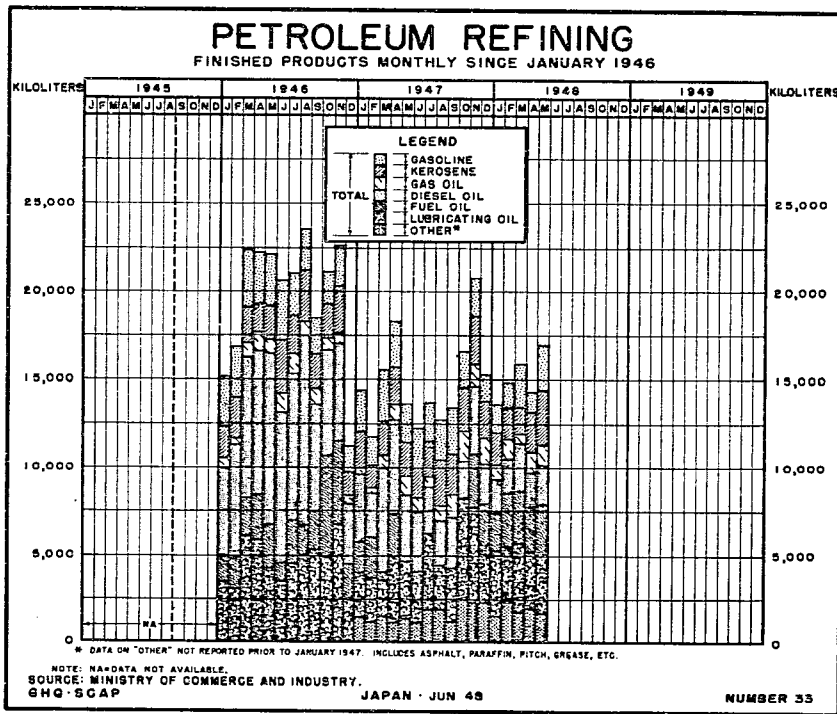
PETROLEUM

18. Crude petroleum runs to stills increased 454 kiloliters in May to a total of 19,666 kiloliters. Of the total run, 18,773 kiloliters were refined, including 16,934 kiloliters of finished products and 1,839 kiloliters semifinished. Seven refineries in operation had a total of 27,777 kiloliters of finished products on hand 31 May.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION (kiloliters)

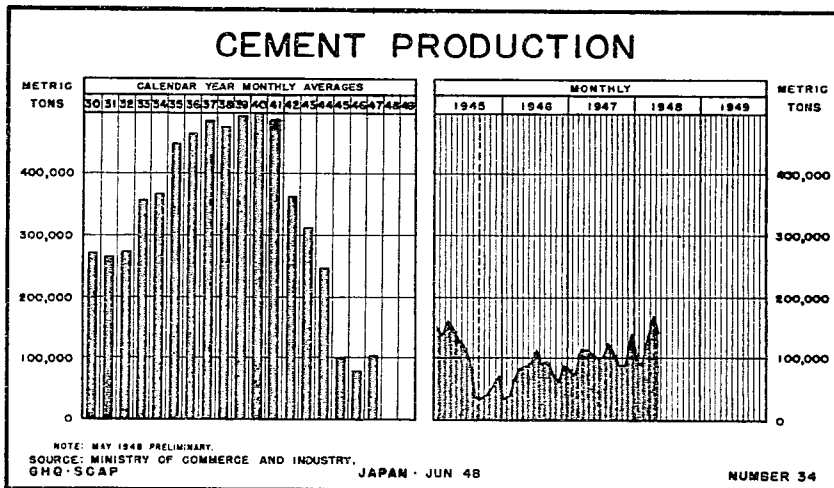
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Lubricating oil	3,252	3,320
Fuel oil	2,449	2,811
Diegel oil	1,990	2,263
Gasoline	1,168	2,538
Kerosene	2,228	3,156
Gas oil	1,183	1,131
Others	<u>2,032</u>	<u>1,715</u>
Total	14,302	16,934

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



CEMENT

19. May cement production totaled 141,883 metric tons, 16 percent under the revised April output of 169,049 metric tons. Imported petroleum coke was utilized in April but May production was solely from indigenous resources.



CONSTRUCTION

20. Building permits issued in May totaled 100,500, a decline of 11,521 under the April issue. There was 14 percent more construction started in May than in April while the number of dwellings, shops and other buildings completed gained 17 percent. The construction was largely in rural areas.

NEW CONSTRUCTION
May

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
<u>Started</u>						
Dwellings	13,326	528,703	31,776	1,388,129	45,102	1,916,832
Combined dwellings and shops	8,033	373,393	4,272	204,229	12,305	577,622
Nonresidential buildings	6,106	493,007	17,333	910,477	23,439	1,403,484
Total	27,465	1,395,103	53,381	2,502,835	80,846	3,897,938
<u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings	14,809	556,310	24,482	1,050,623	39,291	1,606,933
Combined dwellings and shops	7,903	347,231	1,945	95,944	9,848	443,175
Nonresidential buildings	5,948	489,298	12,228	611,004	18,176	1,100,302
Total	28,660	1,392,839	38,655	1,757,571	67,215	3,150,410

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Construction.

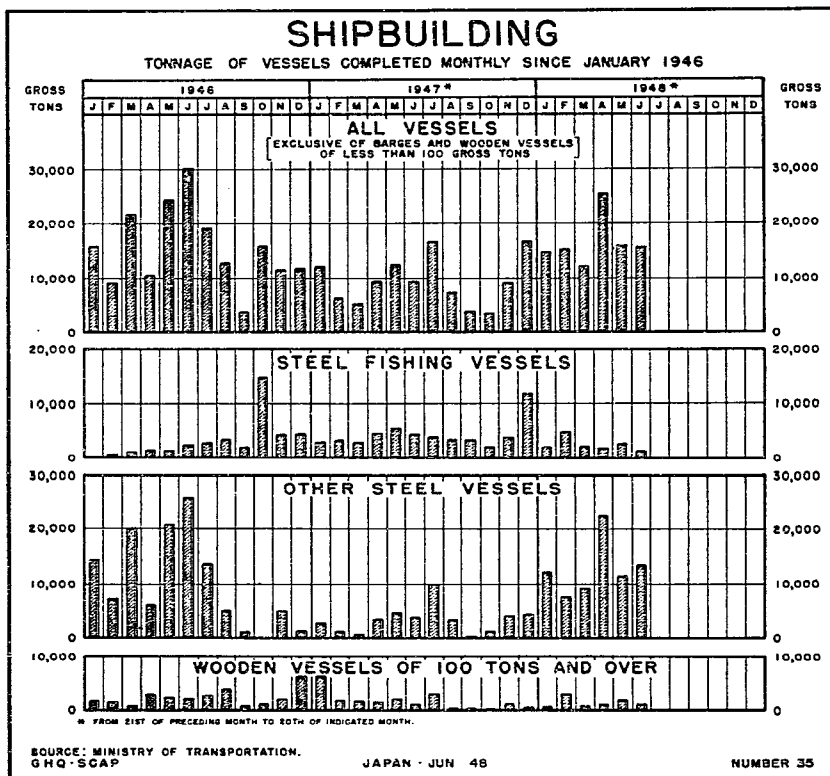
SHIPBUILDING

21. From 22 May to 22 June five wooden tugs and 11 wooden barges were shipped to Russia under the U. S. S. R. contract for 100 tugs and 75 barges, bringing the total deliveries to 15 tugs and 24 barges. In addition 18 tugs and 14 barges were completed and were awaiting shipment. See chart on the next page.

22. From 20 May to 20 June shipyards completed construction of 21 steel vessels totaling 14,762 gross tons. Of these, nine were cargo vessels with a combined tonnage of 13,380 gross tons while the remainder were fishing vessels. Six wooden ships totaling 940 gross tons were also completed during the period.

23. Launchings during the same period included six steel cargo vessels totaling 4,884 gross tons, eight steel fishing vessels of 1,195 gross tons and one wooden ship of 200 gross tons.

24. Repairs were completed on 427 vessels of 846,004 gross tons from 10 May to 10 June. The shipyard scrapping program yielded 7,551 tons of material from 12 May to 12 June.



CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

25. Output of 18 of 34 selected major chemical products increased in May with chief gains in the production of ammonium sulfate, domestic salt and chlorine. The total chemical output met 62 percent of requirements.

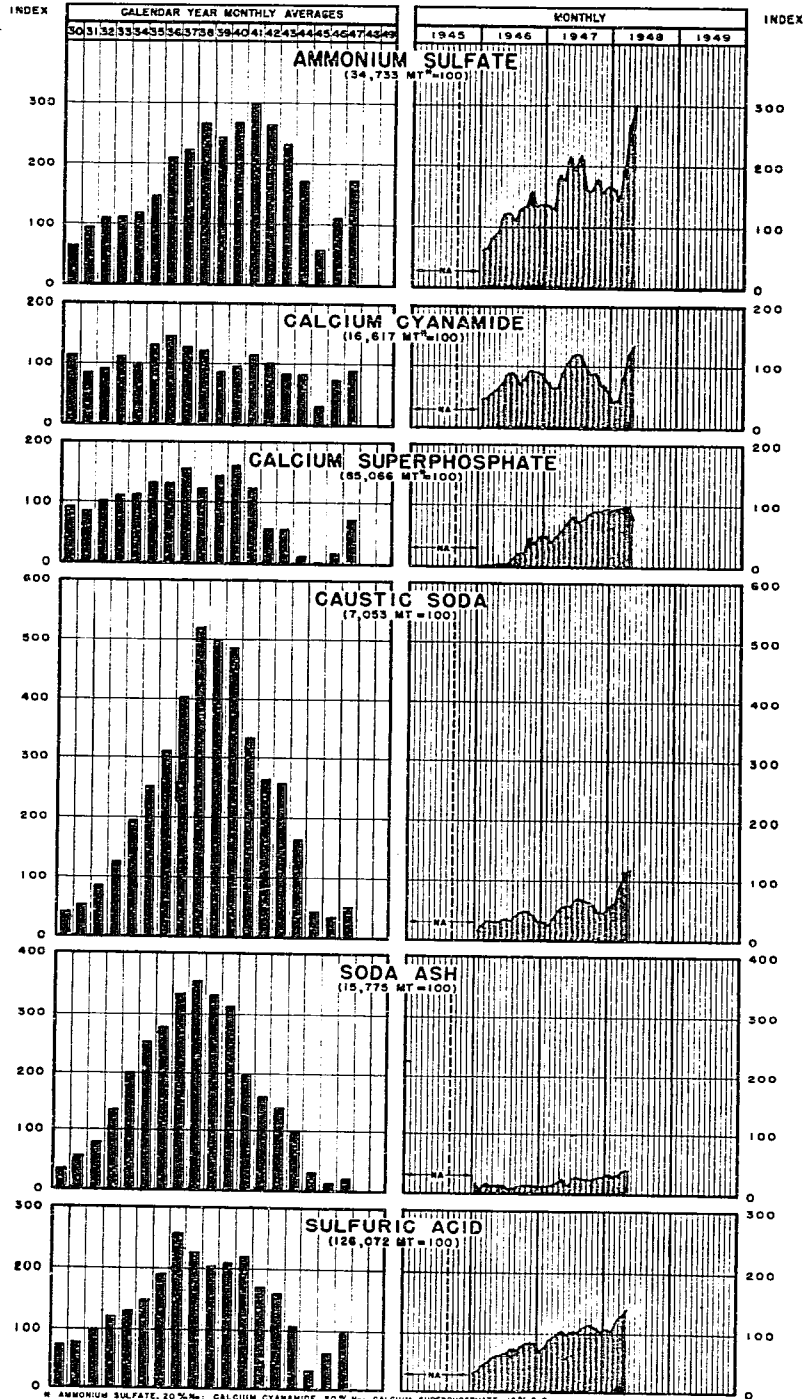
Planned production in May to meet the demand increased the output of ammonium sulfate by 11,363 metric tons to a total of 104,765 metric tons, a postwar peak. To accomplish the plan ammonia production was encouraged while pyrites were diverted from calcium superphosphate, causing a production decline. Liquid chlorine production gained as a result of increased operations in electrolytic caustic soda plants. Salt production reflected a seasonal increase due to strong solar rays for natural processing. See chart on page 118.

26. Coal and labor shortages were limiting factors in the production of calcium cyanamide, soda ash, caustic soda and calcium carbide. The decline in output of acetone, required by the penicillin industry, was attributed to low production in fermentation plants where raw materials were limited.

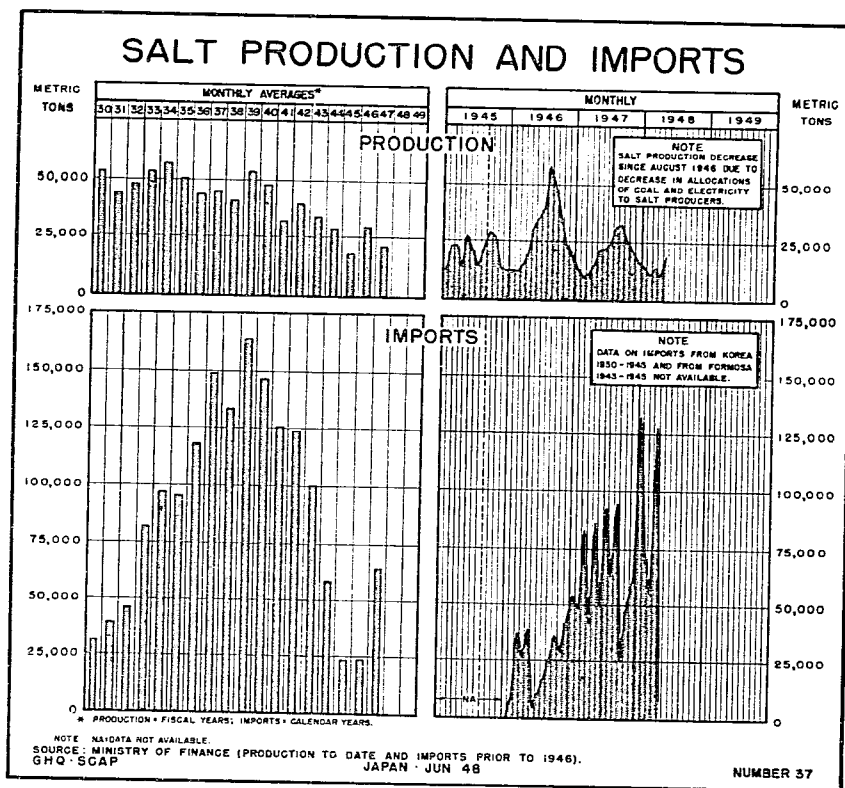
27. The decline in May production of dyes was largely due to a 15-percent drop in sulfur dye production. Chrome, sulfo-vat and naphthol-developer dyestuffs also showed slight declines but all other types gained. The dyes were generally of better grade for finishing export textiles.

INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



NOTE: MAY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; APRIL 1948 DATA REVISED; MT=METRIC TONS; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE; SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48 NUMBER 36



28. Production of six key intermediates, phenol, aniline, chlorobenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and B-naphthol totaled 398.5 metric tons, 68.1 metric tons under April production, though the over-all production of intermediates showed a 30 per cent gain.

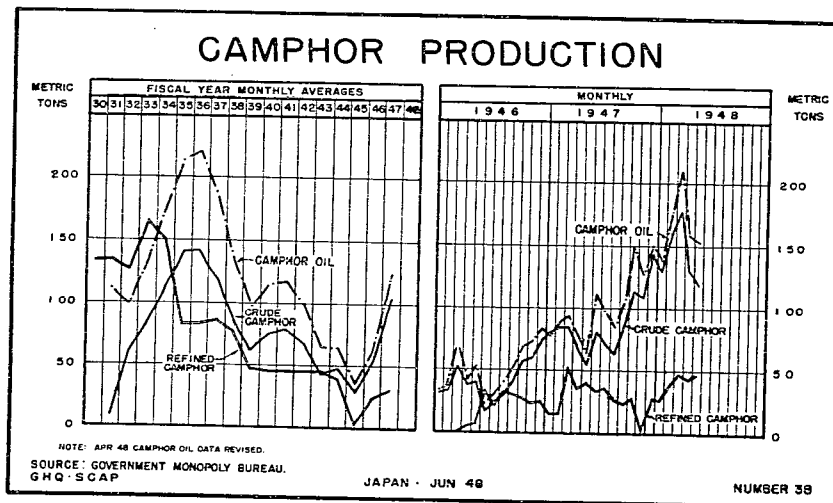
CHEMICAL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	April	May
Chemical fertilizers		
Ammonium sulfate (20 percent)	93,402	104,765
Calcium superphosphate (16 percent)	82,768 a/	62,950
Calcium cyanamide (20 percent)	20,012	22,667
Soda chemicals		
Soda ash	5,877	6,127
Caustic soda	8,021 a/	8,491
Hydrochloric acid	4,458	4,436
Sodium bicarbonate	593	578
Chlorine	457	729
Domestic salt	11,100 a/	19,453
Imported salt	127,998	8,145
Coal tar derivatives		
Coal tar	12,990	13,966
Benzene	1,104	1,190
Naphthalene (crude)	675	564
Acetons	98	74

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Oil products		
Paints <u>a/</u>	1,500	1,200
Glycerine	59	148
Soap	435 <u>a/</u>	204
Hardened oils	702	748
Camphor		
Camphor oil	159 <u>a/</u>	153
Crude camphor	131 <u>a/</u>	118
Refined camphor	43	47
Ammonia	25,978	28,651
Sulfuric acid	163,498 <u>a/</u>	176,640
Nitric acid	2,154	1,242
Acetic acid	1,027	677
Ethyl alcohol (kiloliters)	763	651
Methyl alcohol	634	551
Calcium carbide	41,578 <u>a/</u>	44,954
Bleaching powder	1,836	2,180
Toluene	104	111
Chlorosulfonic acid	486	482
Nitrocellulose	305	282
Industrial explosives	1,186	1,322
Dyestuffs	393	384
Intermediates <u>b/</u>	1,078	1,405

a/ Revised.
b/ Preliminary estimates.

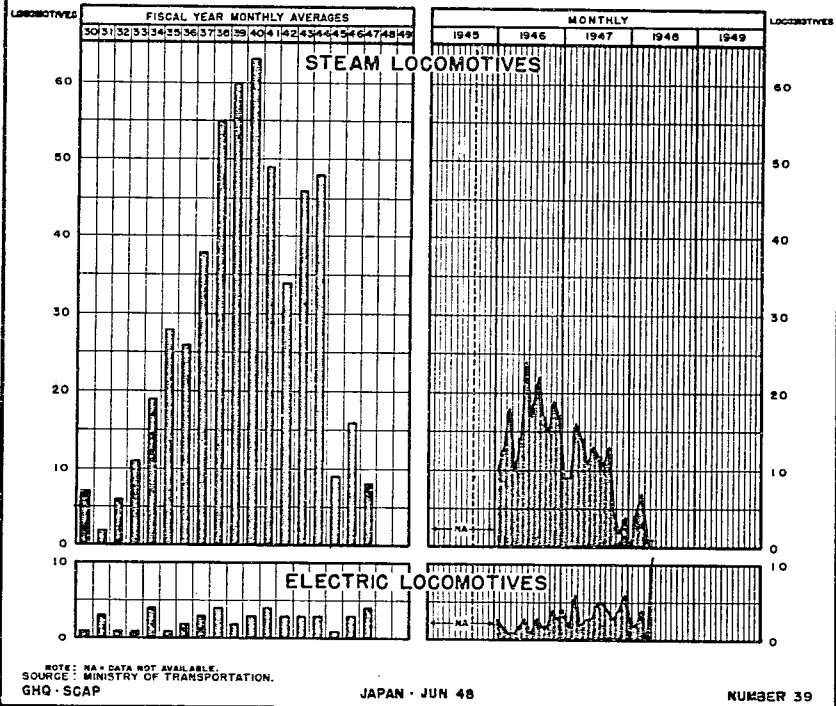
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



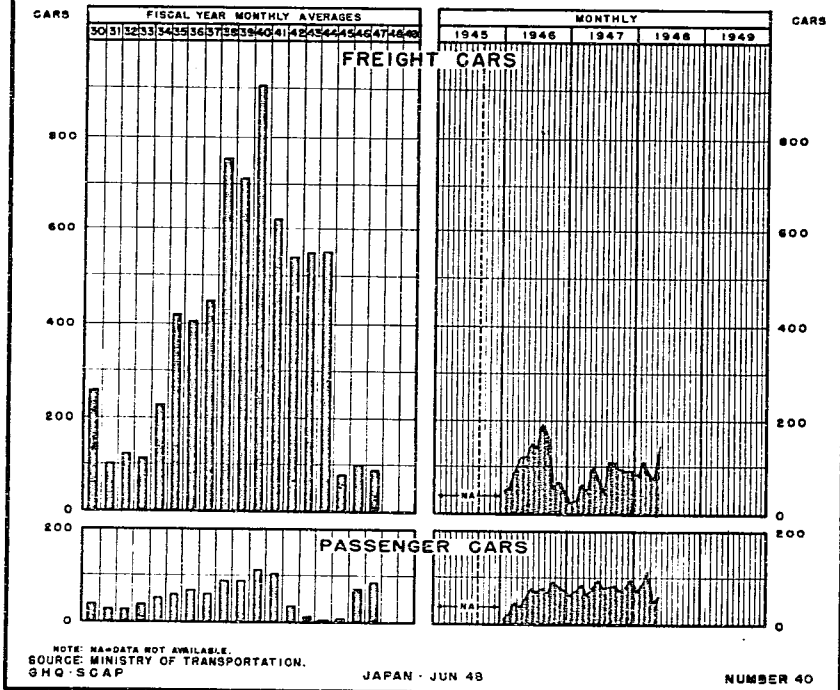
RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

29. Freight car production in May totaled 146 cars, twice the April output, in the first effort under the railway rolling stock program for the fiscal year, concentrated almost exclusively on the production of freight cars. One steam locomotive was produced in May, as in April, while production of electric locomotives totaled 11; none were produced in April. Output of passenger

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION



RAILWAY CAR PRODUCTION



0533

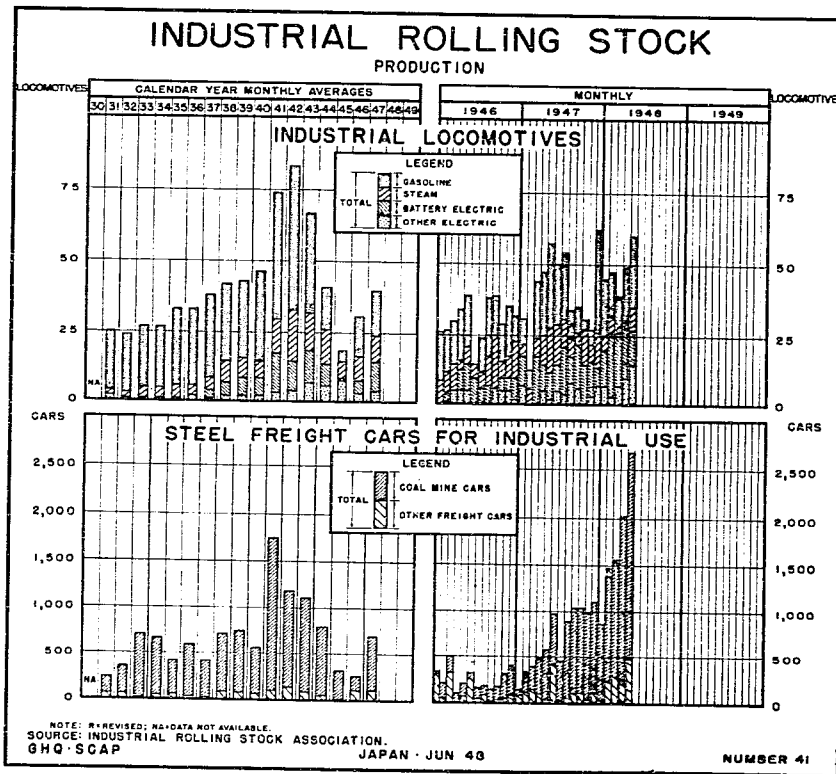
cars increased 11 over April to a total of 59.

30. General and partial repairs of passenger cars dropped to 775 units in May from 839 units in April while freight car repairs increased slightly to 6,921 from 6,901 in April.

INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

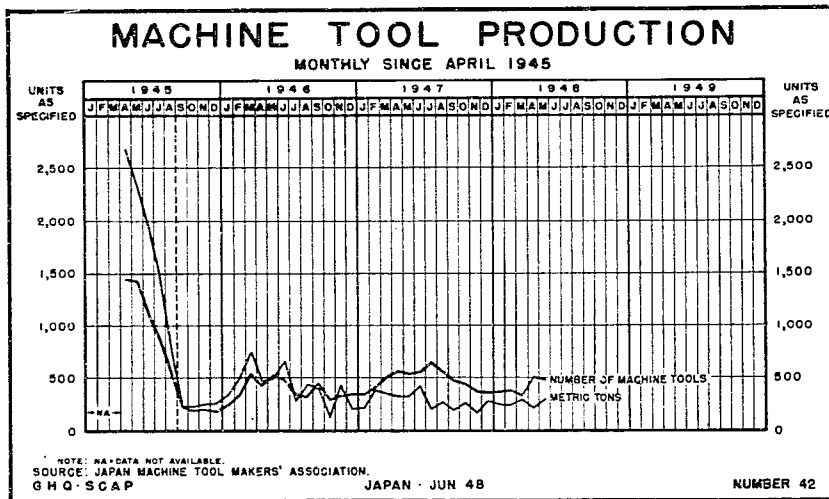
31. Production of steam, electric, gasoline and battery locomotives in May increased 11 units to 60, while total weight of units produced increased to 328 tons in May compared with 227 tons in April.

Output of steel freight cars increased to 2,670 units compared with the preceding month's 2,019 units. These included 2,201 coal-mining cars, 387 more than April. Production of wooden freight cars in May totaled 2,172, a drop of 2,049 under April, reflecting the start of a leveling-off period due to decreased demand. Total weight of steel and wooden freight cars produced in May was 2,570.4 tons, 5,486.6 under the preceding month.



MACHINERY

32. Fifty machine tool plants completed production of 481 tools with a combined weight of 306 metric tons in May, a decline of 22 tools from April production but an increase of 97 metric tons in weight over the April output from the same number of plants. Heavier tool production continued to reflect the increased orders from government railways.



33. Sixty-one small-tool plants were operating in April, seven more than in March, with approximately 5,200 persons, 202 less than the total engaged in small-tool industries in March. Steel consumed for production totaled 192 metric tons, 30 less than April.

GENERAL SMALL TOOL PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Straight-shank drills	407,185	475,730
Taper-shank drills	14,093	17,604
Milling cutters	21,008	19,811
Taps and dies	193,016	214,014

SOURCE: Japan Small Tool Association.

34. May production of tungsten carbide tools increased to 2,586 kilograms, 163 over April, from 24 plants operating both months, though employment declined from 2,146 in April to 2,104. The May consumption of special rolled steel was 21,700 kilograms, an increase of 386 kilograms over April consumption.

TUNGSTEN CARBIDE TOOL PRODUCTION (kilograms)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Tips	1,712	1,770
Bits	309	345
Dies	402	471

SOURCE: Super Hard Tool Association.

Precision Bearings

35. The consumption of bearing steel for the production of 466,032 precision ball, roller and journal bearings in April was 832 metric tons, 84 less than April. Forty-one plants were in operation, one less than in April, while employees increased from 7,611 to 7,922.

PRECISION BEARING PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Ball bearings	424,866	406,298
Roller bearings	50,802	59,011
Journal bearings	971	723

SOURCE: Japan Bearing Association.

Industrial Machinery

36. The output in the eight principal categories of industrial machinery declined to 12,983 metric tons of new units and parts in May, 2,067 metric tons under April. The total included 9,346 metric tons of new products, as shown in the chart on the next page.

The decline was partially attributed to the drop in reporting factories to 1,596 from 1,839 in April. The factories' consumption of iron and coke increased in May while steel, coal and electric power consumption declined.

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION (metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Steel	12,341	9,851
Iron	15,049	15,562
Coke	11,185	11,669
Coal	12,801	11,003
Power ^{a/}	15,371	11,262

^{a/} 1,000 KWE.

