

PETROLEUM

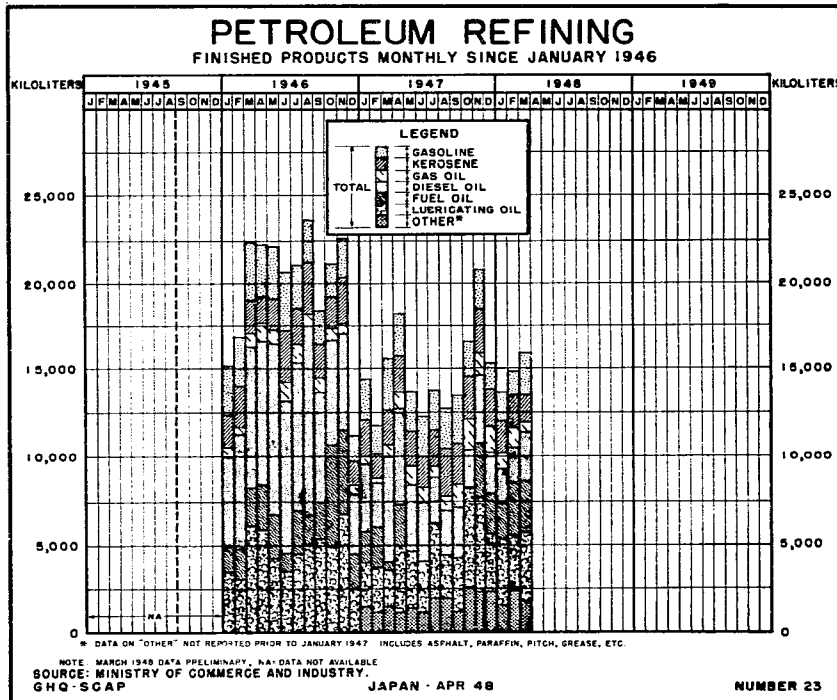
Refined Petroleum

13. Crude petroleum runs to stills totaled 17,727 kiloliters in March, a decrease of 939 kiloliters from the previous month's 18,666. Total refined production was 16,764 kiloliters of which 15,858 were finished products and 906 were semifinished. Products at refineries at the end of March amounted to 28,767 kiloliters.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION  
(kiloliters)

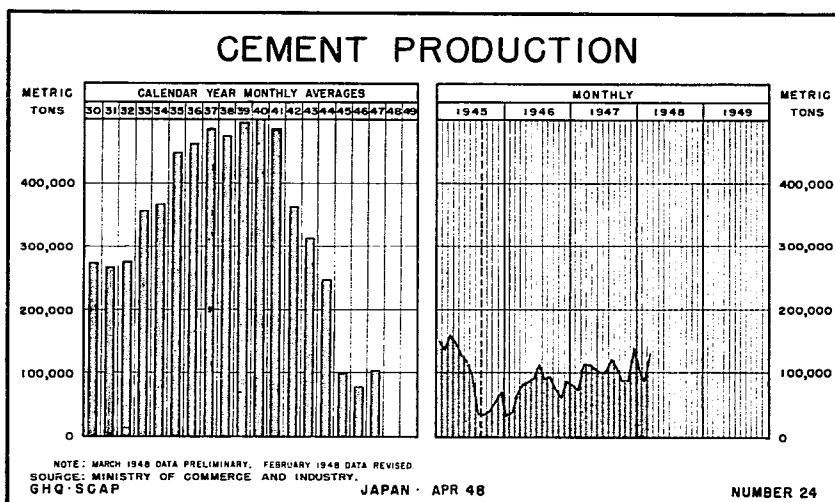
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Gasoline	1,427	2,420
Kerosene	1,808	1,506
Gas oil	1,018	590
Diesel oil	2,046	2,712
Fuel oil	2,969	2,936
Lubricating oil	3,146	3,929
Others	<u>2,415</u>	<u>1,765</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,849</b>	<b>15,858</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



CEMENT

14. Preliminary figures reported March cement production as 131,669 metric tons, 43,602 tons over the revised February figure of 88,067 tons.



CONSTRUCTION

Coal Miners' Housing

15. Construction of 22,594 new housing units and 307 new dormitories as well as repairs to 49,191 old houses has been reported since the beginning of the coal miners' housing program in January 1947.

Other Construction

16. Building permits issued during March for new construction totaled 65,113, repair permits totaled 18,056 and reconstruction and removal totaled 21,113, compared with February figures of 46,932, 12,534 and 14,480 respectively.

17. Rural new construction completed in March continued to lead urban construction.

NEW CONSTRUCTION  
March

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
<b>Started</b>						
Dwellings	15,631	576,811	19,173	818,367	34,804	1,395,178
Combined dwellings and shops	8,334	358,681	2,575	125,671	10,909	484,352
Nonresidential buildings	5,624	631,112	11,794	608,684	17,418	1,239,796
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,589</b>	<b>1,566,604</b>	<b>33,542</b>	<b>1,552,722</b>	<b>63,131</b>	<b>3,119,326</b>

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
<u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings	11,746	429,912	17,427	791,354	29,173	1,221,266
Combined dwellings and shops	5,379	233,337	1,358	65,489	6,737	298,826
Nonresidential buildings	<u>3,801</u>	<u>398,518</u>	<u>6,447</u>	<u>305,947</u>	<u>10,248</u>	<u>704,465</u>
Total	20,926	1,061,767	25,232	1,162,790	46,158	2,224,557

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Construction.

#### Flood Prevention and River Planning

18. The new Construction Board's Rivers and Canals Bureau, with its divisions for administration, river improvement, water utilization, sand control and disaster prevention, are undertaking an overall program of reconstruction which was suspended during the war.

As flood control programs were begun in preparation for the heavy rains of June and July, 5,000 tons of high-quality cement were being transported to 59 places along the Tone River north of Tokyo to help strengthen weak spots in the river's banks. A second major project involves strengthening the banks of the Yodo River which drains Lake Biwa and empties into the Inland Sea at Osaka Bay.

#### Other Construction Projects

19. Other construction projects involve coal mines, hydro-electric power installations, railroads, schools and hospitals, irrigation dams, pumping stations and housing in war-damaged cities.

#### SHIPBUILDING

20. Shipyards completed repairs on 434 vessels totaling 942,510 gross tons in the period 10 March to 10 April.

From 20 March to 20 April all steel cargo vessels totaling 15,430 gross tons were launched and 13 others totaling 22,649 were completed. In the same period 20 steel fishing vessels totaling 1,872 gross tons were launched and 15 additional vessels totaling 1,856 gross tons were completed. One wooden ship of 250 gross tons was launched and four others totaling 900 gross tons were completed.

#### CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

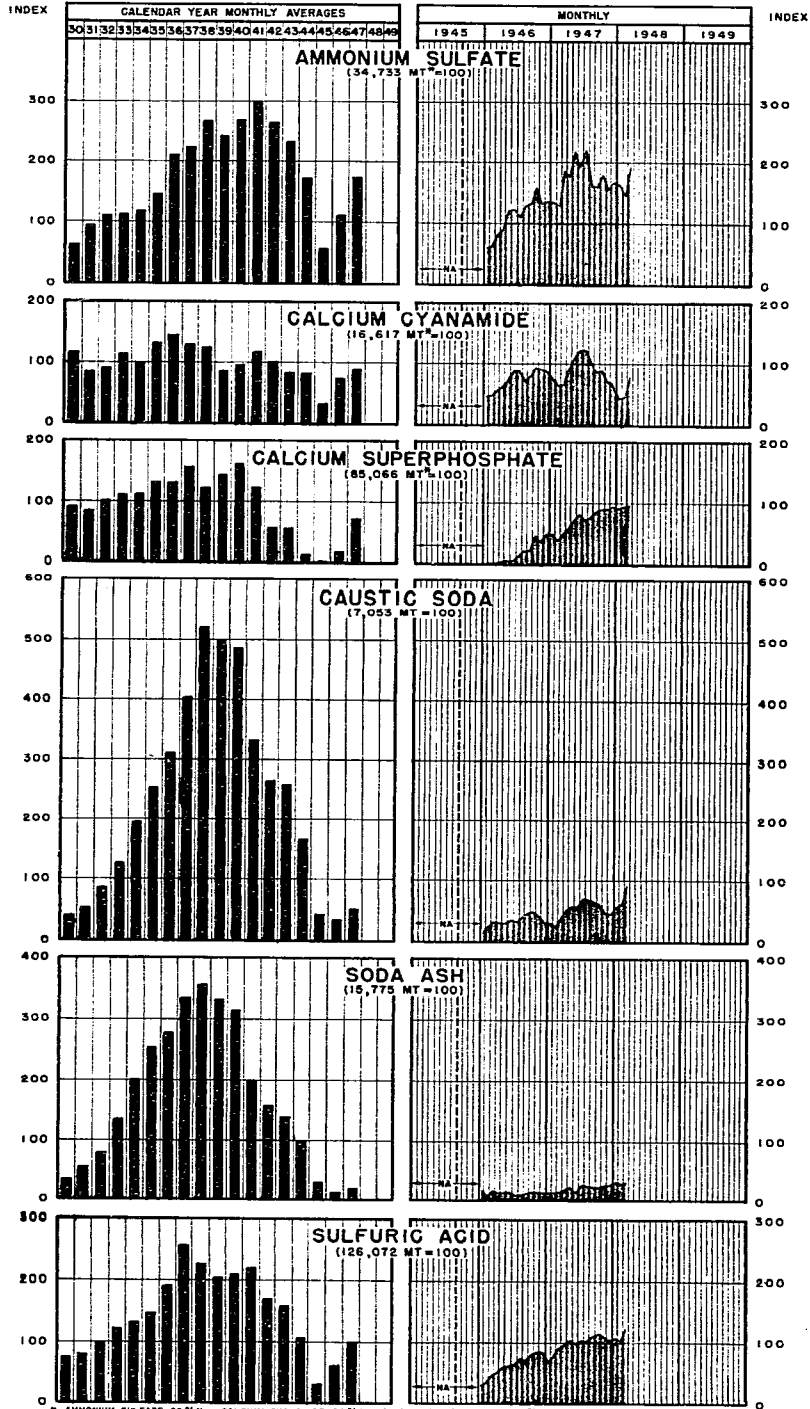
21. Production in the chemical industry reached a new high in March. Postwar records were set in the production of caustic soda, calcium superphosphate and industrial explosives. There were marked increases in output of ammonia, ammonium sulfate, sulfuric acid, calcium carbide, calcium cyanamide, benzene and paints.

#### Fertilizers

22. March production of ammonium sulfate in terms of 20 percent nitrogen content was 66,186 metric tons compared with 51,249

# INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



NOTE: MARCH 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, FEBRUARY 1948 DATA REVISED; MT - METRIC TONS; NA - DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE; SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.  
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tons the previous month. Power shortages, labor disputes and lack of raw materials curtailed the production to 7,000 metric tons below scheduled output.

23. Production of calcium cyanamide, 16 percent nitrogen content, was 15,912 metric tons, equivalent to 12,730 tons of 20 percent nitrogen content cyanamide, a 75-percent gain over February's 9,101 and 7,281 metric tons respectively.

March production of calcium carbide was 23,788 metric tons, almost double February's revised total of 12,364 tons.

24. A postwar record of 81,486 metric tons in calcium superphosphate output was made in March. Present capacity of existing plants is approximately 110,000 metric tons per month but work is being held down to conform to availability of nitrogenous fertilizers.

#### Sulfuric Acid

25. Sulfuric acid production in March rose to 152,575 metric tons, an increase of 22,091 tons over the revised figure for February. Inadequate deliveries of pyrites kept production considerably below scheduled production.

#### Soda Industries

26. Due to increases in coal and power allocations in March caustic soda producers increased production by 1,960 metric tons over the 4,453 metric tons manufactured in February.

