

MACHINERY

	Electric Cutters		Sewing Machines			
			Foot		Power	
	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb
Operable	5,089	5,002	41,225	43,189	117,966	117,934
Operating	3,179	3,130	27,742	27,578	83,219	75,336
Hours operated (thousands)	442	430	3,944	4,430	10,618	11,373

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SUNDRY GOODS

Fish Netting

38. The upward trend in fish net production was maintained in February despite decreased yarn receipts.

FISH NETTING PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliv- eries February	Stocks 29 February
Cotton					
Net	1,248	1,852	1,287	1,273	1,866
Twine	170	712	266	300	678
Manila abaca	58	30	62	78	14
Hemp	28	16	5	16	5
Flax	0	0	1	- a/	1
Silk	5	23	9	11	21

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Sewing Thread and Other articles

39. Production of sewing thread more than doubled in February, principally due to availability of raw materials. Sewing thread stocks were reduced 1,043,000 pounds as a result of a general rationing system inaugurated in December.

February output of other articles decreased except for braid and fringe.

SEWING THREAD AND OTHER ARTICLES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliv- eries February	Stocks 29 February
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	488	4,966	1,007	1,571	4,402
Mixed cotton	0	3	0	3	0
Silk	32	804	84	559	329
Rayon	0	57	0	1	56

	<u>Produc- tion January</u>	<u>Stocks 31 Jan- uary</u>	<u>Produc- tion February</u>	<u>Deliv- eries February</u>	<u>Stocks 29 Feb- ruary</u>
Other articles					
Braid	48	302	68	43	327
Fringe	1	16	4	4	16
Tape, ribbons, etc.	101	646	62	91	617
Twine and net	7	36	4	15	25
Cotton rope	28	20	27	31	16
Lace	14	122	9	44	87

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Supplies

40. There was a reduction in February month-end yarn stocks as a result of expanded operations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks 31 January</u>	<u>Receipts February</u>	<u>Put in Proc- ess February</u>	<u>Stocks 29 February</u>
Pure cotton	2,183	2,197	2,597	1,783
Mixed cotton	162	0	2	160
Raw silk	260	374	168	466
Spun silk	2	0	1	1
Filament rayon	299	0	29	270
Spun rayon	126	0	12	114
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle	27	0	0	27
Manila abaca	26	41	46	21
Hemp	6	1	3	4
Flax	0	4	1	3
Bamie	0	18	0	18
Others	19	0	0	19

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Fabrics Processed

41. Fabrics processed increased during February except for worsted, spun rayons and hard and bast fiber cloth. There was a slight acceleration in the movement of finished goods from mills as a result of increased receipts of packing materials.

PROCESSED FABRICS (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Proc- essed January</u>	<u>At Mills 31 Jan- uary</u>	<u>Proc- essed February</u>	<u>Returned To Client February</u>	<u>At Mills 29 Feb- ruary</u>
Cotton	18,340	17,255 $\frac{a}{b}$	22,283	22,708	16,830
Woolen	1,047 $\frac{a}{b}$	4,147 $\frac{a}{b}$	1,141	1,734	3,554
Worsted	654	1,840	646	719	1,767
Filament silk	4,364	5,945	5,853	6,009	5,789

	<u>Proc- essed January</u>	<u>At Mills 31 Jan- uary</u>	<u>Proc- essed February</u>	<u>Returned to Client February</u>	<u>At Mills 29 Feb- ruary</u>
Spun silk	883	2,076	922	1,622	1,376
Filament rayon	2,594	4,206	4,521	4,328	4,399
Spun rayon	1,591	3,944	1,551	2,477	3,018
Hard and bast	1,157	2,195	1,123	1,107	2,211
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	39	153	46	49	150
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	7	5	11	11	5
Others	226	169	390	463	96

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

FABRIC PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	9,401	3,362	5,491	4,029
Woolen	0	1,141	0	0
Worsted	0	646	0	0
Filament silk	4,130	438	- <u>a/</u>	1,285
Spun silk	567	223	0	132
Filament rayon	1,939	1,105	851	626
Spun rayon	81	724	8	738
Hard and bast	295	584	8	236
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	0	46	0	0
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	0	11	0	0
Others	0	34	0	356

a/ Less than 500 square yards.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics

42. There was some restriction in the delivery of gray cloth to dyeing and finishing mills as a result of changes in sales methods which held up the completion of fabric export contracts. The new system began functioning in February but not in time to affect the movement of goods during the month. Approximately three quarters of the gray cotton cloth and two thirds of the filament silk fabric received in February were earmarked for export.

GRAY FABRICS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks 31 January</u>	<u>Receipts February</u>	<u>Put in Proc- ess February</u>	<u>Stocks 29 February</u>
Cotton	15,096 <u>a/</u>	12,624	19,205	8,515
Woolen	2,323	1,227	1,175	2,375
Worsted	1,042	517	549	1,010
Filament silk	1,271	6,876	6,329	1,818
Spun silk	739	756	960	535
Filament rayon	1,874	3,281	3,323	1,832

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 January</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Put in Proc-</u> <u>ess February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>
Spun rayon	2,502	1,583	1,424	2,661
Hard and bast	1,645	1,220	993	1,872
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	4	63	60	7
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	0	0	0	0
Others	192 <u>a/</u>	318	391	119

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

43. Although there was a general reduction in machines operating on the last day of the month, the operating hours for the month indicated increased activity.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>31 January</u>			<u>29 February</u>		
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>	<u>Machine Hours b/</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others a/</u>	<u>Machine Hours b/</u>
Boilers	0	320	62	0	306	64
Tenters	0	292	41	0	283	42
Driers	74	449	33	63	424	71
Printers	0	29	3	0	34	4
Napping machines	153	100	13	144	103	22

a/ Included cotton, rayon and silk.

b/ Thousands.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

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MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Registered commercial vehicles numbered 156,740 in February, an increase of 2,596 over the previous month. Standard-size trucks and buses registered in February totaled 96,201 and 13,009 respectively, compared with 95,439 and 13,020 the previous month, while small motor trucks and cycles increased 1,845 over the January total of 45,685.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY
February

	<u>Buses</u>	<u>Standard Size Trucks</u>	<u>Small Size Trucks and Cycles</u>
Operable	8,584	64,082	34,367
Deadlined	<u>4,425</u>	<u>32,119</u>	<u>13,163</u>
Total	13,009	96,201	47,530

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. The operable ratio for all commercial vehicles increased from 66.4 percent in January to 68.3 percent in February.

3. The total of all motor vehicles registered was 200,927 in February. In addition to commercial vehicles this figure includes 20,771 standard and 9,284 small-size passenger cars and 12,310 standard and 1,822 small-size vehicles.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

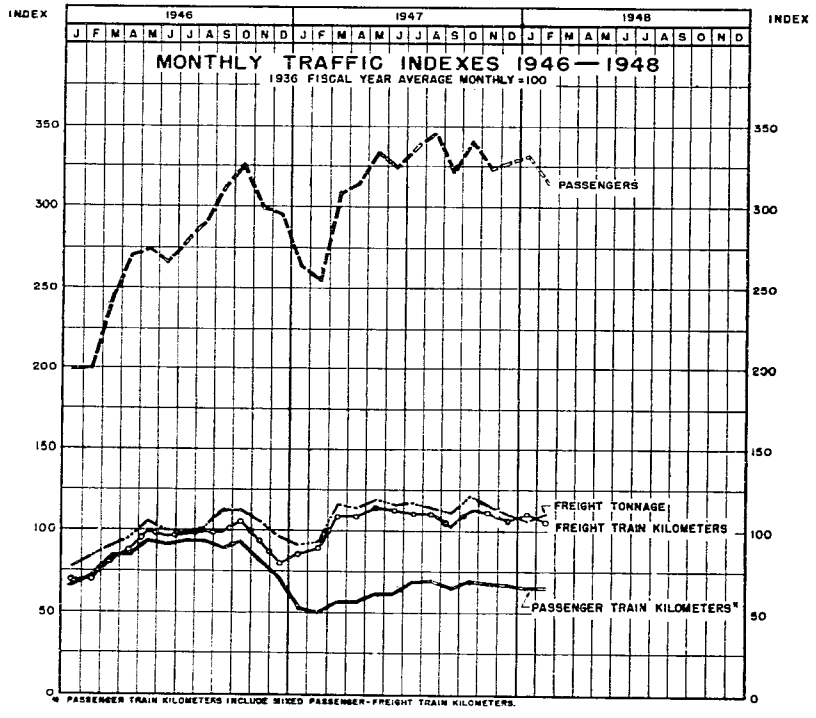
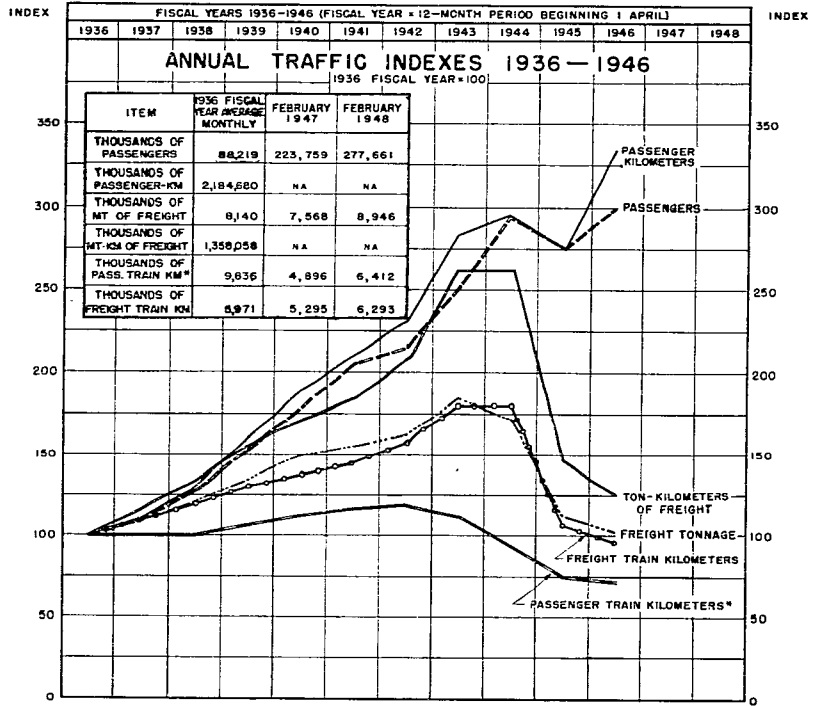
4. Government railways carried 277,660,516 passengers in February, a decrease of 4.8 percent from January but an increase of 24 percent over February 1947.

5. Total train kilometers operated in February decreased 302,800 from 13,007,000 kilometers in January but were 25 percent above the 10,191,200 reported in February 1947, as shown in the graphs on the next page.

6. Total freight tonnage shipped in February was 8,946,400

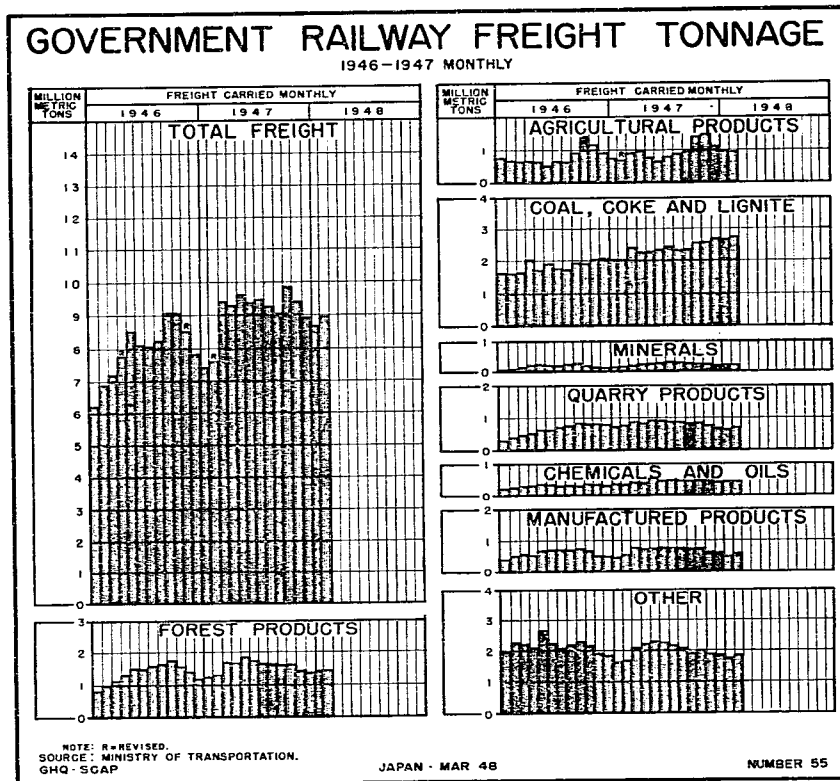
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 - 1948



* 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

metric tons, compared with 8,651,700 metric tons in January and 7,567,600 metric tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

7. Coastal trade in February in steel ships over 100 gross tons increased 22.4 percent over the January total and 125 percent over February 1947.

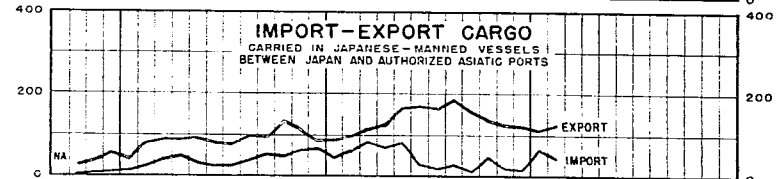
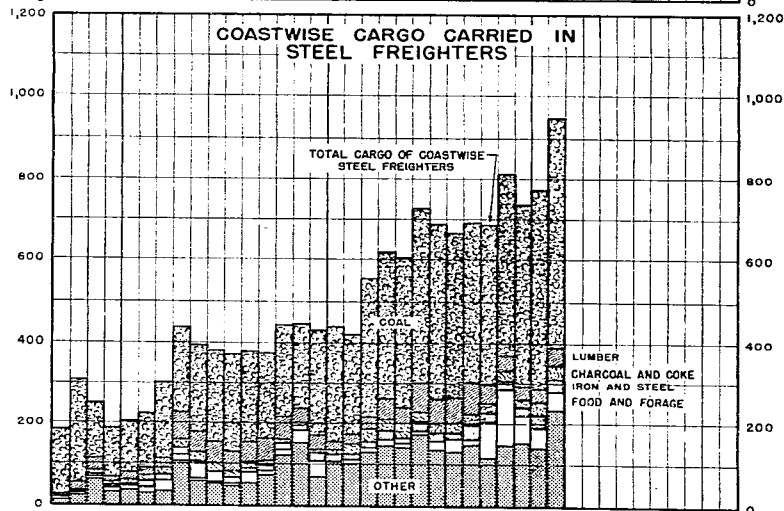
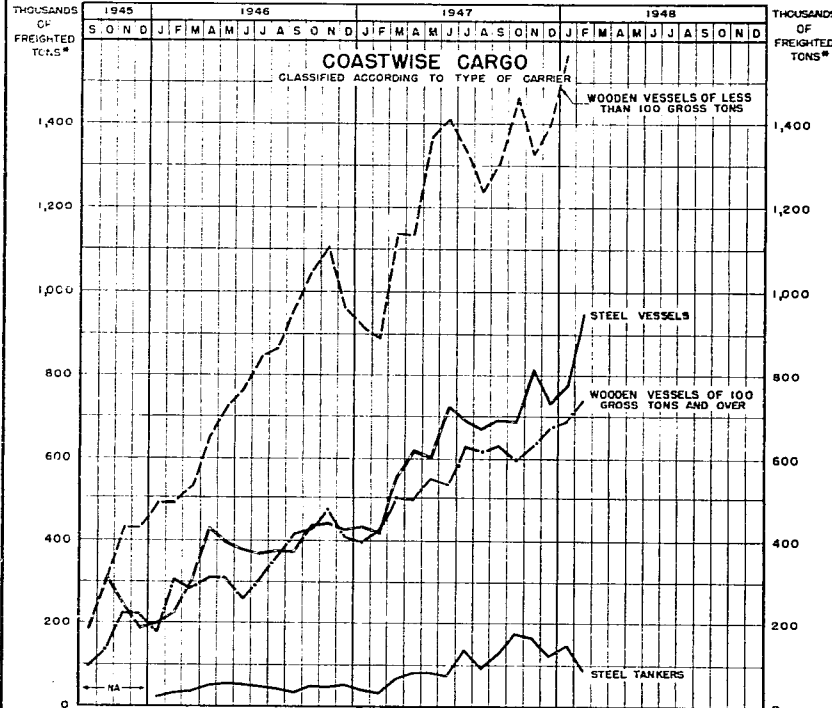
COASTAL CARGO CARRIED IN STEEL AND WOODEN VESSELS
(freighted tons)

<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	771,903	944,567
Wooden vessels		
Over 100 gross tons	688,844	742,348
Under 100 gross tons	1,563,782	-
Total	3,024,529	-

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



* FREIGHTED TONS ARE METRIC TONS OR MEASURED TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET, WHICHEVER YIELDS THE GREATER REVENUE TO THE CARRIER.
 NOTE: NA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1945 IMPORT DATA ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.
 SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE. JAPAN - MAR 48
 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 56

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

	<u>February 1947</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Coal	241,736	486,568	555,638
Coke and charcoal	26,244	30,213	31,347
Lumber	24,659	31,560	44,882
Paper and pulp	12,941	18,199	11,169
Salt	2,761	19,404	37,045
Provisions	9,260	48,960	41,263
Iron and steel	15,833	34,378	37,020
Miscellaneous	<u>86,555</u>	<u>102,621</u>	<u>186,203</u>
Total	419,989	771,903	944,567

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

8. The amount of cargo imported from authorized Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned vessels in February was 27 percent less than the previous month while exports increased 11 percent in February.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS
(freighted tons)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>February 1947</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
From Korea	8,430	17,005	19,359
From China	5,730	10,197	5,405
Other	<u>42,530</u>	<u>33,672</u>	<u>19,555</u>
Total	56,690	60,874	44,319
<u>Exports</u>			
To Korea	84,187	78,618	112,709
To China	12,692	24,936	5,461
Other	<u>2,103</u>	<u>8,654</u>	<u>6,205</u>
Total	98,982	112,208	124,375

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

9. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company became the 16th foreign steamship agent licensed to engage in business in Japan. This company is authorized to enter into contracts for the shipping of freight, mail and passengers to and from Japanese ports and to establish and maintain in Japan facilities for furnishing services and supplies as may be necessary to enable vessels to enter and leave Japanese ports.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

10. The China National Aviation Corporation was licensed to establish, maintain and use in Japan airline facilities for trans-oceanic transport of mail, freight and passengers between Shanghai and Tokyo. Four foreign commercial airlines are now licensed to operate into and out of Japan.

ELECTRIC POWER

Generation

11. The total electric power generated in February, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,224,950,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 0.3 percent from 2,232,055,000 kilowatt hours in January but 10 percent more than the 2,023,095,000 kilowatt hours in February 1947.

Hydroelectric generation was 1,931,842,000 kilowatt hours in February, a decrease of 1.9 percent from 1,968,506,000 kilowatt hours the previous month but an increase of three percent over the February 1947 figure of 1,873,927,000 kilowatt hours.

Thermal generation was 293,108,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11.2 percent over January and 96.5 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

12. Electric power generated and purchased by the major public utility system for public distribution in February totaled 2,174,150,000 kilowatt hours of which hydroelectric generation was 1,885,243,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation was 288,907,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the revised January total of 2,179,204,000 kilowatt hours of which 1,918,631,000 kilowatt hours were hydroelectric generation and 260,573,000 kilowatt hours were thermal generation.

13. Stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was eight percent more than the daily average for the same month during the last 10 years.

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

	February Daily <u>Average</u>	January Daily <u>Average</u>	10-year February Daily <u>Average</u>	Percent February Flow to 10-year <u>February Average</u>
Hokkaido	57,000	67,000	53,000	108
Tohoku	66,000	96,000	70,000	94
Kanto	630,000	674,000	630,000	100
Kansai	775,000	777,000	654,000	119
Chugoku	140,000	114,000	123,000	114
Shikoku	83,000	64,000	68,000	122
Kyushu	<u>120,000</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	86
All Japan	1,871,000	1,896,000	1,738,000	108

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

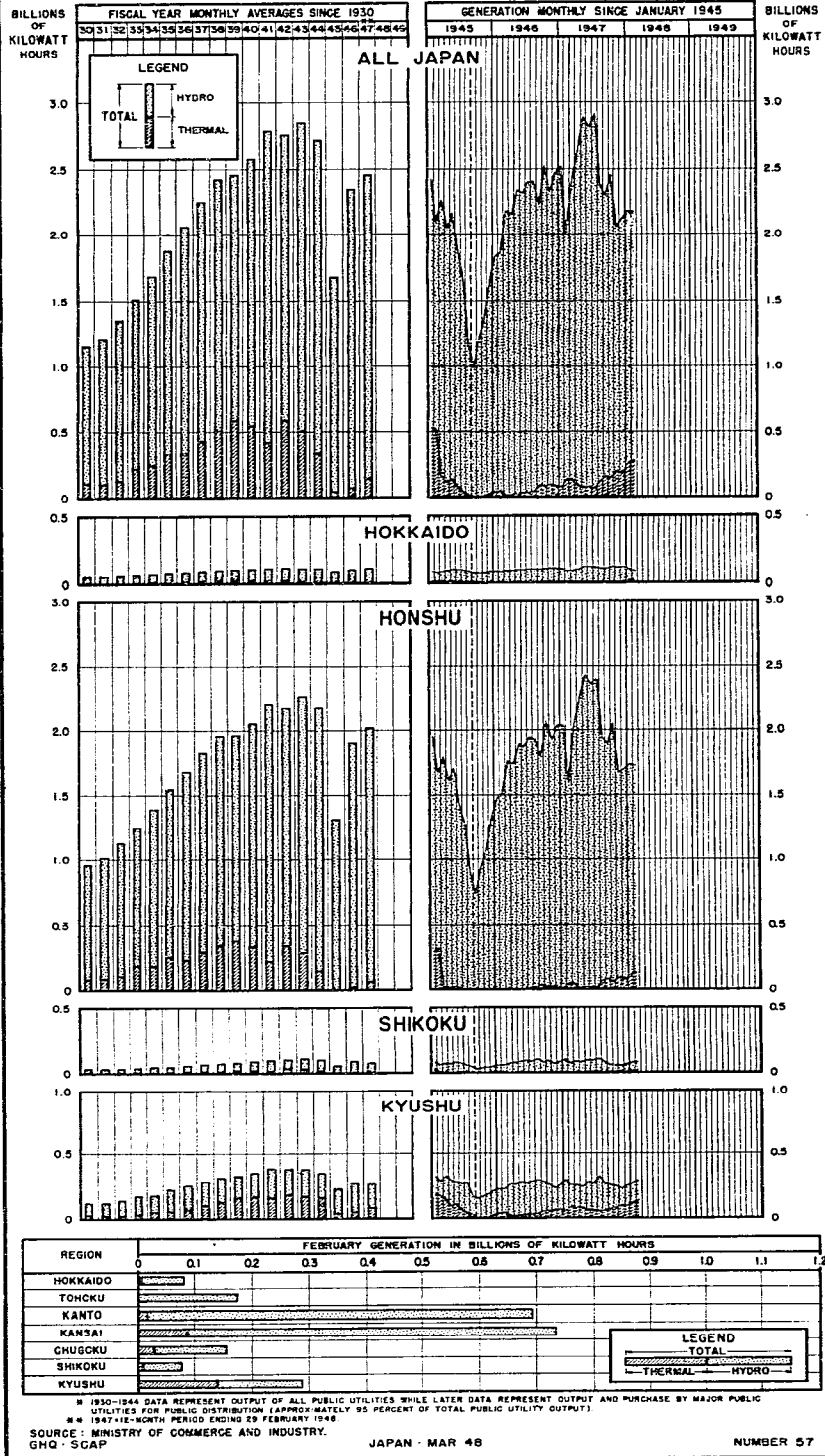
14. Coal received by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company was approximately 70 percent of its total February allocation, compared with 65 percent received in January.

15. An additional 2,000 metric tons of coal were allocated to the electric power industry in February for generation of power to be used in the manufacture of carbide.

16. To relieve the congested storage at the Ube coal mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture, where coal had accumulated due to lack of transportation, an additional 17,700 metric tons of coal were allocated to private manufacturing companies which provided trucks to

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SINCE 1930*



haul the coal to their own steam electric generating plants. This arrangement followed an agreement with the companies concerned that one-half the electric power generated from use of this coal would be consumed in their own industrial plants and the other would go to the utility system for public distribution.

Consumption

17. In January 1,560,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity supplied by the electric utility system were consumed, an increase of 17,000,000 kilowatt hours or 1.1 percent over December's consumption. Residential consumption in January was 405,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 22 percent or 73,000,000 kilowatt hours over revised December total. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatt hours and over consumed 733,000,000 kilowatt hours in January, a decrease of 4.9 percent or 38,000,000 kilowatt hours from the December total, and consumers with demand under 500 kilowatt hours consumed 422,000,000 kilowatt hours.

18. The apparent loss in generated power by the electric utility system amounted to 619,204,000 kilowatt hours or 28.4 percent of the amount generated.