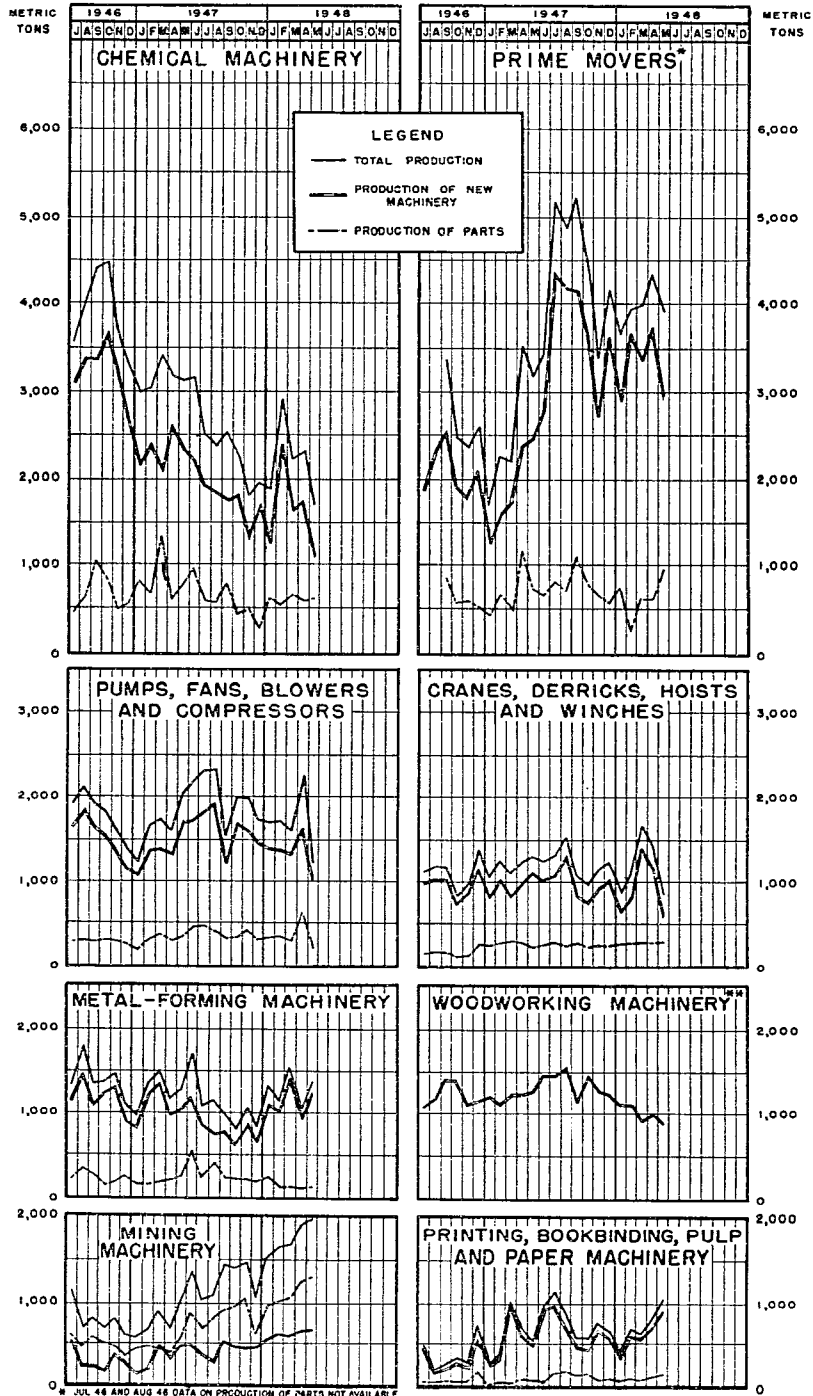
SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association, Printing and Bookbinding Association, Woodworking Machinery Association, Japan Marine Internal Combustion Engineering Association, Terrestrial Internal Combustion Engine Association.

Textile Machinery

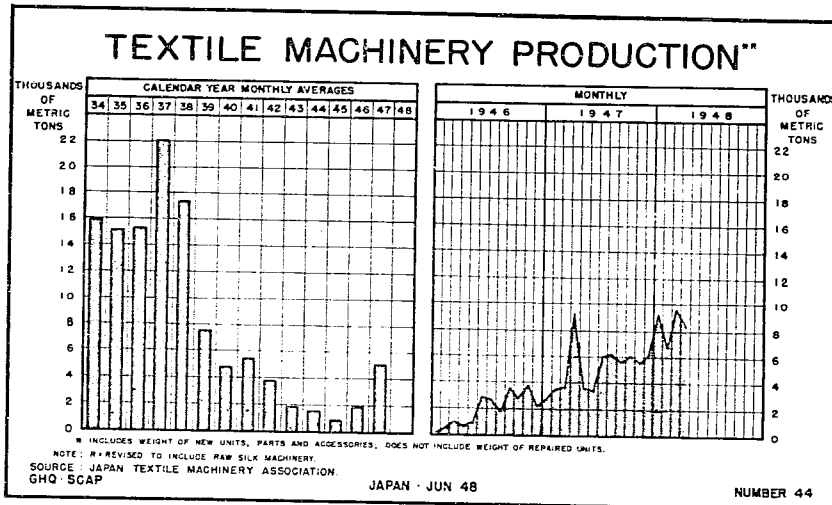
37. Value of textile machinery production in April as reported by 661 factories, two more than the revised March figure, increased to ¥ 624,640,000 for new production, parts and repairs, ¥ 128,040,000 over March values. Weight of new production and

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · BY WEIGHT · MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



parts, excluding repairs, totaled 8,317 metric tons, 1,257 under the revised figure for the preceding month.



TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	Thousands of Yen			Plants Reporting	Weight (metric tons) ^{a/}
	New Units	Parts	Repairs		
Cotton					
March	197,785	112,461	41,813	362	7,623
April	219,772	82,976	54,527	426	5,736
Silk, spinning and weaving					
March	29,070	7,747	809	62	721
April	63,000	13,849	6,561	116	1,520
Raw silk, reeling					
March	6,702	6,707 ^{b/}	1,600 ^{b/}	13	241 ^{b/}
April	8,867	8,831	953	20	320
Wool and worsted					
March	27,738	7,250	29,688	66	617
April	28,831	5,890	22,034	65	550
Finishing and dyeing					
March	5,330	629	2,928	17	169
April	5,013	800	3,848	22	81
Other					
March	13,129 ^{b/}	1,391	3,803	139 ^{b/}	203 ^{b/}
April	3,742	90,545	4,601	12	110

	<u>Thousands of Yen</u>			<u>Plants Reporting</u>	<u>Weight (metric tons) a/</u>
	<u>New Units</u>	<u>Parts</u>	<u>Repairs</u>		
Total					
March	279,754	136,205	80,641	659	9,574 b/
April	329,225	202,891	92,524	661	8,317

a/ Does not include weight of repairs.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association and Japan Silk Manufacturing Machinery Association.

SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Tobacco Products.	5
Pulp and Paper Production	6
Glass and Ceramics.	8
Electrical Manufacturing.	11
Transportation Equipment.	12
Rubber Manufacturing.	13
Leather	14
Agricultural Equipment.	17
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18

FOOD PROCESSING

1. The depletion of imported grain stocks caused a sharp drop in flour production in April and a leveling off of rolled grain products. Raw materials were limited to small stores of sweet potatoes in April with white potato supplies for starch exhausted. See the first chart on the next page.

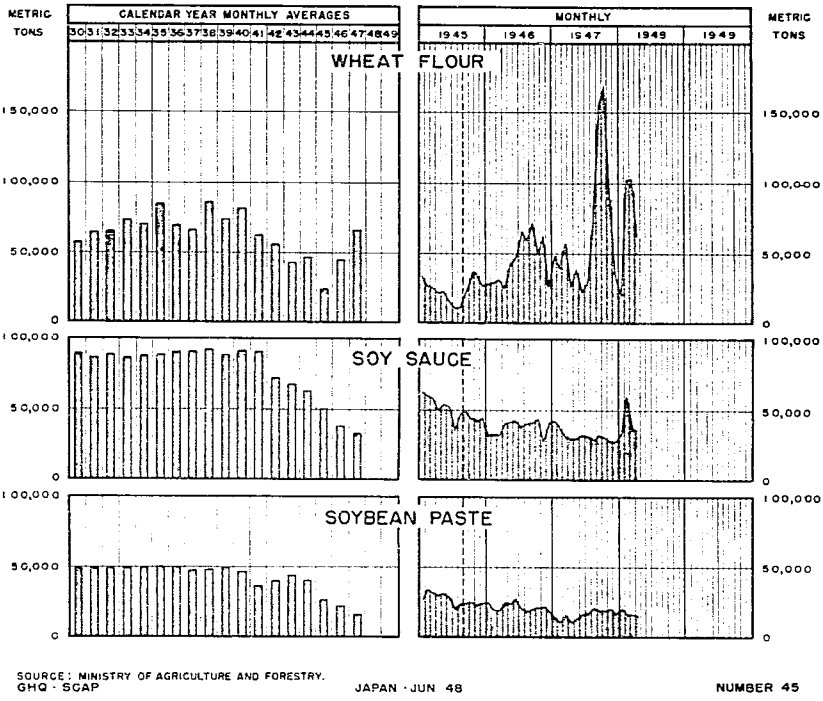
2. Principal gains were in the production of edible oils, chiefly from imported copra and soybeans, and in processed fish, which reflected a seasonal trend.

PROCESSING OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS
(metric tons)

	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
Canned food	1,822	1,027
Bottled food	1,134	794
Flour (wheat)	103,664	62,755
Flour (corn and wheat)	-	62,798
Rolled wheat, barley, oats, etc.	11,974	13,076
Starch (potato)	2,205	1,438
Processed meats	404	291
Processed fish	15,616	33,057
Processed seaweed	3,081	3,005
Confectioneries	4,958	3,215
Bread	18,402	15,188
Soy sauce (shoyu)	36,806	35,826
Synthetic soy sauce	1,748	2,299
Bean paste (miso)	15,762	14,651

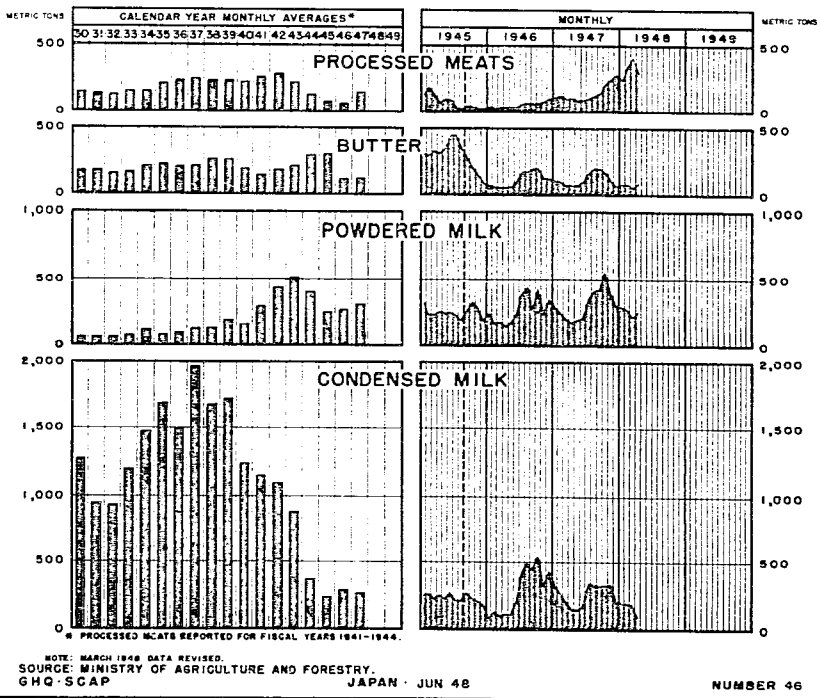
WHEAT FLOUR AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

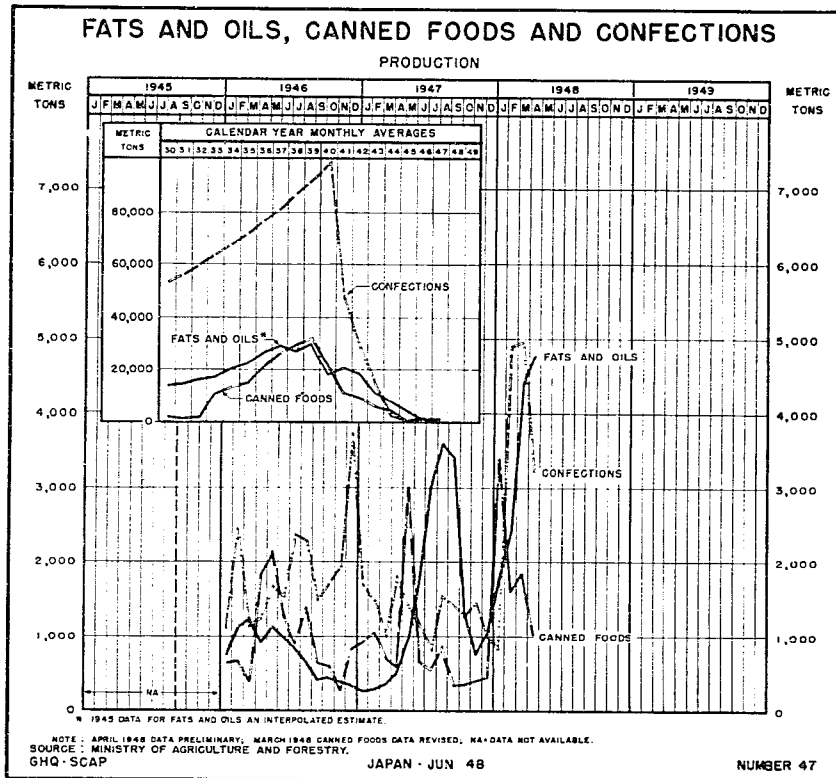
PRODUCTION



PROCESSED MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION





	March ^{a/}	April ^{b/}
Vegetable fats and oils		
Edible	679	1,231
Drying	14	6
Others	3,717	3,545
Dairy products		
Condensed milk	184	89
Powdered milk	230	261
Butter	54	84
Cheese	18	20

^{a/} Revised.
^{b/} Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Brewing and Distilling

3. Beer production gained 20 percent in April due to increased demand with the advent of warm weather. Seasonal factors contributed to the decline in sake production, processing of which attains its annual peak in March.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION
(hectoliters)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Beer	67,830	81,448
Sake	747,050 <u>a/</u>	83,315
Imitation sake	31,000	29,045
Shochu	30,900	20,173
Liquor and wine	11,610 <u>a/</u>	9,981

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

Containers

4. Production of wooden casks dropped 2,392 under the revised April output to a total of 320,100, while tin plate used in the manufacture of cans increased to 460 metric tons, nine more than the production in the preceding month.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

5. The production of all types of tobacco declined in April due in part to holiday work stoppages and the switch-over of two plants to the production of two new brands of cigarettes.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cigarettes (million pieces)	2,006 <u>a/</u>	1,989
Cigarette tobacco (metric tons)	1,222	918
Japanese-style tobacco (metric tons)	1,169	1,102

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

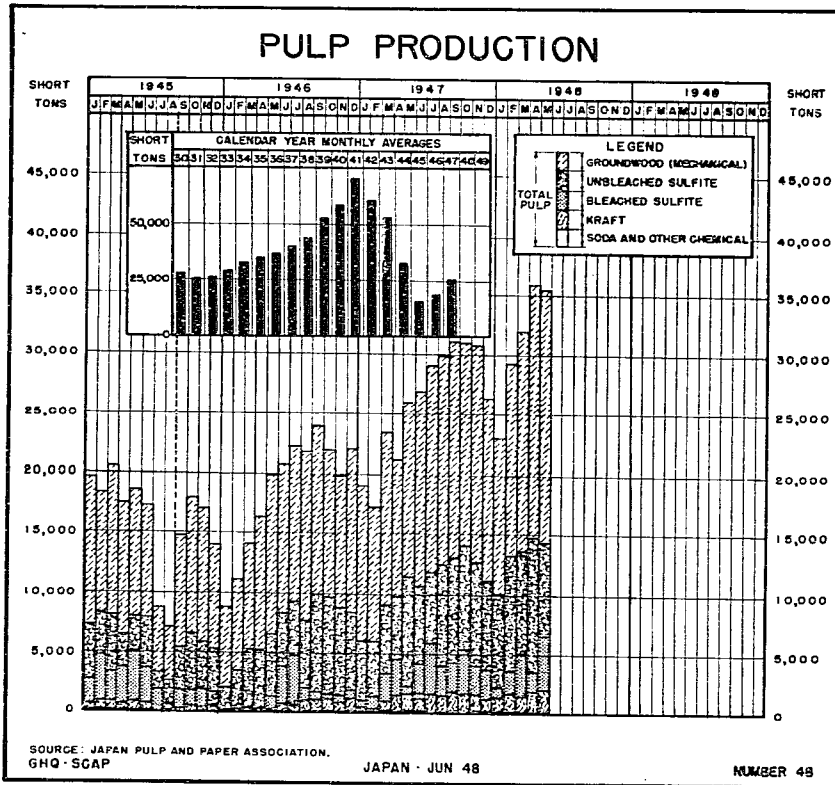
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Pulp production in May declined one percent under April despite increased hydroelectric power, reflecting continued coal and wood shortages.