Soda ash production in March rose slightly to 4,861 metric tons compared with February's output of 4,503 tons.

27. Total domestic salt production in March was 14,308 metric tons of which 8,758 tons were reported by government-licensed plants. Salt imports amounted to 55,780 metric tons compared with the revised February figure of 72,689 tons. In view of the meager salt stockpiles, allocations to industry and essential food use were being held to a minimum. Note chart on the opposite page.

#### Paint and Oil

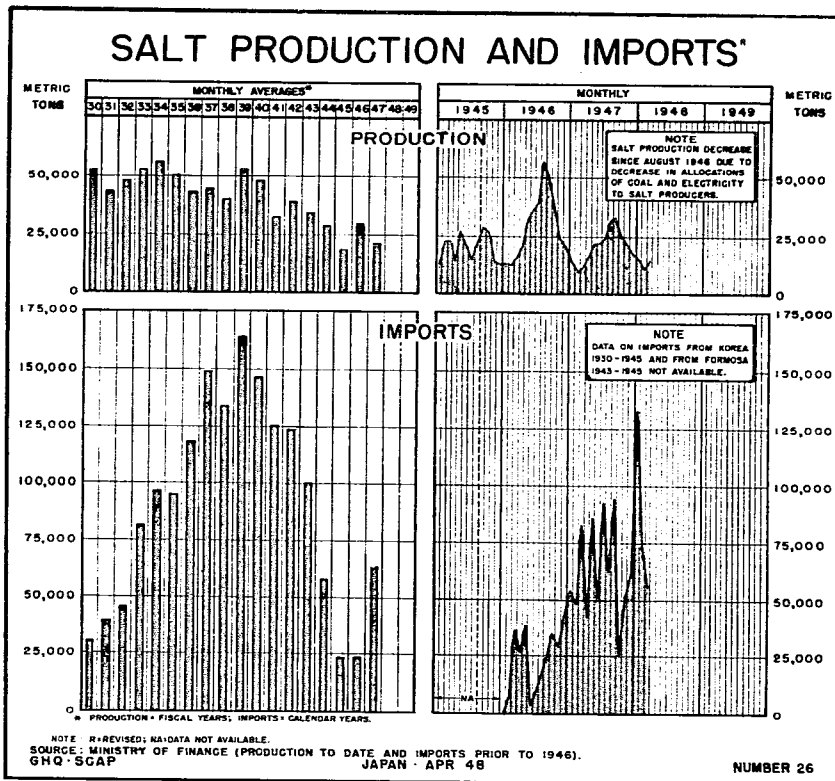
28. There was an increase of 34 percent in the production of paints and other protective coatings in March, the largest increase being made in the manufacture of insulating varnishes and compounds.

29. The production of soap during March declined by 302 metric tons to 513 tons, compared with February's output of 815 tons. Glycerin production increased to 140 metric tons in March, more than two times the February production of 53 metric tons.

Output of industrial explosives including TNT increased from the revised February figure of 1,129 metric tons to 1,332 tons. Greater production was possible because of larger glycerin allotments to manufacturers. Large increases were registered in the manufacture of gelatin dynamite and ammonia dynamite, while there was a 10-percent decline in production of ammonium nitrate explosives.

#### Dyes and Intermediates

30. Dyes made in March totaled 285 metric tons, an expansion of 22 metric tons from revised February production of 263 tons. Dye stocks on hand decreased to 533 metric tons from the revised figure of 585 tons for February.



31. Production of six key intermediates, phenol, aniline, chlorobenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and beta-naphthol, rose sharply from February's revised total of 273 metric tons to 434 tons. Stocks of these intermediates rose from 416 to 474 metric tons, while March shipments reached 200 metric tons compared with 78 for the previous month.

Manufacture of all drug and dyestuff intermediates increased to 1,045 metric tons compared with the revised February figure of 807 tons, while stocks rose from the revised figure of 887 tons to 998 tons.

#### Camphor

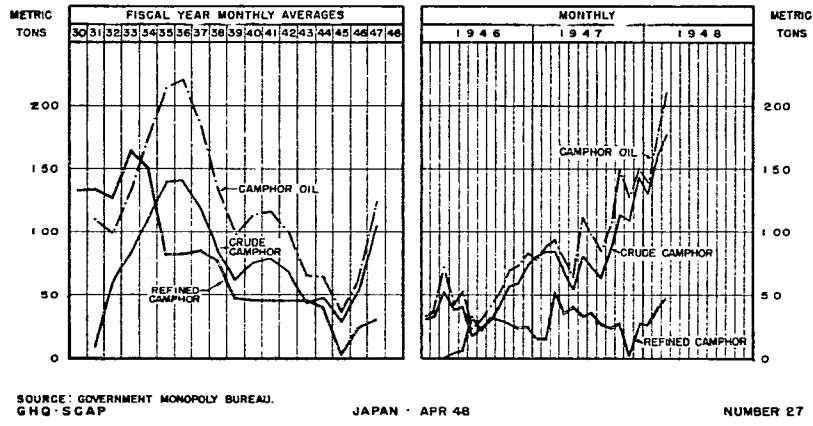
32. March figures for refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil, as charted on the following page, were 47, 177 and 210 metric tons respectively, compared with 39, 161 and 171 metric tons respectively in February.

#### MACHINERY

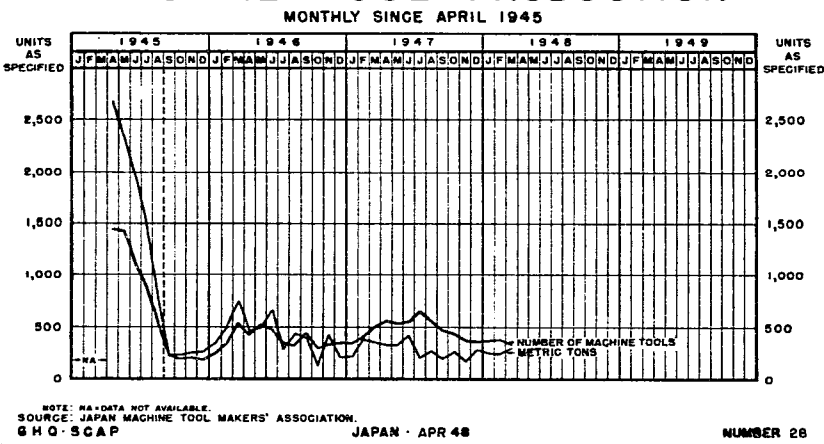
##### Machine Tools

33. March output of 327 machine tools as reported by 51 plants decreased 47 units from February's 374. Total production value increased ¥ 3,000,000 to ¥ 20,000,000 for March and total weight increased to 293 metric tons compared with the previous month's 240 tons. See second chart on the following page.

## CAMPHOR PRODUCTION



## MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION



### Tungsten Carbide Tools

34. The consumption of special rolled steel in the making of tungsten carbide tools in March was 10,253 kilograms, a decrease of 6,281 kilograms from that consumed in February.

Twenty-four plants employing 2,133 persons produced 2,086 kilograms of tips, 314 kilograms of bits and 617 kilograms of dies compared with 1,209, 220 and 147 kilograms respectively for the same items in February.

### Precision Bearings

35. Production of precision bearings in March did not hold to the February level, which had represented a sharp recovery from the depressed January figure.

Roller bearing and journal bearing output decreased in March from 67,520 and 649 units respectively for February to

47,743 and 642 units. Ball bearing production also decreased in March to 401,426 units compared with 415,166 the previous month. Total bearing steel consumed was 923 metric tons, an increase of 11 tons over February consumption.

The industry also produced 109,610 rough bearings in March. This amount represented 18.6 percent of the total bearing production value.

Industrial Machinery

36. Total production value during March of 20 categories of heavy industrial machinery totaled ¥ 1,171,663,000, an increase of ¥ 182,241,000 over February.

Values of mining, chemical, rubber, pulp and paper, crushers, power transmission, foundry equipment, iron and steel equipment, prime movers, land and marine internal-combustion engines, metal-forming, cranes and hoists, printing and bookbinding and miscellaneous machinery increased in March while food-processing machinery, pumps, conveyors, fans, blowers and woodworking machinery decreased. Weight of new units and parts, charted on the next page, was 20,726 metric tons compared with 19,790 tons for the previous month.

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Steel	12,285	11,583
Iron	14,090	15,333
Coke	11,791	11,819
Coal	12,921	13,400
Power a/	14,739	13,845

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

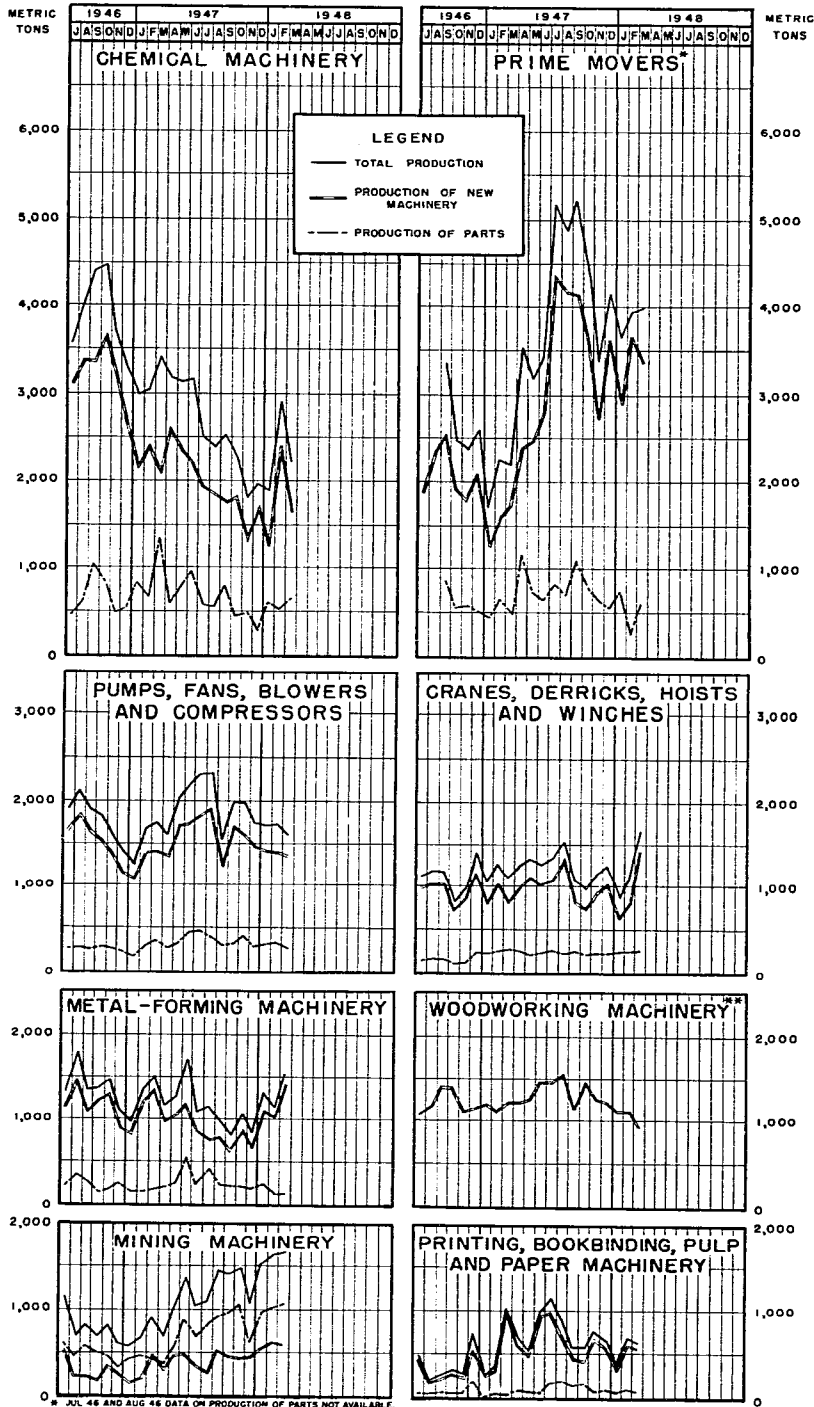
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION, PARTS AND REPAIRS  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Chemical	112,630	114,074
Woodworking	56,659	48,329
Pumps	62,381	61,616
Mining	69,407	116,088
Prime movers	57,344	67,691
Land internal-combustion engines	61,913	97,353
Marine internal-combustion engines	216,365	238,797
Fans and blowers	42,456	41,715
Cranes and hoists	63,832	76,945
Printing and bookbinding	31,851	43,885
Iron and steel manufacturing	23,330	30,828
Metal forming	38,329	46,563
Conveyors	38,904	38,077
Power transmission	20,635	32,854
Crushers	<u>16,979</u>	<u>23,319</u>
Subtotal	913,015	1,078,134



# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · BY WEIGHT · MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION, JAPAN MARINE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION, TERRESTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE ASSOCIATION.  
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	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Carried forward	913,015	1,078,134
Food processing	17,673	9,807
Rubber	9,391	14,645
Foundry equipment	7,090	9,073
Pulp and paper	10,655	11,307
Miscellaneous	<u>31,598</u>	<u>48,697</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>989,422</b>	<b>1,171,663</b>

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

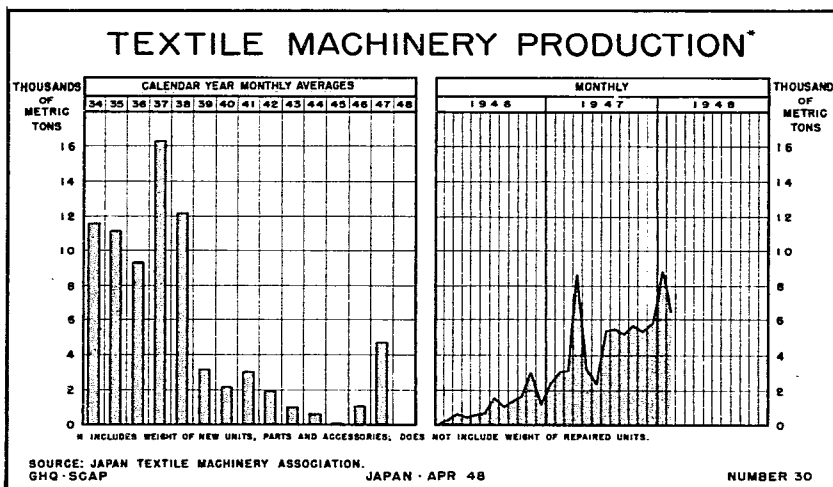
Textile Machinery

37. Production value of textile machinery increased from ¥ 431,249,000 in January to ¥ 448,096,000 in February as reported by 538 plants, while total weight of parts and new production fell from 8,865 metric tons in January to 6,421 tons in February.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New units	225,719	246,645
Parts	118,319	104,598
Repairs	<u>87,211</u>	<u>96,853</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>431,249</b>	<b>448,096</b>

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



38. Reports of cotton machinery production during February were received from only 399 plants compared with 443 reporting in January. Value of production, parts and repairs was ¥ 317,983,000, a decrease of ¥ 3,794,000 from January's ¥ 321,777,000. Total

weight of new units and parts, not including weight of repairs, decreased 2,717 metric tons to 4,418 in February.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New units	166,411	164,339
Parts	103,071	92,795
Repairs	<u>52,295</u>	<u>60,849</u>
Total	321,777	317,983

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

39. Total value of new production, parts and repairs of finishing and dyeing machinery in February increased by ¥ 2,147,000 over January's total production value, although decreases were noted in value of parts and repairs. Seven more factories reported production than the 16 reporting in January. Total weight of new production and parts increased to 135 metric tons from January's 107 tons.

FINISHING AND DYEING MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New units	2,938	5,692
Parts	371	170
Repairs	<u>2,981</u>	<u>2,575</u>
Total	6,290	8,437

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

40. Thirteen producers of raw silk machinery, one more than the preceding month, reported March output valued at ¥ 6,702,000, an increase of ¥ 1,181,000 over February. Total weight of production decreased to 191 metric tons from 232 in February.

RAW SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	<u>New Production</u> (thousands of yen)	<u>Weight</u> (metric tons)
February	5,521	232
March	6,702	191

SOURCE: Japan Silk Manufacturing Machinery Association.

41. Reports from 17 more plants than the 83 reporting in January showed total value of new silk machinery production, repairs and parts to be ¥ 55,939,000, a gain of ¥ 10,447,000 over the previous month. A slight increase was noted in weight of new units and parts with February's output totaling 1,179 metric tons.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New units	36,752	43,075
Parts	5,200	6,510
Repairs	<u>3,540</u>	<u>6,354</u>
Total	45,492	55,939

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Increases in total value of new production and repairs to wool and worsted machinery for February as 78 factories, two less than reported for January, reported production was valued at ¥ 56,127,000 compared with the previous month's ¥ 52,266,000. Parts value decreased to ¥ 4,540,000 from January's ¥ 7,010,000. Total weight of new units and parts increased by 73 metric tons over the previous month's 491 tons.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
New units	19,114	25,291
Parts	7,010	4,540
Repairs	<u>26,142</u>	<u>26,296</u>
Total	52,266	56,127

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

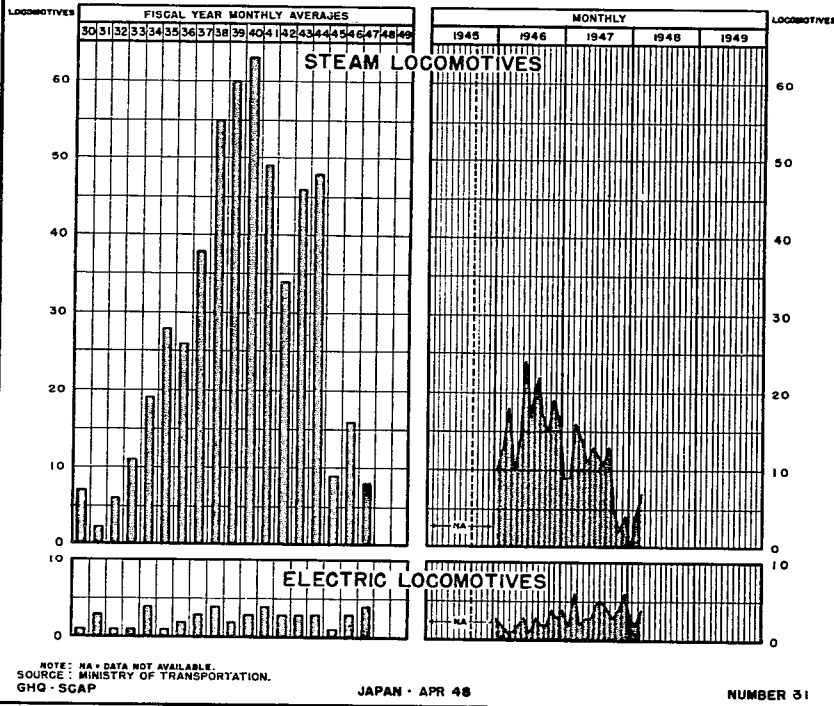
43. Production of steam and electric locomotives increased in March, as charted at top of next page. Seven steam and four electric locomotives were produced compared with four and two respectively for February.

New passenger car output in March was 113 compared with February's 85, while production of freight cars decreased from the previous month's 112 to 83. General and partial repairs increased from 861 in February to 974 in March and freight car repairs gained from 5,540 in February to 7,275 in March. See the second chart on the following page.

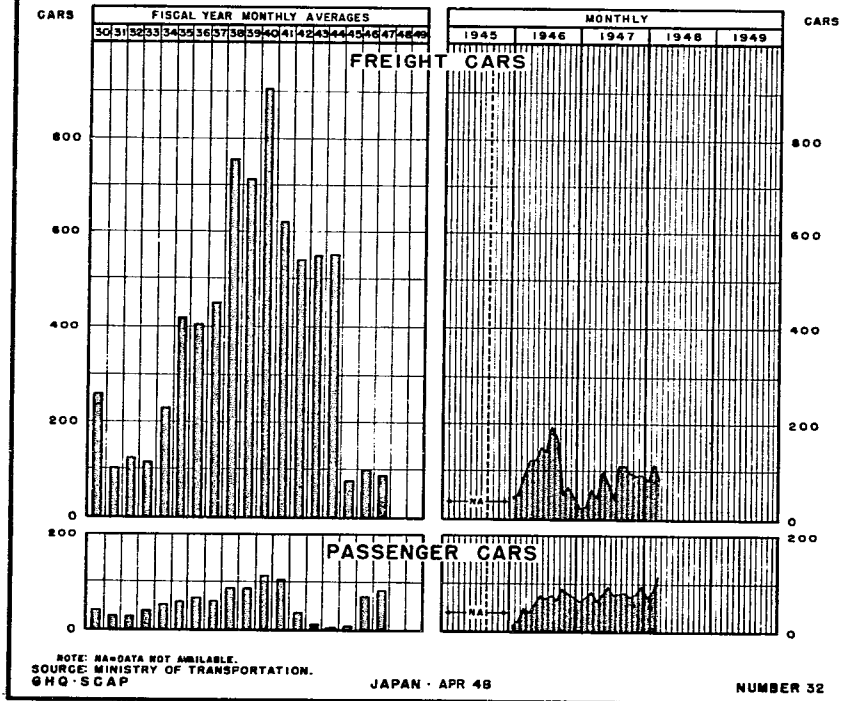
INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

44. Production of steam, electric, gasoline and battery locomotives in March totaled 39, a decrease of eight from February's output of 47. Steel coal mine cars increased to 1,272 units compared with the previous month's 550. Production of other steel freight cars gained by 47 units over the 230 produced in February.

# RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION



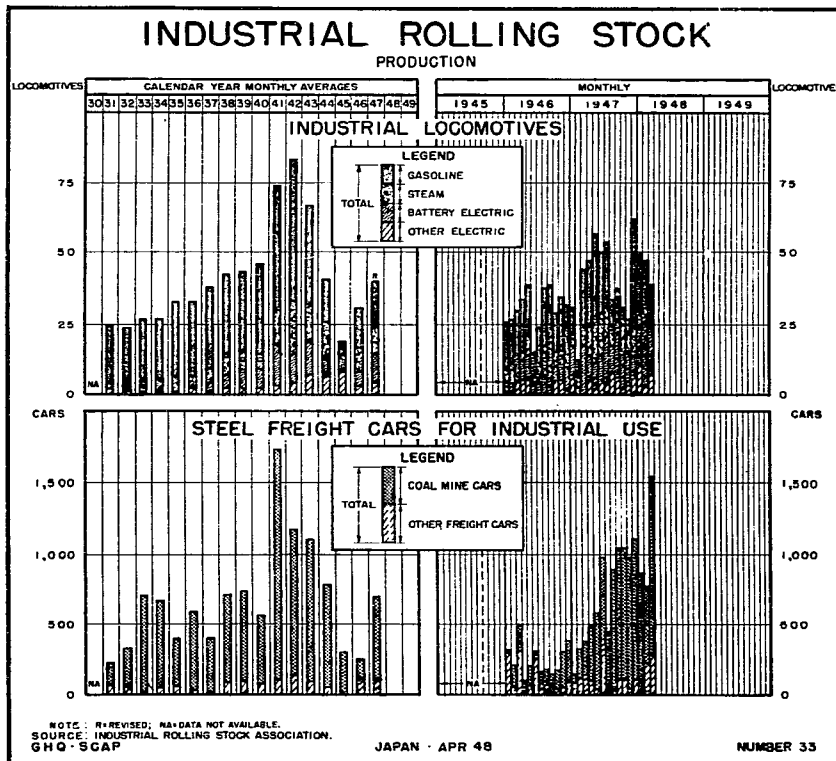
# RAILWAY CAR PRODUCTION



INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK PRODUCTION

	Production	Weight (metric tons)
Freight cars, steel		
Coal mine cars	1,272	-
Others	277	-
Total	1,549	1,239.2
Freight cars, wooden		
Coal mine cars	3,501	-
Others	1,100	-
Total	4,601	920.2
Steam locomotives	1	5.7
Electric locomotives	7	43
Gasoline locomotives	13	65
Battery locomotives	18	97.4
Battery cars	33	49.5
Trailers	103	20.6
Railway motor cars	12	12

SOURCE: Industrial Rolling Stock Association.





SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
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Glass and Ceramics. . . . .	7
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Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	32

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Larger releases of imported wheat and corn were made in February than for the previous month due to need of storage space for harvested rice. This resulted in an increase of 390 percent in flour production from 21,037 metric tons reported in January to 103,066 tons in February. Emphasis on the distribution of flour limited the February increase in output of rolled products to 50 percent.

Flour produced from imported and domestic wheat amounted to 102,960 metric tons in February, compared with the revised figure of 20,687 for January.

Increases in February were noted in production of bottled foods, rolled wheat, barley and oats, processed meats, processed seaweed, confectionaries, bread, yeast, soy sauce, vinegar, drying oils, beet sugar and agar-agar. Canned foods, potato starch, processed fish, bean paste (miso), synthetic soy sauce, worcestershire-type sauce, glucose and millet jelly, edible fats and oils, condensed, powdered and pasteurized milk all dropped in production. Productions of various processed foods are charted on the following two pages.

Brewing and Distilling

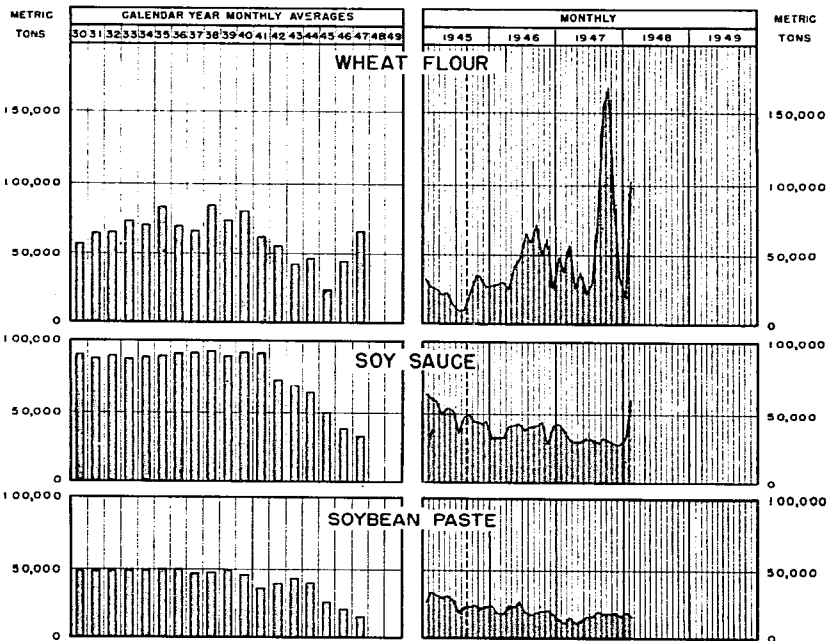
2. Beer production during February increased 1,754 hectoliters over January's 71,993. Lack of bottles curtailed distribution of much of the finished product.

Sake production, at its seasonal peak, was 80,780 hectoliters in February compared with out-of-season production in January of 413 hectoliters.



# WHEAT FLOUR AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

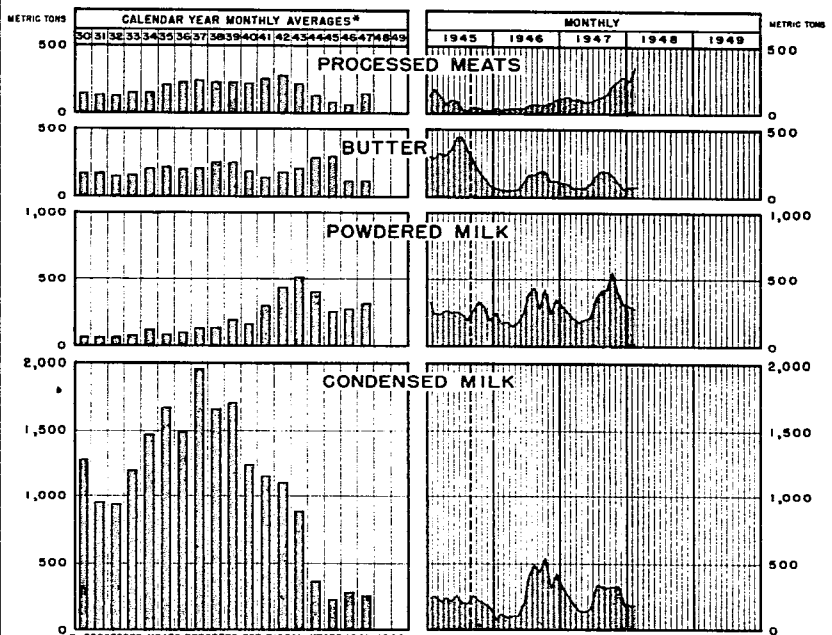
PRODUCTION



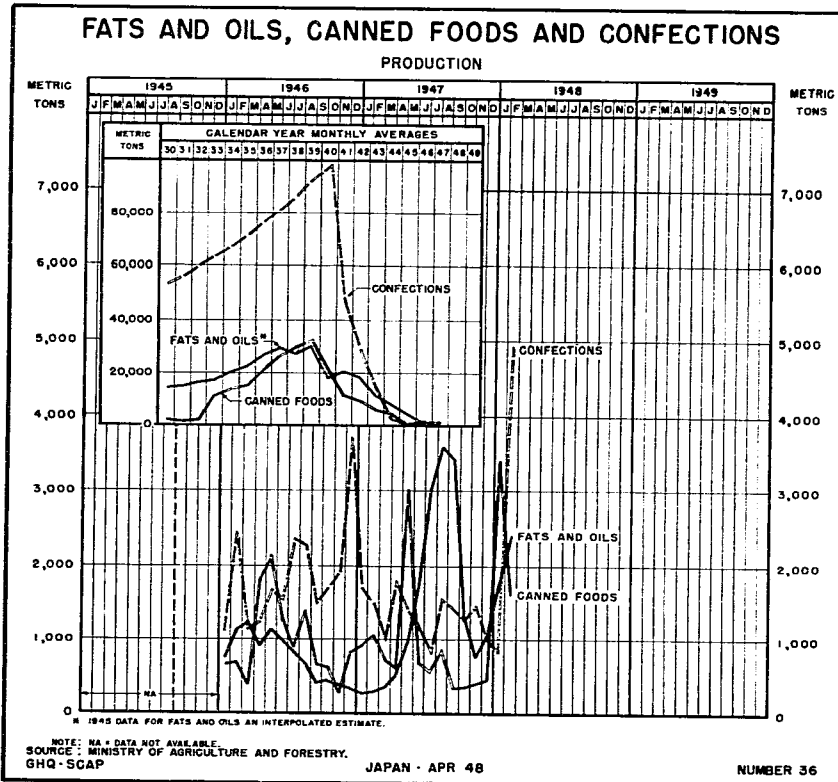
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 54

# PROCESSED MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 35



Liquor and wine output increased from 7,443 hectoliters in January to 8,931 in February, while manufacture of imitation sake and shochu decreased from 18,564 and 34,193 hectoliters to 16,654 and 30,392 hectoliters respectively. Note chart at top of next page.

#### Containers

3. Wooden cask production was 267,064 pieces in February, an increase of 57 percent over 170,379 casks produced in January. The 333 metric tons of tin plate for cans were supplied in February, a reduction of 218 metric tons from the previous month.

#### TOBACCO PRODUCTS

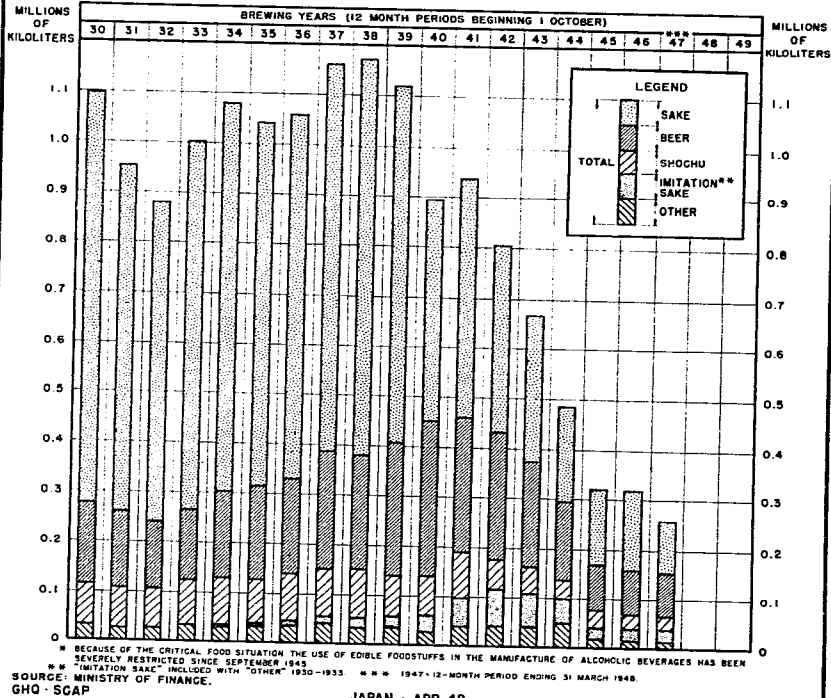
4. Production of all types of tobacco decreased in February from January's output. Cigarettes declined to 1,437,000,000 pieces from 1,494,000,000; cigarette tobacco from 980 metric tons in January to 892 in February; and Japanese-style pipe tobacco from 1,042 metric tons to 946 tons in February.

#### PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

5. Pulp production in March increased 10 percent over the previous month. See the second chart on the following page.

# ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION\*

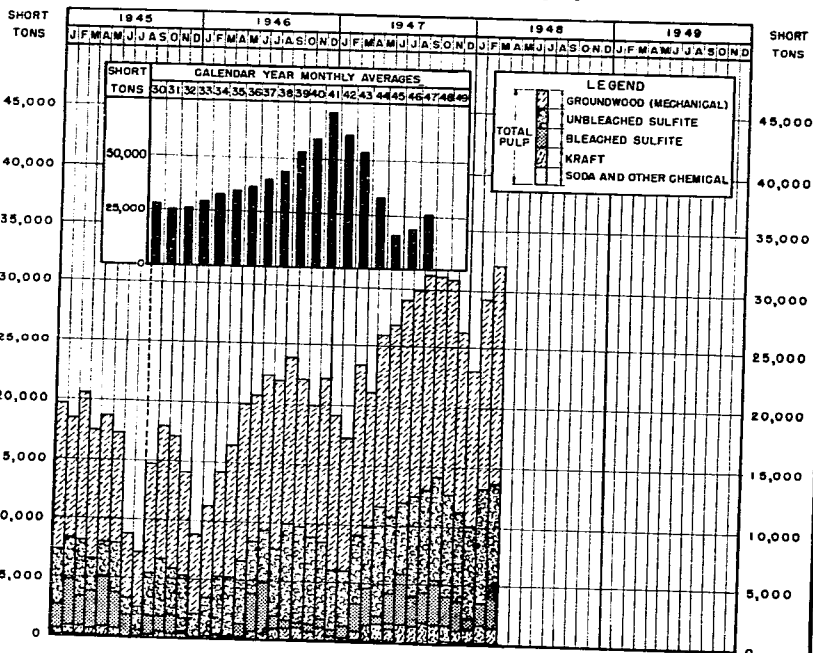
YEARLY SINCE 1930



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NUMBER 37

# PULP PRODUCTION



SOURCE: JAPAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ-SCAP

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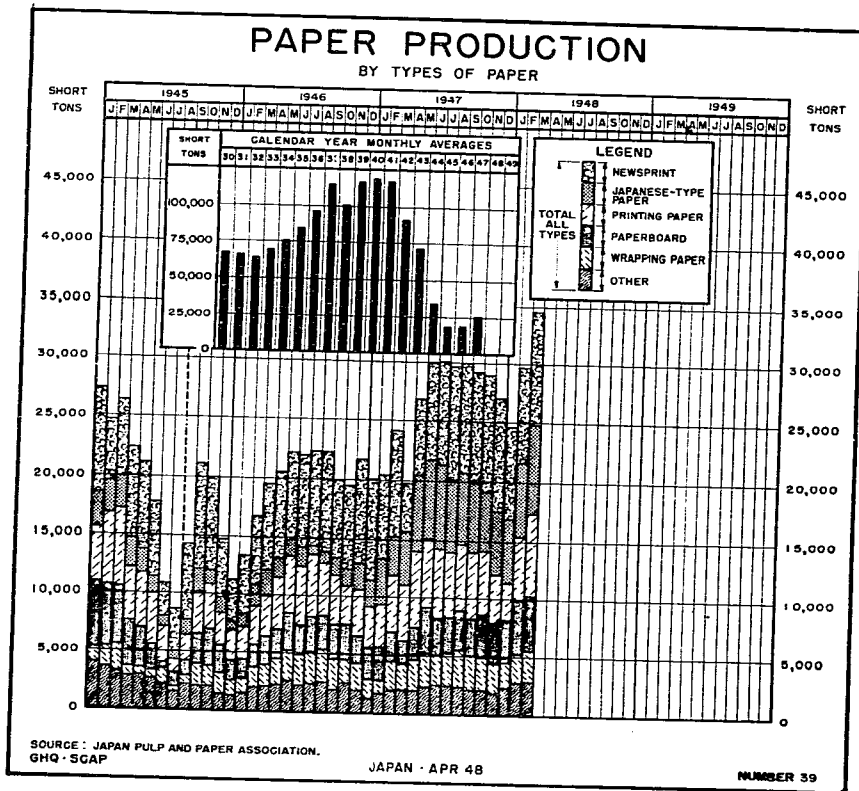
NUMBER 38

PULP PRODUCTION  
(short tons)

	February	March
Groundwood	16,061	18,481
Unbleached sulfite	9,660	8,501
Bleached sulfite	1,984	3,692
Unbleached kraft	1,445	1,306
Others	163	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,313</b>	<b>32,117</b>

SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.

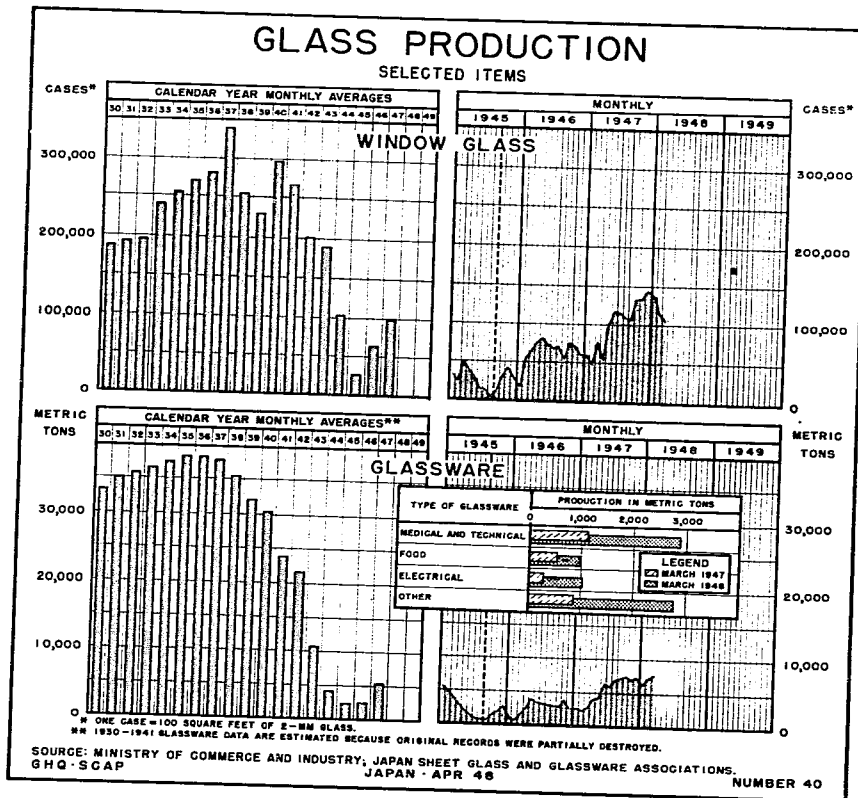
6. Total output of all types of paper in March increased to 34,492 tons from 29,692 for February. Printing paper, newsprint, paper board, wrapping paper and bags, writing and drawing, Japanese machine-made and Japanese handmade paper, all registered increases, while output of tissues and other products decreased.



GLASS AND CERAMICS

7. Window glass production in March dropped 10,153 cases from the previous month's 94,672 cases, and figured glass increased slightly from 20,026 cases to 20,123. See the chart at top of next page.

8. Optical glass melted during March increased to 2.25 metric tons from February's one metric ton.



9. Production of glassware, including medical, technical and scientific containers, electrical appliances, food containers and other classifications, rose in March to 7,663 metric tons compared with 7,156 tons a month earlier.

Optical Instruments

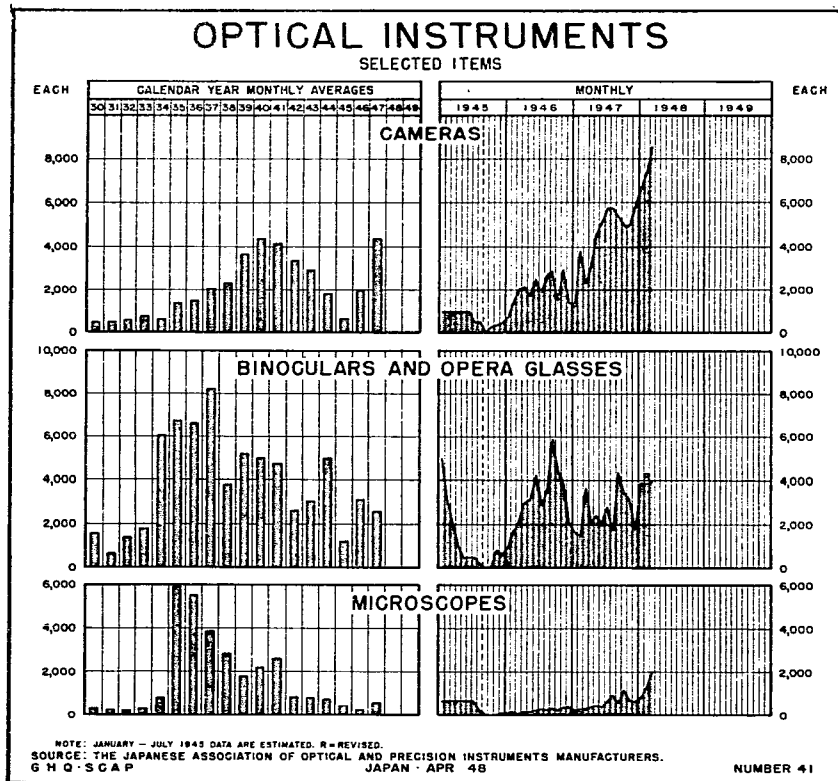
10. Manufacturers produced more cameras, projectors, microscopes, binoculars and opera glasses in March than in February.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Cameras	7,449	8,531
Projectors	637 <u>a/</u>	754
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,864 <u>a/</u>	3,936
Microscopes	1,364	1,968

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



#### Abrasive Industry

11. Vitreous and elastic bond grinding wheel production of 636 metric tons was 44 percent higher than February's 441 tons. Abrasive paper and cloth increased to 7,489 ren in March, 42 percent more than February production of 5,279 (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent). A gain of 19 metric tons was made in output of abrasive grains for March over February's 89 metric tons.

#### Refractory Industry

12. All types of bricks except building and silica made production gains in March.

#### REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Refractory brick		
Fire clay	14,409	15,493
Silica	5,880	5,459
Other	<u>939</u>	<u>1,085</u>
Total	21,228	22,037
Building brick	4,776	3,901

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

13. Production of all asbestos cement products except high-pressure pipe increased in March.

MANUFACTURE OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

	Unit	February	March
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	289	224
Concrete pipe	metric ton	6,698	7,038
Corrugated sheets and shingles	tsubo <u>a/</u>	98,791	125,564
Slates	tsubo <u>a/</u>	21,190	25,390
Wallboard	tsubo <u>a/</u>	20,394	28,390

a/ One tsubo equals 35.58 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

14. The electrical manufacturing industry in March expanded production of motors, generators, transformers, power condensers, insulation material and wire as emphasis was placed upon these vital items needed to speed up industrial rehabilitation.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES

	February		March	
	Pieces	Capacity or Weight	Pieces	Capacity or Weight
Motors	18,319	84,071 HP	21,660	102,400 HP
Generators	2,393	2,221 KW	6,269	10,514 KW
Converters	-	- MT	2,951	11 MT
Transformers	7,813	115,669 KVA	8,500	177,369 KVA
Rectifiers	775	10,613 KW	800	901 KW
Power condensers	879	12,655 MFD	2,786	181,904 MFD
Switchboards	370	379 MT	378	328 MT
Switch and breaker equipment	42,504	206 MT	49,859	248 MT
Control equipment	3,490	80 MT	1,946	48 MT
Furnaces	94	51 MT	36	35 MT
Welders	109	19 MT	101	21 MT
Electric tools	1,495	19 MT	3,945	28 MT
Household and office equipment	29,105	254 MT	41,214	280 MT
Electromedical equipment	981	45 MT	985	63 MT
Railway equipment	10,886	922 MT	7,521	771 MT
Batteries	6,810,145	1,560 MT	6,179,999	1,824 MT
Measuring Instruments	76,269	46 MT	80,811	46 MT
Electric lamps	11,501,539	735 MT	15,410,710	821 MT
Insulation material		129 MT		419 MT
Wire <u>a/</u>		27,884 KM		2,950 KM
Wire and cable <u>b/</u>		2,204 MT		3,606 MT

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

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

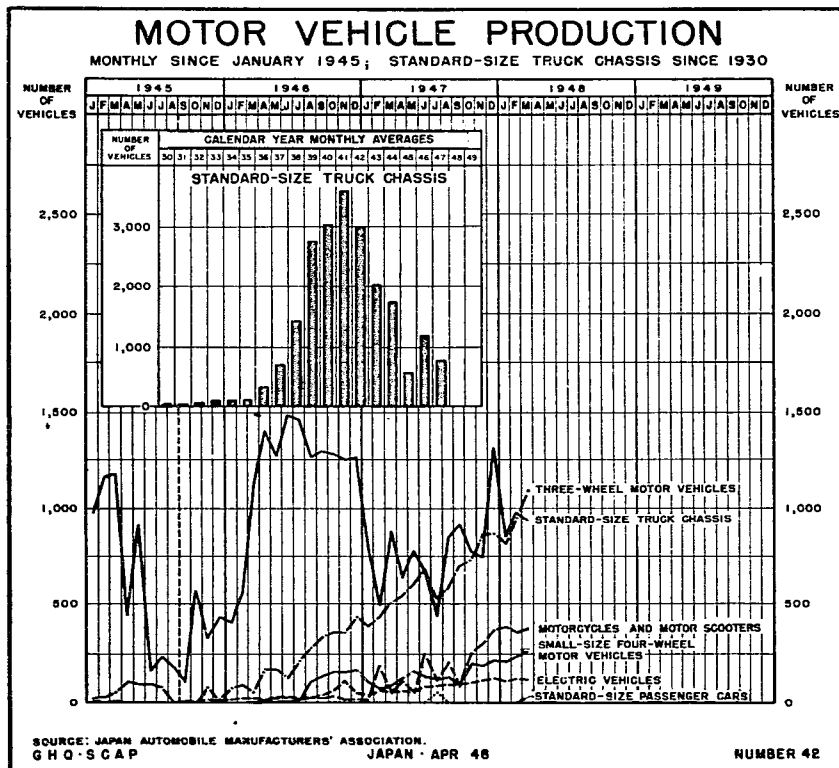
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**

**Trucks**

15. March output of standard-size truck chassis decreased to 942 of which 17 were diesel trucks, compared with February's total of 980. The major factor in the decline in production was the drop of 211 units by one company due to the delay in delivery of malleable castings.