Plant Construction

19. From September 1945 to February 1948 hydroelectric generation capacity was increased 105,550 kilowatts. Construction of seven hydroelectric plants having a combined maximum capacity of 65,750 kilowatts was completed, with 13,500 kilowatts already in operation. Ten plants representing a combined maximum capacity of 245,300 kilowatts were under construction, with 95,600 kilowatts already in operation and present maximum capacity of the plants 135,800 kilowatts. The construction on four plants with combined maximum capacity of 23,000 kilowatts was suspended while 17 small plants with a combined maximum capacity of 4,000 kilowatts were abandoned due to obsolescence, irreparable damage from floods or other reasons. In addition 54 hydroelectric plants with a combined maximum capacity of 108,500 kilowatts were repaired and 66 plants representing a combined maximum capacity of 274,300 kilowatts, damaged by the flood and typhoon in September 1947, were restored to operation.

20. The net increase in thermal generation capacity since the cessation of hostilities was 579,000 kilowatts. Thermal plants with capacities totaling 378,000 kilowatts were rehabilitated and plants with capacities totaling 191,000 kilowatts were repaired. Two plants now under construction will have a total capacity of 135,000 kilowatts. Of this 15,000 kilowatts was already in operation and the present maximum capacity is 35,000 kilowatts. One plant with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts was abandoned and the construction of another plant representing a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts was suspended in August 1945 and has not been resumed.

21. Transmission line completed since the cessation of hostilities totaled 300 kilometers and repair on all war-damaged transmission lines was completed.

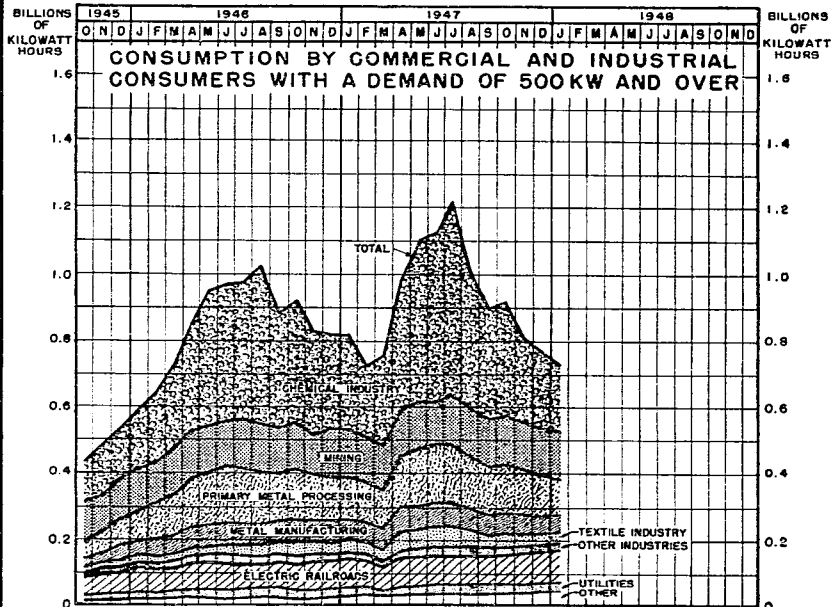
GAS INDUSTRY

Production

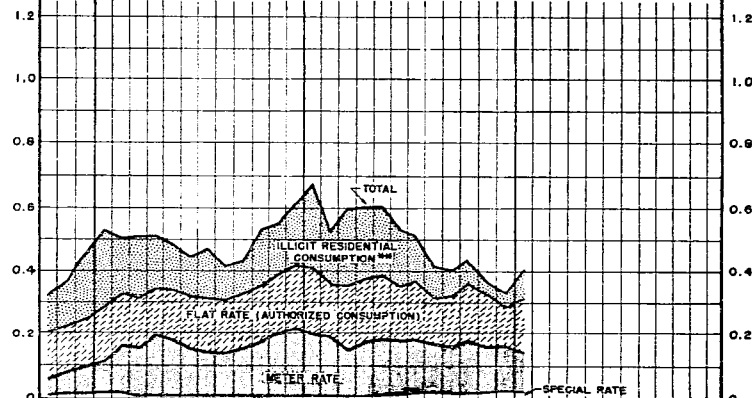
22. Gas manufactured by the public utility gas industry in February was four percent greater than January and was 50.7 percent of operating capacity. Manufactured gas purchased from other industries in February was one percent less than the previous month, while production of natural gas increased two percent. The amount of gas available for distribution by the public utility gas industry in

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

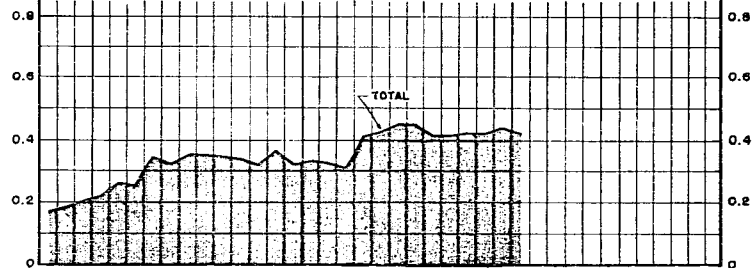
PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION (CONSUMERS WITH A DEMAND OF 6 KW OR LESS)



CONSUMPTION BY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS WITH A DEMAND OF LESS THAN 500 KW AND MORE THAN 6 KW



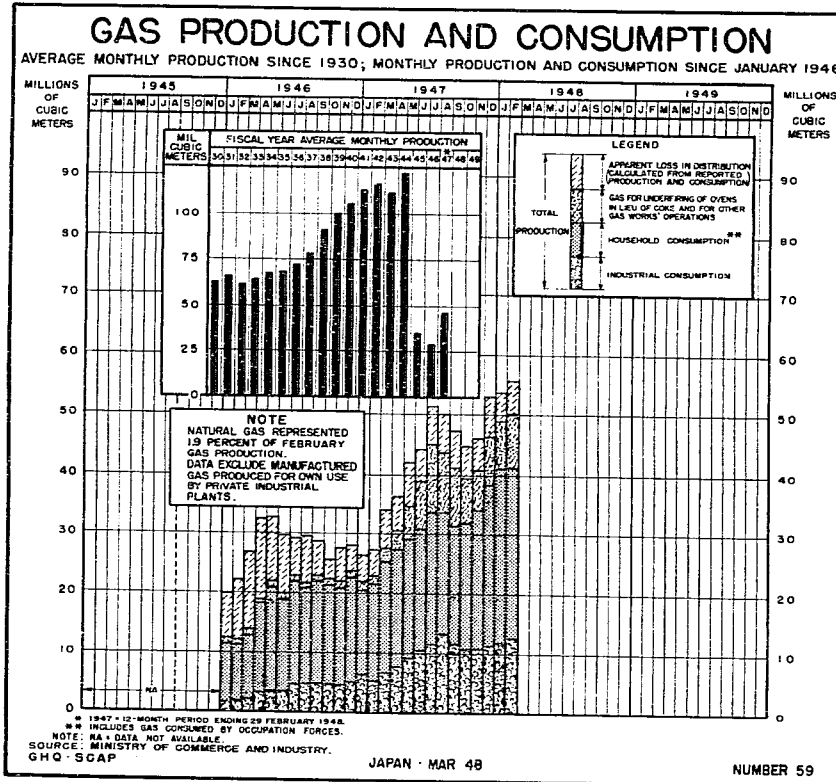
* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES PLUS ENERGY PURCHASED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES. EXCLUDES CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR OWN USE BY PRIVATE PLANTS AND BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.

** CALCULATED ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.
SHQ · SCAP JAPAN · MAR 48

NUMBER 58

February was 3.9 percent over the 53,594,171 cubic meters available in January.



Consumption

23. Industrial gas consumption in February increased seven percent over the January consumption of 11,826,496 cubic meters. Household consumption in February declined 658,960 cubic meters, or approximately two percent, from the previous month while all other consumption increased.

SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF GAS (cubic meters)

	January	Percent	February	Percent
Manufactured for sale	52,183,540	97.4	54,239,195	97.4
Purchased from private industries	365,748	0.7	361,420	0.7
Natural gas	1,044,883	1.9	1,063,586	1.9
Total	53,594,171	100.0	55,664,201	100.0
Industrial uses	11,826,496	22.0	12,663,002	22.7
Household	29,339,776	54.8	28,680,816	51.6
Gas works	878,283	1.6	920,386	1.6
Underfiring	6,711,675	12.5	7,881,133	14.2
Apparent loss	4,837,941	9.1	5,518,864	9.9
Total	53,594,171	100.0	55,664,201	100.0

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

By-products

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

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE
(metric tons)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Coke	55,552	60,730
Crude coal tar	932	335
Refined coal tar	251	381
Pitch	960	1,002
Crude anthracene	3	12
Ammonium sulfate	248	318
90-percent motor benzol	69	113
Crude benzol	161	1
Pure benzol	21	45
Pure toluol	11	2
Creosote oil	182	56
Solvent naphtha	7	8
Pure naphthalene	70	6
Crude naphthalene	20	13
Phenol	0	1

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

Coal Allocation and Delivery

25. The gas industry was allocated 145,000 metric tons of coal for February, 40,000 metric tons of which were consigned primarily for the manufacture of coke with gas as a by-product. Actual deliveries were 129,245 metric tons or approximately 89.1 percent of the total amount of coal allocated, while 116,168 metric tons were consumed.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS
February
(metric tons)

Allocation	145,000
Stock on hand 31 January	33,662
Deliveries	129,245
Consumption	116,168
Stock on hand 29 February	46,739

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

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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ADMINISTRATION

1. Increases in the value of competitive contracts awarded during the third quarter of the fiscal year indicated continued improvement in bidding practices of the Ministry of Communications.

Thirty-five percent of the value of telecommunications contracts over ¥ 150,000 was accounted for by competitive bidding in the third quarter compared with less than one percent in the first quarter and 24 percent in the second.

Restricted competitive contracts represented 67 percent of the total value of building and repair contracts over ¥ 150,000 during the third quarter as compared with 23 percent for the first quarter and 56 percent for the second.

During all three quarters less than one percent of the total value of purchase contracts over ¥ 70,000 was contributed by contracts awarded competitively.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACTS
(yen)

	<u>April-June</u>	<u>July-September</u>	<u>October-December</u>
Telecommunications contracts over ¥ 150,000			
General competitive	230,000	6,902,338	11,422,419
Restricted competitive	925,250	0	0
Private	<u>100,867,752</u>	<u>21,545,661</u>	<u>21,190,285</u>
Total	102,023,002	28,447,999	32,612,704

	<u>April-June</u>	<u>July-September</u>	<u>October-December</u>
Building and repair contracts over ¥ 150,000			
General competitive	0	0	0
Restricted competitive	2,487,958	84,090,567	116,465,865
Private	<u>8,426,978</u>	<u>67,156,043</u>	<u>57,341,977</u>
Total	10,914,936	151,246,610	173,806,942
Purchase contracts over ¥ 70,000			
General competitive	0	0	0
Restricted competitive	3,386,998	4,350,935	8,928,025
Private	<u>766,253,483</u>	<u>968,311,140</u>	<u>1,422,708,726</u>
Total	769,640,481	973,162,075	1,431,636,751
Mail transportation contracts (for current fiscal year)			
Additional awarded			915,120
Previously awarded			<u>154,300,000</u>
Total			155,215,120

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

WIRE

Telephone Service

2. The number of telephones in service on 29 February was 1,179,972, an increase of 16,729 or 1.4 percent over 31 January.

There was a decrease in the number of individual-line main telephones and a large increase in the number of pay stations due to a new breakdown of types of telephones in service initiated in February. The new category, "Pay Station," includes 570 nonattended public telephones, 2,158 semipublic telephones and 9,711 attended public telephones. The semipublic and the attended public telephones were previously classified as individual, party line or extension.

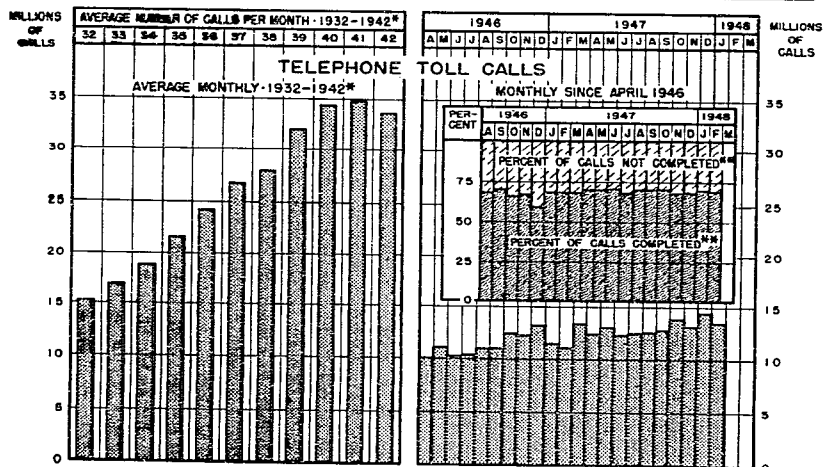
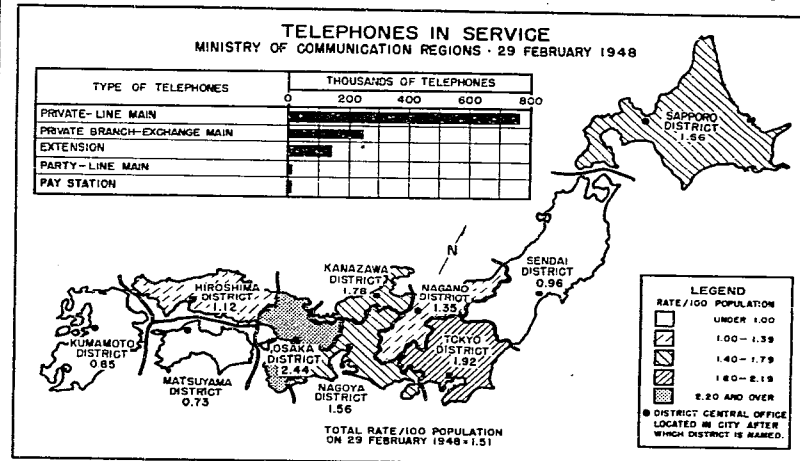
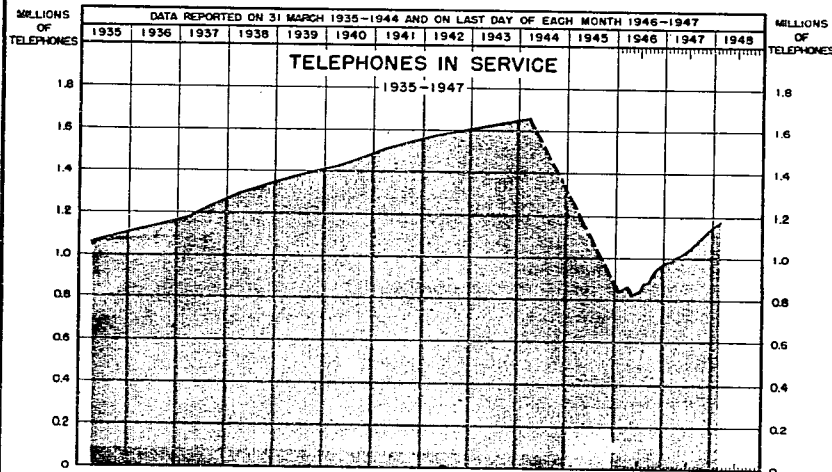
The new classification further subdivides types of telephones into "business" and "residence." On 29 February there were 762,813 individual-line main telephones in service of which 691,711 were business and 71,102 were residence. There were 13,477 business and 1,516 residence party-line main telephones, and 139,945 business extension telephones and 2,794 residence extension telephones in service at the end of the month.

3. On 29 February the number of telephones per 100 persons for all Japan was 1.51.

4. The number of domestic toll calls completed in January was 13,552,309, a six-percent decrease from December's peak but a 17-percent rise from the total for January 1947.

5. In the nine major cities of Japan the number of toll calls placed increased approximately nine percent from 1,998,974 in January to 2,174,987 in February. The proportion of toll calls completed in February remained about the same as January.

TELEPHONE SERVICE



* FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL.
 ** PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE LARGE CITIES: SAPPORO, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE, SENDAI AND FUKUOKA.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
 GHQ-SCAP

0195

Domestic Telegrams

6. The number of domestic telegrams filed decreased almost 14 percent from 6,571,010 in December to 5,681,565 in January.

RADIO

Domestic Services

7. Three temporary experimental radio stations in Fukushima, Tokyo and Ibaraki Prefectures were discontinued during the period 13-28 February. Two were established in the Kanagawa district between 28 February and 13 March.

8. Authorization was granted during the period 13 February - 13 March for the licensing of 90 additional ship radio stations. The total of such stations on 13 March was 2,187.

9. Approval was given on 19 March to install a meteorological radio station at Niigata. The station was required because wire communication from Niigata is not reliable.

On the same day authorization was given to cease operation of and dismantle the meteorological radio station at Hakodate, which is no longer needed.

10. On 5 March coastal radio stations of the Ministry of Communications were authorized to extend their ship-shore services to include ships of Danish registry.

11. Authority was granted on 19 March to install a crystal controlled transmitter of slightly greater power output to replace the self-oscillator transmitter of the radio beacon at Nojima-saki, Chiba Prefecture.

12. In order to relieve the frequency spectrum congestion in fishery radio communications as rapidly as frequencies become available, authorization was granted on 17 March for the use of two new frequencies by 17 of the 46 fishery land stations and by all fishery ship stations.

13. On 17 March authority was granted to change the frequencies of four fishery land stations and 304 fishery ship stations in the Oshima area. These changes were necessary to insure non-interference with radio navigational aids on Oshima.

International

14. A direct radiotelegraph circuit between Japan and Hong-kong was established 1 March to handle increased traffic between these two points. Provision was made to route Osaka-Columbo circuit traffic over the new circuit in an emergency.

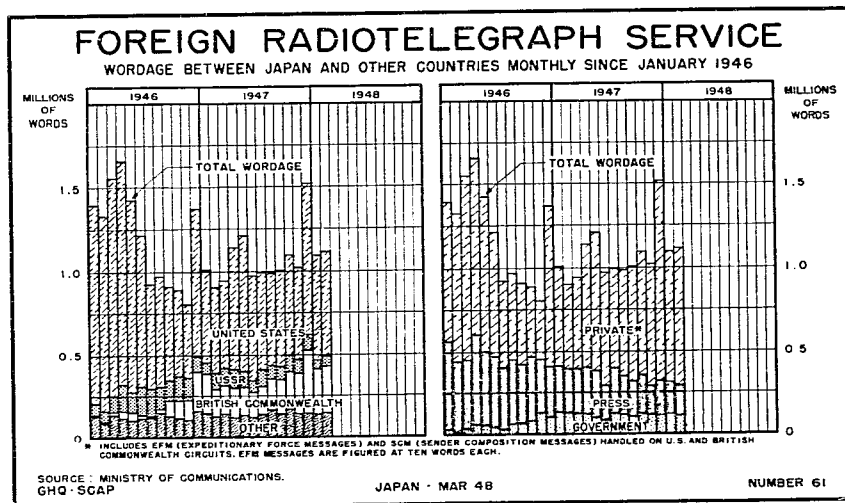
15. On 1 March two-way radiotelephone service was expanded to connect Japan with Alaska, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. All outgoing calls must be prepaid and can be made by those persons authorized to use United States Military Payment Certificates or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates. Incoming calls are available to everyone and must be prepaid at the point of origin.

16. Effective 15 March collect radiotelephone calls from Japan to Hawaii were authorized for any persons or organizations in Japan.

17. On 10 February the Ministry of Communications was authorized to increase the rate for cable registrations from ¥ 60 to ¥ 120 per year and to discontinue acceptance of registrations covering periods of less than one year.

18. On 6 March authorization was granted to increase to 10 kilowatts the power of transmitters used for telegraph newscasts beamed from Japan to the Southeast Asia and China Seas areas. This was done at the request of the users of the service in an attempt to provide them with greater coverage.

19. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased approximately three percent from 1,089,000 in January to 1,118,000 in February. Private traffic increased approximately three percent while government traffic decreased approximately seven percent and press decreased approximately four percent.

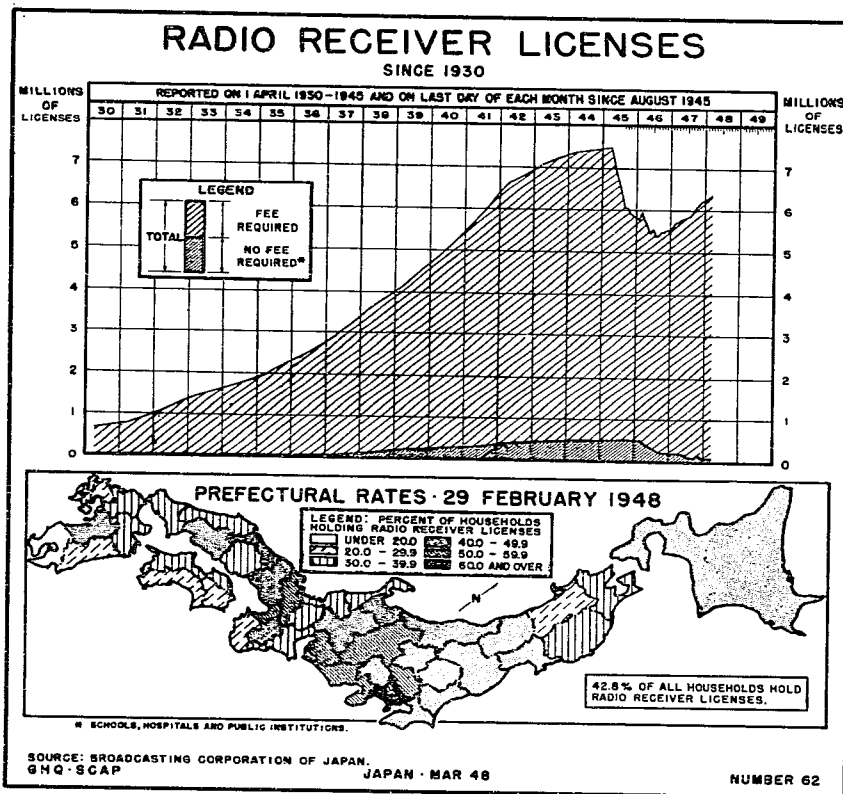


Domestic Broadcasting

20. Authorization was granted on 3 February to discontinue the relay station for Broadcasting Corporation of Japan programs in Omura, near Nagasaki, and on 4 March to discontinue the Tsuruga relay station in Fukui Prefecture.

21. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported a continued increase in the number of registered radio households in February. There were 113,945 new registrants and 56,175 cancelled registrations, a net increase of 57,770. On 29 February there were 6,330,057 licensees, of whom 6,243,896 had paid the monthly listening fee and 86,161 held free listening privileges. See the chart on the following page.

22. The metropolitan area of Tokyo and surrounding prefectures contain by far the greatest concentration of radio households in Japan. Next in density are Nagoya and Osaka-Kyoto areas. Radio density is the lowest in southern Japan with southern Kyushu having the smallest percentage of radio-equipped homes. This condition is attributed to the relatively inadequate broadcasting service afforded listeners in this area and to the insufficiency of radio receiving equipment.



POSTAL SERVICES

23. The volume of domestic letter mail decreased slightly over four percent in February. The decrease was reflected in all classes of letter mail except fifth class which increased 105 percent with the mailing of spring seed packets. The over-all decrease indicates a return to normal after the holiday period.

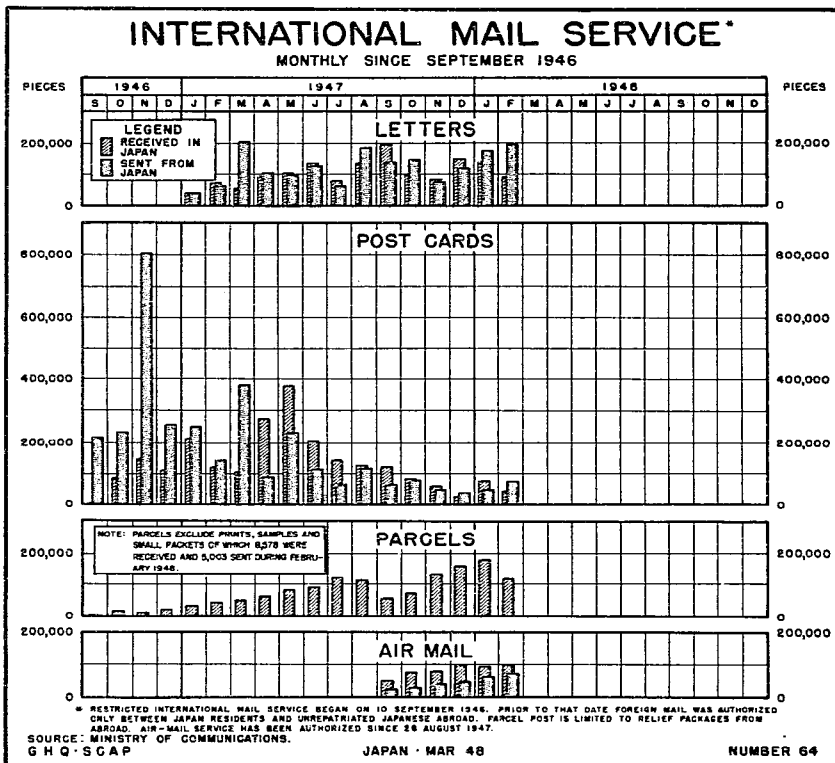
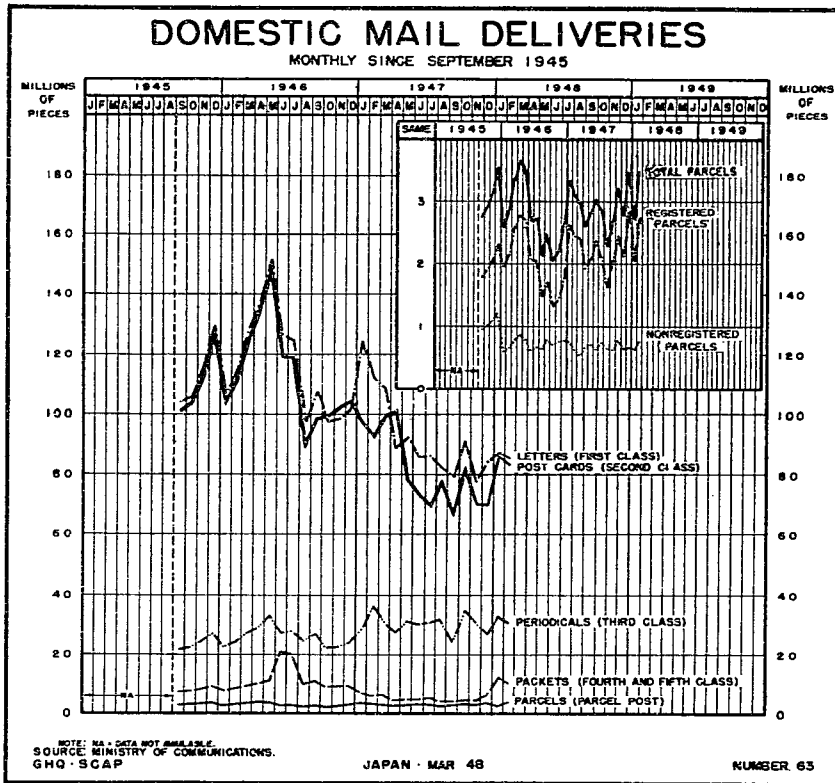
Volume of domestic parcel post increased almost 30 percent in February to 3,520,144 parcels, the largest number handled in any month since April 1946. See chart on the opposite page.