PULP PRODUCTION
(short tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Groundwood	21,033	21,043
Unbleached sulfite	11,341	7,844
Bleached sulfite	1,832	4,605
Unbleached kraft	1,669	1,845
Others	<u>132</u>	<u>115</u>
Total	35,807	35,452

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.



7. May paper production increased two percent over April with principal gains in paperboard which rose 15 percent and wrapping and bag papers which rose five percent over the preceding month.

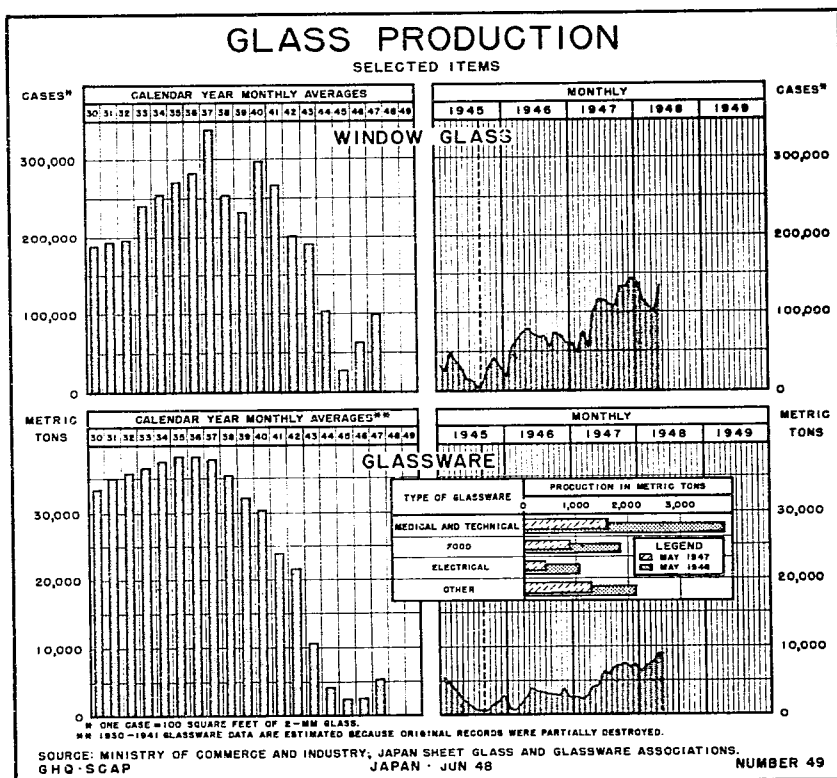
PAPER PRODUCTION (short tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Printing	7,247	7,785
Newsprint	10,046	8,892
Paperboard	5,034	5,787
Wrapping and bags	3,312	3,478
Writing and drawing	350	470
Tissues	400	407
Japanese, machine-made	8,497	8,430
Japanese, handmade	516	787
Others	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,644</u>
Total	37,983	38,680

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.

GLASS AND CERAMICS

8. Six of 11 selected items of glass, glassware and optical products increased in May with major gains in the output of ordinary sheet glass and melted optical glass. Greatest declines were in the production of cameras, projectors and microscopes.



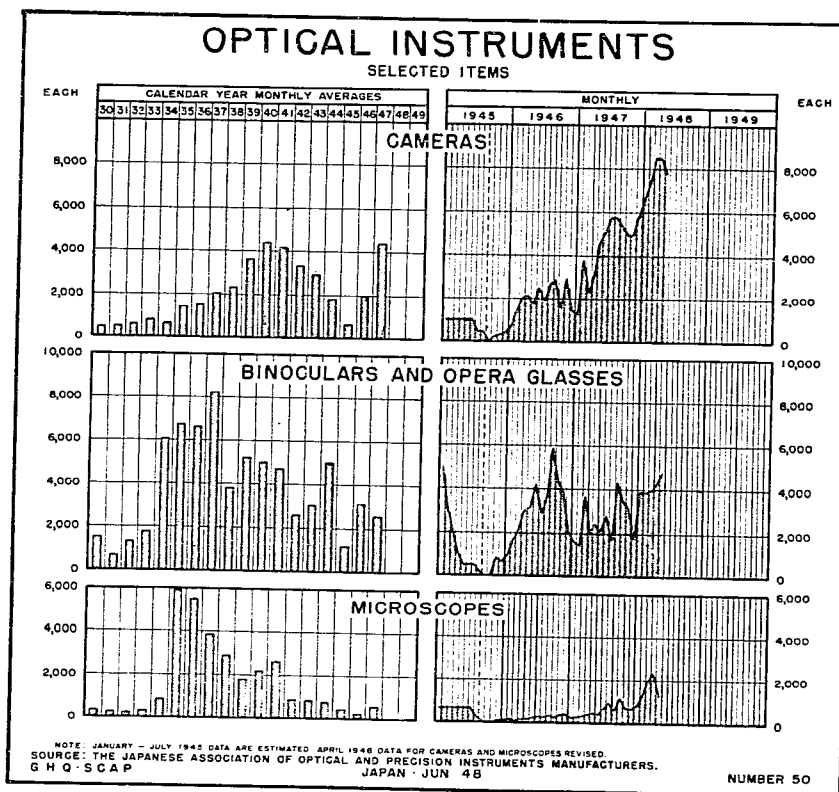
GLASS AND GLASSWARE PRODUCTION

	Unit	April	May
Sheet glass			
Ordinary	case <u>a/</u>	80,985	111,624
Figured	case <u>a/</u>	21,077	21,574
Glassware			
Medical, technical and scientific containers	metric ton	3,507	3,849
Electrical glass	metric ton	916	1,071
Food containers	metric ton	1,890	1,848
Other	metric ton	2,619	2,148
Optical glass (melted)	metric ton	5.95	10.25
Selected optical instruments			
Cameras	each	8,484 <u>b/</u>	7,743
Projectors	each	806 <u>b/</u>	684
Binoculars and opera glasses	each	4,299	4,818
Microscopes	each	2,384 <u>b/</u>	1,272

a/ One case equals 100 square feet of two-millimeter glass.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Refractory and Asbestos Cement Products

9. May production of refractory brick increased 25 percent over April while pottery products dropped 19.6 percent. Asbestos cement products showed declines in all items.

REFRACTORY BRICK AND ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Building brick (thousands of bricks)	4,035	4,361
Refractory brick		
Fire clay	17,180	21,260
Silica	6,428	8,291
Other	1,403	1,709
Pottery		
Electric porcelain insulators	1,371 a/	1,564
Industrial ware	1,432 a/	960
Tile (sanitary)	627 a/	616
Laboratory ware	9	43
Domestic pottery products	9,735 a/	7,312
Sanitary ware	208 a/	270
Asbestos cement products		
High-pressure pipe	262 a/	91
Concrete pipe	8,240	7,000

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Corrugated sheets and shingles (tsubo <u>b/</u>)	126,422	117,287
Wallboard (tsubo <u>b/</u>)	47,590	46,800
Slates (tsubo <u>b/</u>)	60,000	55,000

a/ Revised.

b/ One tsubo equals 35.58 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Abrasive Grains

10. Production of graphite crucibles, used for melting ores in heavy industries, increased 5.5 percent in May while output of abrasive grains, paper and cloth generally declined.

CRUCIBLE AND ABRASIVES PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Graphite crucibles	ban <u>a/</u>	1,277	1,348
Grinding wheels	metric ton	496	517
Abrasive grains	metric ton	124	75
Abrasive paper and cloth	ren <u>b/</u>	9,183	9,171

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

b/ One ren equals 430 sheets or their equivalent.

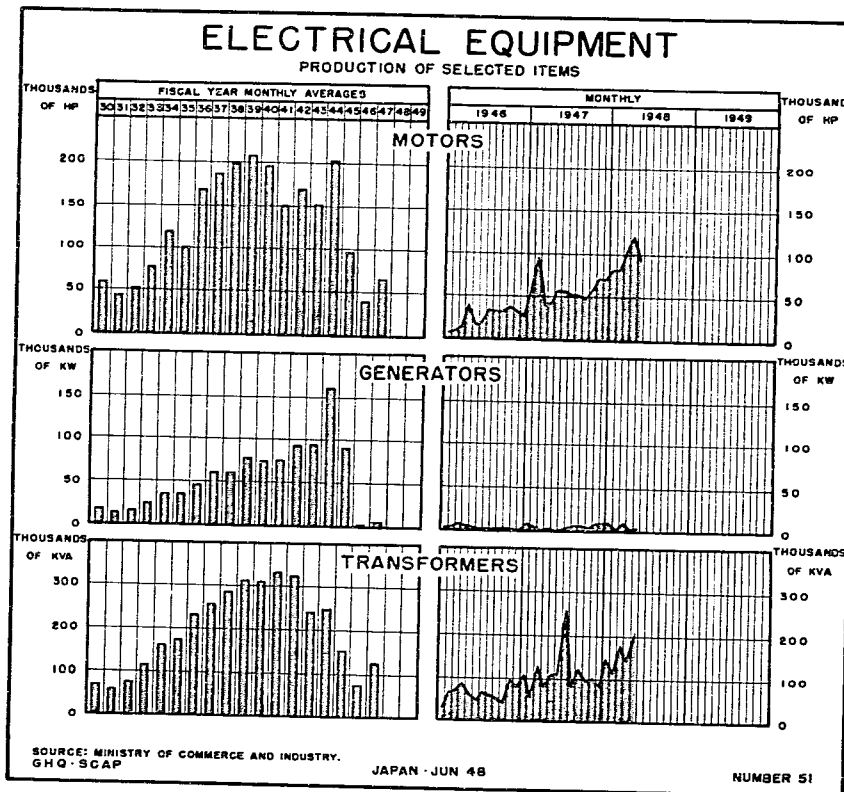
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

11. There were general increases during May in 12 of 19 selected categories of major electric manufactures. Marked gains were shown in the output of power condensers and furnaces with a sharp decline in railway equipment.

MAJOR ELECTRIC MANUFACTURES

	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>
Motors	20,435	121,777 hp	21,707	94,997 hp
Generators	4,312	2,228 kw	1,484	4,515 kw
Converters	16	8 MT	24	26 MT
Transformers	7,986	142,329 kva	9,163	209,759 kva
Rectifiers	743	3,586 kw	804	8,938 kw
Power condensers	753	81,727 kva	4,441	73,763 kva
Switchboards	335	77 MT	318	54 MT
Switch and breaker equipment	33,877	160 MT	34,857	259 MT
Control equipment	2,377	82 MT	2,474	89 MT
Furnaces	4	8 MT	355	53 MT
Welders	159	25 MT	124	30 MT
Electric tools	3,133	26 MT	4,074	31 MT

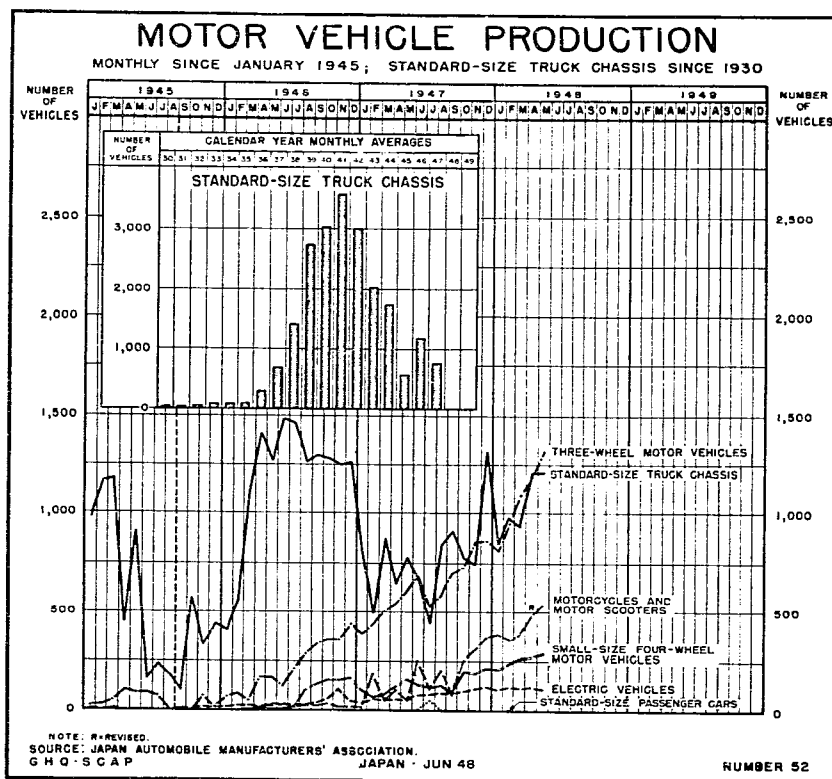


	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Capacity or Weight</u>
Household and office equipment	61,901	306 MT	72,417	348 MT
Electromedical equipment	726	42 MT	1,083	49 MT
Railway equipment	96,595	878 MT	22,569	979 MT
Batteries	6,292,237	1,880 MT	5,014,843	1,512 MT
Measuring instruments	70,629	91 MT	73,245	79 MT
Electric lamps	12,911,182	477 MT	12,682,790	505 MT
Insulation material	-	142 MT	-	183 MT

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

12. Standard truck production in May was three over the April output of 1,208 and 81 over the monthly goal of 1,130. Production of small trucks hit a postwar peak of 243 for the month, six more than the previous high production in March. Gains were also noted in the manufacture of standard electric buses, small passenger cars, three-wheel trucks, motorcycles, motor scooters, bicycles, light carts and hand trucks.