Production of small trucks in March totaled 237, an increase of 24 units over February.



**Tractors and Trailers**

16. Thirty-two heavy trucks, two large buses and 26 trailer trucks were produced in March, compared with 11, two and 20 respectively for the previous month. A decrease of three 10-ton trucks was reported from the previous month's output of 35, while 15 trailer buses were produced in March, the same as in February.

**Automobiles**

17. March output of small passenger cars was 21, a decrease of four units from February.

18. Forty-eight electric passenger automobiles and 32 electric trucks were produced in March, compared with 50 cars and 42 trucks in February.



### Three-wheel Motor Vehicles

19. Nine companies produced 1,093 three-wheel motor vehicles in March, the highest output since the end of hostilities. Six of the nine producers recorded individual postwar highs.

### Motorcycles and Motor Scooters

20. Two producers manufactured 40 motorcycles in March while three companies, one more than reported in February, produced 342 scooters, an increase of 14 vehicles over the previous month.

### Bicycles

21. Thirty-nine major bicycle producers reached new production records in March with combined total production of 47,120 units, a gain of 24 percent over the 38,011 units produced in February. Of this total, 19,075 were complete bicycles and 28,045 were complete with the exception of tires and tubes.

Rear car output in March was 19,640, including 13,327 sets without tires and tubes.

Taxi tricycles (pedi-cabs) totaled 803 vehicles compared with 100 produced the previous month.

### Light Carts

22. Production of animal-drawn wagons, hand carts and sleds decreased in February due principally to the drop in sled production because of their seasonal demand.

#### LIGHT CARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Wagons, 4 wheel, animal drawn	2,448	2,442
Wagons, 2 wheel, animal drawn	3,715	3,675
Carts, hand drawn	20,130	20,242
Sleds	<u>2,132</u>	<u>1,874</u>
Total	28,425	28,233

SOURCE: Light Cart Makers' Union.

### Hand Trucks

23. During March 37 producers of hand trucks reported a 3.6 percent gain in output over the month previous.

#### HAND TRUCK PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Trucks, 3 and 4 wheel	667	702
Trucks, 2 wheel	527	722
Trucks, lift	56	20
Carts, agricultural and industrial	4,047	5,047
Carts, coal and concrete	521	532
Carts, other	<u>1,490</u>	<u>547</u>
Total	7,308	7,570

SOURCE: Hand Truck Conference.

#### RUBBER MANUFACTURING

24. Revised figures on total consumption of crude rubber for the manufacture of rubber goods in February totaled 1,715 metric tons, excluding that used for insulation. This constituted the highest crude rubber consumption since July 1946.

#### RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION (kilograms of crude rubber consumed)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February a/</u>
Auto tires and tubes	444,973	521,374
Rebuilt tires	15,347	19,795
Bicycle tires, tubes, accessories	162,128	160,271
Rubber-soled socks	217,123	166,973
Rubber boots and shoes	114,870	153,471
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	58,812	56,467
Rubber soles and heels	35,393	27,167
Rubber belting	112,122	163,481
Rubber hose	58,194	79,170
Rubberized cloth and products	32,213	42,662
Tire repair sheets	25,951	30,397
Medical goods	31,730	40,934
Rice thresher rolls	73,443	61,024
Mechanical goods	<u>156,743</u>	<u>191,913</u>
Total	1,539,042	1,715,099

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Rubber Section.

#### LEATHER

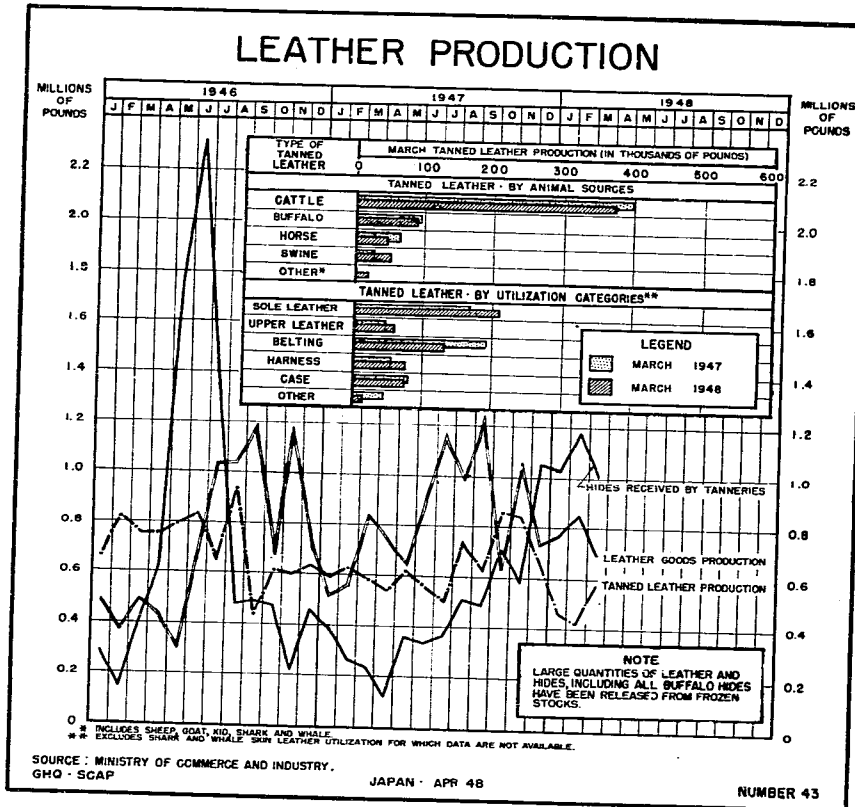
25. Receipts of hides by tanneries during March decreased to 1,077,600 pounds, 102,800 pounds below February. The decrease was principally in horse and cow hides; receipts of sheep and goat hides increased considerably.

26. Production of tanned leather during March increased 158,900 pounds over February to 579,500 pounds because more electric power, coal and transportation were available.

27. Leather goods output decreased to 693,900 pounds in March from February's 854,900 pounds. Manufactured items such as belting, textile strap, women's and children's footwear, leather aprons and sporting goods increased. See the chart on the following page.

#### AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

28. March production of agricultural equipment by 357 plants was valued at ¥ 313,538,000 compared with revised figures of ¥ 238,927,602 for production by 384 plants in February.

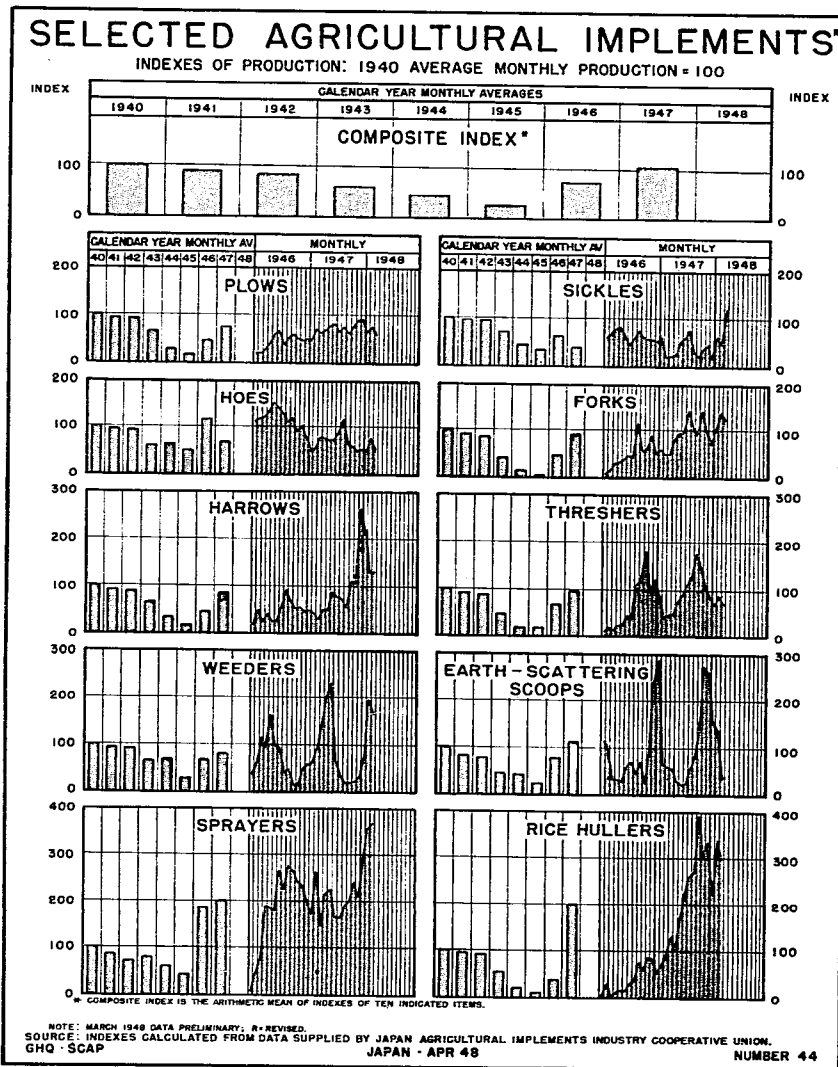


#### PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

	February <sup>a/</sup>	March
Earth-scattering scoops	24,423	6,165
Forks	47,238	43,017
Harrows	9,304	9,365
Hoes	72,386	50,678
Plows	25,169	19,705
Rice hullers	4,567	4,070
Sickles	480,995	1,202,065
Sprayers	22,048	22,778
Threshers	14,345	11,158
Weeders	70,764	60,075

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

**SOURCE:** Japan Agricultural Implements Industry Cooperative Union.



### HANDICRAFTS

#### Lacquerware

29. Metal and wooden lacquerware output exclusive of chopsticks totaled 953,395 pieces in March, an increase of 69,737 pieces over February's production. Manufacturers made 841,600 sets of chopsticks, a gain of 240,450 pairs over the month before.

#### Silverware

30. Production of spoons, knives and forks totaled 101,655 dozens in March, an increase of 32,688 dozens from the preceding month.