24. Incoming letter mail decreased 24 percent to 240,173 pieces in February while outgoing mail increased 21 percent to 344,593 pieces. The fluctuation was due to shipping conditions and transportation facilities.

25. During February 115,688 international relief parcels were received, a 36-percent decrease from January's total. The number received in February was normal for the period and did not include any backlog parcels. Note the second chart on the opposite page.

26. There were 556 ordinary and 13,301 special post offices in operation on 29 February. This increase of 12 special post offices for the month resulted primarily from the re-establishment of offices destroyed during the war.

27. Approximately four percent of the ordinary savings and six percent of the bond custody records destroyed during the war were restored during January.



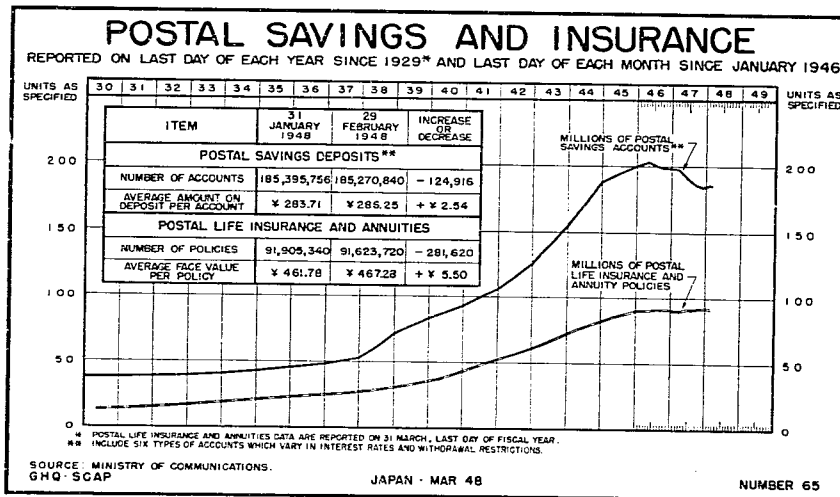
RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS
(thousands of accounts)

	<u>Lost or Destroyed During War</u>	<u>Restored During January</u>	<u>Total Restored 31 January</u>	<u>Percent Restored 31 January</u>
Ordinary savings	42,710	1,735	24,509	57
Special savings	9,040	78	2,783	31
Postal transfer	214	0	94	44
Bond custody	2,126	136	1,073	50
Bond cards	146,780	292	140,131	96

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

28. In February the value of postal transfer deposits increased 13 percent to ¥ 1,412,790,999 because of tax payments, and the value of postal money orders decreased 14 percent to ¥ 3,629,735,167. The number of postal transfer transactions increased approximately 18 percent and the number of postal money orders issued decreased 10 percent.

29. The value of postal savings deposits and postal life insurance and annuities increased less than one percent in February over January's figures. The number of postal savings deposits and the number of postal life insurance policies and annuities showed negligible changes.



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

30. A government committee met on 4 March to begin drawing up a "joint line construction agreement" among all government communication agencies and power supply companies. Plans were formulated for the organization of two subcommittees to consider the technical and economic features of such an agreement.

31. A national program of telephone station rehabilitation was inaugurated during the month. Plans call for visits by Ministry of Communications rehabilitation personnel to the home or

business office of every subscriber to inspect each instrument and related wire equipment. Necessary repairs will be completed on the spot.

32. Production of 68,250 mailbags for the postal system was reported during February. This represents an increase of 220 percent over January production and brings the total number of bags produced in the project to 170,716.

33. During February 20 mail cars undergoing repair and rehabilitation were returned to service while eight were removed as being unserviceable, resulting in a net increase of 12 usable cars.

34. Five new and four secondhand trucks were acquired by the postal system during February. Six trucks were written off as fully depreciated, resulting in a net increase of three trucks carried on record.

Trucks in actual service decreased due to an addition in the number removed from service for repairs.

35. The number of bicycles carried on record increased by 10 during February. There were 734 new bicycles acquired during the month, of which 325 were used as replacements for rented bicycles, 342 as replacements for bicycles in repair shops and 57 as replacements for totally depreciated machines.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>31 Jan</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Jan</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Jan</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>
Carried on records	741	741	899	902	36,485	36,495
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	167	155	147	160	5,025	4,626
In actual use	497	497	752	742	31,460	31,869
Reserve (usable)	50	50	0	0	0	0
Total required	547 <u>a/</u>	547	876	876	36,898	36,898
Surplus (usable)	27	39	0	0	0	0
Additional needed	0	0	124	134	5,438	5,029 <u>b/</u>

a/ Revised. Discontinuance of railway post-office service in Senda Communications Bureau territory reduced the total number of mail cars required as well as the number in actual use.

b/ Does not include 945 rented bicycles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Postal Bureau.

36. Twelve of the 51 postal building projects for the fiscal year ending 31 March were more than 25 percent completed on 29 February, 30 projects under actual construction were not more than 25 percent completed and nine had not yet been started.

The Ministry of Finance gave assurance that funds appropriated for the current fiscal year which cannot be used by 31 March because of unavoidable delays in the program may be used to complete the program during the succeeding year.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS
29 February

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Construction</u>				
		<u>Not Yet Started</u>	<u>25% or less</u>	<u>25% to 50%</u>	<u>50% to 75%</u>	<u>75% to 100%</u>
Post office buildings	16	1	12	1	1	1
Postal savings branches	8	0	6	2	0	0
Railway mail service buildings	11	6	2	1	1	1
Communications hospitals	1	0	1	0	0	0
Communications clinics	4	2	1	1	0	0
Warehouses	5	0	4	1	0	0
Garages	3	0	1	1	1	0
Vehicle repair shops	1	0	1	0	0	0
Communications bureau headquarters building	1	0	1	0	0	0
Electrotechnical laboratory	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	51	9	30	7	3	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Building and Repair Division.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

37. February production of communications equipment increased considerably over that of January due primarily to increased coal allocations and deliveries. Almost all items showed increases.

Wire Equipment

38. There were increases in all types of wire communications equipment in February except manual switchboards which decreased approximately 17 percent.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

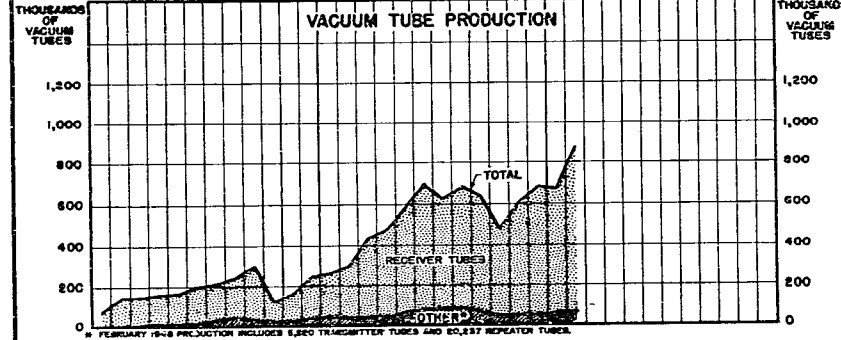
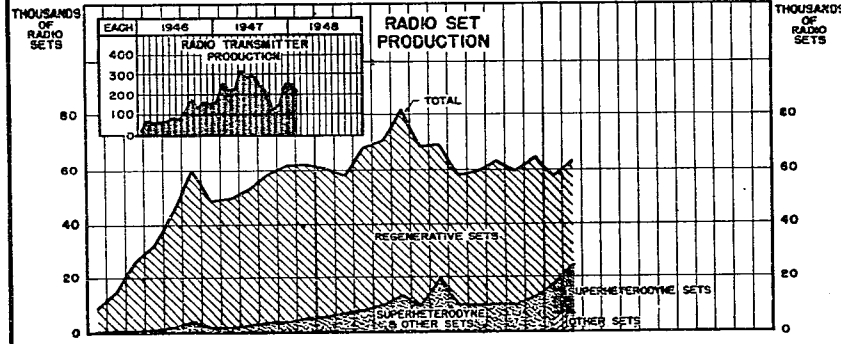
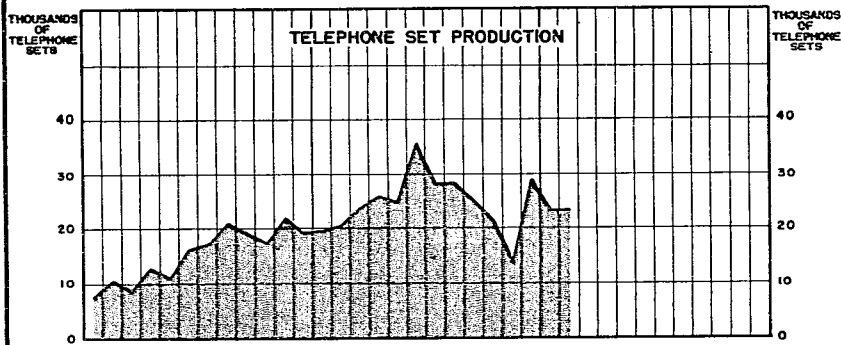
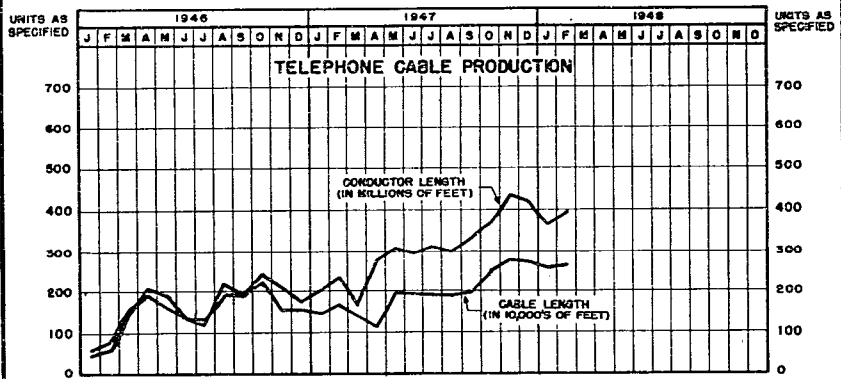
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Telephone sets	22,816	23,130
Manual switchboards	505	421
Automatic switch units	4,360	4,925
Carrier systems	74	113
Repeater systems	17	18
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	33,437	55,499

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

39. February production of lead-covered communication cable increased three percent in cable footage and eight percent in conductor length, reflecting production of larger sizes of cable.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MANUFACTURERS' REPORTS.
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 48

NUMBER 63

Radio Equipment

40. Production of vacuum tubes during February reached the highest level since the beginning of the Occupation. Receiver and repeater tubes increased 29 percent and 41 percent respectively to reach new peaks. Transmitter tubes and other tubes showed production increases of 38 percent and 31 percent respectively. Improved production of high-power transmitter tubes alleviated a critical shortage.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Receiver tubes	632,712	814,161
Repeater tubes	14,369	20,237
Transmitter tubes	4,203	5,820
Other	<u>24,292</u>	<u>31,823</u>
Total	675,576	872,041

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

41. Approximately 57 percent of the receiver tubes produced during February were allotted as replacements.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New radio equipment	300,000	300,000	47.4	36.8
Replacements <u>a/</u>	284,912 <u>b/</u>	464,961	45.1	57.1
Operations	47,000 <u>b/</u>	47,000	7.4	5.8
Exports	<u>800</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	632,712	814,161	100.0	100.0

a/ Includes handling losses.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

42. Production of superheterodyne radio receiver sets increased 76 percent during February while regenerative and other sets decreased slightly. The over-all increase in radio set production was 10 percent.

Radio transmitter production decreased 16 percent.

RADIO RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER PRODUCTION

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Receivers		
Regenerative sets	40,148	38,293
Superheterodyne sets	10,399	18,340
Other <u>a/</u>	<u>6,806</u>	<u>6,344</u>
Total	57,353	62,977
Transmitters	248	208

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

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

43. Radio component-parts production increased slightly in all categories during February.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION
(thousands)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Condensers	1,562	1,858
Resistors	1,208	1,464
Transformers	149	159
Speakers	108	114
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	16,204	16,855

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Miscellaneous Equipment

44. A total of 3,000 bicycles, complete with tires and tubes, were manufactured during February for the established program requirements of the Ministry of Communications.

45. Communications equipment and parts valued at ¥ 10,701,706.94 were shipped to Korea during February.

Thyratron tubes valued at ¥ 12,203.13 were shipped to China during the month.

PERSONNEL

46. In February the absenteeism rate among communications workers rose to 4.6 percent as compared with 4.0 for January.

47. The total number of personnel employed by the Ministry of Communications at the end of January was 436,732, an increase of 5,252 since the end of December.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Administrative	18,644	18,356	4,838	4,937
Postal system	96,929	98,074	19,048	19,227
Postal savings	36,824	37,415	32,979	33,340
Postal life insurance	39,589	39,861	16,919	16,817
Telephone	52,001	52,636	51,474	51,757
Telegraph	45,396	46,079	8,208	8,373
Radio	<u>7,993</u>	<u>9,158</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>702</u>
Total	297,376	301,579	134,104	135,153

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

48. Broadcasting Corporation of Japan personnel totaled 7,546 at the end of February, a decrease of one percent from the December 1947 peak of 7,630.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

49. Ministry of Communications payrolls for January totaled ¥ 1,454,479,104.

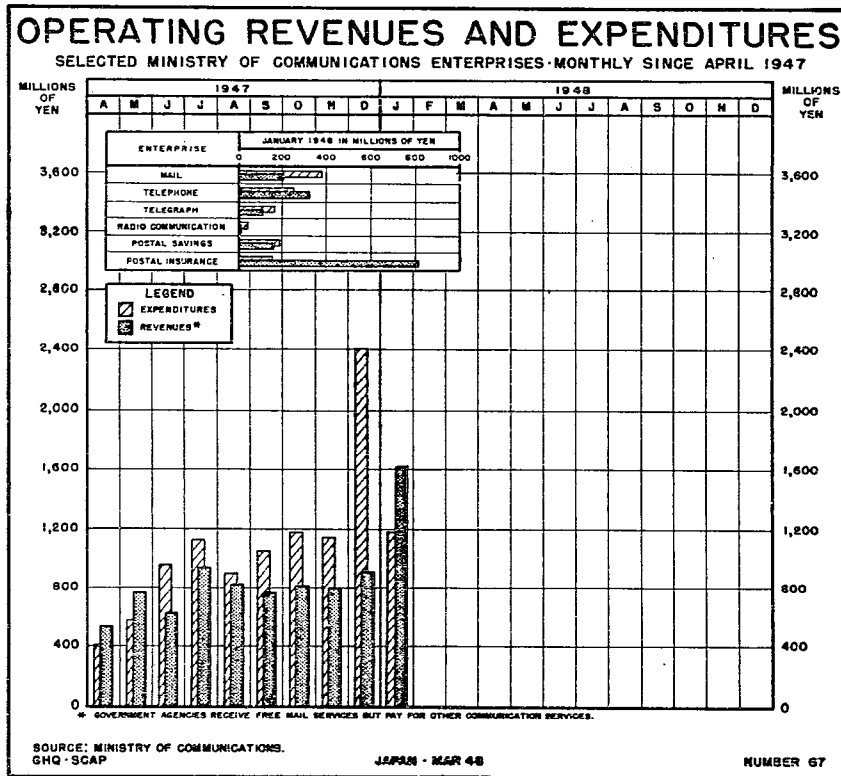
**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PAYROLLS
(yen)**

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Administrative	76,384,540	11,354,309
Postal system	372,024,648	51,378,091
Postal savings	136,434,145	83,690,461
Postal life insurance	157,737,999	42,290,696
Telephone	193,901,927	115,401,683
Telegraph	158,821,457	20,735,846
Radio	<u>32,580,729</u>	<u>1,741,573</u>
Total	1,127,885,445	326,593,659

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

50. During March the Diet passed Supplementary Budget No. 10 of the Communications Special Account for the fiscal year 1947-48. The budget provided ¥ 1,360,986,000 for payment of wages at the ¥ 2,920 monthly wage level to replace the ¥ 1,800 level. Payment is retroactive to 1 January 1948.

51. The Ministry of Communications showed a net profit of ¥ 436,692,247 for January. The profit was largely accounted for



by an increase in postal life insurance enterprise revenues which rose from ₦ 83,293,058 to ₦ 812,656,982 due to a large transfer to reimburse the Ministry for postal life insurance operating expenses not properly accrued in prior months.

The additional livelihood subsidy payment of an 0.8 month's salary amounting to ₦ 457,264,796 paid during the month was not included as an expense item.

Postal-savings-enterprise revenues increased five percent due to the continued acquisition by the Government of unclaimed deposits.

The telephone enterprise, which showed a deficit for the first time during the current fiscal year in December, operated at a profit of ₦ 70,482,096 in January.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

52. Engineers of the Ministry of Communications conducted a public opinion survey during February to aid in determining the external appearance of a standard automatic telephone set.

53. The Ministry of Communications placed a development contract with five manufacturers during February for the manufacture of 300 new telephone dials for field trials. A specification was developed by the Ministry and work is being supervised by Ministry engineers.

54. For six months laboratory engineers of the Ministry of Communications have been working on a project for the improvement of high-power transmitter tubes. Since the project started, 10 tubes of type # 171 have been successfully manufactured. In the two previous years only one good tube was manufactured while nearly 20 were attempted. It is planned to extend this improvement work to other tube types.

55. During February long-distance toll service operators began trial usage of a number of newly developed telephone operator sets. The new sets contain a noise or click reducer consisting of two selenium rectifiers connected in parallel and shunted across the telephone receiver. Currents in excess of the normal voice currents are thereby substantially prevented from exciting the receiver.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor and Politics.	1
Labor and Employer Organizations.	3
Labor Relations	14
Labor Education	34
Wages and Working Conditions.	37
Employment and Unemployment	40
Public Works.	50
Administration.	51

LABOR AND POLITICS

1. Kanju Kato, left-wing Social Democrat and veteran labor union leader, was appointed Minister of Labor in the Ashida cabinet.

2. The Cabinet, faced with strained labor relations over the government workers' wage demands, made no positive commitments with regard to labor and adopted a "wait-and-see" policy. The three-party policy agreement stated that the new government would enforce measures to promote voluntary cooperation of labor in rehabilitating the nation, establish a logical wage system aiming to ensure real wages through proper relation between prices and wages, and carry out administrative and industrial readjustment to further democratization and efficiency.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

3. With attention focused on the ruptured labor relations between the Government and a majority of the government workers, labor in general did not express any definite attitude toward the new government or the dispute and awaited the outcome of the issues involved.

4. Although former Minister of Labor Mitsusuke Yonekubo's proposals for revision of labor laws were never officially presented, certain labor groups adopted them as issues against the Government. Numerous petitions against revision of labor legislation were presented to Diet and cabinet members, and "opposition to revision of labor laws" was the chief slogan of March demonstrations.

The new government and Labor Minister Kanju Kato repeatedly declared that no revisions were contemplated and that revisions at this time would be inadvisable.

Demonstrations and Rallies

5. The government workers' unions held several demonstrations and rallies in Tokyo during the month, the largest on 19 March in which an estimated 40,000 persons participated, including union members from the electric power, electric equipment, and machines

and tools industries and the All-Japan Express Company. The main issues of the demonstration were demands for a minimum wage system instead of the ¥ 2,920 average monthly wage for government workers, and opposition to the supposedly contemplated revisions of labor laws. The teachers demanded a special 2.5 months' cost-of-living allowance to make up for the claimed inequity in their salaries compared with other government workers.

Anti-Communist and Democratization Movement

6. Although the anti-Communist and democratization movement as yet has had no significant effect on the labor movement as a whole, it continued to spread particularly among the leading affiliates of the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

7. The NCIU Democratization League, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions, the Anti-Communist League of the Government Railway Workers' Union and other unions supporting the movement inaugurated the Labor Union Democratic Council on 3 March as a rival of the allegedly Communist-dominated Liaison Council of Japanese Labor Unions. Representation in the new Council consists of two members from the NCIU League, two from the Federation, two from the railway workers' union and one from the independent unions. In its first policy statement the Council supported the proposed new average wage for government workers.

8. The Osaka District Labor Union Democratization League was formally inaugurated on 13 March at a meeting attended by more than 1,500 delegates representing the Anti-Communist League of the Government Railway Workers' Union, the All-Japan Seamen's Union and some 30 unions affiliated either with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions or the NCIU.

9. The NCIU Democratization League set up headquarters in Tokyo and started publishing a weekly news letter with an initial circulation of 20,000 copies.

10. The All-Japan Communication Workers' Union Democratization League, formed on 13 March by representatives of more than 350 locals, adopted a platform calling for establishment of an autonomous union free from governmental and political influence, democratization of the Union and elimination of the Communist fraction and withdrawal from the NCIU. The League advocated calling off the current strike actions and accepting the new basic wage, claiming that the present strikes were political and instigated by the Communist fraction in the Union.

Union Conventions

11. The extraordinary national convention of the Government Railway Workers' Union, held 15-18 March, brought a further victory for the right-wing faction of the Union which won the convention chairmanship. The convention voted to accept the new average wage, to call off local disputes and to centralise collective bargaining at the national level. A motion of nonconfidence in the Central Strike Committee proposed by the left wing in objection to acceptance of the new wage level was defeated by a narrow margin.

Proposals adopted by the convention called for union activity emphasizing increased production to raise real wages rather than nominal wages, establishment of a government-union committee to study a sliding-scale wage system and development by a wage committee of a permanent minimum wage system in accordance with the Labor Standards Law. A proposal for disciplinary action against union members who resort to unauthorized acts of dispute was withdrawn after two days of heated debates.

Of the 613 delegates to the convention 114 were allegedly Communist or pro-Communist, 130 had a record of working actively against Communist fractions and the rest were neutral.

12. Discussion at the All-Japan Teachers' Union Convention on 6-8 March centered around wage problems and other economic issues in line with those concerning government workers. The Union also presented an "Education White Paper" on obstacles to the rehabilitation of the educational system and passed a resolution protesting the alleged pigeonholing of the 6-3-3 school program by the Government.