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Trucks, standard	1,208	1,211
Trucks, heavy diesel (including buses)	23	18
Trucks, 10 ton	36	35
Trailer tractors, diesel	25	18
Trailers, bus	33	17
Trailers, semi	53	53
Trailers, house	1	1
Buses, standard electric	21	30
Trucks, small	232	243
Trucks, small electric	33	28
Passenger cars, small	33	42
Passenger cars, small electric	68	54
Trucks, three-wheel	1,177	1,316
Motorcycles with sidecars	20	5
Motorcycles	10	32
Motor scooters	454 ^{a/}	495
Bicycles, complete	17,120	17,851
Bicycles, without tires and tubes	28,899	29,919
Bicycle trailers	4,864	6,778
Pedi-cabs	259	88

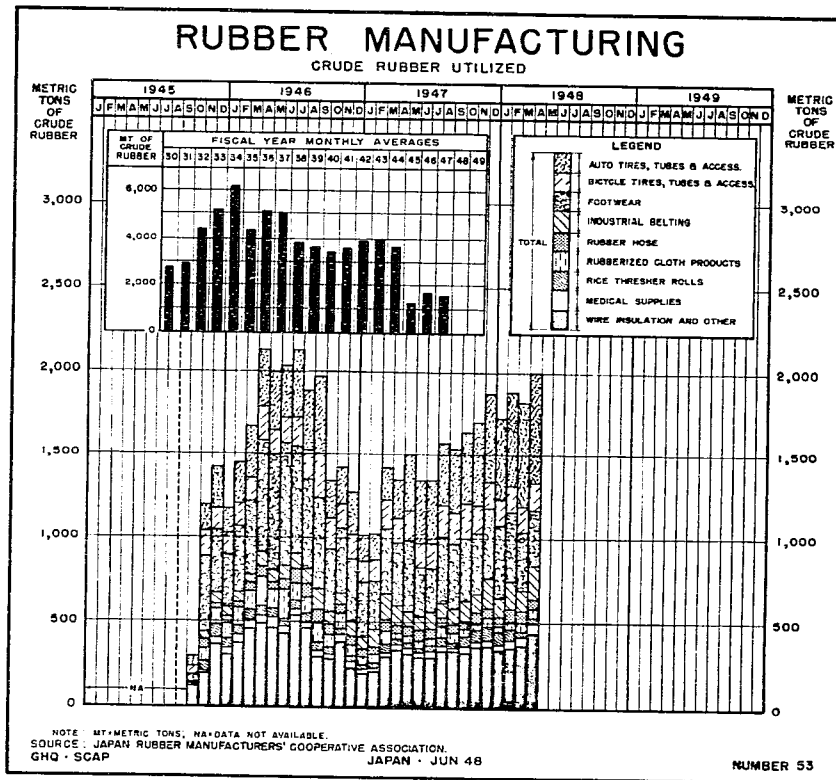
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Tractors	33	25
Carts, light	26,771	27,498
Trucks, hand	6,637	6,820

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japan Automobile Chamber of Commerce, National Light Cart Industrial Association and Hand Truck Conference.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

13. Production of rubber goods from crude rubber increased 10 percent in April with a total consumption of 1,999.6 metric tons of crude rubber compared with 1,819.5 in March. Chief gains were in the production of auto and bicycle tires and tubes, belting and medical and sporting goods.



RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION (kilograms of crude rubber)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Auto tires and tubes	567,701	610,418
Rebuilt tires	22,234	22,323
Bicycle tires, tubes and accessories	144,564	159,186
Rubber-soled socks	125,904	125,555

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rubber boots and shoes	133,471	126,157
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	39,941	49,811
Rubber soles and heels	44,708	26,639
Rubber belting	131,145	195,597
Rubber hose	68,103	61,401
Rubberized cloth and products	52,346	51,794
Tire-repair sheets	38,752	39,548
Medical goods, sporting goods	49,182	60,416
Rice-thresher rolls	30,122	32,930
Mechanical goods	194,346	180,787
Electric wire and cable insulation	171,000	251,000
Other rubber-utilizing goods	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total	1,819,519	1,999,562

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

LEATHER

14. Hides received by tanneries during May increased 147,100 pounds over April to a total of 1,982,200 pounds, as reported by 65 percent of the mills. The total included 859,671 pounds of imported hides.

15. Tanned leather production dropped to 503,500 pounds, 89,300 pounds under the revised April production.

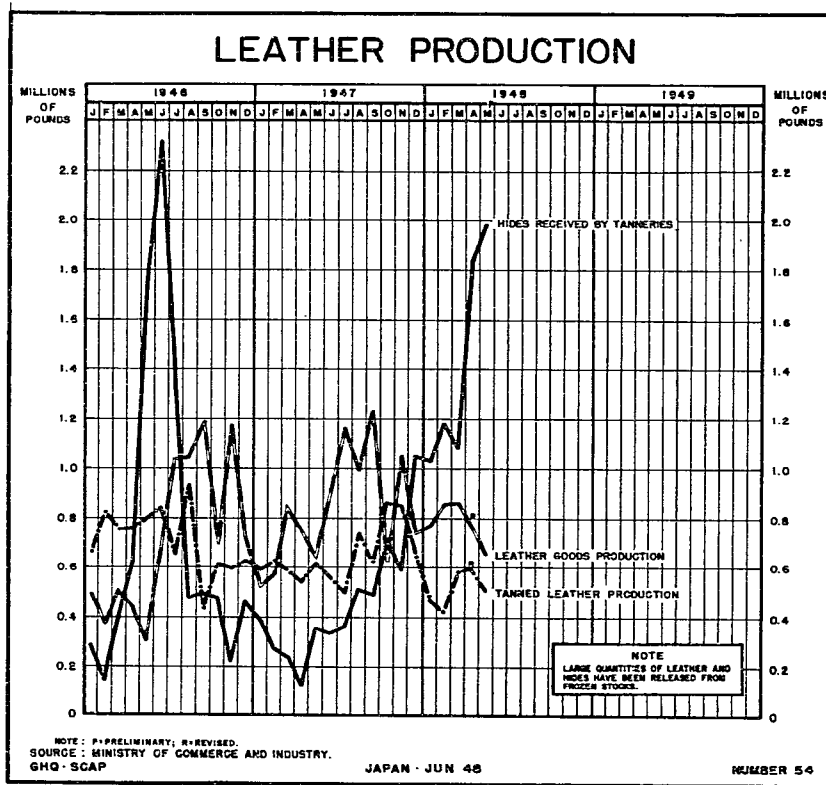
16. Leather goods production dropped 13.7 percent during May with increases in three of 12 selected items.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION (thousands of pounds)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Footwear, men and women's		
Handmade	42.9	31.2
Semi-machine-made	56.7	27.0
Machine made	241.1	202.0
Footwear, children's	45.4	66.5
Belting	116.3	107.5
Sheet leather	37.5	18.4
Bicycle seats	67.9 ^{a/}	66.8
Harness, including saddles	37.5	13.8
Packing	45.1	36.8
Picker	16.3	17.2
Sporting goods	16.1	6.5
Medical instruments	14.4	17.8
Others	<u>25.1</u>	<u>46.7</u>
Total	762.3	658.2

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

17. Reports from 291 manufacturers of agricultural implements in May indicated a preliminary output valued at ¥ 384,400,000, an increase of ¥ 1,696,275 over the revised April production by 412 manufacturers.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (units)

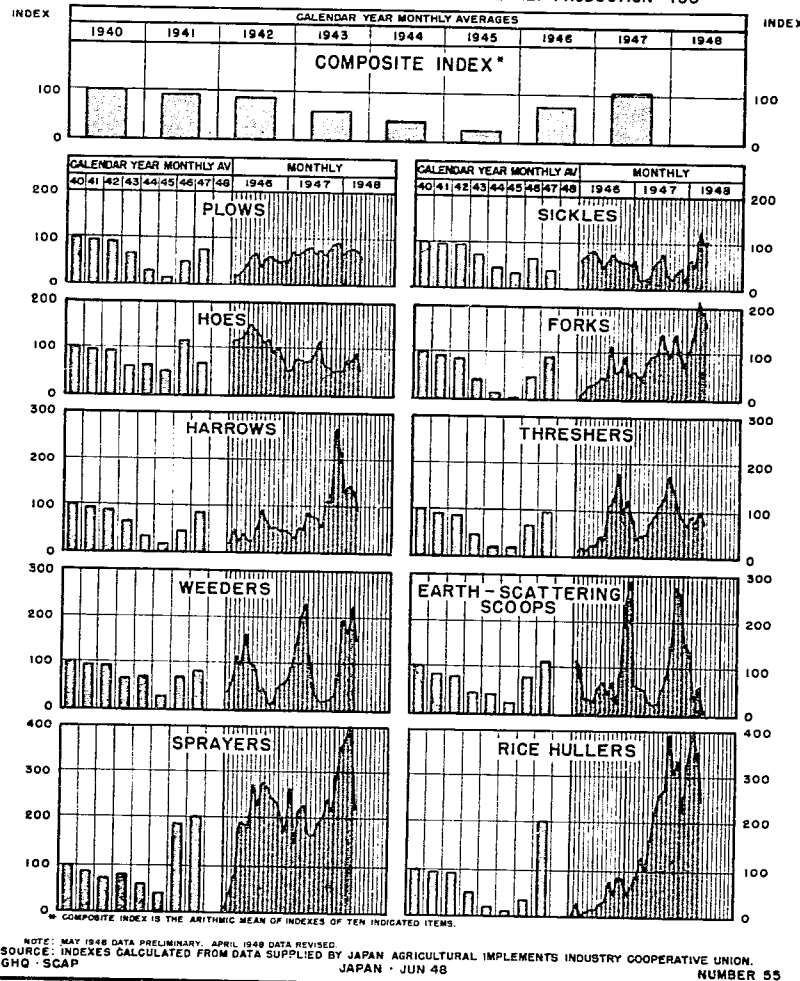
	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May</u>
Flows	24,968	18,662
Hoes	89,132	52,037
Scattering scoops	10,950	1,400
Weeders	77,995	51,491
Cultivating hoes	10,290	1,288
Forks	65,139	54,987
Sprayers	25,387	13,474
Sickles	1,014,353	1,024,605
Threshers	15,881	11,862
Straw-rope makers	22,595	16,521
Others	61,660	41,025

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implements Industry Cooperative Union.

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION: 1940 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

18. Typewriter production increased 361 percent in May over April output with the settlement of labor troubles in several manufacturing plants. Total value of business machines produced in May, including parts and repairs, was ¥ 24,187,453, an increase of ¥ 1,192,031 over April.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	April	May
Japanese typewriters	31	143
Communication typewriters	0	30
Calculating machines	158	164
Time recorders	58	65
Mimeographs	7,528	6,754

Musical Instruments

21. Production of harmonicas increased 2,111 dozen in May to 18,056 dozen while musical strings dropped 52 percent under the revised April figure to 6,659 dozen. Plectrum instruments, violin bows and tambourines declined from a total output of 12,456 in April to 8,645 in May. Production of cymbals and castanets increased from 7,450 to 14,348 in May. Total output of phonograph records declined slightly to 899,767 pieces from April's peak production of 904,493 records.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Accordions	380	470
Bamboo wind instruments	11,317	4,056
Brass instruments	228	340
Drums	640	400
Pianos	92	89
Reed organs	372	361
Violins	1,510	556
Woodwind instruments	103	532
Xylophones	2,025	2,995

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Matches

22. Production of matches increased in May to 23,853 match tons, 1,765 over the April output. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

Watches and Clocks

23. Peak postwar production of watches and clocks was reached in May with the total output 197,039 units, 8,075 over the preceding month. The manufacture of 358 electromagnetic clocks was reported for the first time in May.

WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Wrist watches	36,528	29,835
Pocket watches	9,505	8,426
Alarm clocks	79,016	88,812
Desk clocks	24,548	25,215
Wall clocks	39,367	44,393
Electromagnetic clocks	-	358

SOURCE: Japan Watch and Clock Association.

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Blue-printing machines	15	8
Cash registers	46	43
Numbering devices	1,050	2,130

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

19. Production of aluminum sheet goods in terms of total weight of aluminum used increased 31 percent in May over the April output. The increase was partially attributed to the greater supply of electric power during the month.

ALUMINUM SHEET GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Pans	440,123	158	861,686	278
Rice warmers	51,858	25	49,148	19
Kettles	231,345	59 b/	251,803	84
Lunch boxes	481,774	62	736,319	109
Wash basins	77,096	38	194,410	62
Others	<u>2,709,455</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>4,289,226</u>	<u>343</u>
Total	3,991,651	684	6,382,592	895

a/ Metric tons.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

20. Total weight of cast aluminum products increased 22 percent in May due, for the most part, to increased electric power.

CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTS

	<u>April</u>		<u>May</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Rice pots	270,300	409	376,800	421
Pots and pans	146,800	151	169,500	159
Kettles	30,600	38	67,200	67
Other kitchen utensils	290,600	358	426,100	526
Other cast products	<u>493,700</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>511,500</u>	<u>390</u>
Total	1,232,000	1,280	1,551,100	1,563

a/ Metric tons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

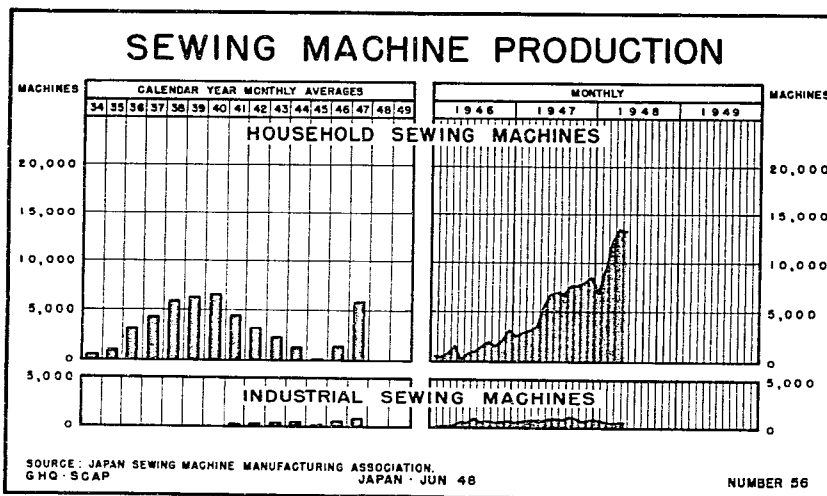
Sewing Machines

24. Production of sewing machines declined slightly in May though the output of parts and accessories showed general gains.