Union Statistics

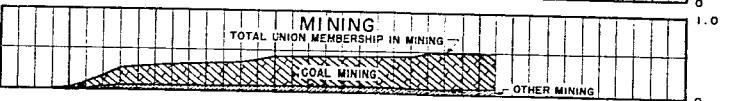
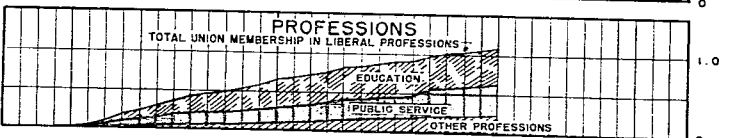
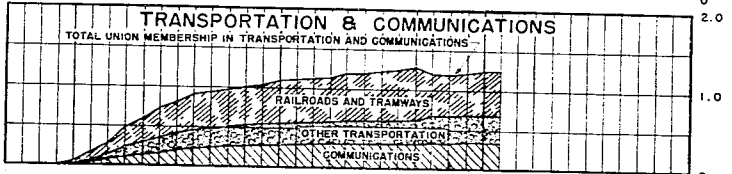
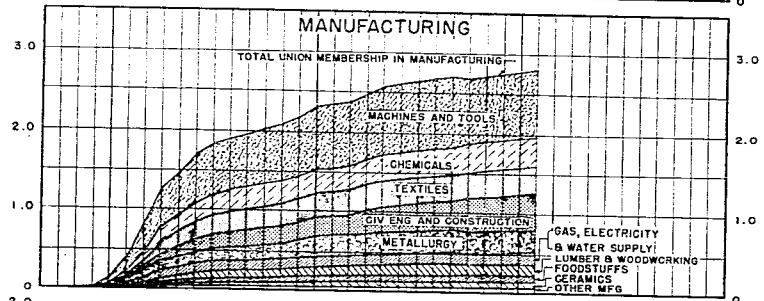
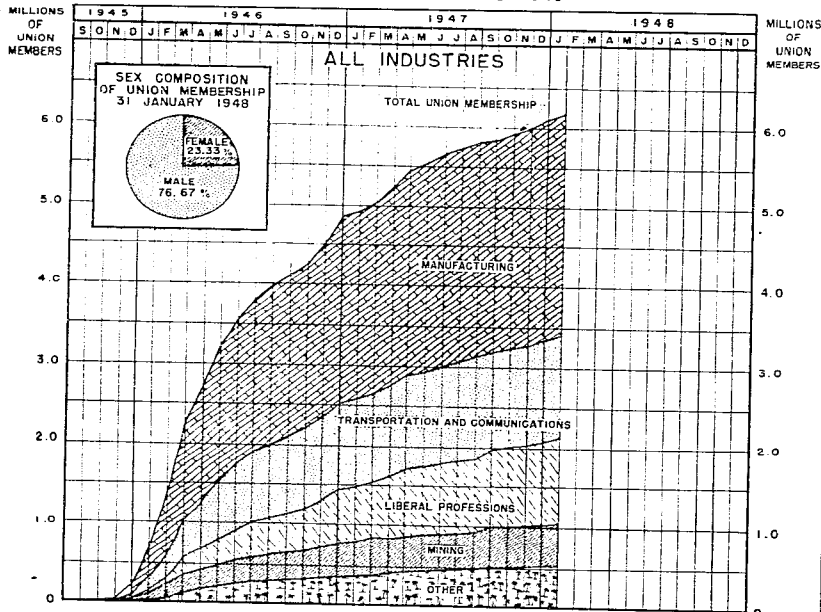
13. Labor unions on 31 January numbered 28,439 with 6,187,437 members, exclusive of the All-Japan Seamen's Union. Of this number 1,148 unions with 138,112 members were organized during January while 333 unions with 63,927 members were discontinued.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/
31 January

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
<u>Manufacturing</u>				
Metallurgy	1,271	228,976	37,690	266,666
Machines and tools	3,908	685,922	136,950	822,927
Chemicals	1,867	262,278	99,488	361,766
Gas, electricity and water supply	702	137,304	15,570	153,604
Ceramics	549	61,265	20,487	81,752
Textiles	1,204	95,790	266,653	362,443
Lumber and wood- working	1,688	105,697	31,692	137,389
Foodstuffs	771	57,157	27,832	84,989
Printing and binding	316	26,519	12,695	39,214
Civil engineering and construction	1,286	433,975	20,102	454,101
Other	303	18,639	8,643	27,282
Total	13,864	2,113,522	677,802	2,792,133
<u>Mining</u>				
Metal	220	47,327	9,680	57,007
Coal	754	365,649	58,325	423,974
Other	137	17,119	2,708	19,827
Total	1,111	430,095	70,713	500,808
<u>Transportation and communications</u>				
Railroad and tramway	974	504,869	60,122	569,453
Automobile	423	53,441	7,873	61,314
Water (inland)	190	26,162	4,262	79,362
Other transportation	886	188,851	20,529	209,465
Communications	1,377	224,012	109,939	333,951
Total	3,850	997,335	202,725	1,253,545

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP*

MONTHLY SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER 1945



* ON 31 JANUARY 1948 THERE WERE 28,439 UNIONS REGISTERED. UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE OF THE ALL-JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION OF APPROXIMATELY 65,000 MEMBERS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF LABOR.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - MAR 48

NUMBER 68

Industry	Unions	Membership		Total b/
		Men	Women	
Agriculture	1,529	109,611	27,013	136,624
Marine products	162	26,661	2,939	29,600
Commerce	1,708	202,863	106,187	309,076
Education and liberal professions				
Public service	3,100	310,132	93,835	403,977
Education	1,491	282,390	178,625	463,745
Other	1,405	173,906	58,574	232,530
Total	5,996	766,428	331,034	1,100,252
All other	219	53,775	11,624	65,399
Grand total	28,439	4,700,290	1,430,037	6,187,437

- a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued. Excludes All-Japan Seamen's Union with 85,000 members.
- b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available: manufacturing 809 (machines and tools 55, gas, electricity and water supply 730, civil engineering and construction 24); transportation and communications 53,485 (railroad and tramway 4,462, water (inland) 48,938, other 85); commerce 26; education and liberal professions 2,790 (public service 10, education 2,730, other 50); total 57,110.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR RELATIONS

14. While labor relations between the Government and government workers were ruptured culminating in a threatened nationwide suspension of communications, relations in private enterprises were calm.

Government Workers' Dispute

15. On 13 March, two days after the new government took office, the Diet enacted the Temporary Wage Committee's recommendations for the ¥ 2,920 average wage for government workers. The Diet approved necessary appropriations for immediate payment of ¥ 2,500. The remaining ¥ 420 was to be used to rectify job classification differentials as recommended by the Committee.

16. The railway workers accepted the new wage scale on 17 March and stopped the sporadic acts of dispute in progress for nearly a month. Employees of several small offices acting independently also accepted the new wage. All other unions, representing the bulk of government employees, did not accept the ¥ 2,920 average wage, claiming it inadequate to meet the rise in cost of living, and demanded a minimum wage or a considerably higher average wage.

Both the Diet and the Government recognized that the proposed wage was lower than wages in private enterprises, but decided that under existing economic and financial conditions of the country the unions' demands were unsound, and that the wage recommended by the Committee was reasonable.

17. After continuous negotiations with the Government, the unions on 20 March proposed that ¥ 2,500 of the ¥ 2,920 wage be paid to all government workers immediately without any conditions while negotiations for a higher wage level continued, and that negotiations be initiated on the distribution of the remaining ¥ 420 to avoid the detailed job classification system proposed by the Committee.

18. On 25 March the Government made its final counterproposal that the ¥ 2,500 would be paid provided that:

- (1) The unions accept the ¥ 2,920 average wage as final settlement of the dispute and immediately terminate all dispute tactics.
- (2) The unions agree to negotiate on the application of the ¥ 420 within limits of the law for implementation of the ¥ 2,920 wage.
- (3) Any disagreement arising from negotiations on the application of the ¥ 420 would be submitted to arbitration by a tripartite committee established for that purpose.

The unions refused the offer, stating that:

- (1) They would accept the ¥ 2,920 average wage but would not retract their original demands for higher wages.
- (2) They would not halt all disputes at once.
- (3) The ¥ 2,920 should be paid in full according to the existing pay system.

The Government refused to pay any wages on the new level unless all disputes were stopped, and the unions gave assurance that there would be no further acts of dispute arising from negotiations regarding the ¥ 2,920 wage.

19. Under the leadership of the All-Japan Communication Workers' Union, all government employees' unions except the railway workers set up a Joint Struggle Committee to represent them in negotiations with the Government. The coordinated work stoppages, however, were directed by the individual unions.

Throughout the negotiations the unions engaged in various dispute tactics on a regional basis. Beginning 25 March employees of almost all government offices took mass vacations, Tokyo street-car service was stopped 26-29 March, the communication workers staged regional 24-hour work stoppages and threatened a nationwide 24-hour suspension of operations on 31 March.

20. The threatened nationwide stoppage of communications was called off when SCAP on 29 March sent the following memorandum to the Ministers of Communications and Labor:

"This is to advise you that the threatened coordinated work stoppage by the communications workers, scheduled for this week, is considered to be subject to the provisions of the statement of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 31 January 1947.

"It is expected that the Japanese Government will take steps necessary to prevent this work stoppage because of the drastically unfavorable impact upon economic recovery and the public welfare.

"It is requested that a report of action taken be made to the Supreme Commander's Headquarters."

21. Although the Government interpreted the SCAP memorandum to apply to all prevailing dispute tactics, the communication workers' union insisted that it applied only to the threatened nationwide work stoppage and continued the regional disputes. On 31 March SCAP made it clear that the coordinated regional work stoppages came within the purview of the SCAP statement, whereupon the union called them off.

At the end of the month, although the acts of dispute were halted, no agreement had been reached and negotiations continued.

22. Although the unions gave strict instructions that disputes acts should not interfere with Occupation Force activities, a few incidents occurred where Japanese and Occupation Force facilities overlapped or there was misunderstanding of instructions at the local level. In one instance, communications were cut off to the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces newspaper on the same line with the Mainichi Press in Osaka, and in another certain overseas communications were disrupted. Persons directly involved were taken into custody by court authorities.

23. The Government warned repeatedly that workers would not be paid for time during disputes and that disciplinary action would be taken against administrative employees engaging in acts of dispute on grounds of violating the Labor Relations Adjustment Law and civil-service regulations. The Ministry of Finance took disciplinary action against tax collectors who for several months had been engaging in various dispute tactics disruptive to tax collection. By decision of the Civil Service Disciplinary Committee, the Ministry on 29 March discharged six leaders in the disputes and fined 24 others a 10-percent pay deduction for six months.

The Shimane and Saga Prefectural Labor Relations Committees recommended prosecution of tax collectors as administrative employees engaging in acts of dispute on charges of violating the Labor Relations Adjustment Law. On the other hand the Kanazawa Tax Collectors Union filed a case with the Ishikawa Prefectural Labor Relations Committee alleging that the employer's condemning of dispute acts and refusing to pay wages violated the Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

Coal Industry

24. Negotiations between the two coal-mine workers' unions and the coal-mine operators, suspended late in February in disagreement over wage demands, were resumed by the All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions on 13 March and by the All-Japan Coal Industry Union on 19 March. The last counteroffer proposed on 25 March by the operators provided for:

- (1) An eight-hour portal-to-portal work day.
- (2) Efficiency ratings based on average daily output at each mine from October 1947 to January 1948.
- (3) ¥ 3,700 for surface workers and ¥ 5,786 for pit workers.
- (4) The agreement to be effective 1 April 1948.

Both unions refused. The Federation, moderating its demand, still wanted a ¥ 4,545 average wage for surface workers plus

50 percent for underground workers; while the All-Japan Coal Industry Union, adhering to its original demand, wanted ¥ 7,172 for surface workers plus 60 percent for underground workers. The workers also wanted the agreement retroactive to October 1947 and efficiency ratings based on production in the latter part of 1946 or the first three months of 1948, considering the proposed base period abnormal.

While negotiations were suspended, a small number of local unions in various sections of the country, favoring local negotiations, staged 24- and 48-hour strikes despite discouragement by the national union officials who sought a peaceful settlement at the national level.

Electric Power Industry

25. After threats of extensive power stoppages, the All-Japan Electric Power Industry Union on 25 March accepted the Central Labor Relations Committee's compromise mediation plan on wage demands and issued instructions to its locals to discontinue all disputes. The plan, accepted by the Union after considerable dissension between the right and left wings and a close vote by the Central Struggle Committee, provided for an average wage of ¥ 4,066 exclusive of taxes for January through February and for ¥ 5,358, including taxes beginning with March. Negotiations were to be continued on other unresolved issues including further considerations of wage adjustments. The Government agreed to the provisions of the plan with respect to financing of the industry which claimed inability to pay wages at the proposed level.

While negotiations were in progress, various locals engaged in acts of dispute on orders from the Union's national headquarters, including a few sporadic blackouts ranging from five minutes for households to 24 hours for enterprises.

Private Transportation

26. The All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union accepted the Central Labor Relations Committee's mediation award regarding wages on 9 March and cancelled instructions for the 24-hour walkout scheduled for 10 March. The settlement provided for an average monthly wage of ¥ 3,734 from December through March, plus an average cost-of-living allowance of ¥ 1,200 for the four months and an increase of the monthly wage to ¥ 4,854 as of 1 April. Further adjustments in the wage standard were to be studied by a labor-management committee.

Production Control

27. The Supreme Procurator's Office and the Attorney General's Office, investigating the legality of acts accompanying disputes at the Aikodo Printing Company, the Nippon Typewriter Company and the Tokyo Scale Company, stated that legality of production control in labor disputes should be considered from the standpoint of accompanying acts. The judiciary authorities stated that their conclusion was based on the fact that in general such tactics involved violation of property rights, disturbed public peace and order, constituted violation of residence and obstructed business. They urged that proper authorities take judicial action to control labor's excesses in such tactics.

28. In the Aikodo Printing Company case, the Tokyo Procurator's Office on 20 March warned the workers that their tactics violated certain laws and requested that they return the plant to the management. Union officials protested the warning and refused

to give up the plant, so the Procurator on 30 March arrested 13 union officials for trespassing. Late in March, the union demanded that the company pay a ¥ 800,000 deficit and various other expenses incurred since the plant has been under union management.

Other Disputes and Negotiations

29. The Tokyo District Court reversed the findings of the Tokyo Labor Relations Committee which had charged the Nippon Carbon Company with unfair labor practices for dismissal of 20 employees, most of whom were union leaders. On the basis of evidence presented, the Court ruled that the employer has the right to discharge workers who seem inefficient or negligent, stating that union membership did not give workers protection against charges of incompetence. Contending that the Court reached the decision because of procedural defects, at the Committee's request the case was appealed.

30. Some 100,000 workers in the cotton spinning industry agreed to a ¥ 1,500 entry wage for a 16-year-old inexperienced female worker, to be raised to ¥ 1,600 after two months' apprenticeship, and a minimum wage of ¥ 5,400 for an experienced male worker with four dependents.

31. The Yomiuri Shimbun Employees' Union demanded an increase of ¥ 1,500 over the existing average monthly wage of ¥ 3,850 beginning with March. The negotiations broke down and the Union threatened to strike when the management offered an average raise of only ¥ 620 per month.

Disputes Statistics

32. The number of workers involved in work stoppages and work disruptions in private enterprises during March was small. Slowdowns decreased the week ending 21 March due to the settlement of the All-Japan Express Company dispute.

DISPUTES OCCURRING IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES a/

	<u>Strikes</u>		<u>Lockouts</u>		<u>Slowdowns</u>		<u>Production Control</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Workers</u>
1-7 Mar	14	10,767	4	105	12	236,619	17	1,879	47	249,370
8-13 Mar	24	26,758	4	105	12	236,688	17	1,714	57	265,265
14-21 Mar	30	36,347	4	436	11	140,663	15	1,671	60	179,117
22-27 Mar	29	65,529	4	436	12	140,676	16	1,814	61	208,455

a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

33. During January 32,540 workers were involved in 62 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and disruptions compared with December's 58 disputes involving 138,139 workers. The number of workers involved in the 100 labor relations cases in which negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment increased by 128,380 to 1,925,874.

LABOR DISPUTES
January

	Beginning During the Month		Carried Over from the Preceding Month		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Accompanied by act of dispute						
Strikes	18	15,748	14	13,963	32	29,711
Lockouts	3	134	5	335	8	469
Slowdowns	6	159	3	784	9	943
Production control	4	1,109	9	308	13	1,417
Total	31	17,150	31	15,390	62	32,540
Not accompanied by act of dis- pute <u>a/</u>						
Total	40	24,833	60	1,901,041	100	1,925,874
Total	71	41,983	91	1,916,431	162	1,958,414
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts <u>b/</u>					5,044,822	377,529

a/ Includes disputes where negotiations have broken down and a third party has intervened to assist adjustment.
b/ Assumes a six-day work week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY
January

	Accompanied by Act of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Act of Dispute		Total	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
Manufacturing	51	16,449	47	138,715	98	155,164
Mining	7	15,504	12	13,976	19	29,480
Transportation and communica- tions	1	324	19	1,003,937	20	1,004,261
Education and lib- eral professions	1	20	15	759,714	16	759,734
All other <u>a/</u>	2	243	7	9,532	9	9,775
Total	62	32,540	100	1,925,874	162	1,958,414

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR EDUCATION

Film Strips

34. Both Government and labor unions made increasing use of film strips in promoting labor education, finding it an effective medium favorably received by union members and the general public.

35. The Ministry of Labor distributed two projectors and the eight film strips produced so far to every prefecture. The three film strips originally produced were shown in nearly every commercial movie house in Nara Prefecture. The All-Japan Seamen's Union installed projectors in union meeting places of the 14 major port cities in Japan and planned regular showing of film strips accompanied by lectures and discussions.

The eight film strips with accompanying pamphlets giving commentaries on the subject matter, produced under the direction of the Ministry of Labor, are distributed free by the Ministry to prefectural agencies and may be purchased by unions and employers at nominal prices.

Publications

36. The number of new publications and books on labor continued to increase, with the Government making the largest contribution both in number and quality.

PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR March

	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u>		
"Labor Report, Vol. 1, No. 1"	Ministry of Labor	10,000
"Guide for Working Boys and Girls"	Ministry of Labor	80,000
"Workmen's Compensation Law and Revised Regulations"	Ministry of Labor	-
"Unemployment Compensation Law, Rules and Regulations"	Tochigi Prefecture Employ- ment Security Section	2,000
"Labor Standards Law, Vols. I and II"	Tochigi Prefecture Labor Standards Office	2,000
"Guidance of Unionization of Trade-unions"	Tochigi Prefectural Labor Administration Section	-
"Outline of Workmen's Compensa- tion Insurance Law"	Ibaraki Prefecture First Labor Standards Office	5,000
"Labor Education Rally, Out- line of Speeches by SCAP Of- ficials"	Akita Prefecture First Labor Administration Section	3,000
"Labor Education of SCAP"	Aomori Prefecture Labor Administration Section	2,000

	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Unions</u>		
"White Paper on Electric Power"	All-Japan Electric Power Workers' Union	5,000
"Electric Power Industry Minimum Wage Sliding Scale System"	All-Japan Electric Power Workers' Union	5,000
"The Problem of Wages Under Inflation"	All-Japan Radio and Newspaper Workers' Union	4,000
<u>Employers</u>		
"Basic Policy Booklet"	Kanto Employers' Association	5,000
<u>Private</u>		
"Study of Wage Systems"	Central Labor College	3,000
"American New Labor Act and Labor Disputes Adjustment Act"	Takashi Katsura, Central Labor College and Central Labor Relations Committee	3,000
"The Living Cooperative Union"	Yoshio Honiden, Cooperative League	5,000
"Questions and Answers About the Labor Standards Law"	Law and Regulations Study Association	3,000

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

37. Average wages continued to increase in March at an average of about 10 percent for all manufacturing industries.

38. According to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey, regular monthly cash payments in January showed the same general wage trend as during the late months of 1947. Average cash wages in coal mining reflected the wage increase resulting from the collective bargaining agreement put into effect in December.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MONEY PAYMENTS a/

<u>Industry</u>	January (yen)			
	<u>Laborers</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
	<u>Regular Wages</u>	<u>Total Wages</u>	<u>Regular Wages</u>	<u>Total Wages</u>
All manufacturing	2,328	2,639	3,347	3,842
Metallurgy	2,829	3,392	3,206	4,134
Machines and tools	2,597	2,978	3,346	3,842
Chemicals	2,600	2,850	3,737	4,107
Ceramics	2,722	2,847	3,796	4,003
Textiles	1,073	1,130	3,013	3,230
Lumber and woodworking	1,880	1,932	2,257	2,317
Foodstuffs	2,171	2,443	3,014	3,391
Printing and bookbinding	2,572	3,287	3,878	4,873
Other	1,560	1,624	2,918	2,967
Gas, electricity and water supply	2,697	3,268	2,922	3,645

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Laborers</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
	<u>Regular Wages</u>	<u>Total Wages</u>	<u>Regular Wages</u>	<u>Total Wages</u>
Coal mining	3,631	4,292	3,949	4,854
Underground	4,478	5,213	-	-
Surface	2,538	3,104	-	-
Metal mining	2,467	2,819	3,312	3,887
Underground	2,961	3,415	-	-
Surface	2,270	2,581	-	-
Transportation	2,648	3,855	2,521	4,196
Commerce	2,094	2,582	2,868	3,449

a/ Average for men and women workers. Includes all regular and special money wages prior to tax and social insurance deductions.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance

39. Preliminary reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law during the first five months the Law has been in effect showed that 94,863 employers applied for coverage and paid ¥ 341,469,000 in premiums. Of this number 9,676 applications were made in January and ¥ 55,649,000 were paid in premiums. A total of 35,250 workers received compensation of various types amounting to ¥ 97,449,000 of which ¥ 35,073,000 was paid to 14,249 workers during January.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment Security System

40. The Employment Security Bureau reported that with the end of the school year some 99,000 new graduates and students sought jobs. Although approximately 193,000 jobs were available for this group, there was a shortage of jobs for men. More than half of the total job openings were for women in the textile industry; the remainder, about equally divided between men and women, were primarily in other manufacturing industries, transportation and communications, public service and commerce. Employment security offices in cooperation with school authorities operated a special vocational guidance program to assist the new job seekers.

41. The long-standing arrangement between the Bureau of Employment Security and the Ministry of Transportation providing for railroad transportation at half-fares for workers recruited in distant areas was discontinued, thus eliminating a situation in which the Bureau, while promoting a policy of utilizing local manpower before recruiting in other areas, was enabling the employers to import workers at reduced fares. The textile industry which recruits cheap labor in remote rural areas will be most affected by this change.

42. The Bureau of Employment Security completed job studies in 20 industries as part of an over-all program to standardize job descriptions and establish a uniform job classification system to be used throughout government agencies and industry.

43. A model public employment office was set up in Tokyo by the Bureau of Employment Security to be used for training officials from all over the country in the proper methods of operating an employment office.

Vocational Training

44. The Vocational Training Section during March held two-day conferences in five cities to inform prefectural officials of the new regulations for the vocational training programs going into effect on 1 April.

Coal Mine Employment

45. Employment in the coal mining industry, exclusive of the Tokyo headquarters employees, increased from 460,165 in January to 462,961 in February of which 243,063 were underground workers and 219,898 were surface workers. Women workers in the coal mines numbered 62,711.

Textile Employment

46. Employment in the major spinning and weaving mills increased from 593,377 in January to 608,483 in February. Of this number 138,613 were men and 469,870 were women.

Unemployment Insurance

47. A cabinet ordinance establishing unemployment insurance referees and appeals boards provided for under the Unemployment Insurance Law was presented to the Cabinet on 30 March. The ordinance includes specific provisions guaranteeing the accessibility of appeals machinery to workers and fair and impartial hearings.

48. The Bureau of Employment Security issued instructions to the prefectural governments on publicity concerning the unemployment insurance program. The publicity plan emphasized information to workers who were not claiming benefits because of unfamiliarity with their rights and required employers to give each worker at the time of discharge a written notice explaining the unemployment insurance program and procedures for submitting claims.

49. The first prosecution cases to enforce compliance with the Unemployment Insurance Law occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture in which seven employers were indicted for refusal to pay unemployment insurance premiums.

PUBLIC WORKS

50. The Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Finance agreed to a public works budget of ¥ 1,179,670,000 for April. The amount is sufficient only for continuation of projects already under way.

ADMINISTRATION

51. The long-standing practice of paying government salaries to employees of private firms for serving as advisers in various government agencies was abolished in March by a cabinet ordinance.

52. Conferences sponsored by prefectural labor administration officials and labor standards officials for working women were held in March in several major cities in the Kanto area. The conferences, attended by audiences ranging between 500 and 3,000 persons, included discussions on women in trade-unions, the Labor Standards Law and the

Women's and Minors' Bureau. Speakers represented the Women's and Minors' Bureau and local labor officials.

Labor Standards

53. A tripartite Labor Standards Advisory Committee representing employers, workers and the public was established in March with Dr. Izutaro Sushiro as chairman. The Committee's functions as defined by the Labor Standards Law are to investigate matters pertaining to the enforcement and improvement of the Law and to make recommendations to the Ministry of Labor.

54. In line with the policy of the Labor Standards Bureau to employ women on the same basis as men, a total of 34 women were employed as inspectors by prefectural and local offices by the end of March. Recruitment of additional women as inspectors continued.

55. Examinations for the issuance of special technicians' licenses in occupations covered by safety regulations of the Labor Standards Law such as boiler welders, acetylene welders and moving picture projectionists were started in March in order to meet the requirements for licenses which go into effect at the end of April.

56. The Labor Standards Bureau issued instructions to the prefectural labor standards offices to begin inspections in March to ascertain compliance with the Labor Standards Law and to report to the national office the number of inspections made, the number and nature of violations and the actions taken to ensure compliance.

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.	8

PRIVATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

1. Private trade transactions approved during January included 21 import contracts valued at \$ 1,838,395 and 839 export contracts valued at \$ 6,050,598.

The value of export contracts approved during January was 47 percent higher than the monthly average from 1 September to 31 December 1947.

PRIVATE TRADE CONTRACTS

	<u>1 September-31 December 1947</u>		<u>January</u>	
	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
Imports	52	18,827,019	21	1,838,395
Exports	1,167	16,444,601	839	6,050,598

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

2. In January approximately 91 percent of the estimated dollar value of imports was accounted for by the Western Hemisphere with the United States contributing approximately 77 percent and Cuba 14 percent. Asia accounted for approximately five percent of the month's imports, Europe accounted for a little more than three percent and Oceania less than one percent.

Sources furnishing more than \$ 1,000,000 worth of imports during January were the United States, Cuba, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Hongkong.

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

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
United States b/	57,591,077
Asia	
China	308,148
Hongkong	<u>1,083,607</u>
Subtotal	1,391,755

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Asia (continued)	
Carried forward	1,391,755
Korea	379,169
Netherlands East Indies	206,663
Philippine Republic	809,296
Ryukyu Islands	12,516
Singapore	1,225,544
U. S. S. R.	<u>32</u>
Total	4,024,975
Europe	
Italy	522,625
United Kingdom (including British Commonwealth Occupation Forces)	<u>1,807,222</u>
Total	2,329,847
Others	
Argentina	190,548
Cuba	10,396,331
Guam	<u>20,140</u>
Total	10,607,019
Grand total	74,552,918

a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with U. S. Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government; excludes the value of petroleum imports, data for which are not available.