SEWING MACHINE AND PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Sewing machines, home type	13,456	13,246
Sewing machines, industrial	658	630
Parts and accessories		
Shuttle hooks	2,537	9,590
Bobbin cases	31,050	32,250
Needles	769,054	868,934
Others	457,195	400,384

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.



SECTION 5
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Cotton.	3
Silk.	9
Artificial Fibers	19
Wool.	25
Hard and Bast Fibers.	29
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials	33
Knit Goods.	36
Clothing and Household Goods.	38
Sundry Goods.	40
Dyeing and Finishing.	43

1. The 26 June earthquake in Fukui Prefecture was expected to have far-reaching effects on Japan's textile rehabilitation schedule, although surveys of the damage had not been completed by the end of June. Concentrated in the area were mills that had been producing 25 percent of Japan's rayon fabric and 45 percent of the country's silk fabric.

2. May raw silk output for all Japan was 10,536 bales, an increase of 226 bales over April. Output of silk fabrics attained a postwar record in May while spun silk yarn production decreased slightly. Cotton fabric output rose in spite of curtailed cotton yarn production. Rayon staple fiber and filament yarn output reached postwar highs, and rayon fabric production also climbed. Woolen and worsted yarns and fabric registered production gains. Note the chart on the next page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

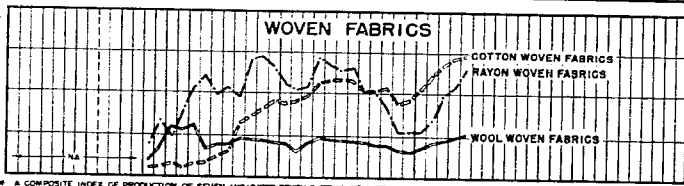
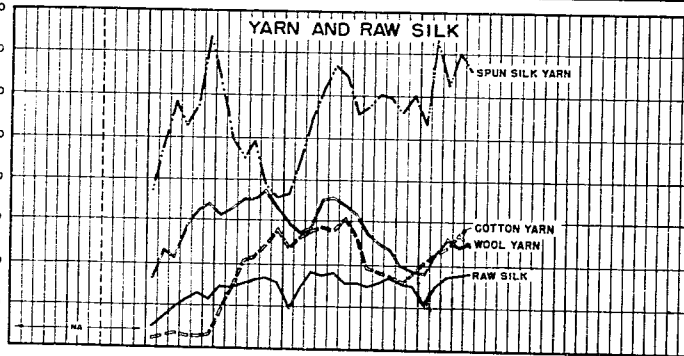
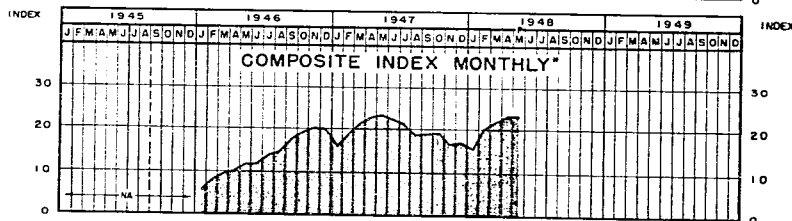
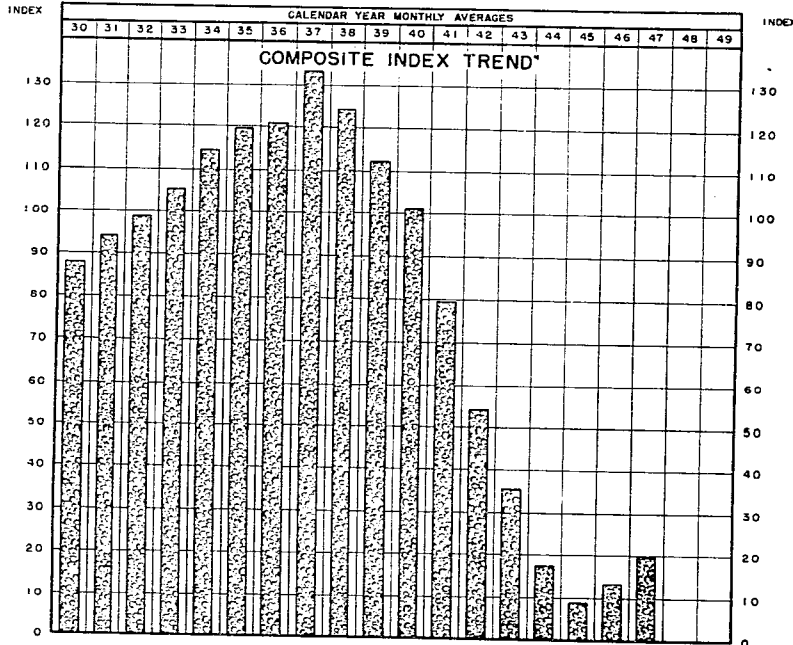
3. Although raw cotton consumption was curtailed in May to slightly less than April, stocks declined because imports decreased 3,347,000 pounds.

COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Receipts <u>May</u>	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Deliv- eries <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners					
American	38,970 a/	14,373	18,811	-	34,532
Egyptian	1,636	921	913	-	1,644
Indian	14,611	6,048	7,641	-	13,018
Other	454	3	0	-	457
Other spinners	<u>115</u>	-	<u>14</u>	-	<u>101</u>
Subtotal	55,786 a/	21,345	27,379	-	49,752

INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).

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

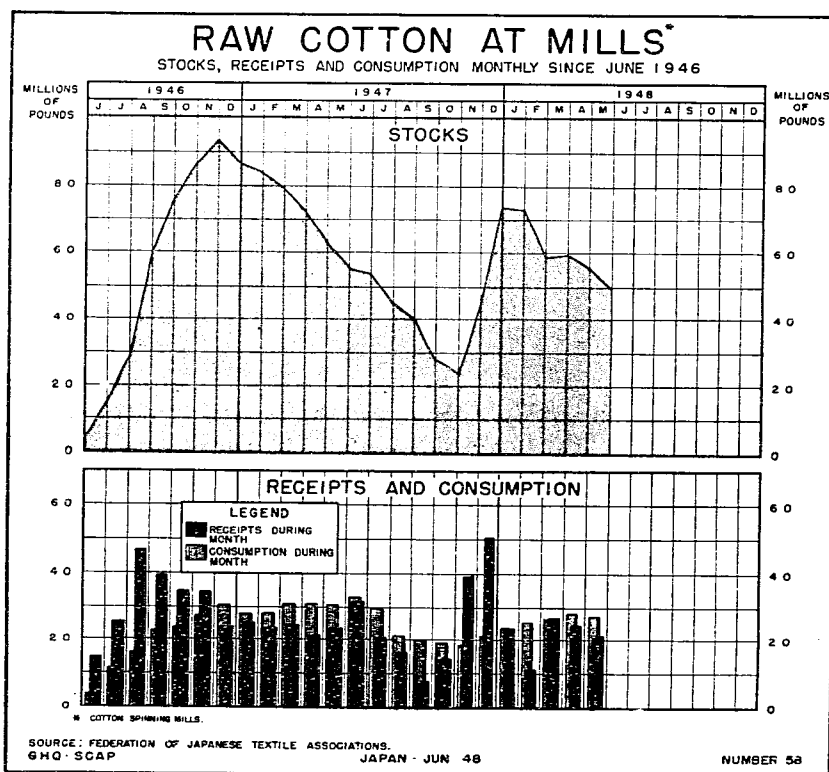
SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).

G.H.Q. - SCAP JAPAN - JUN 48 NUMBER 57

	Stocks 30 April	Receipts May	Put in Process May	Deliv- eries May	Stocks 31 May
Carried forward	55,786 a/	21,345	27,379	-	49,752
Warehouses					
American	56,668	0	-	14,297	42,371
Egyptian	2,050	1,224	-	994	2,280
Indian	<u>23,464</u>	<u>1,942</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,313</u>	<u>18,093</u>
Total	137,968 a/	24,511	27,379	22,604	112,496
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	26,661 a/	3,653	1,010	2,073	27,231
Other spinners	680	22	19	46	637
Warehouses	<u>5,881</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>5,736</u>
Total	33,222 a/	3,675	1,029	2,264	33,604

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



4. A license was issued to Edward T. Robertson and Son to engage in business in Japan as cotton controllers. This includes the protection of shippers' interest from time of discharge of cotton at port of destination until delivered to buyers or mills, and the operations of weighing and taring cotton, assessing and making allowances for damage, sampling as to quality and arranging amicable settlement of disputes.

Yarn Production and Stocks

5. May output of pure and waste cotton yarns decreased 1,801,000 and 70,000 pounds respectively, reflecting the industry's policy of stabilizing production at levels slightly under the April output.

No mixed yarn was produced.

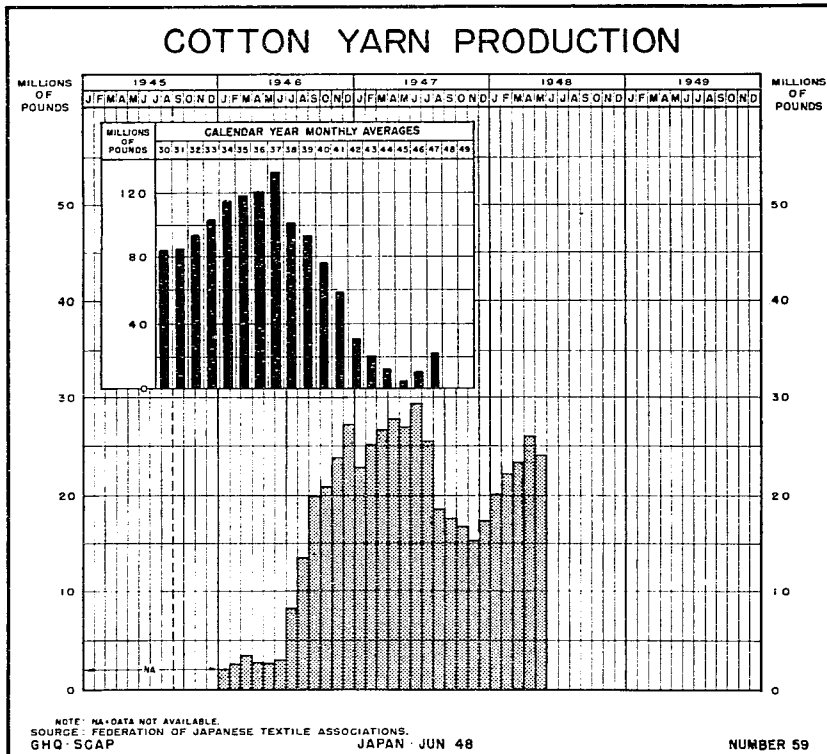
Stocks of pure and mixed yarns were reduced to less than a month's supply, the lowest since the beginning of the first CCC cotton program.

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

	Production April	Stocks 30 April	Production May	Deliveries May	Stocks 31 May
Pure	25,749	45,460 <u>a/</u>	23,948	25,103	44,305
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	158	524	88	69	543

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



COTTON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

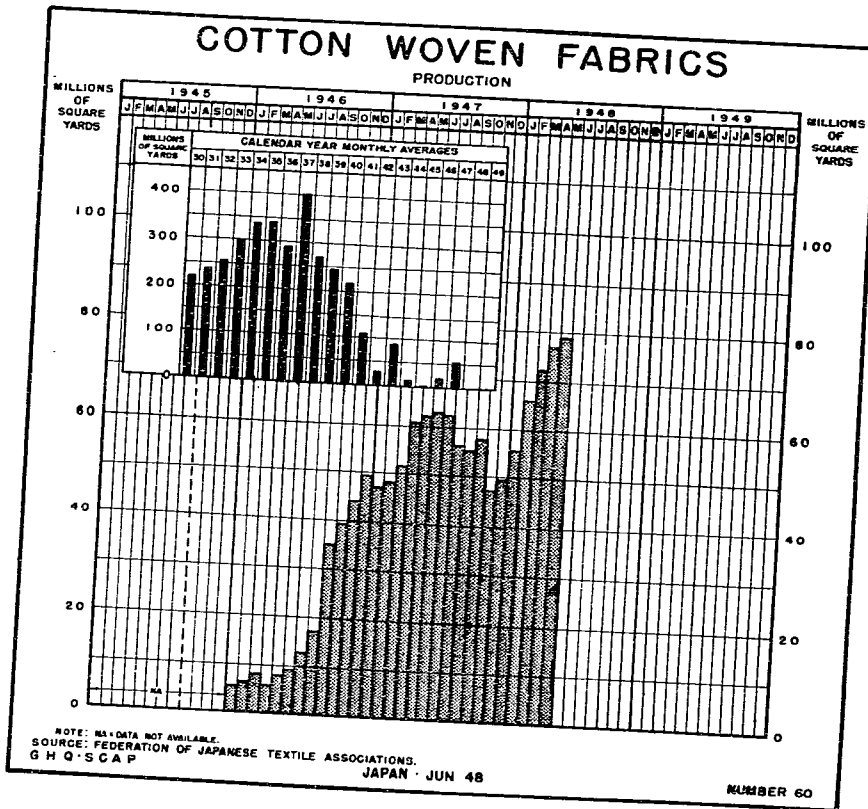
	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Receipts <u>May</u>	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Weavers					
Pure	18,393 a/	18,782 a/	17,730	18,859	17,653
Mixed	23	147	5	49	103
Waste	130	277 a/	185	120	342
Processors					
Pure	3,021 a/	2,272 a/	2,660	2,389	2,543
Mixed	20	169	6	9	166

a/ Revised.

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

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

6. The upward trend in cotton fabric production continued in May due to the efforts of independent weavers whose output exceeded the April figure by 4,878,000 square yards, leaving a net increase of 1,862,000 square yards in May cotton fabric output. The "Big Ten" weavers' restricted operations were due to machinery repairs and a decrease in weaving for export.