3. Asia received approximately 69 percent of the estimated dollar value of Japan's total exports during January, of which the Netherlands East Indies received 69 percent. Shipments to the United States accounted for approximately 17 percent of the January total, to Europe 11 percent and to Africa 2.5 percent.

Countries receiving more than \$ 700,000 worth of exports during January were the Netherlands East Indies, the United States, Korea and Germany.

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

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
United States	2,067,275
Asia	
Burma	172
China	686,572
French Indo-China	<u>8,400</u>
Subtotal	695,144

<u>Country</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Asia (continued)	
Carried forward	695,144
Hongkong	688,968
Iran	8,324
Korea	816,442
Netherlands East Indies	5,762,356
Philippine Republic	26,032
Ryukyu Islands	157,065
Singapore	<u>205,711</u>
Total	8,360,042
Europe	
Belgium	74,044
Germany	754,303
Netherlands	34,344
Switzerland	14,939
United Kingdom (including British Commonwealth Occupation Forces)	<u>513,689</u>
Total	1,391,319
Africa	
Belgian Congo	145,236
Egypt	<u>158,742</u>
Total	303,978
Others	
Canada	28,325
Grand total	12,150,939
a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.	

TRADE BALANCES

4. United States agencies supplied \$ 57,591,077 worth of imports to Japan during January and received \$ 2,067,275 worth of exports, making a negative trade balance of \$ 55,523,802.

5. Smaller negative balances in merchandise trade developed with Cuba, \$ 10,396,331; Singapore, \$ 1,019,833; and the United Kingdom, \$ 1,293,533.

6. A favorable balance of merchandise trade was developed with the Netherlands East Indies, \$ 5,555,693; Germany, \$ 754,303; and China, \$ 378,424.

7. Japan's over-all trade balance during the month of January was negative in the amount of \$ 62,401,979.

TRADE BALANCES
1-31 January 1948
(estimated dollar value)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
United States ^{a/}	57,591,077	2,067,275	-55,523,802
Asia			
Burma	0	172	+172
China	308,148	686,572	+ 378,424
French Indo-China	0	8,400	+8,400
Hongkong	1,083,607	688,968	-394,639
Iran	0	8,324	+8,324
Korea	379,169	816,442	+437,273
Netherlands East Indies	206,663	5,762,356	+ 5,555,693
Philippine Republic	809,296	26,032	-783,264
Ryukyu Islands	12,516	157,065	+144,549
Singapore	1,225,544	205,711	-1,019,833
U. S. S. R.	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-32</u>
Total	4,024,975	8,360,042	+4,335,067
Europe			
Belgium	0	74,044	+74,044
Germany	0	754,303	+754,303
Italy	522,626	0	-522,626
Netherlands	0	34,344	+34,344
Switzerland	0	14,939	+14,939
United Kingdom	<u>1,807,222</u>	<u>513,689</u>	<u>-1,292,533</u>
Total	2,329,847	1,391,319	-938,528
Africa			
Belgian Congo	0	145,236	+ 145,236
Egypt	<u>0</u>	<u>158,742</u>	<u>+ 158,742</u>
Total	0	303,978	+303,978
Others			
Argentina	190,548	0	-190,548
Canada	0	28,325	+ 28,325
Cuba	10,396,331	0	-10,396,331
Guam	<u>20,140</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-20,140</u>
Total	10,607,019	28,325	-10,578,694
Grand total	74,552,918	12,150,939	-62,401,979

^{a/} Includes estimated value of goods procured with U. S. Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government; excludes the value of petroleum imports, data for which are not available.

TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

8. The dollar value of foodstuffs received in January was estimated at \$ 35,291,522 or about 47 percent of the month's total imports. Most important among the foods were grains and preparations coming primarily from the United States, sugar and related

products from Cuba, and vegetables and preparations from the United States.

The estimated dollar value of raw cotton imported from the United States amounted to \$ 26,526,263 or about 36 percent of the month's total imports.

Other January imports each in excess of \$ 1,000,000 were fertilizers from the United States, about five percent of the month's total imports; nonmetallic minerals, primarily from the United Kingdom and Italy, almost four percent; and rubber, chiefly from Singapore, almost two percent.

Included in the remaining six percent was copra from the Philippines and wool from Argentina.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Animals and animal products, edible	
Meat products	211,526
Animal oils and fats	318
Dairy products	352,730
Fish and fish products	504
Others	<u>20,244</u>
Total	595,322
Animals and animal products, inedible	
Hides and skins	23,562
Leather manufactures	8,667
Others	<u>71,628</u>
Total	103,857
Vegetable food products and beverages	
Grains and preparations	12,311,885
Vegetables and preparations, edible	9,436,999
Beverages	104,638
Fruits and preparations	1,861,916
Nuts and preparations	365,859
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	55,061
Table beverage materials	1,178
Spices	40,939
Sugar and related products	<u>10,517,725</u>
Total	34,696,200
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	
Rubber and manufactures	1,296,466
Tobacco and manufactures	544,488
Oilseeds	<u>809,296</u>
Subtotal	2,650,250

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood (continued)	
Carried forward	2,650,250
Miscellaneous	230,519
Naval stores, gums and resins	<u>106,188</u>
Total	2,986,957
Textile fibers and manufactures	
Cotton, unmanufactured	26,526,263
Cotton, manufactured	111,673
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	408,188
Miscellaneous textile products	929,011
Wool, unmanufactured	<u>190,548</u>
Total	28,165,683
Wood and paper	
Paper and manufactures	15,904
Wood, unmanufactured	1,350
Paper base stocks	<u>32</u>
Total	17,286
Nonmetallic minerals <u>b/</u>	
Other nonmetallic minerals	2,433,480
Coal and related products	174,636
Clay and products	<u>72,862</u>
Total	2,680,978
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	
Steel mill products	26,690
Chemicals and related products	
Coal-tar products	515,833
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	374,930
Chemical specialties	274,957
Industrial chemicals	153,234
Fertilizers and fertilizer products	<u>3,959,671</u>
Total	5,278,625
Miscellaneous commodities	1,320
Grand total	74,552,918

a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Excluding petroleum, data for which are not available.

9. Textiles shipped from Japan in January were valued at \$ 7,543,731 or 62 percent of the month's total exports. The Netherlands East Indies received approximately 72 percent of total textile

exports, the United States received about 10 percent, and the United Kingdom and Hongkong each received more than six percent. Textiles were exported in lesser amounts to the Belgian Congo, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Iran, the Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, Singapore and Switzerland.

Animals and animal products accounted for 11 percent of total exports during January. These shipments included whale oil to Germany valued at \$ 754,303, leather manufactures to the United States, Korea and Singapore and canned fish to the United States, Belgium, Egypt, Hongkong and Singapore.

Machinery and vehicles accounting for more than six percent of total exports were exported from Japan during January to Korea, the Ryukyus, China, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China and the United States.

Among the remaining commodities exported during January were nonmetallic minerals constituting approximately four percent of total exports and shipped primarily to the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and Korea; wood and paper, approximately five percent, shipped primarily to China; and vegetable food products and beverages, almost four percent, shipped primarily to the United States, Hongkong and Singapore.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Animals and animal products, edible	
Fish and fish products	488,517
Animals and animal products, inedible	
Leather manufactures	16,520
Furs and manufactures	75,085
Animal and fish oils and greases, inedible	754,303
Others	<u>932</u>
Total	846,840
Vegetable food products and beverages	
Vegetables and preparations, edible	150,238
Fruits and preparations	61,700
Table beverage materials	220,584
Beverages	<u>6,500</u>
Total	439,022
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	
Rubber (natural, allied gums and syn- thetic) and manufactures	70,461
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	40,210
Seeds, except oilseeds	1,063
Nursery and greenhouse stock	21,125
Tobacco and manufactures	71,606
Others	<u>134,706</u>
Total	339,171

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Textile fibers and manufactures	
Cotton manufactures	6,093,725
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	26,013
Wool manufactures	411,922
Silk and manufactures	649,070
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	254,335
Miscellaneous textile products	<u>108,666</u>
Total	7,543,731
Wood and paper	
Wood, unmanufactured	565,711
Wood manufactures	8,707
Paper, related products and manufactures	<u>21,062</u>
Total	595,480
Nonmetallic minerals	
Coal and related fuels	123,480
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	22,000
Glass and products	94,728
Clay and products	179,294
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>82,772</u>
Total	502,274
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	
Steel mill products	24,244
Iron and steel manufactures	41,011
Copper and manufactures	105
Zinc and manufactures	89,999
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys	<u>5,486</u>
Total	160,845
Machinery and vehicles	
Electrical machinery and apparatus	68,745
Engines, turbines and parts	8,400
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	47,867
Agricultural machinery and implements	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	207,774
Other vehicles and parts	<u>312,700</u>
Total	774,104
Chemicals and related products	
Coal-tar products	4,609
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	71,917
Industrial chemical	34,232
Pigments, paints and varnishes	1,230
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	163,243
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>6,109</u>
Total	281,340

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Miscellaneous	
Photographic and projection goods	7,429
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	1,103
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	3,605
Miscellaneous office supplies	6,007
Toys and athletic and sporting goods	34,291
Firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics	3,000
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	3,837
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>120,343</u>
Total	179,615
Grand total	12,150,939

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

SECTION 10
RACIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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Producers' Goods	10
Consumers' Goods	13
Enforcement	21

FOOD

Staple Food

1. Collection of staple crops continued with the quota exceeded by 0.9 percent by 31 March. Rice collections as of 1 March were about 1,000,000 metric tons above 1947 collections, resulting in a 1 March stock level of approximately 3,000,000 metric tons compared with last year's 1,500,000 metric tons.

2. The release of 100,000 metric tons of cereals and 44,850 metric tons of sugar in March completed the "substitute rice program" for the current rice year (November 1947 - October 1948), bringing the total amount released to 446,038 tons of cereals and 59,285 tons of sugar. Total releases under the 1948 program were 132 percent greater than under the 1947 program.

3. Collections of fall crops were satisfactory throughout February and March. Fulfillment of the sweet potato quota awaited the movement of the dried product.

COLLECTIONS OF STAPLE CROPS
31 March
(thousands of metric tons)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Cumulative Amount Collected</u>	<u>Percent of Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1946 Crop</u>	<u>a/ 1947 Crop</u>
Rice and rice substitutes <u>b/</u>	4,582.5	4,582.54	80.4	100
Sweet potatoes	2,163.8	2,079.5	85.8	96.10
Wheat, barley and naked barley <u>b/ c/</u>	751.6	816.7	90.2	108.66
White potatoes <u>c/</u>	893.7	983.8	93.9	110.08

a/ As of 31 March 1947.

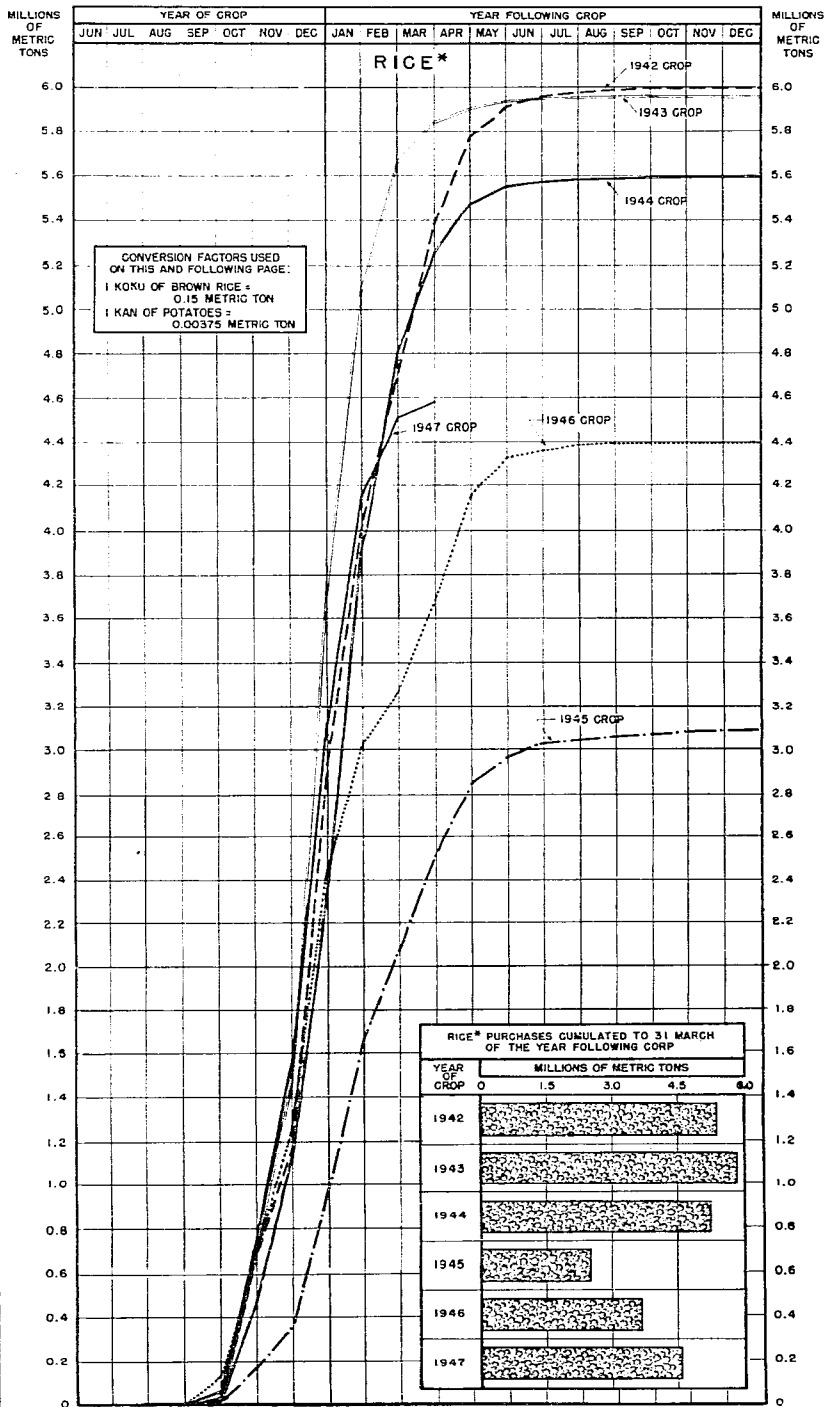
b/ Brown rice equivalents.

c/ As of 29 February. Summer crop collections negligible at this time.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Staple Food Bureau.

GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES

CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEARS



* 1945, 1946 and 1947 CROP PURCHASE DATA INCLUDE RICE SUBSTITUTES (CORN, OATS, LEGUMES AND OTHER STAPLE-FOOD PURCHASES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY ON FOLLOWING PAGE). RICE SUBSTITUTES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUAL CALORIC VALUE.

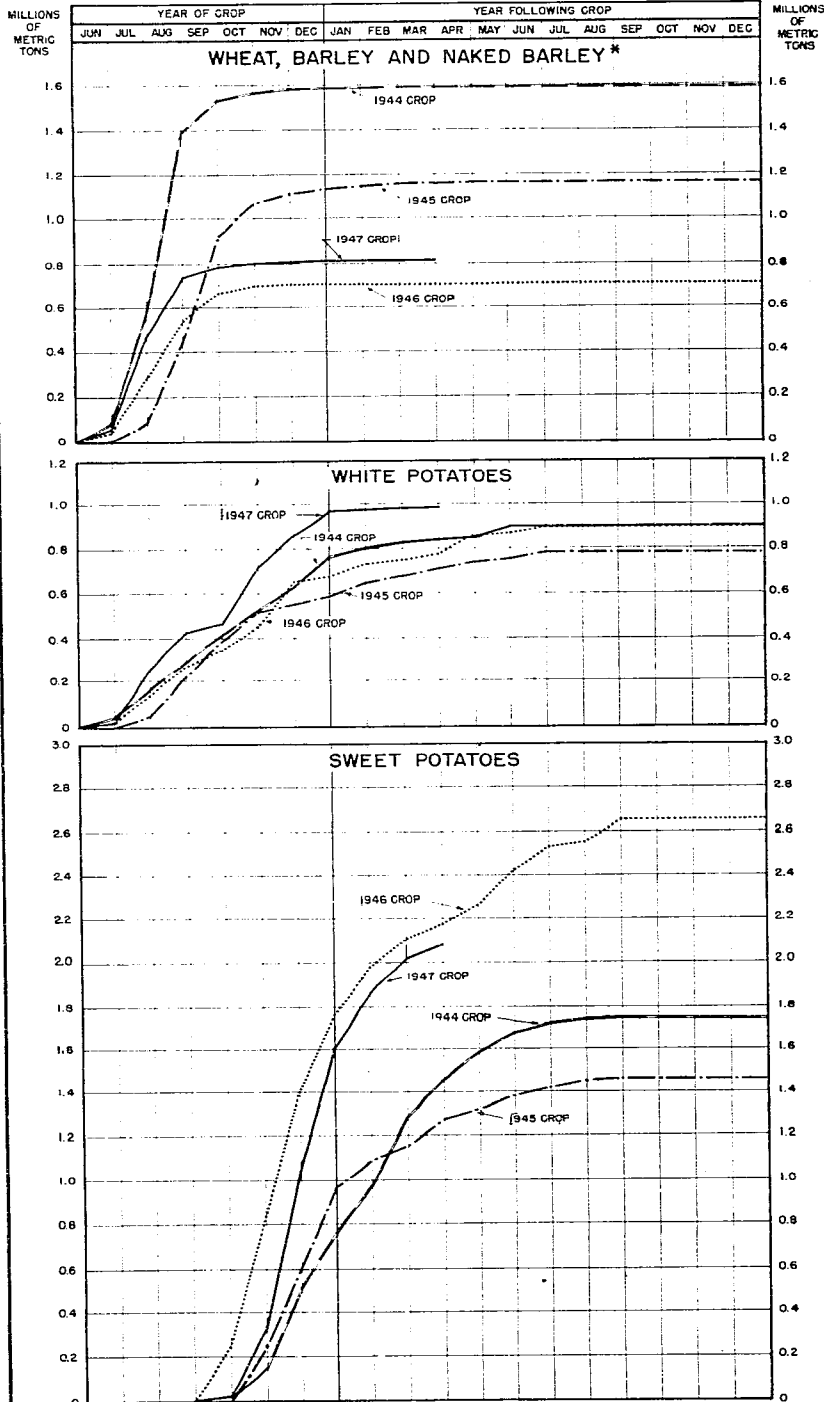
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 GHQ - SCAP

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GOVERNMENT STAPLE-FOOD 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.

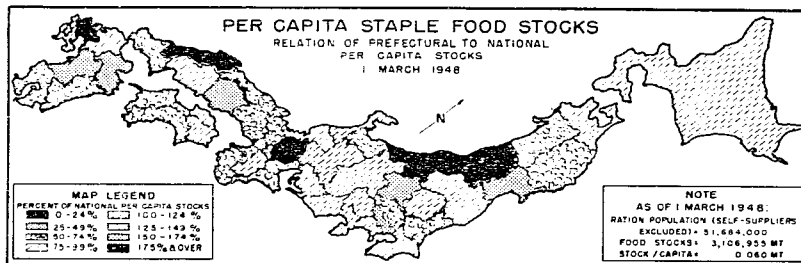
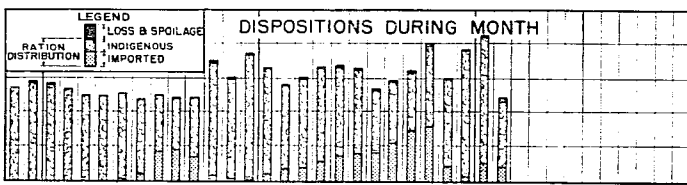
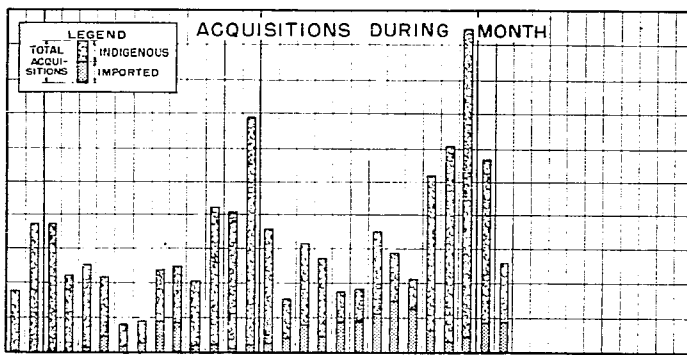
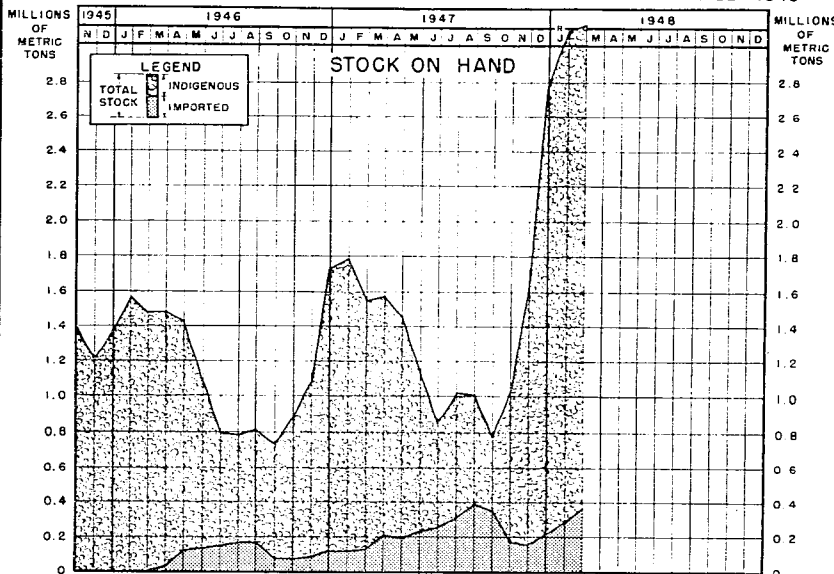
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ - SCAP

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GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE NOVEMBER 1945



* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE
NOTE: MT = METRIC TONS, M = DECISES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
GHO-SCAP JAPAN MAR 48 NUMBER 70

4. The 1948 collection quotas established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for staple crops were announced on 1 March.

PREFECTURAL QUOTAS FOR 1948 CROPS
(metric tons) a/

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Rice and Rice Substitutes b/</u>	<u>Wheat and Barleys b/</u>	<u>Sweet Potatoes</u>	<u>White Potatoes</u>
Hokkaido	328,770	22,215	0	522,199
Aomori	105,120	3,690	0	22,256
Iwate	77,955	9,585	0	12,274
Miyagi	161,010	10,050	0	17,070
Akita	183,405	315	0	11,633
Yamagata	188,655	1,560	0	13,365
Fukushima	151,920	18,840	20,651	34,695
Ibaraki	147,705	67,815	255,443	33,413
Tochigi	120,480	49,785	70,256	25,211
Gumma	46,695	60,315	97,256	20,599
Saitama	112,455	77,910	172,725	46,249
Chiba	164,130	31,080	258,788	18,041
Tokyo	5,925	6,015	52,950	22,624
Kanagawa	24,060	17,595	101,445	26,719
Niigata	333,060	2,970	21,923	21,705
Toyama	146,775	3,165	17,029	16,309
Ishikawa	95,670	3,090	20,659	11,584
Fukui	87,780	2,970	11,438	6,596
Yamanashi	19,320	14,385	14,055	3,825
Nagano	97,905	16,725	22,470	13,328
Gifu	99,600	15,435	40,241	17,760
Shizuoka	76,125	19,875	133,313	20,344
Aichi	150,990	40,500	191,085	39,101
Mie	115,785	15,300	69,983	12,045
Shiga	134,040	13,575	12,394	4,526
Kyoto	56,880	4,995	17,018	9,086
Osaka	54,315	8,760	15,536	17,513
Hyogo	150,285	43,245	22,860	15,034
Nara	44,895	12,720	11,918	10,883
Wakayama	36,525	16,005	36,758	7,339
Tottori	49,035	3,450	29,760	7,973
Shimane	62,820	3,660	16,084	5,779
Okayama	139,995	53,700	28,020	15,833
Hiroshima	99,660	25,260	52,684	17,959
Yamaguchi	99,360	21,555	20,156	9,971
Tokushima	37,080	28,875	33,195	6,236
Kagawa	48,165	49,020	16,084	1,695
Ehime	52,440	30,885	63,195	5,783
Kochi	28,200	7,200	39,514	473
Fukuoka	176,640	70,635	42,428	14,498
Saga	122,640	29,610	21,274	4,286
Nagasaki	38,220	13,020	113,134	3,071
Kumamoto	173,850	62,295	120,075	2,786
Oita	83,280	21,990	58,676	1,916
Miyazaki	54,315	13,290	90,338	3,090
Kagoshima	56,430	15,210	159,206	5,059
Total	4,840,365	1,060,140	2,592,017	1,159,734

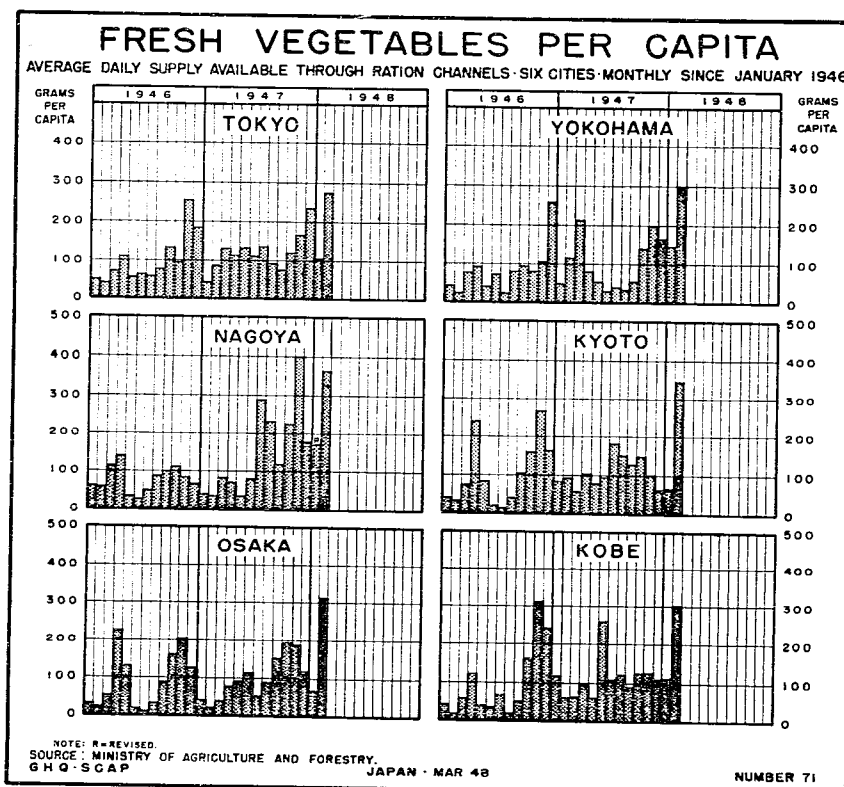
a/ Rice and rice substitutes and wheat and barleys converted on basis of one koku equals 0.15 metric tons; sweet and white potatoes on one kan equals .00375 metric tons.

b/ Brown rice equivalents.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Perishable Foods

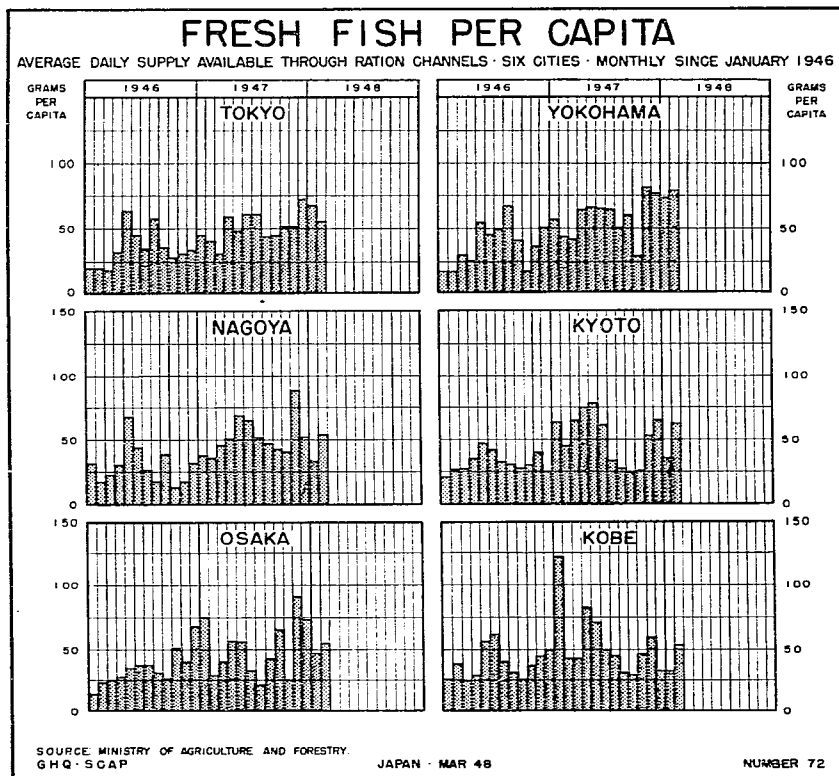
5. Central markets in the six major cities received 105,066 metric tons of vegetables in February, an increase of 155 percent over January and 454 percent over February 1947. The increase was attributed to a warm winter which permitted an early harvest and the more effective economic controls instituted on 15 December. Urban dwellers received an average household ration of 302 grams per capita per day.



6. February fish shipments to the major cities totaled 27,010 metric tons compared with 13,343 metric tons in February 1947. While consumers in February 1947 received a fish ration averaging 40 grams per capita per day, in February 1948 their ration averaged 61 grams. Varieties of fish predominating in the central markets were cuttlefish, croaker, cod and whale meat. Note chart at top of next page.

7. Official fish prices were increased an average of 44 percent on 8 March to permit fishermen sufficient profit at legal prices to enable them to purchase their supplies. Retailer margins were increased from 25 percent to 29 percent to encourage dealers to sell at legal prices.

8. Due to the end of the peak winter-harvest season, fruit shipments to the major cities dropped to 10,526 metric tons. Since fruits are not subject to price controls, prices moved steadily upward as the supply decreased.



Miscellaneous Foods

9. Miso (soy paste) consumption averaged 10 grams per capita per day in February, approximately 46.5 percent of the weighted average official ration and 31.9 percent of prewar (1932-1940) average consumption. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in February averaged 14.7 grams per capita per day, approximately 70 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 30.1 percent of prewar average per capita consumption.

PRODUCERS' GOODS

Iron Ore

10. Producer prices of iron ore were increased 15 percent over the interim prices established on 3 September 1947. Iron ore (including mountain sand ore) with content of 50 percent iron, 0.5 percent sulfur and 0.2 percent phosphorus was priced at ¥ 400 to ¥ 460 per metric ton after dehydration.

Miners' Safety Lamps

11. The prices of miners' safety lamps were increased on the basis of a re-evaluation of cost component prices. The new producer price of ¥ 1,055 for the alkali-type lamp represents an increase of 23 percent over the September 1947 price and is 42.2 times the 1934-36 base period average price of ¥ 25. The price of the lead-type lamp was increased 31 percent to ¥ 778, 44.5 times the base period price. The lamps are sold directly to the mines.

Railway Rolling Stock

12. A price of ¥ 4,060,000 was set in February for each of four Hikai-type locomotives exported to China in October 1947. The increase over the June 1946 price of ¥ 2,860,000 was authorized to permit Boeki Cho to pay a fair yen value to the manufacturers.

CONSUMERS' GOODS

Incentive Goods

13. Distribution to prefectures of incentive goods for rice farmers was substantially completed during February.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCENTIVE GOODS TO RICE FARMERS
29 February

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent Shipped to Prefectures</u>	<u>Percent Delivered to Farmers</u>
Bicycles	each	1,500	49	14
Bicycle tires	each	100,000	100	77
Bicycle tubes	each	100,000	100	73
Bicycle trailers	each	2,500	87	35
Bicycle trailer tires	each	15,000	100	79
Bicycle trailer tubes	each	15,000	100	79
Boots, rubber, high	pair	120,000	98	81
Boots, rubber, short	pair	60,000	100	82
Charcoal	hyo a/	785,000	40	32
Cigarettes, imported	pack b/	4,000,000	100	0
Cloth, silk and rayon	roll c/	3,305,000	87	13
Cotton cloth, blue dyed	roll c/	2,757,000	84	44
Cold cream	jar d/	145,536	26	15
Hair oil	bottle d/	134,464	34	12
Jikatabi e/	pair	856,677	100	87
Kettles	each	52,312	28	10
Fans	each	131,834	21	13
Radios	each	18,759	19	12
Saccharin tablets	box f/	2,029,200	88	41
Sake	koku g/	114,064	100	84
Shoes, leather h/	pair	47,000	100	64
Shoes, rubber	pair	15,000	98	74
Sugar i/	metric ton	12,561	65	32
Tobacco, domestic	piece j/	255,395,000	100	86
Work clothing	each	4,000,000	99	59
Work gloves	pair	2,000,000	98	62

- a/ One hyo equals a bale of four kan or 33.08 pounds.
b/ Each pack contains 20 cigarettes.
c/ Each roll measures 32 inches by 50 yards.
d/ Contains 50 grams or 1.76 ounces.
e/ Rubber-soled socks.
f/ Each box contains 100 tablets.
g/ One koku equals 39.7 gallons.
h/ From surplus U. S. Army stocks.
i/ Imported stocks procured from U. S. appropriated funds.
j/ Cigarettes and assorted pipe tobacco expressed in terms of cigarettes.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

14. A shipment of assorted U. S. Army surplus clothing was made available to the Japanese Government for sale at official prices to repatriates and workers in essential industries.

Among the industrial workers, coal miners were allocated 95,254 pairs of trousers, 63,412 flannel shirts and 321,720 hats and caps. Special work clothing such as 2,502 mackinaws for forestry workers and 2,348 ponchos and 2,948 work suits for transportation employees was also allocated.

Repatriates were allocated 304,630 woolen jackets and 136,460 pairs of woolen trousers, of which the majority was distributed in the northern prefectures. In addition 114,953 wool coats and 184,005 items of miscellaneous clothing were allocated to the repatriates.

Textiles

15. Producers' prices of coated fabrics were increased on 19 March to bring them in line with the current price level.

PRODUCER PRICES OF COATED FABRICS 12 March (yen/linear yard)

	<u>Base Period</u> <u>Prices (1934-36)</u>	<u>Previous</u> <u>Price a/</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Price</u>
Artificial leather			
Grade 6A	3.36	35.70	162.60
Grade 4F	2.30	29.60	120.20
Grade 589	.70	10.90	43.90
Oilcloth			
A.S. 1	1.86	33.50	119.90
Book cloth			
Fair	.63	8.33	39.10
Fine	1.00	12.03	64.70
Imitation velvet			
No. 1	1.40	22.80	93.90
No. 6	1.60	28.10	114.70

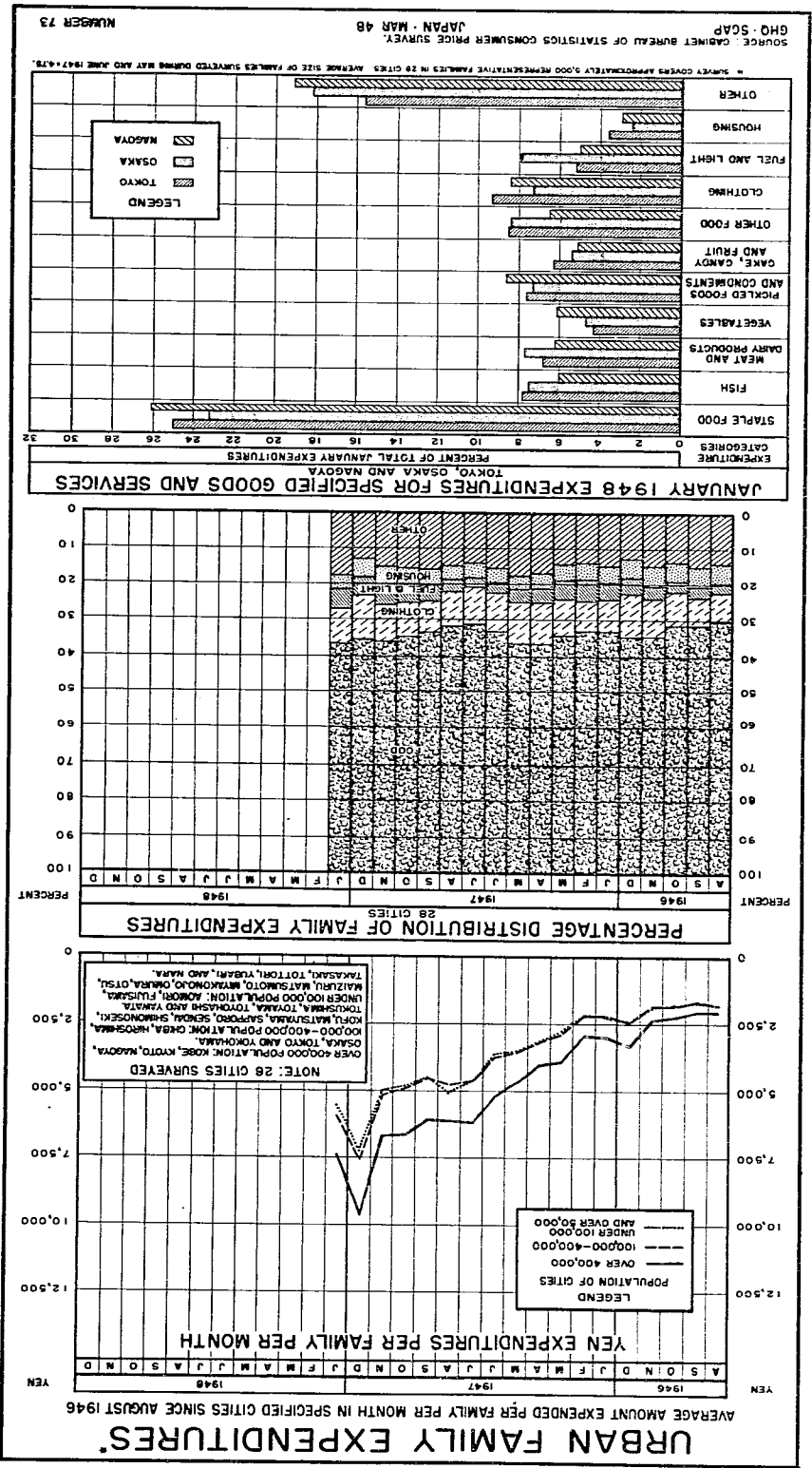
a/ April 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

Family Expenditures

16. The January rental index, based on average rentals paid from August 1946 to March 1947, increased to 180.4 for all urban Japan, 182.3 for Tokyo and 157.7 for Osaka as compared with December's figures of 176.1, 178.7 and 153.6 respectively.

17. Family expenditures in 28 cities decreased to ¥ 6,498 per family in January with food expenditures accounting for 63.3 percent of the total, clothing for 9.5, fuel and light for 5.6 and housing and miscellaneous expenditures for the rest.



18. Consumer prices for all items in 28 cities rose slightly in January. The price index for Tokyo rose to 295 while Osaka's price index dropped to 245, as shown in the chart on the next page.

Penicillin

19. Prices were established for penicillin of 100,000 oxford units strength, now being manufactured in Japan for the first time, at the producer price of ¥ 513 and retail price of ¥ 600 per vial. The same price is applicable to U. S. imported penicillin of the same strength. The price for 30,000 units, the highest strength previously made in Japan, is ¥ 385 per vial at the producer level and ¥ 400 retail.

Rationed Commodities

20. There were increases in both production and distribution of eight of 10 rationed commodities in February. Production of rubber footwear fell while both production and distribution of European-type umbrellas decreased. Note the chart on page 241.

ENFORCEMENT

21. In February 87,188 price control and rationing violations were reported from 38 prefectures. Violations of staple-food regulations accounted for 46,621 cases; those involving other foods, 27,551; fuels, 4,358; finished goods, 3,951; and miscellaneous, 4,707.

22. In February 439,314 metric tons of imported foods and 444,060 metric tons of domestic foods were transported over the railways with a net loss of 2,106 kilograms, 0.00048 percent, and 8,604 kilograms, 0.0017 percent, respectively.

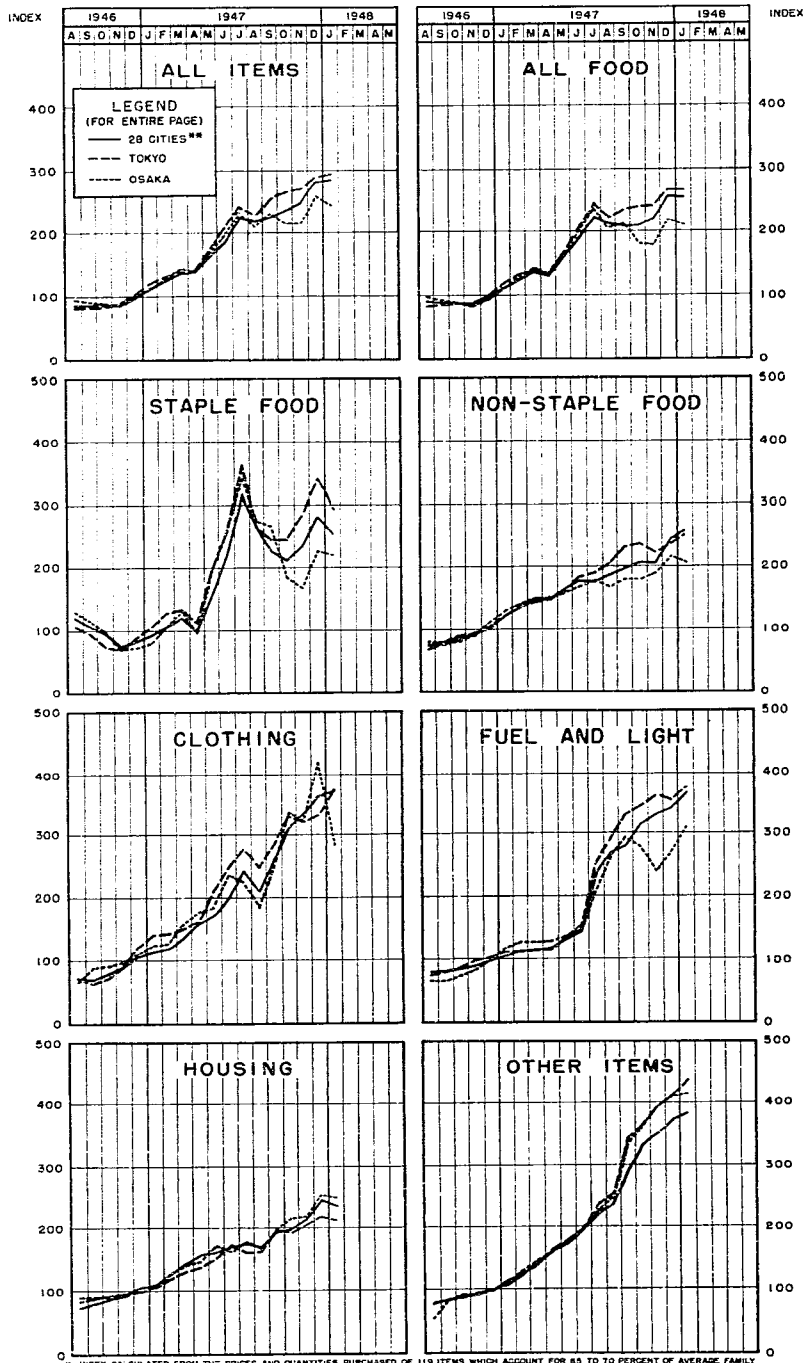
23. Police confiscated 85,772 kilograms of staple foods at freight stations and check points during February and placed them in legal channels. Cases involved totaled 13,412 compared with January's 357.

24. Cases involving illegal transportation and sale of coal, coke and firewood numbered 55 in February, 35 more than in January. Total tonnage was 16,643 metric tons compared with January's 191 metric tons. The increase in tonnage was due to the disclosure of a violation at the wholesale level in Osaka.

25. Smuggling cases reported in February totaled 36 involving 135 persons, compared with January's total of 60 cases.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



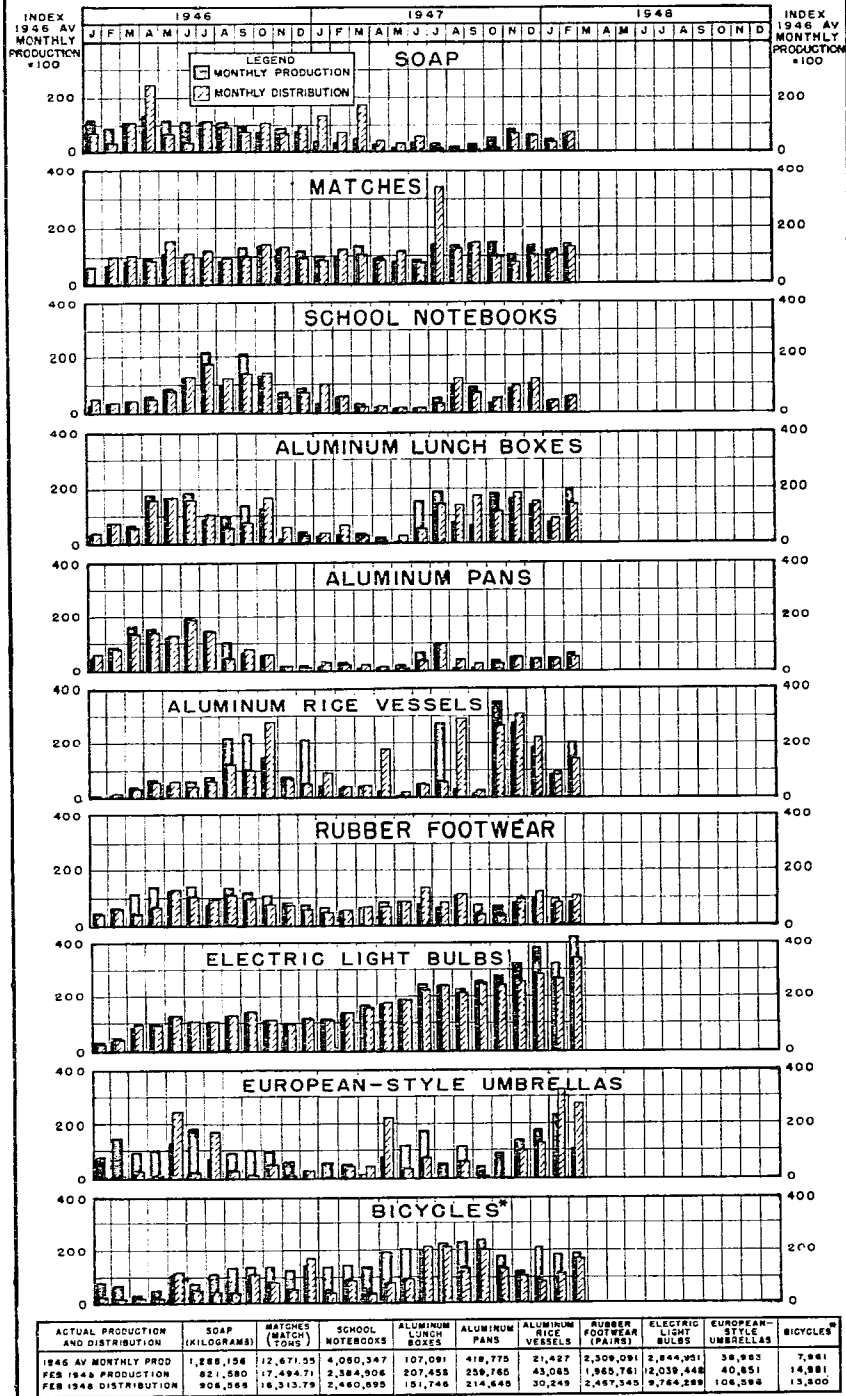
* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 119 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 85 TO 90 PERCENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES:

$$P \times Q = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1} \times 100$$

 P = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Q = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN GIVEN PERIOD, P₀ = PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD, Q₁ = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD.
 ** 28 CITIES: KANNO, OHRA, FUKUYAMA, HIROSHIMA, KOBÉ, KOFU, KYOTO, MAIZURI, MATSUMOTO, MATSUYAMA, MIYAKONOJO, NAGOYA, NARA, OHARA, OSAKA, OTSU, SAPPORO, SENDAI, SHIMIZU, TAKASAKI, TONOSUKI, TOKYO, TOTTORI, TOYAMA, TONONASHI, YAMATA, YOKOHAMA, AND YUBARI.
 NOTE: OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1947 DATA REVISED.
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 URBAN FAMILIES
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - MAR 48 NUMBER 74

TEN RATIONED COMMODITIES

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SECTION 11

FINANCE

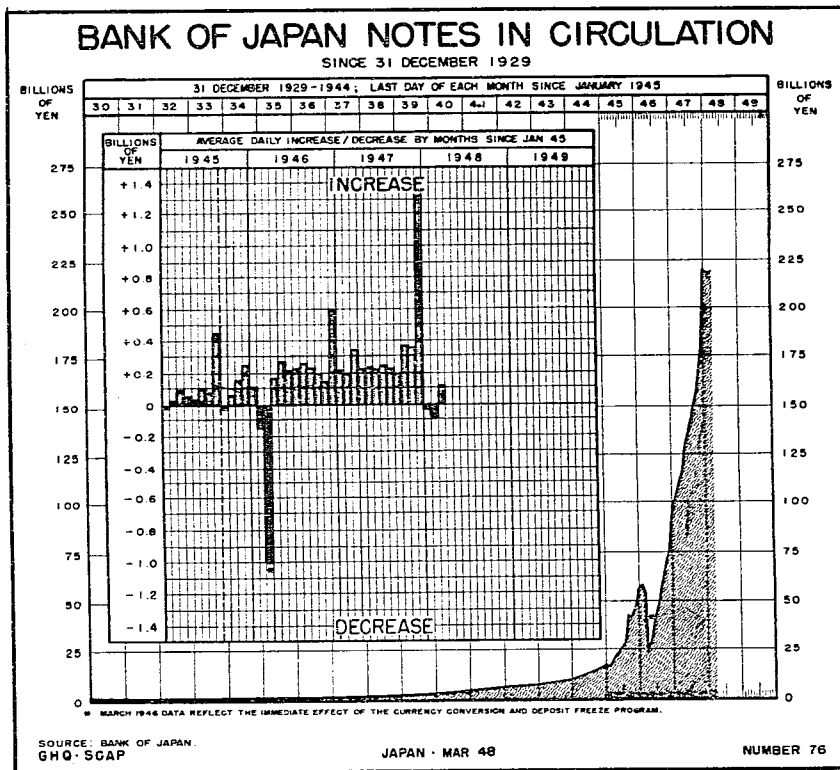
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Money and Banking	1
Liquidation	7
Public Finance.	9

MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

1. Bank of Japan notes outstanding on 31 March totaled ¥ 218,775,000,000.

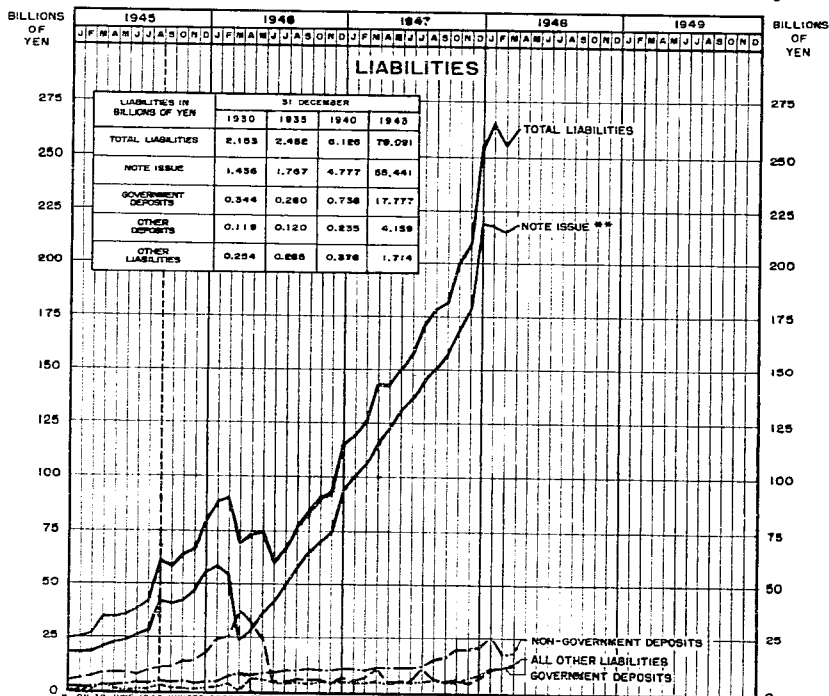
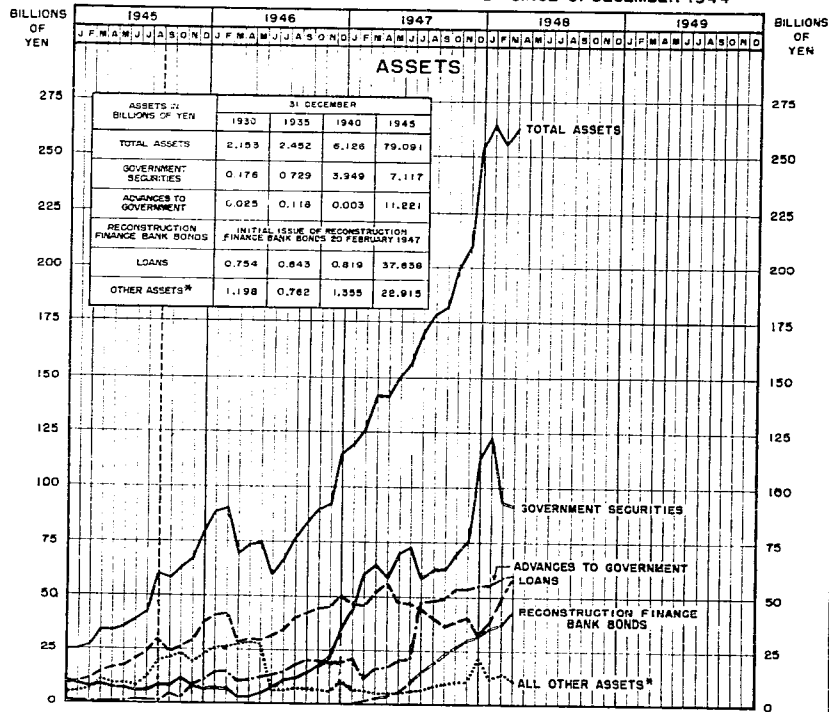


Bank of Japan

2. National Government securities and cash and bullion holdings of the Bank of Japan decreased ¥ 1,759,000,000 and ¥ 2,691,000,000 respectively in March. Loans rose by ¥ 7,372,000,000 and holdings of Reconstruction Finance Bank debentures increased ¥ 4,280,000,000. Note chart on the following page.

BANK OF JAPAN

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



* ON 10 JUNE 1945 TRUSTED CREDIT OF 2,421 MILLION YEN ADVANCED FOR WARRE OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT FINANCING WAS CANCELLED (CALL OTHER ASSETS AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS)
 ** NOTE ISSUE REFLECTS THE TEN CONVERSION PROGRAM BETWEEN 2 AND 9 MARCH 1946 ON 1 APRIL 1946 OLD NOTES OUTSTANDING WERE INVALIDATED AND TRANSFERRED TO 'ALL OTHER LIABILITIES', SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE REDEMPTION CLAIMS

BANK OF JAPAN
Condensed Statement
(millions of yen)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Securities		
National Government	93,108	91,349
Reconstruction Finance Bank	38,196	42,476
Loans		
Advances to Government	50,686	58,058
Agency accounts	59,122	59,828
Cash and bullion	989	1,226
Other assets <u>a/</u>	3,265	574
	9,982	9,339
Total	255,348	262,850
 <u>Liabilities</u>		
Note issue	215,319	218,775
Government deposits	11,075	12,421
Other deposits	17,923	18,240
Paid capital, reserve and surplus	3,027	198
Other liabilities	8,004	13,216
Total	255,348	262,850

a/ Excludes ¥ 55,000,000 in unpaid capital stock.

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Other Financial Institutions

3. New-account deposits in all ordinary banks increased ¥ 3,329,000,000 in January as free deposits rose ¥ 12,262,000,000 and first restricted accounts decreased ¥ 8,933,000,000. Security holdings declined ¥ 372,000,000 chiefly as result of the Government's redemption of treasury bills and food certificates.

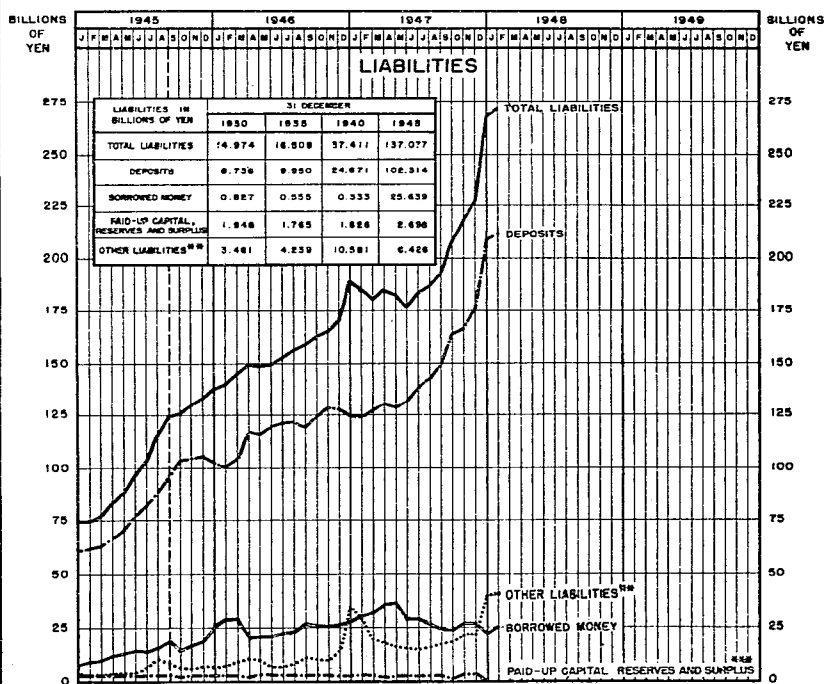
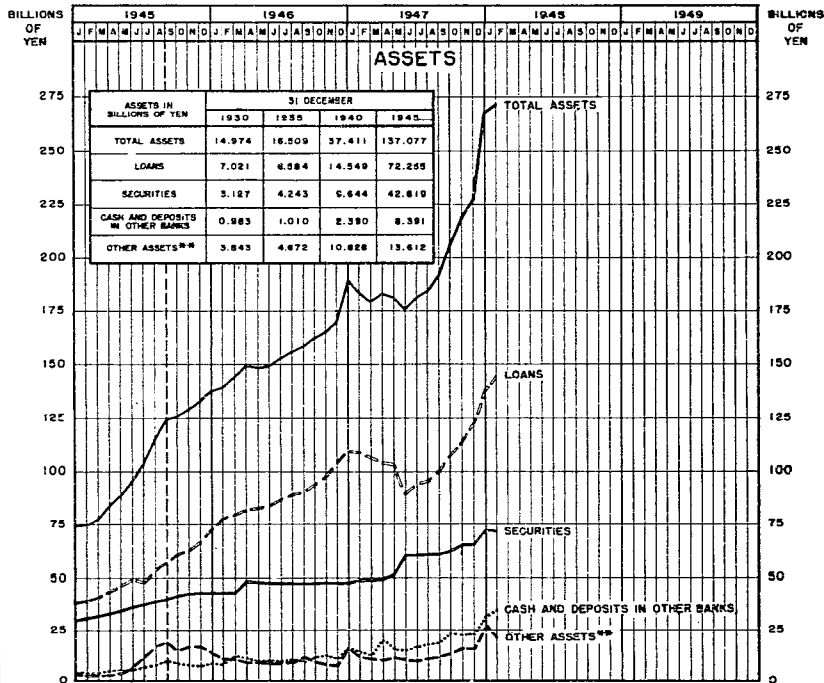
New-account deposits in special banks decreased ¥ 3,161,000,000 chiefly due to rice purchases by the Government with funds deposited in the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry. Loans by special banks amounted to ¥ 74,141,000,000 on 31 January, an increase of ¥ 5,535,000,000. This increase resulted chiefly from advances by the Reconstruction Finance Bank to government corporations and coal-mining companies.

ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS
31 January
(millions of yen)

	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Ordinary banks		
Deposits	199,286	12,719
Loans	107,622	37,125
Securities	66,394	5,069
Borrowings	25,048	0
 Special banks		
Deposits	45,027	630
Loans	74,141	17,552
Securities	22,615	3,719
Borrowings	12,042	0

ORDINARY BANKS*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



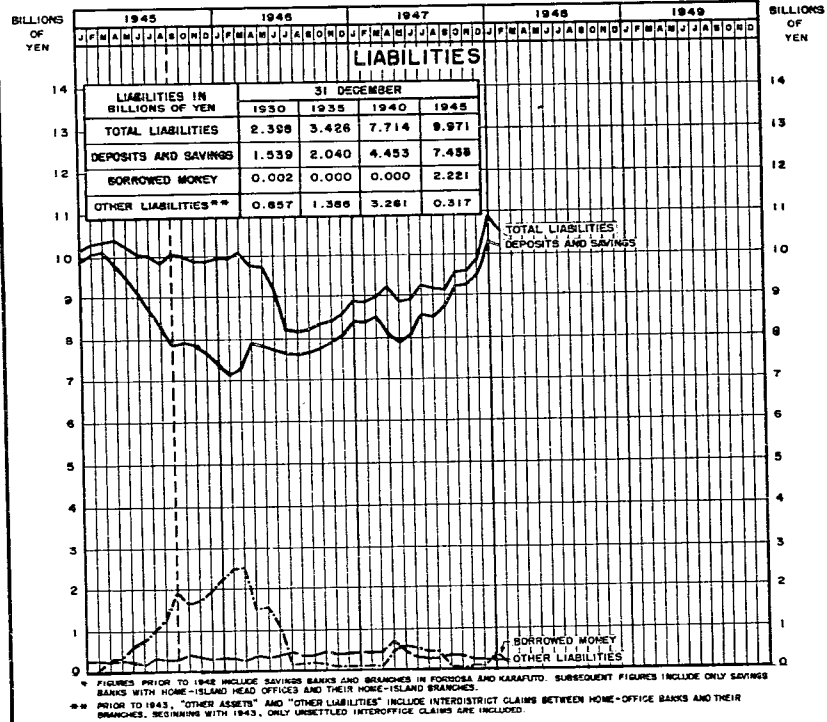
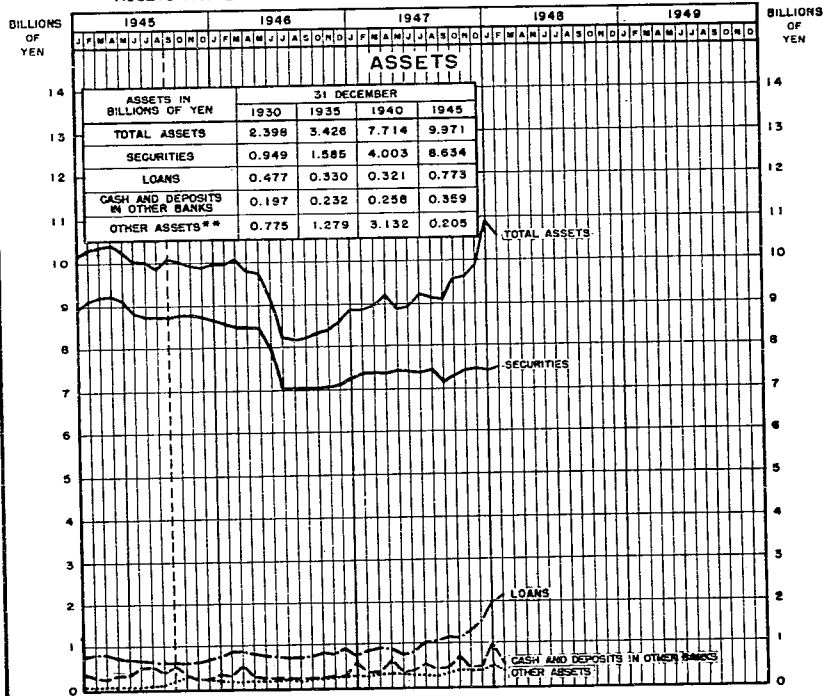
* FIGURES PRIOR TO 1942 INCLUDE ALL ORDINARY BANKS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES. SUBSEQUENT FIGURES INCLUDE ONLY ORDINARY BANKS WITH HOME-ISLAND HEAD OFFICES AND INCLUDE ONLY THEIR HOME-ISLAND BRANCHES.
 ** PRIOR TO 1943, "OTHER ASSETS" AND "OTHER LIABILITIES" INCLUDE INTERDISTRICT CLAIMS BETWEEN HOME-OFFICE BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES. BEGINNING WITH 1943, ONLY UNSETTLED INTEROFFICE CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED.
 *** PAID-UP CAPITAL, RESERVES AND SURPLUS: JANUARY 1948--¥2,488,000,000; FEBRUARY 1948--¥2,987,000,000.

SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1942 MINISTRY OF FINANCE; SUBSEQUENTLY BANK OF JAPAN.
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SAVINGS BANKS*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, BANK OF JAPAN.
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	<u>New Accounts</u>	<u>Old Accounts</u>
Savings banks		
Deposits	9,134	1,056
Loans	2,080	81
Securities	6,324	1,167
Borrowings	159	0

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

4. Postal savings deposited in the Deposit Funds Management Bureau, Ministry of Finance, decreased ¥ 359,000,000 and holdings of National Government securities increased ¥ 341,000,000 in February. See the chart opposite.

DEPOSIT FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUREAU
(millions of yen)

	<u>31 January</u>	<u>29 February</u>
Postal savings deposits	49,108	48,749
Securities of National Government	48,949	49,290
Loans to National Government	2,685	2,685
Securities of and loans to prefectural and local governments	6,733	6,767
Securities of and loans to special banks	4,408	4,407
Securities of and loans to special companies	2,858	2,857

SOURCE: Ministries of Finance and Communications.

Reconstruction Finance Bank

5. Loans granted by the Reconstruction Finance Bank aggregated ¥ 54,439,200,000 on 29 February of which 37.5 percent and 32.1 percent had been advanced to the mining industry and government corporations respectively. Funds loaned for capital expenditures amounted to ¥ 23,229,651,000.

The Bank had 8,065 loans outstanding at the end of the month of which 526, amounting to more than ¥ 50,000,000 each, accounted for ¥ 32,339,083,000.

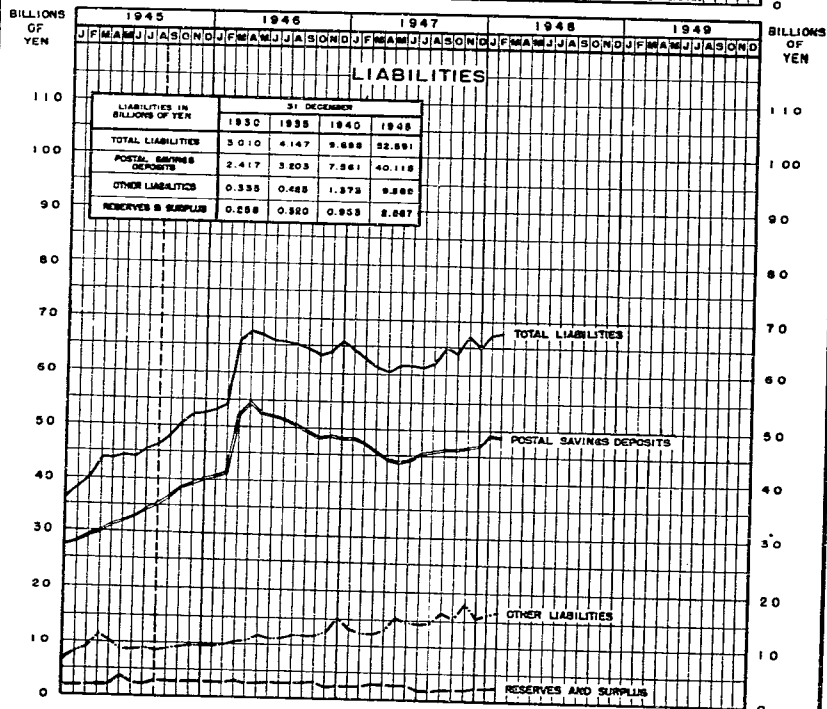
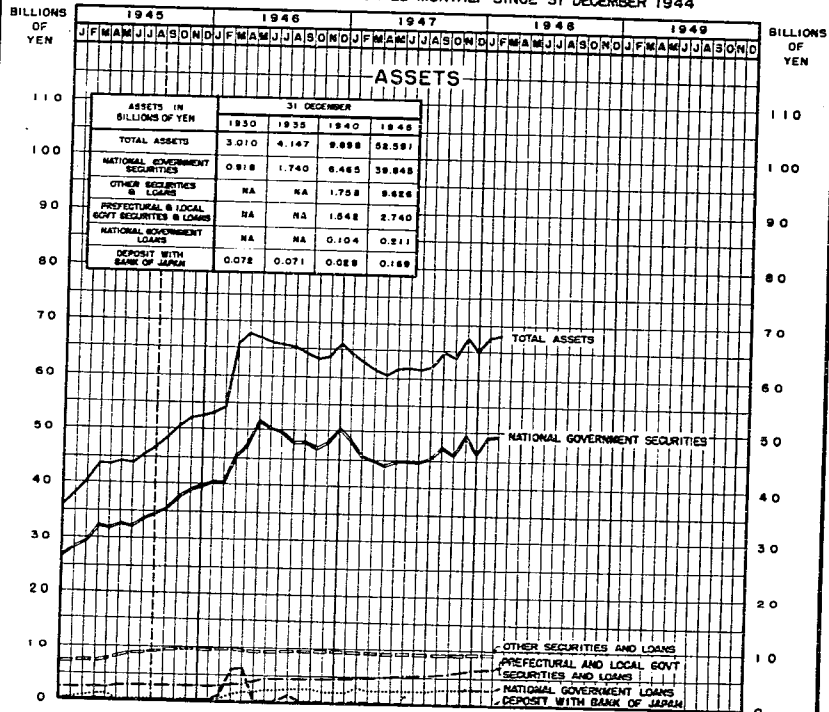
In February loans outstanding increased ¥ 5,966,850,000 of which ¥ 2,282,962,000 was for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of essential industries. See chart on page 250.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE BANK
Loans Outstanding
(thousands of yen)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>Increase February</u>	<u>Total 29 February</u>
Mining	18,012,519	2,393,404	20,405,923
Chemical	4,440,533	128,350	4,568,883
Marine products	2,533,070	177,872	2,710,942
Machine and tool	2,244,391	199,415	2,443,806
Subtotal	27,230,513	2,899,041	30,129,554

DEPOSIT BUREAU OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REPORTED MONTHLY SINCE 31 DECEMBER 1944

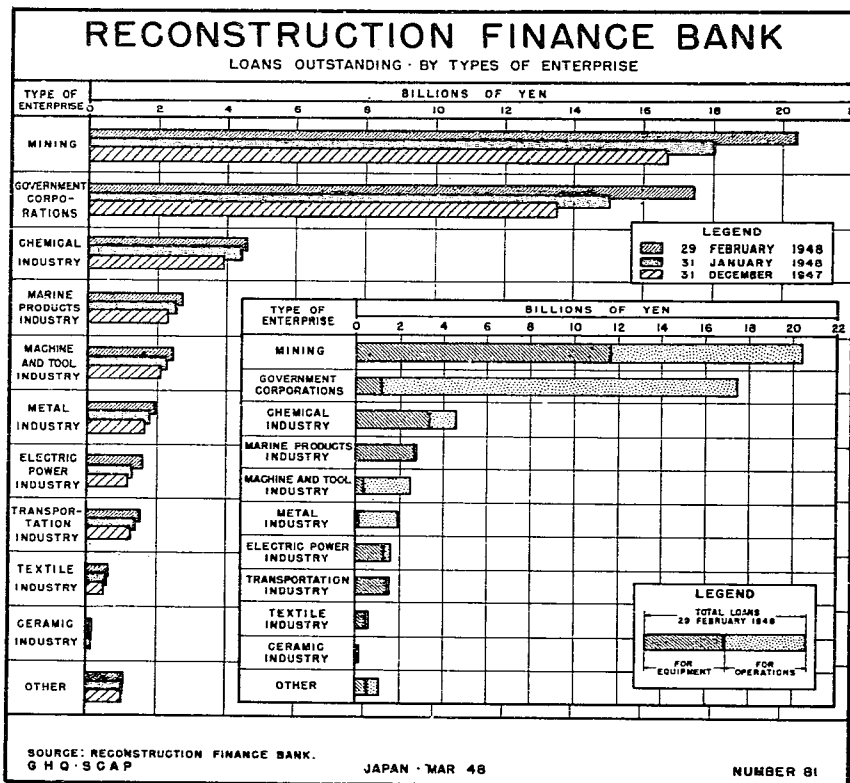


NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE; REPORTING CATEGORIES NOT COMPARABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE; MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>Increase February</u>	<u>Total 29 February</u>
Carried forward	27,230,513	2,899,041	30,129,554
Metal	1,780,568	149,347	1,929,915
Transportation	1,393,766	110,645	1,504,411
Electric power	1,286,165	300,000	1,586,165
Textile	569,241	36,662	605,903
Ceramic	154,739	5,024	159,763
Gas	23,815	-4,530	19,285
Other	1,008,691	41,763	1,050,454
Government corporations (kodans)	<u>15,024,852</u>	<u>2,428,898</u>	<u>17,453,750</u>
Total	48,472,350	5,966,850	54,439,200

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

6. The Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee disposed of 7,946,591 shares of corporate securities for ¥ 561,315,473 between 7 July 1947 and 26 March 1948. Between 20 February and 26 March proceeds from 3,436,224 shares amounted to ¥ 170,919,889.

LIQUIDATION OF SECURITIES
Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Proceeds (yen)</u>
Liquidation 20 February - 26 March		
To employees and local residents	1,624,746	69,667,033
By tender		
National	1,582,756	88,891,343
Local	<u>228,722</u>	<u>12,361,513</u>
Total	3,436,224	170,919,889
Previous total	<u>4,510,367</u>	<u>390,395,584</u> a/
Total to date	7,946,591	561,315,473

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee.

LIQUIDATION

7. Two hundred forty-three control organizations were closed in February, bringing the total number of closures under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission to 681.

Organizations closed were:

- (1) National soy sauce and bean paste control organizations, 28 prefectural soy sauce control associations, 28 prefectural bean paste control groups and 18 soy sauce and bean paste control organizations.
- (2) One national and 46 prefectural food corporations.
- (3) One national and 39 prefectural feedstuffs unions.
- (4) One national and 37 civil works and construction federations and associations.
- (5) Baking Powder Association (Bozai Kyokai).
- (6) Eastern Japan Artificial Flower Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Higashi Nippon Zoka Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (7) Flour Milling Industrial Cooperative Union (Seifun Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (8) Imperial Oil and Fat Company, Ltd. (Teikoku Yuryo K. K.).
- (9) India Rubber Association (Jikeshi Gomu Kai).
- (10) Japan Amino Acid Company, Ltd. (Nippon Amino San K. K.).
- (11) Japan Asphalt Works Union (Nippon Asufaruto Kogyo Kumiai).