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

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	34,932	31,914
Independent cotton weavers	42,041	46,919
Other weavers	8	10
Month-end stocks		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	51,128 <u>a/</u>	51,163
Independent cotton weavers	58,713 <u>a/</u>	53,118
Other weavers	72	73
Other manufacturers	31,593 <u>a/</u>	28,358

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

7. There was a 28-percent increase in fabric production for domestic consumption as a result of a drive to stimulate domestic weaving and discourage hoarding of raw materials and finished products. In line with a policy of scaling allocations of raw materials more closely to the production efficiency of the mills, allocation tickets issued for the first and second quarters of 1948 were recalled from 36 plants that have not delivered finished fabrics from their January-March 1947 allocations. The yarn will be reallocated to 61 factories that have completed their July-September 1947 export quotas and to 28 plants that have delivered 50 percent of their July-September 1947 domestic quotas and all allocations for domestic goods prior to that period.

As a further incentive the same consideration in the allocation of auxiliary materials and electricity is being given to domestic cotton weaving previously afforded to export weaving.

Machinery

8. The independent weavers put 2,313 additional looms into operation in May but the 347 looms of the weaving affiliates which were shut down for constructional changes reduced the net increase to 1,966.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Installed	3,115,536	3,176,804	154,650 <u>a/</u>	156,060
Operable	3,029,908	3,069,752	150,840 <u>a/</u>	152,037
Operating	2,419,391	2,379,642	103,311	105,277
Hours operated (thousands)	991,151	919,671	26,547	26,235

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

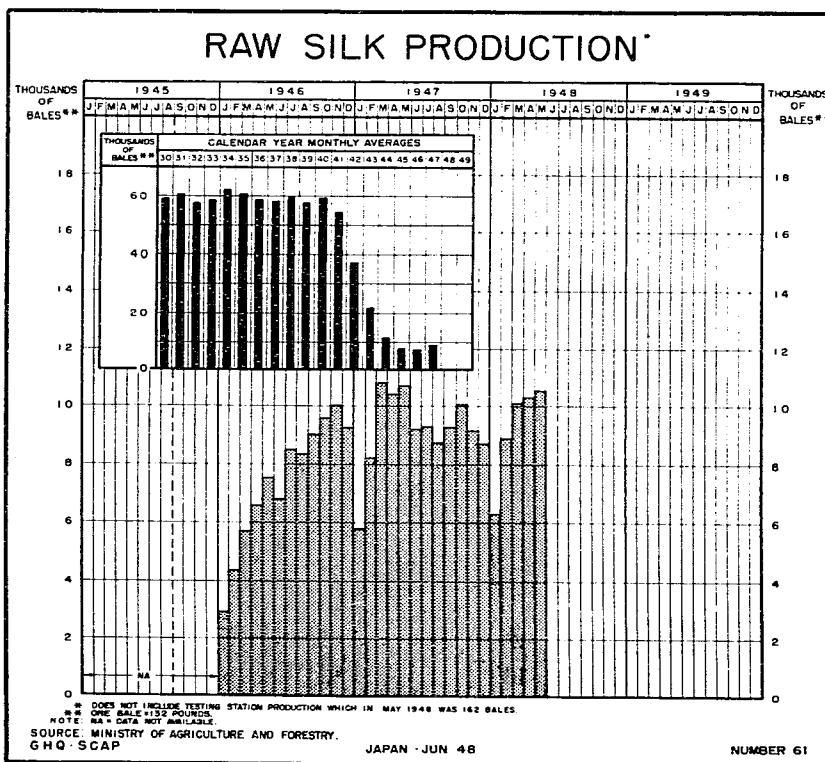
Raw Silk Production

9. Raw silk production totaled 10,536 bales in May, an increase of 226 bales over April. The continued upward trend in output of 20/22 denier was in response to demand in foreign and domestic markets.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Commercial filatures		
13/15 denier	4,143	3,647
20/22 denier	5,456	6,155
Other deniers	<u>711</u>	<u>734</u>
Total	10,310	10,536
Testing stations	166	162

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



Silk Testing

10. There were 11,856 bales of raw silk tested for export in May, an increase of 1,897 bales over April.

Silk Stocks

11. Distributing agencies reduced their 31 May stocks of raw silk 11,537 bales by deliveries for export and weaving.

RAW SILK STOCKS
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Reelers		
In mills	9,289	9,354
In warehouses	8,759	11,525
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	61,980	54,640
Domestic	36,702	32,505
Weavers	27,798	26,958
Other manufacturers	3,869 <u>a/</u>	4,040

a/ Revised.

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

Reeling Mills and Basins

12. One reeling mill ceased operation in May when its 1947 cocoon stocks were consumed; this and three other mills will be reopened as soon as the new cocoon crops start moving.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Licensed	296	296	46,962	46,962
Operable	268	289	45,301	45,516
Operating	284	283	41,578	42,041
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	8,755	8,877

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

Cocoon Supplies

13. There were sufficient supplies of old-crop cocoons at the 283 mills operating in May to maintain the production schedule in June.

The new spring crop of cocoons is estimated at 77,379,000 pounds. Total collections of reelable cocoons from both 1948 cocoon crops are expected to be 123,509,000 pounds and the 1947 carryover will be approximately 44,030,000 pounds. The total of

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

		Put in		Receipts		Stocks	
		Process		May		30 April	
		May		31 May			
(thousands of pounds)							
RAW MATERIALS							
Silk reelers							
Unscoured waste	947	373 g/	346 b/	974			
Silk spinners							
Scoured waste	679	373	344	708			
Unscoured waste	1,172	350	324	1,198			
Uncut lap	801	225	258	768			
Cut staple	461	70	110	421			
Waste	1,137	314	191	1,260			
Other silk fiber							
(wild tussah)	414	8	52	370			
Other spinners							
Scoured waste	8 c/	5	8	5			
Unscoured waste	416	28	57	387			
Uncut lap	434	0	132	302			
Cut staple	1,454	-138 d/	73	1,243			

a/ Production.
b/ Deliveries.
c/ Revised.
d/ Intermill delivery.

14. There was an increase in May receipts of silk waste from reelers but the supply remained inadequate to meet production schedules.

Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarn

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

		April		May	
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)					
COCCOON SUPPLIES					
Reeling mills					
Receipts	2,355			909	
Put in process	10,898			11,255	
Month-end stocks (new crop)	38,867			31,348	
Month-end stocks (old crop)	15,506			12,680	
Other stocks a/	5,377 b/			4,354	

a/ Excludes farmers' holdings for home use.
b/ Revised.

167,539,000 pounds will be adequate to meet the 1948 production schedule.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

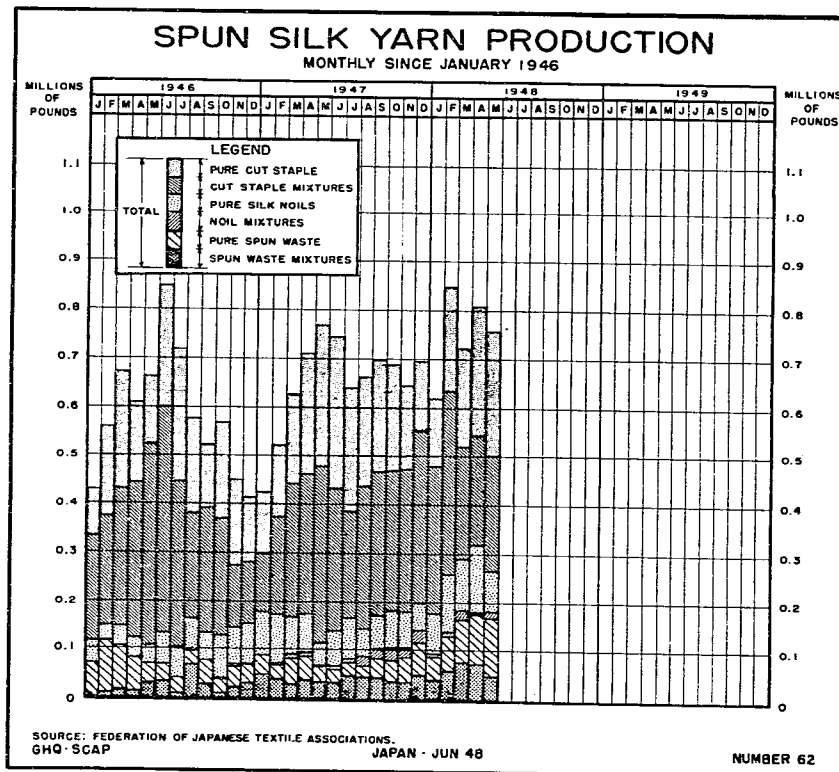
15. A reduction of 49,000 pounds in May output of spun silk yarns resulted from a shortage of skilled labor due to the seasonal return of women workers to farms for rice planting.

Spinners' yarn stocks increased 180,000 pounds as deliveries decreased, while weavers' stocks were reduced 96,000 pounds by increased consumption.

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

	Production April	Stocks 30 April	Production May	Deliveries May	Stocks 31 May
Pure					
Spun waste silk	103	283	120	72	331
Silk noils	139	270	84	75	279
Cut staple	265	410	258	183	485
Mixtures					
Spun waste silk	71	200	47	76	171
Silk noils	5	49	15	0	64
Cut staple	<u>225</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>952</u>
Total	808	2,102	759	579	2,282

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



SILK YARN RECEIPTS AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Receipts <u>May</u>	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Filament yarn					
Commercial	2,296	3,899	1,892	1,974	3,817
Others <u>a/</u>	109	287	137	141	283
Spun yarns					
Pure					
Spun waste					
silk	345 <u>b/</u>	563 <u>b/</u>	231	308	486
Silk noils	13	42	37	23	56
Cut staple	<u>36</u>	<u>72 b/</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	394 <u>b/</u>	677 <u>b/</u>	282	363	596
Mixtures					
Spun waste					
silk	132	190 <u>b/</u>	114	134	170
Cut staple	<u>160</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>320</u>
Total	292	586 <u>b/</u>	251	347	490

a/ Includes dupion and wild silk.
b/ Revised.

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

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

16. Favorable receipts of filament and spun silk yarns and an adequate labor supply made possible another postwar record in May silk fabric production. Of the 10,631,000 square yards of silk filament fabric woven, 7,127,000 square yards were against export production schedule, 3,475,000 square yards were allocated for domestic consumption and 29,000 square yards were sold to the EIGHTH Army Exchange through the Central Purchasing Office. There were 445,000 square yards of pure spun silk allocated for export; the remainder, with the exception of 56,000 square yards sold to the Army Exchange, was released for domestic consumption.

17. The Textile Bureau announced a program in May to weave 8,700,000 square yards of silk fabric to meet contracts outstanding and those under negotiation. In the future there will be less need for government-controlled production schedules as the buyers will be permitted to deal directly with the manufacturers.

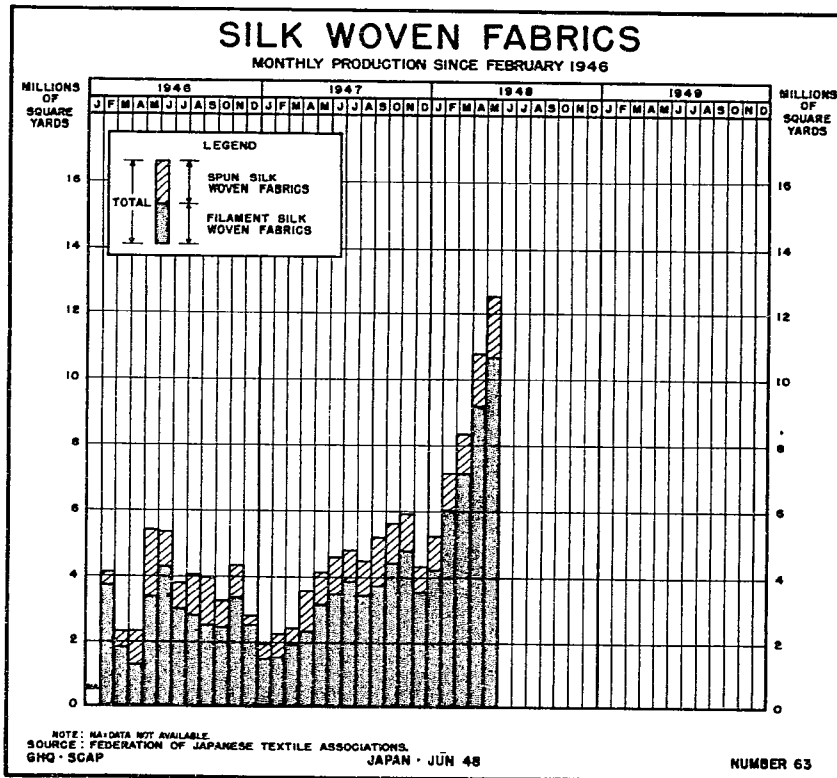
SILK WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production		
Filament silk	9,237	10,631
Spun silk	1,539 <u>a/</u>	1,898
Mixtures	607	581

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	13,491	14,167
Spun silk	4,005	3,886
Mixtures	1,191 <u>a/</u>	988
Other manufacturers	15,116 <u>a/</u>	14,976

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Machinery

18. The number of installed and operable spindles was temporarily reduced in May while one factory was being moved.

SPINDLES

	Silk		Noils	
	30 April	31 May	30 April	31 May
Installed	232,374 a/	227,780	17,612 a/	16,671
Operable	226,874 a/	222,080	17,402 a/	16,461
Operating	146,872 a/	182,757	10,188 a/	9,784
Hours operated (thousands)	47,232	38,815	3,933	3,471

a/ Revised.

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

LOOMS

	Power		Hand	
	30 April a/	31 May	30 April a/	31 May
Installed	83,438	85,234	41,570	47,417
Operable	82,735	84,983	41,434	47,197
Operating	47,405	51,257	7,102	10,257
Hours operated (thousands)	8,572	8,776	409	498

a/ Revised.

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

ARTIFICIAL FIBERS

Raw Materials and Fuel

19. Adequate supplies of raw materials and fuel were received by the mills to maintain May production schedules.

Imports of 1,700 metric tons of rayon wood pulp and 2,387 metric tons of cotton linter pulp were received in May.

Two 3,000-pound shipments of nylon waste from the United States, the first nylon shipped to Japan, were received late in April and allocated to the Teikoku Seni K. K. for experimental blending with crimped rayon staple fiber.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
(metric tons)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	30 April	May	Process May	31 May
Pulp				
Rayon	1,978	2,320	3,314	984
Cotton linter	203	1,616	188	1,631
Raw cotton linters	1,915	0	138	1,777
Acetone	0	53	9	44

	Stocks 30 April	Receipts May	Put in Process May	Stocks 31 May
Acetate flakes	5	34	3	36
Caustic soda	2,594	3,251	2,592	3,263
Sulfuric acid	5,395	3,988	5,128	4,255
Carbon disulfide	796	1,043	1,127	712
Coal	27,117	29,324	25,952	30,489

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

Rayon Staple and Yarn Production and Stocks

20. May production of rayon staple and filament exceeded the postwar records achieved in April by 589,000 pounds and 380,000 pounds respectively.