- (12) Japan Bag Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Hono Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (13) Japan Bread Yeast Association (Nippon Isuto Kyokai).
- (14) Japan Canned Goods Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kansume K. K.).
- (15) Japan Carbon Bisulfate Retort Industrial Association (Nippon Ryutan Retoruto Kogyo Kai).
- (16) Japan Dairy Manufacturing Union (Nippon Seirakugyo Kumiai).
- (17) Japan Firemen's Clothing Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Shobo Fukuso Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (18) Japan Gunnysock Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Matai Shokogyo Kyodo Kumai).
- (19) Japan Hat Industrial Cooperative Unions Federation (Nippon Boshi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (20) Japan Hardteck Manufacturing Cooperative Union (Nippon Kanpan Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (21) Japan Insulating Industrial Association (Nippon Hoonhorei Kogyo Kai).
- (22) Japan Lacquer Federation (Nippon Shikki Rengo Kumiai).
- (23) Japan Metallic Products for Construction Industrial Federation (Nippon Kenchiku Kanamono Kogyo Rengokai).
- (24) Japan Mineral Textile Goods Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Kobutsu Seni Seihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (25) Japan Quilt Lending Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Kashi Futon Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (26) Japan Potato and Sweet Potato Company, Ltd. (Nippon Kansho Bareisho K. K.).
- (27) Japan Pouch Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Nippon Fukuromono Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (28) Japan Starch Company, Ltd. (Nippon Denpun K. K.).
- (29) Japan Sugar Company, Ltd. (Nippon Sato K. K.).
- (30) Japan Tex Industrial Cooperative Union (Nippon Tex Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (31) Japan Umbrella Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Nippon Yogasa Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (32) Kyoto Prefecture Navy and Hammer Workers Cooperative Union (Kyoto Fu Doko Tobi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (33) National Barley Polishing Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Seibaku Kyogo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (34) National Bread Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Pan Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai).

- (35) National Garments Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Waso Kogyo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (36) National Japanese Umbrella Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Wagasa Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (37) National Marked Short Coats Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Shirushi Banten Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (38) National Mat Placing Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Tatami Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (39) National Milling Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Seifun Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (40) National Sacred Goods Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Shukyoyogu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (41) National Umbrella Wholesale Union (Zenkoku Yogasa Motooroshi Shokyo Kumiai).
- (42) National Vermicelli Manufacturing Cooperative Union (Zenkoku Seimen Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai).
- (43) National Wooden Tub Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Oke Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (44) Urgent Lumber Delivery Association (Ninkyu Mokuzaai Nonyu Kumiai).
- (45) Vitamin Oil Industrial Company, Ltd. (Bitaminyu Kogyo K. K.).
- (46) Zaidanhojin Central Pulverized Food Association (Zaidanhojin Chuo Funshoku Kyokai).

8. Cumulative proceeds of liquidation amounted to ¥ 17,275,315,000 on 31 January of which collections from advances, accounts receivable and loans and merchandises and stock inventories accounted for 66.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively.

January proceeds, chiefly from advances, accounts receivable and loans, totaled ¥ 2,156,720,000.

Cumulative cost of liquidation to 31 January was ¥ 389,342,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
(thousands of yen)

	Previously Received	Received in January	Total
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	9,787,432	1,702,803	11,490,235
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	52,852	0	52,852
Bonds, Japanese Government	45,834	0	45,834
Machinery and equipment	149,707 a/	8,488	158,195
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	504,053	36	504,089
Subtotal	10,539,878	1,711,327	12,251,205

- (35) National Garments Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Waso Kogyo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (36) National Japanese Umbrella Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Federation (Zenkoku Wagasa Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
- (37) National Marked Short Coats Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Unions' Federation (Zenkoku Shirushi Banten Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai).
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January proceeds, chiefly from advances, accounts receivable and loans, totaled ¥ 2,156,720,000.

Cumulative cost of liquidation to 31 January was ¥ 389,348,000.

PROCEEDS OF LIQUIDATION
(thousands of yen)

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in January</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advances, accounts receivable and loans	9,787,432	1,702,803	11,490,235
Customers' liabilities and guarantees	52,852	0	52,852
Bonds, Japanese Government	45,834	0	45,834
Machinery and equipment	149,707 a/	8,488	158,195
Bonds, nongovernment domestic	<u>504,053</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>504,089</u>
Subtotal	10,539,878	1,711,327	12,251,205

	<u>Previously Received</u>	<u>Received in January</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried forward	10,539,878	1,711,327	12,251,205
Stocks, domestic	260,182	1,000	261,182
Real estate	110,410	7,454	117,864
Merchandise and stock inventories	3,003,728	364,056	3,367,784
Furniture and fixtures	14,215	738	14,953
Miscellaneous assets	1,993 a/	0	1,993
Sundry income, interest, dividends, etc.	<u>1,188,189</u>	<u>72,145</u>	<u>1,260,334</u>
Total	15,118,595	2,156,720	17,275,315

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Taxation

9. Tax receipts in February amounted to ¥ 32,097,000,000, a 90.8-percent and 319.3-percent increase over January and December collections respectively. Income tax and liquor tax payments accounted for 56.8 and 18.7 percent respectively of tax receipts in February.

By 29 February ¥ 95,376,000,000 or 70.4 percent of estimated budgetary revenue had been collected.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION (millions of yen)

	<u>Tax Receipts</u>			<u>Estimated Budget Tax Revenue Fiscal Year 1947-48 a/</u>
	<u>April- January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Income tax	29,920	18,247	48,167	69,044
Liquor tax	11,445	5,992	17,437	23,870
Increased income tax	4,715	495	5,210	9,000
Commodity tax	4,705	1,078	5,783	7,845
Non-war-sufferers' special tax	1,905	3,677	5,582	6,541
Admission tax	3,188	576	3,764	6,518
Corporation tax	3,283	1,193	4,476	6,300
Other	<u>4,118</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>4,957</u>	<u>6,272</u>
Total	63,279	32,097	95,376	135,390

a/ 31 March 1948.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

National Budget

10. Supplementary Budgets No. 15 of the General Account and 9 and 10 of the Special Accounts for the 1947-48 fiscal year were submitted to the Diet on 16 March and passed on 20 March.

Supplementary Budget No. 15 appropriated ¥ 11,789,000,000 including ¥ 8,237,000,000 for the wage differential resulting from the new ¥ 2,920 basic wage scale for government workers. Funds will be obtained chiefly by reducing the foreign trade subsidy by ¥ 4,700,000,000, investment in the Reconstruction Finance Bank by ¥ 4,000,000,000 and price subsidies by ¥ 2,000,000,000.

Supplementary Budgets Nos. 9 and 10 of the Special Accounts appropriated funds for deficiencies in existing budgets and to provide funds for increased wages of special-account governmental employees.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Fiscal Year 1947-48
(millions of yen)

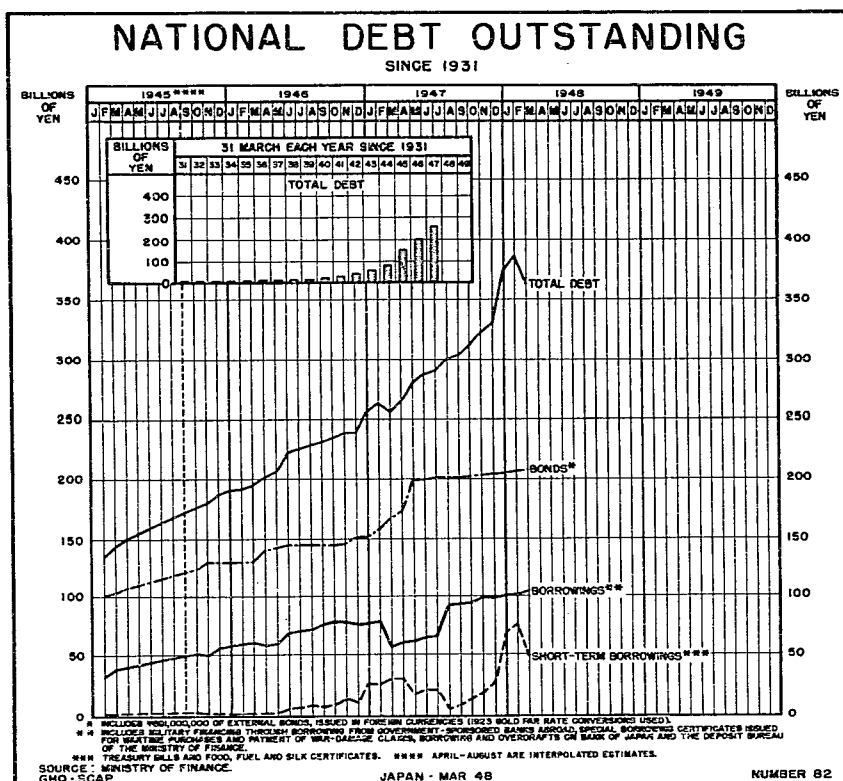
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Supplemental Budgets a/</u>	<u>Total</u>
General account budget			
Revenues			
Taxes	68,799	66,591	135,390
Tobacco profit	22,658	28,607	51,265
Capital levy special account	7,543	0	7,543
Price differential profit	1,082	6,066	7,148
Others	<u>9,548</u>	<u>3,362</u>	<u>12,910</u>
Total	109,630	104,626	214,256
Expenditures			
Termination of war	25,270	39,003	64,273
Price subsidies	10,628	13,225	23,853
Local tax allocation	11,063	8,671	19,734
Public works	9,500	5,246	14,746
Rail and communication subsidies	0	14,720	14,720
Personnel expenses	7,700	6,450	14,150
Debt service	8,158	-590	7,568
Reconstruction Finance Bank	6,000	0	6,000
Education subsidy	2,435	2,902	5,337
Relief payments	3,600	1,250	4,850
Loans to local public bodies	0	3,870	3,870
Repatriation	3,623	62	3,685
Reparations maintenance and removal	1,730	1,870	3,600
Civilian Merchant Marine Committee	1,211	2,099	3,310
Material allocation and government corporation operation	2,200	240	2,440
Police and fire sub- sidies	1,296	1,128	2,424
Reserve fund	3,000	-1,000	2,000
Land reform	<u>635</u>	<u>1,082</u>	<u>1,717</u>
Subtotal	98,049	100,228	198,277

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Supplemental Budgets a/</u>	<u>Total</u>
General account budget (continued)			
Expenditures (continued)			
Carried forward	98,049	100,228	198,277
Deposit bureau subsidy	0	1,273	1,273
Hospital material expenses	679	568	1,247
Investment in govern- ment corporations	1,100	24	1,124
Foreign trade subsidy	950	0	950
Laboratories material expenses	726	221	947
Housing construction	700	0	700
Businessmen's housing	0	599	599
Prison expenses	186	346	532
Unemployment allowances	0	500	500
Post-office life in- surance subsidy	0	423	423
Flood relief	0	410	410
Annuities and pensions	368	0	368
Deposit guarantees	10,000	-10,000	0
Others	<u>1,745</u>	<u>5,161</u>	<u>6,906</u>
Total	<u>114,503</u>	<u>99,753</u>	<u>214,256</u>
Borrowings	4,873	-4,873	0
Special accounts borrowings			
Agriculture reinsurance	39	1,263	1,302
Capital levy	-6,912	0	-6,912
Charcoal and firewood	-371	1,053	682
Communications capital	2,166	3,832	5,998
Communications operations	5,394	-3,431	1,863
Farm settlers' loans	.905	26	931
Food control	9,332	17,414	26,746
Foreign trade administration	10	162	172
Foreign trade fund	0	8,000	8,000
Monopoly Bureau	1,477	2,222	3,699
Post-office life insurance	-1,190	597	-593
Railway construction	5,307	3,611	8,918
Railway operation	8,359	-2,168	6,191
Railway working fund	0	3,000	3,000
State forests	297	686	983
Welfare annuity insurance	-1,790	0	-1,790
Others	<u>652</u>	<u>-945</u>	<u>-293</u>
Total	<u>23,575</u>	<u>35,322</u>	<u>58,897</u>
Reconstruction Finance			
Bank b/	15,000	45,000	60,000
Local governments c/	<u>6,900</u>	<u>3,835</u>	<u>10,735</u>
Grand total, borrowings	50,348	79,284	129,632

- a/ Includes Supplementary Budgets Nos. 1 through 15 to the General Account, excepting Nos. 2 and 3 withdrawn, and Nos. 1 through 10 to the Special Accounts, excepting No. 7 withdrawn.
- b/ Represents authorized borrowing as passed by the Diet.
- c/ Reflects estimated borrowing requirements of local governments.

National Debt

11. The national debt totaled ¥ 362,147,000,000 on 29 February, a decrease of ¥ 24,023,000,000 during the month. Treasury bills outstanding declined by ¥ 28,800,000,000 as a result of increased tax receipts and curtailed government expenditures.



**NATIONAL DEBT
29 February
(millions of yen)**

Government bonds, domestic		207,998
Government bonds, external ^{a/}		881
Bank loans		104,428
Expenditures in occupied areas	43,832	
Borrowing by Government Railway		
Account	17,566	
Overdraft on Bank of Japan	150	
Other loans	42,880	
Rice bills and food certificates		40,140
Treasury bills		8,200
Firewood and charcoal certificates		500
Total		362,147

^{a/} Issued in foreign currencies converted at 1923 gold par rates.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

12. Government borrowing or bond issuance totaling ¥ 2,446,514,000 was authorized between 20 February and 20 March. The Government Railway Special Account was permitted to borrow ¥ 1,500,000,000 to obtain funds for the supply account, the Agricultural Reinsurance Special Account was authorized to borrow ¥ 610,000,000 to make reinsurance payment and the Communication Enterprise Special Account was given permission to borrow ¥ 336,514,000 to provide funds for the construction subaccount.

Transfers from the General Account Reserve Fund aggregated ¥ 211,582,000 during the period. On 20 March the unexpended balance of the Reserve Fund was ¥ 41,918,000.

Local Government

13. The Health Center Law, effective 1 January, provides that the national government will provide up to one half of the initial cost of establishing health centers and one third of their operating expenses.

SECTION 12
PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Property Control.	1
Antitrust and Cartels	9
Reparations	25

PROPERTY CONTROL

Looted Property

1. Looted property valued at ¥ 436,000 was reported between 21 February and 20 March. Restitution of properties valued at ¥ 35,000 was effected during the period.

STATUS OF LOOTED PROPERTY
20 March
(thousands of yen) a/

Japanese Government custody	
Warehoused	7,783
Immovable, not warehoused.	14,490
Allied custody	
Official use or in storage, Bank of Japan	<u>1,128</u>
Total	23,401

a/ Valuations, based on exchange values as of 6 December 1941 in yen worth \$ 0.2343, include only those items on which yen value has been placed.

2. Six vessels aggregating 7,262 tons were newly reported as sunk and one British ship previously reported as of unknown tonnage was revised to 1,259 tons. Of the newly reported ships, two were of Chinese registry, one Dutch, one Panamanian, one Portuguese and one of unknown nationality.

One Chinese vessel of 55 tons was newly reported as undergoing repairs; one vessel previously reported as Norwegian was corrected to Chinese; and one ship previously reported as under repair of unknown nationality was discovered to be Korean of undetermined status. Other minor changes occurred as the status of vessels was clarified and corrected.

LOOTED SHIPS REPORTED
20 March

	<u>Of Unknown Tonnage</u>		<u>Of Known Tonnage</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Sunk	31		162	511,524
Under repair	0		14	41,207
Status unknown	17		73	179,707
Miscellaneous	4		27	56,179
Restitutions <u>a/</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>12,663</u>
Total	53		299	801,280

a/ Restitution of ships is not reported until notification of receipt by claimant nation is received.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Dissolved Organizations

3. SCAP transferred title to all assets, negotiable instruments, accounts receivable, movable and real properties and any other properties or assets of dissolved organizations to the Japanese Government on 1 March.

The Japanese Government was directed to investigate and recover all excessive liquidation expenses, gifts, loans, transfers of monies, investments in successor organizations and grants that are in excess of ¥ 10,000. The transfer of any assets and movable and real properties of these organizations except those authorized by SCAP was declared null and void.

In order to dispose of all properties of dissolved organizations through sale, the Japanese Government was directed to designate a sales agency subject to approval of SCAP. Principles to be followed in disposing of properties included: (1) properties will not be sold to former officials or influential members of dissolved organizations, (2) prices will not be lower than inventory prices or higher than legal maximum prices, (3) all real property will be sold on a sealed bid basis, (4) all assets to be sold will be given wide publicity.

SCAP Custody Account

4. A total of ¥ 4,738,596 was deposited in the Custody Account for SCAP between 21 February and 20 March of which 94.4 percent represented proceeds from Japanese dissolved organizations.

GUSTODY ACCOUNT FOR SCAP 21 February - 20 March (yen)

German		251,852
Accounts receivable	55,000	
Dividends	859	
Impounded cash	657	
Property rental	43,579	
Royalties	151,757	
Japanese		
Dissolved organizations		4,475,064
Korean		
Yen exchanges, repatriates		<u>11,680</u>
Total		4,738,596
Balance 20 February		<u>256,919,011</u>
Balance 20 March		261,657,607

SOURCE: Bank of Japan.

Patents and Copyrights

5. Between 21 February and 20 March ¥ 118,148 was deposited in the German patent and copyright account to the credit of Telefunken G.m.b.H. The American patent account was revised downward by ¥ 80,091 and deposits for British patents were increased by discovery of ¥ 11,647 of previously deposited royalty payments.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT ROYALTY DEPOSITS
20 March
(yen)

American		5,377,630
Patents	5,159,481	
Copyrights	218,149	
British		1,555,962
Patents	1,391,675	
Copyrights	164,287	
German		
Patents and copyrights		1,583,491
Other		1,234,506
Patents	1,139,524	
Copyrights	95,982	
Total		9,751,589

SOURCE: Bank of Japan, Patent Office and Teikoku Bank.

Properties Released from Custody

6. Property consisting of residential land, a three-story concrete building and movables was restored to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Residential land, 22 dwellings, 9 churches, 3 parsonages, 2 kindergartens, a school and farm and forest land in several prefectures were returned to the Association of Missionaries of the United Church of Canada.

Restitution of real property to the estate of an American national was effected.

7. Lease rights, office equipment, records of accounts and securities were restored to two American insurance companies.

Fifteen cases of slide fasteners, detained in Japan since the outbreak of war, were returned to an American trading company.

8. Restitution of 6,071 books, 14,734 journals and newspapers, three jade pieces and three vehicles was made to the Chinese Government.

Restitution of one 52.75 carat diamond and 773 books was made to the Netherlands Government and one automobile was returned to the British Government.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

Restricted and Designated Concerns

9. SCAP offered no objection to 291 applications submitted by restricted and designated concerns for permission to effect transactions not construed to be in the normal course of business, including expenditures of ¥ 826,055,872.

10. In the mining industry the Mitsubishi Mining Company, Ltd.,

was authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 15,899,000 to rehabilitate its flood-damaged mines including ¥ 3,000,000 for its Osarizawa and Komagi mines, Akita Prefecture; ¥ 2,429,000 for its Waahiamori mine, Iwate Prefecture; and ¥ 10,470,000 for its Hosokura mine, Miyagi Prefecture.

No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 6,119,601 by the Dai Nippon Mining Company, Ltd., to rehabilitate its Tatemata mine, Akita Prefecture, and the Toho Zinc Company, Ltd., expending ¥ 6,930,000 in insurance claims to repair a fire-damaged dressing plant at its Taishu lead mine, Nagasaki Prefecture. The Furukawa Mining Company, Ltd., was permitted to borrow ¥ 2,795,000 to repair its flood-damaged Ashio copper mine, Tochigi Prefecture. No objection was offered to the application of the Japan Mining Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 1,701,300 and to transfer machinery valued at ¥ 317,000 to replace fire-damaged facilities at its Ogoya mine, Ishikawa Prefecture.

11. In the textile industry the Imperial Textile Company Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 8,609,800 for additional repairs at its Kanuma plant, Tochigi Prefecture, and to withdraw ¥ 3,231,500 from its free account and borrow ¥ 5,000,000 to restore buildings at its Sapporo flax and linen mill. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 17,919,500 by the Osaka Woolen Textile Company Ltd., to repair and install six sets of woolen spinning machines and lease additional buildings for their installation at its Sumiyoshi mill, Osaka; to finance increased cost of repair and installation of four woolen spinning machines; to repair and install one set of scouring equipment at its Nagara mill in Osaka; and to repair and install 16 weaving looms at its Kema mill, Osaka.

Authorization was given the Gunze Silk Manufacturing Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 4,883,755 and to withdraw ¥ 392,000 from its free account to reconvert its Toyohaashi mill to a silk reeling plant. No objection was offered to the payment of ¥ 2,190,000 by the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., to repair its flood-damaged Oyama mill, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the Nishin Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., borrowing ¥ 6,832,300 for the rehabilitation of its Toyama mill. The Katakura Industry, Ltd., was permitted to expend ¥ 9,000,735 from its free account to complete rehabilitation projects at 15 filatures and the Nitto Spinning Company, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 4,467,197 to complete the previously authorized reconstruction program at its Kainan mill, Wakayama Prefecture.

12. In the chemical industry the Toyo High Pressure Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 176,027,200 to complete the construction of an ammonium sulfate plant and a urea plant at its Hokkaido factory. The Nissan Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 20,645,000 to improve its Toyama ammonium sulfate factory and the Electric Chemical Industry, Ltd., permitted to expend ¥ 19,212,860 to complete its Aomi factory. No objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 33,179,600 by the Asahi Chemical Industry, Ltd., to complete rehabilitation of and ¥ 5,057,409 to establish an alcohol recovering plant at its Nobeoka factory, Miyazaki Prefecture.

The Mitsui Chemical Industry, Ltd., was authorized to borrow ¥ 1,200,000 to complete the repair of two coke ovens at its Miike dyestuffs and chemical plant, Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Nishin Chemical Industry, Ltd., was permitted to expend ¥ 3,900,000 to complete rehabilitation of its chrome dyestuff equipment at its Kasugade plant, Osaka.

13. In the shipping industry no objection was offered to the borrowing of ¥ 27,600,000 by the Japan Coastwise Steamship Company, Ltd., and the expending of ¥ 2,000,000 from its free account as its portion of the cost of constructing a D-type cargo vessel. The

Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., the Nanyo Marine Transport Company, Ltd., and the Oriental Steamship Company, Ltd., were authorized to borrow a total of ¥ 34,500,000 to install winches and reciprocating engines on three 2E-type vessels. No objection was offered to the application of the Kansai Steamship Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 28,666,000 to complete the construction of nine passenger cargo vessels.

14. In the warehousing industry the Mitsubishi Warehouse Company, Ltd., was given permission to borrow ¥ 4,291,400 to reconstruct two warehouses in Osaka and to borrow ¥ 1,200,000 to reconstruct a pier at its Echizenbori warehouse in Tokyo. No objection was offered to the Shibusawa Warehouse Company, Ltd., application to expend ¥ 1,034,044 and the Sumitomo Warehouse Company, Ltd., to borrow ¥ 11,568,651 to complete construction of warehouse buildings in Osaka.

Control Organizations

15. In March SCAP directed the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission to close and liquidate 158 control organizations including 112 previously designated under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act as temporarily necessary to the Japanese economy.

Major organizations ordered closed included:

- (1) The Great Japan Liquor Sales Company, Beer Distribution Company, National Fruit and Wine Wholesalers Association, National Miscellaneous Liquor Wholesalers Association and 46 prefectural liquor distribution control companies. These companies controlled the distribution of all alcoholic beverages both nationally and locally. The Liquor Corporation, a public corporation (kodan) activated on 1 March, will assume temporary control functions over the distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- (2) Thirteen national textile control associations which controlled all allocations for the distribution of raw materials to wool spinners and weavers, felt manufacturers, hemp manufacturers and waste silk manufacturers. The Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will temporarily assume responsibility for distributing raw materials for the textile industry.
- (3) The Japan Coal Mining Association and the National Lignite Mining Association which allocated raw materials and set production schedules for the coal and lignite industries. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assume temporary control functions in these industries.
- (4) Thirty national control associations which allocated raw materials to the rubber, celluloid, optical instrument, electric wire, automobile, aluminum products, refrigerator, office machines, watch and clock, hardware and other miscellaneous industries. In addition to allocating raw materials most of these control organizations also distributed products, established production schedules, allocated markets and fixed prices. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will assume temporary control functions in most of these industries.

16. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was directed to restrain the Japan Cultured Pearl Company from disposing of any of its assets or engaging in any other activities outside the normal course of business.

Holding Company Liquidation Commission

17. The 257 industrial concerns designated on 8 February under the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentration of Economic Power filed reports containing financial, production and historical data as required by the rules of procedure. The 68 distributive and service concerns designated on 22 February have filed preliminary reports.

The Holding Company Liquidation Commission has received 419 applications from designated firms for permission to effect various transactions not in the normal course of business, including increase of capital, plant expansion and sale of properties.

18. The shareholders of the Kwanto Industrial Promotion Company, Ltd., a holding company, voted to dissolve on 25 February.

On 28 February shareholders of the Sumitomo Honsha adopted a resolution to dissolve and establish six new companies to continue the holding company's forestry operations.

Tatsuma Honke Shoten Partnership adopted a dissolution resolution on 28 February and appointed liquidators.

The Ohara Limited Partnership dissolution plan was approved on 15 March.

19. By 20 March 4,371 companies had delegated voting rights to the Commission which exercised voting rights on behalf of 246 companies during March.

Antitrust Legislation

20. The Fair Trade Commission rendered final decisions against the National Sanitary Materials Association, the Japan Sporting Clothes Commercial and Industrial Guild, the Japan Clasp Industrial Cooperative Association and the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association. These associations were charged with exercising control functions in violation of the Antitrust Act. The decisions direct the organizations to dissolve and liquidate under Commission supervision and enjoin their members from organizing or participating in similar groups in the future.

21. Between 15 February and 15 March a total of 377 applications were filed with the Commission pursuant to the Antitrust Act. Of these applications 289 concerned foreign trade agreements, 30 concerned directors holding stock in competing companies at the time of assuming office, 27 were applications to merge with other companies, 23 desired to transfer their business and eight were applications to acquire stock.

By 15 March a total of 1,194 applications had been received and 815 processed.

22. The Fair Trade Commission on 13 March promulgated its Rules and Regulations No. 1, 1948, relating to reports and securities disposal plans required under Government Order No. 43.

23. On 21 March the Commission submitted a trade association bill enumerating the permissible and prohibited activities of trade associations and requiring their registration with the commission.