A slight decrease in total spun rayon yarn output resulted from technical difficulties in the large spinning mills which are shifting to the higher counts of yarn demanded by foreign markets.

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

	Production April	Stocks 30 April	Production May	Deliveries May	Stocks 31 May
Producers					
Staple	2,655	3,962	3,244	3,154	4,052
Filament					
Viscose	2,524	3,760	2,879	1,580	5,059
Cuprammonium	161	174	185	82	277
Acetate	4 a/	16 a/	5	0	21
Spinners					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,766 b/	9,204	1,777	2,000	8,981
Mixed	280	526	258	150	634

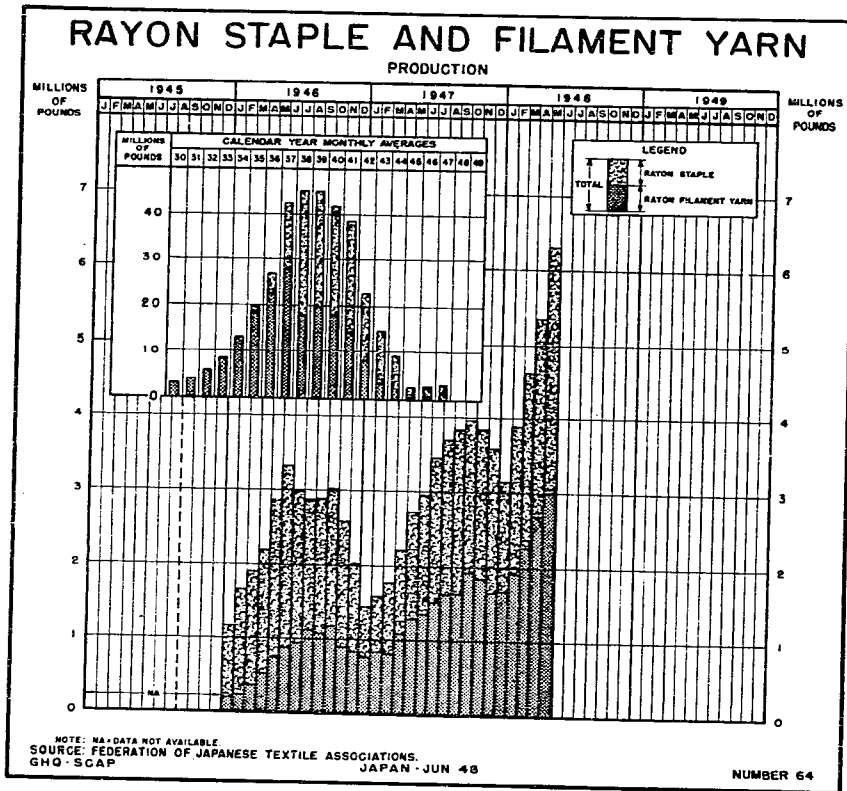
a/ Revised to include production and stocks of the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

b/ Revised.

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

Of the pure yarn spun in May, 535,133 pounds were to be exported as yarn, 211,315 pounds were allocated for export weaving and the remainder was allocated for domestic weaving. All of the 1A and 2A quality filament yarn, about eighty-five percent of the total production, was earmarked for export either as yarn or fabric.

21. In May the Kurashiki Kenshoku K. K. started commercial production of a new polyvinyl alcohol fiber with greater tensile strength than any fiber so far produced in Japan. This new fiber has been used in the production of clothing fabrics, fishing lines and various industrial products. Experiments are being conducted to determine the adaptability of this fiber to other uses. The mill reported production of only 300 pounds in May but facilities and raw materials on hand will permit expansion of production in June. This fiber is produced entirely from indigenous materials.



Three other mills are experimenting with polyvinyl fiber production, and one each with casein fiber and the amide fiber "amilan."

Rayon Yarn Consumption and Stocks

22. An increase of 276,000 pounds in consumption of rayon yarns by weavers in May was permitted by substantial increases in yarn receipts.

RAYON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>April</u>	Stocks <u>30 April</u>	Receipts <u>May</u>	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>
Weavers					
Filament yarns	700	2,272 ^{a/}	920	811	2,281
Spun yarns					
Pure	998	2,695 ^{a/}	1,266	1,190	2,771
Mixed	62	162 ^{a/}	13	35	140
Other manufacturers					
Filament yarns	78	421 ^{a/}	42	74	389
Pure spun yarns	49	170	12	32	150

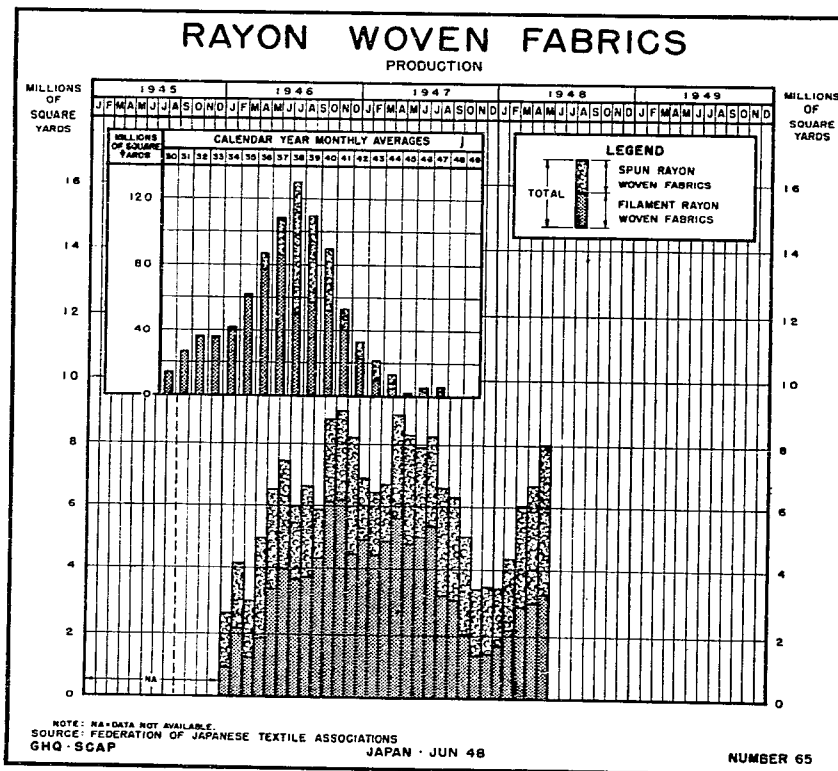
^{a/} Revised.

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

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

23. May production of rayon filament fabric increased 285,000 square yards over April to 3,268,000 square yards; 1,709,000 square yards were earmarked for export, 23,480 square yards were sold to the EIGHTH Army Exchange through the Central Purchasing Office and the remainder was allocated to domestic channels. Spun rayon fabric production increased from 3,731,000 square yards in April to 4,756,000 square yards in May. All spun rayon fabric is for domestic use.

Additional allocations of 1,500,000 pounds of filament yarn were made for export weaving in May, and substantial increases were made in domestic allocations. As deliveries were not to be made until late June, production will not be affected until July.



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

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Production		
Filament rayon	2,983	3,268
Spun rayon	3,731	4,756
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament rayon	8,198 a/	7,023
Spun rayon	12,385 a/	11,063

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Month-end stocks (continued)		
Other manufacturers		
Filament rayon	9,253 <u>a/</u>	8,697
Spun rayon	6,939 <u>a/</u>	6,640

a/ Revised.

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

Machinery

24. Installed spindles and looms were temporarily reduced in May while the rayon spinning companies consolidated equipment previously operated in cotton and wool mills.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	<u>Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners <u>a/</u></u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Installed	192,702	186,338	62,960	50,158
Operable	188,802	182,334	62,960	50,158
Operating	145,746	153,465	62,415	49,674
Hours operated (thousands)	55,962	57,586	15,380 <u>b/</u>	15,620

a/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

b/ Revised.

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

POWER LOOMS

	<u>Filament</u>		<u>Spun</u>	
	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 April</u>	<u>31 May</u>
Installed	47,661	47,374	14,566	14,841
Operable	47,458	47,231	14,551	14,841
Operating	13,270 <u>a/</u>	14,041	7,493	8,188
Hours operated (thousands)	2,141	2,201	1,436	1,721

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

25. May imports of raw materials totaled 3,183 bales. Only small amounts of the 9,605 bales received since 1 April reached the mills because of delays for inspection and in distribution.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds, accured weight)

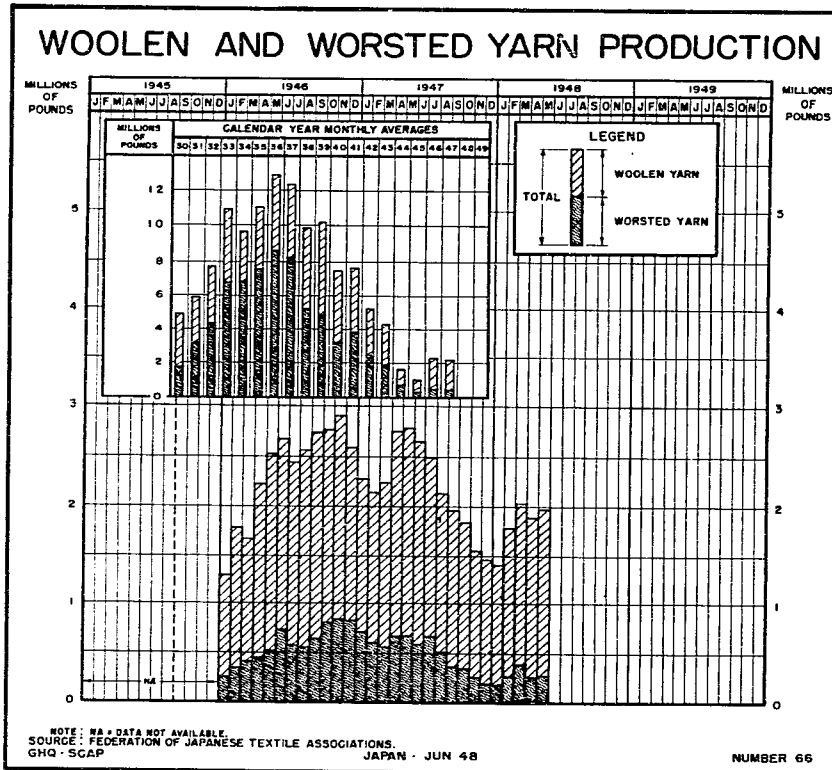
	Stocks 30 April	Receipts May	Put in Process May	Deliv- eries May	Stocks 31 May
Woolen	1,161 a/	188	188	4	1,157
Worsted	592 a/	614	441	0	765
Wool waste	7,195 a/	1,268	1,152	14	7,297
Camel and goat hair	1,130 a/	25	34	29	1,092
Rayon staple	1,439	685	459	39	1,626
Silk fiber	1,183	83	190	28	1,048
Cotton	115	-	14	-	101
Others	5,059 a/	424	562	92	4,829

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

26. Output of woolen and worsted yarns was accelerated slightly in May as continuing imports assured spinners of additional supplies of raw materials. Weavers' receipts of yarn decreased 23,000 pounds, but consumption increased.



YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>
Woolen					
Pure	219	569 a/	227	185	611
Mixed	1,416	3,195 a/	1,472	1,370	3,297
Worsted					
Pure	20	269	77	172	174
Mixed	240	963	197	210	950

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 April</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>
Woolen					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	595	918	698	760	856
Independent weavers	796	1,451	886	851	1,486
Worsted					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	38	155	41	57	139
Independent weavers	186	278	188	183	283
Other manu- facturers	230 a/	231	65	123	173

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

27. Woolen and worsted fabric production increased slightly in May despite reduced supplies of yarn.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

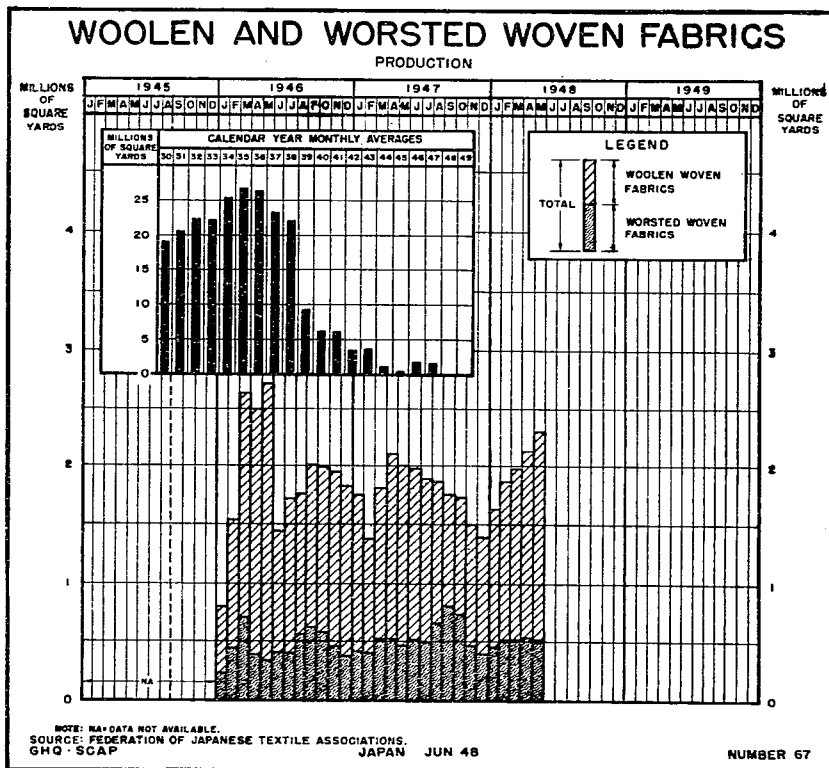
	<u>Production</u>		<u>Month-end Stocks</u>			
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Woolen	1,355 a/	1,571	946 a/	1,090	5,634 a/	5,842
Worsted	474	486	635 a/	424	2,964 a/	3,260
Blanketing	247	213	205	241	1,638	1,488

	Production		Month-end Stocks			
	April	May	Weavers		Manufacturers	
			April	May	April	May
Upholstery	54	26	55	63	21	13
Felt <u>b/</u>	314	258	773	878	199	216

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Machinery

28. Operating worsted spindles and spindle hours were reduced in May due to the shift to a larger percentage of pure worsted yarns. The machine operations are simpler for the spinning of pure yarns than for mixed.

Installed and operable looms were reduced temporarily while the industry was consolidating machinery located in other fiber mills.