#### Antimony Ware

31. An increase of 18,000 pieces in output of antimony ware

smoking accessories, tableware and parlor furnishings and stationeries was reported for March, compared with February's 62,650.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

32. March production of business machines in terms of value amounted to ¥ 19,285,270 compared with ¥ 17,893,105 in February. Value of parts and repairs was ¥ 3,124,663, an increase of ¥ 126,954.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Japanese typewriters	92	92
Communication typewriters	5	54
Calculating machines	149	147
Time recorders	49	27
Mimeographs	6,946 <sup>a/</sup>	6,969
Blueprinting machines	16	16
Cash registers	45	43
Numbering devices	1,360	1,400
Paper binders	180	170
Files for mimeographs	16,300	17,300
Japanese typewriter type	1,374,300	2,074,300

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

33. Aluminum sheet products manufactured in March dropped to 2,855,054 pieces from February's total of 3,051,022. Total weight decreased by 124 tons to 594 tons.

34. Light-metal cast products made in March fell to 1,915,800 pieces, 40,600 below the number manufactured in February, although total weight of aluminum used increased to 1,987 tons from 1,922 tons.

Phonographs and Records

35. Gains were reported in the production of phonograph records in March.

Musical Instruments

36. The output of all musical instruments except brass instruments, violin bows, musical strings and castanets increased in March.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Accordions	446	504
Bamboo wind instruments	3,362	5,062
Brass instruments	302	299
Castanets	7,770	7,000
Cymbals	400	700
Drums	490	942
Harmonicas (dozens)	13,865	15,067
Pianos	75	80

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Plectrum instruments	4,663	4,817
Reed organs	216	352
Strings, musical	17,701	14,159
Tambourines	3,000	4,900
Violins	987	1,015
Violin bows	2,590	2,143
Woodwind instruments	67	79
Xylophones	940	1,505

SOURCE: Musical Instrument Association.

Matches

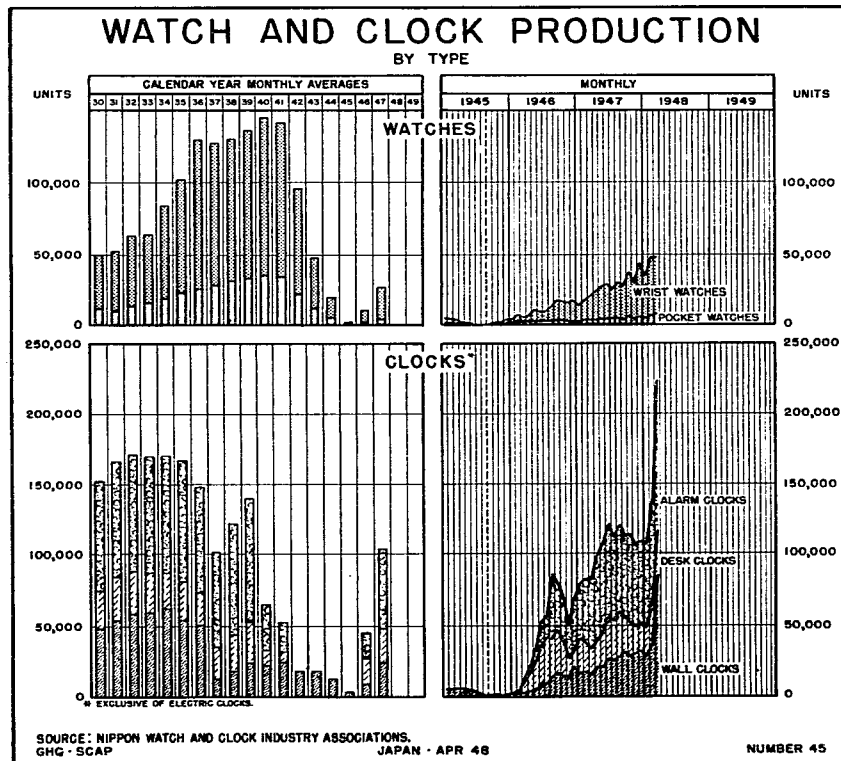
37. Match production in March totaled 19,597 match tons, 98 percent of planned production and 2,102 match tons over February's output. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

Small Tools

38. Small tools manufacture in March was considerably below February's output in all items except hand saws, screw drivers, pipe cutters, hack-saw frames, gasoline and kerosene blowtorches and valves and cocks.

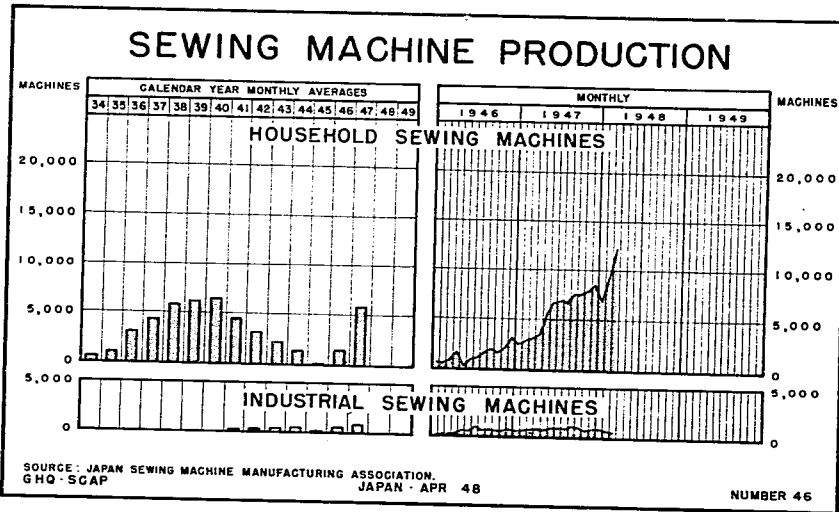
Watches and Clocks

39. Production of all timepieces except wrist watches, which dropped to 39,965 from February's 41,282, registered substantial increases in March. Alarm clock output increased from 73,741 to 107,956, table clocks from 27,982 to 31,954 and wall clocks from 36,865 to 84,872. Over-all production was 272,847 timepieces compared with the previous month's 186,870.



Sewing Machines

40. March production of home-type sewing machines totaled 12,272, 3,067 units over February, while industrial sewing machines dropped to 587 from the previous month's 649. Output of accessories and parts, including shuttle hooks, bobbin cases, needles and others, was 1,223,164.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

41. Production of dentifrices increased from February's 711,952 kilograms to 860,053 kilograms in March. Manufacture of cosmetics registered a loss of 3,788 kilograms in the items of lotions, hair preparations and make-up, but gained in creams from 113,823 kilograms to 156,833, in face powders from 47,924 to 68,315 kilograms, and in general cosmetics from 137,988 to 142,824 kilograms.

Toys

42. March output of all toys except those made of metal, porcelain and earthenware increased over the February level by 1,244,177 pieces.

SECTION 5  
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

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Hard and Bast Fibers . . . . .	26
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Knit Goods . . . . .	34
Clothing and Household Goods . . . . .	38
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1. There was a general increase in yarn and fabric output during March. Production of raw silk gained 1,236 bales. Post-war peaks were achieved in output of rayon filament and spun rayon yarns, and cotton and silk fabric. Slight increases were reported in woollen and worsted yarn and fabric production. Note the chart on the following page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

2. March imports of raw cotton rose 19,294,000 pounds and an increase of 787,000 pounds was put in process.

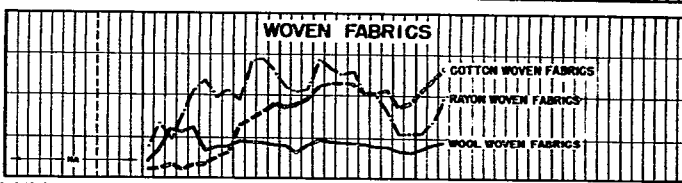
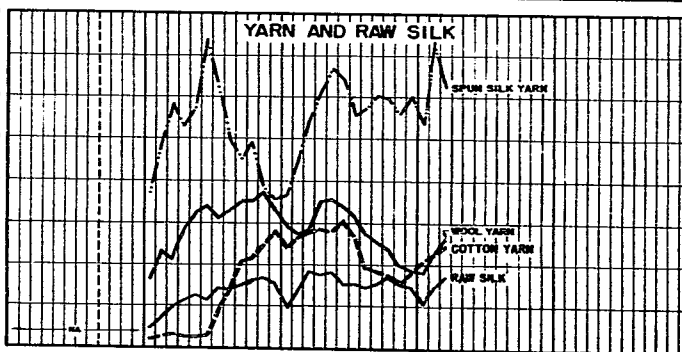
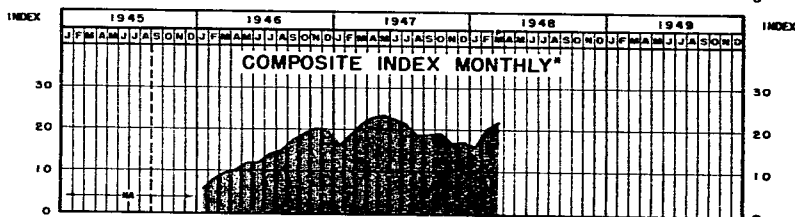
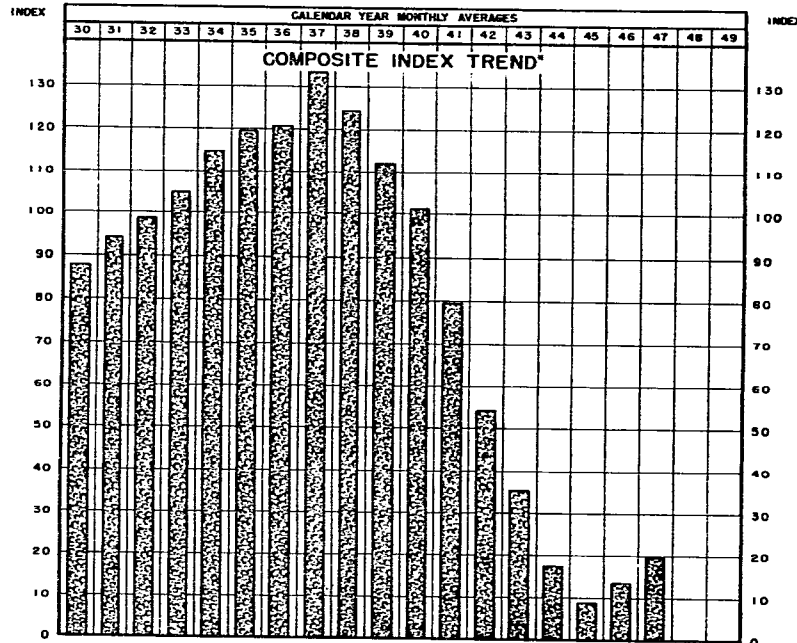
RAW COTTON SUPPLIES  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 29 February	Receipts March	Put in Process March	Deliv- eries March	Stocks 31 March
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners					
American	38,264 a/	19,650	18,225	0	39,689
Egyptian	1,571 a/	1,089	1,211	0	1,449
Indian	18,637 a/	6,108	6,953	0	17,792
Others	488 a/	29	39	0	478
Other spinners	125	0	16	0	109
Warehouses					
American	70,902	21,002	0	15,485	76,419
Egyptian	2,892	432	0	1,651	1,673
Indian	33,909	0	0	5,296	28,613
Total	166,788 a/	48,310	26,444	22,432	166,222



# INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100

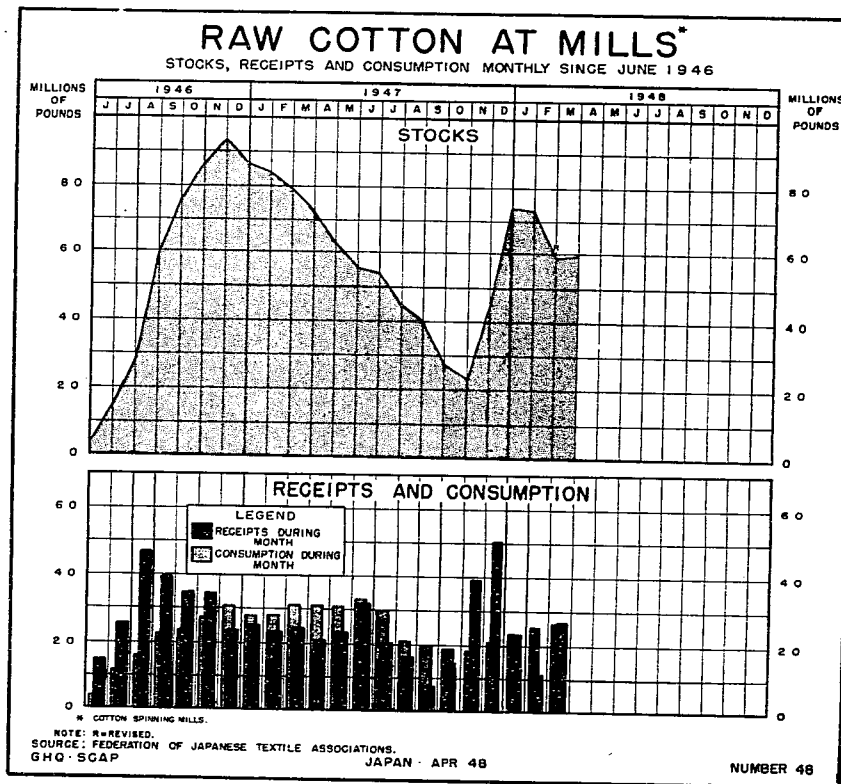


\* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).  
 NOTE: P=PRELIMINARY, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK) - FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHERS).  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 47

	Stocks 29 February	Receipts March	Put in Process March	Deliv- eries March	Stocks 31 March
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	22,641 <u>a/</u>	4,756	730	1,951	24,716
Other spinners	614	31	30	0	615
Warehouses	<u>9,235</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,695</u>	<u>7,540</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,490 <u>a/</u></b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>32,871</b>

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



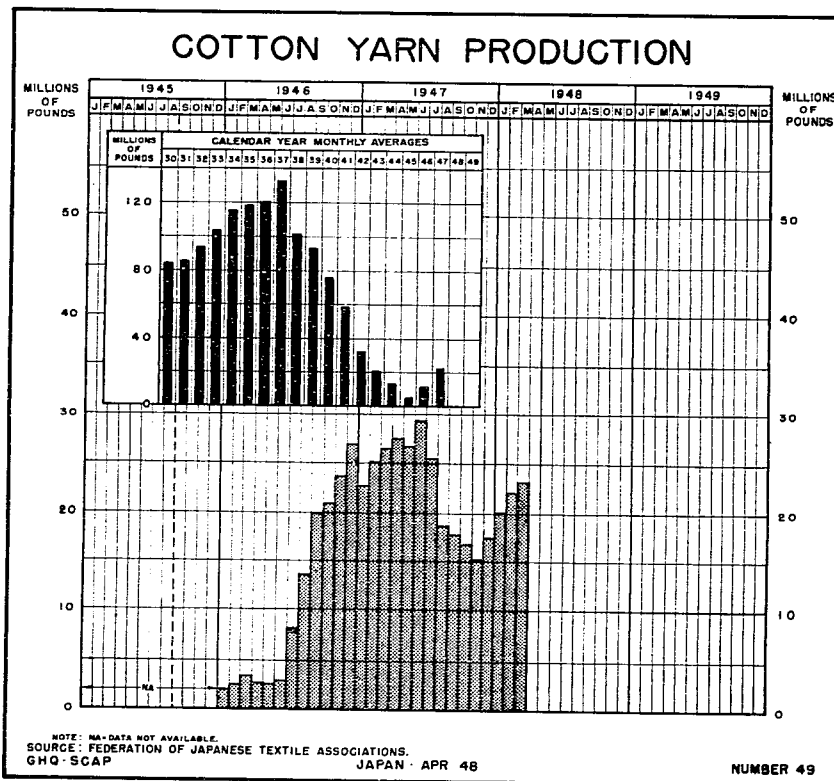
#### Yarn Production and Stocks

3. An increase of 1,075,000 pounds in pure cotton yarn output over February brought March production to 23,181,000 pounds, the largest figure since July 1947. Seventy percent of this yarn was allocated to export weaving and a small amount will be exported in skeins.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
Pure	22,106	39,826	23,181	20,410	42,597
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	33	627	65	110	582

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



**COTTON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
<b>Weavers</b>					
Pure	16,549	21,472 a/	17,542	17,835	21,179
Mixed	20	192	0	12	180
Waste	73	312 a/	55	62	305
<b>Processors</b>					
Pure	3,471	2,548 a/	3,006	3,237	2,317
Mixed	16	170	3	4	169

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

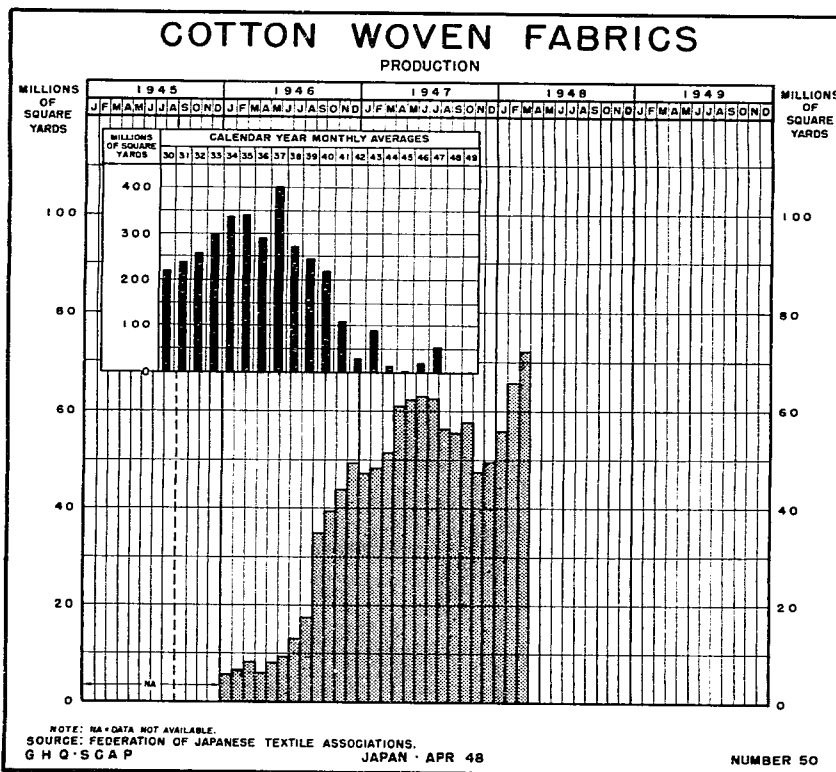
4. March cotton fabric production surpassed February's post-war high of 65,714,000 square yards by 6,379,000. Approximately 61,000,000 square yards of this output were for export.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	February	March
Production		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	29,601	31,373
Independent cotton weavers	36,000	40,655
Other weavers	113	65
Month-end stocks		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	44,206 <u>a/</u>	47,064
Independent cotton weavers	60,611 <u>a/</u>	58,161
Other weavers	156	116

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Machinery

5. The number of installed and operable spindles and looms increased in March as mills continued to rehabilitate machinery in anticipation of expanding activity of the cotton industry. With 80,024 more operating spindles and 6,261 more operating looms, production of yarn and cloth increased.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Installed	3,051,818	3,095,076	148,046	151,407
Operable	2,952,690	2,999,128	142,908	146,613
Operating	2,236,601	2,316,625	95,646	101,907
Hours operated (thousands)	841,015	894,853	21,970	24,687

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

SILK

Raw Silk Production

6. The two more working days in March and favorable coal and electric power supplies permitted an increase of 1,236 bales in raw silk production in February. See chart on the opposite page.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION  
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
13/15 denier	4,032	4,444
20/22 denier	4,293	4,942
Other deniers	<u>545</u>	<u>720</u>
Total	8,870	10,106
Testing stations	152 <u>a/</u>	165

a/ Revised.

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

Reeling Mills and Basins

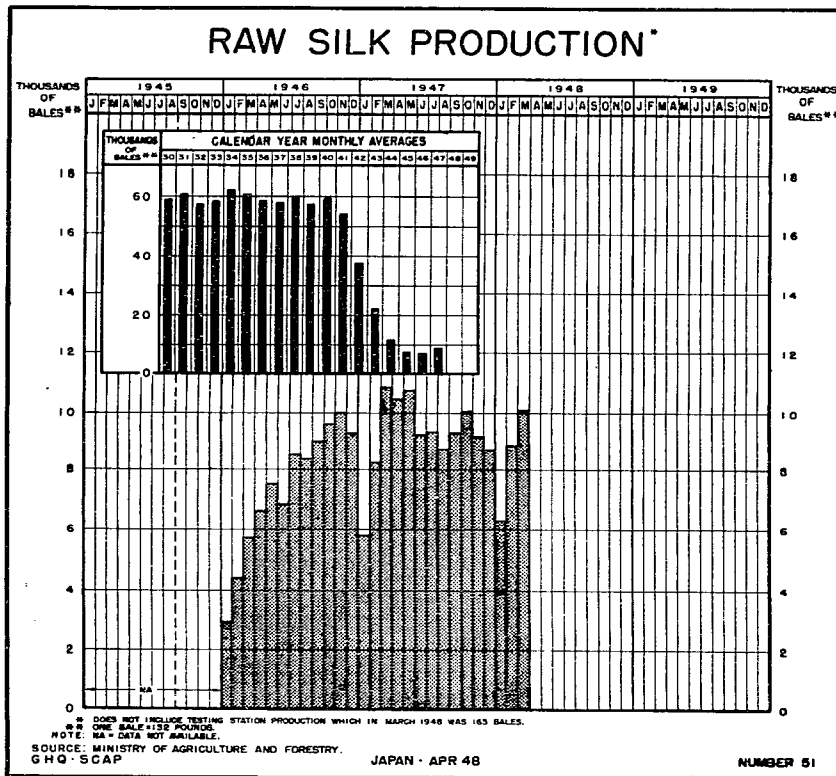
7. Three additional silk reeling mills were put into operation in March and 409 basins started production.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Licensed	296	296	46,922	46,932
Operable	286	288	44,892	45,172
Operating	280	283	40,295	40,704
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	7,706 <u>a/</u>	8,866

a/ Revised.

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



#### Raw Silk Stocks

8. March exports of raw silk reduced exportable stocks on hand at distributing agencies by 6,020 bales, while domestic stocks increased slightly.

#### SILK STOCKS (bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
<b>Reelers</b>		
In mills	8,788	9,113
In warehouses	8,742	7,539
<b>Distributing agencies</b>		
Exportable	63,910	57,890
Domestic	50,188	50,297
<b>Weavers</b>	30,121 a/	28,814
Other manufacturers	4,297 a/	4,178

a/ Revised.

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

### Cocoon Supplies

9. Cocoon stocks 31 March were adequate to maintain raw silk production at the current level for six months, giving the industry a margin of carryover when the new crop starts moving in June.

#### COCOON SUPPLIES (thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March</u>
Reeling mills		
Receipts	81	419
Put in process*	9,435	10,801
Month-end stocks (new crop)	51,785	44,448
Month-end stocks (old crop)	21,513	18,469
Other stocks b/	7,249	6,222

a/ Revised.

b/ Excludes farmers' holdings for home use.

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

### Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarn

10. A general decrease in month-end stocks of raw materials reflected acceleration of the spinning program in March.

#### RAW MATERIALS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks 29 February</u>	<u>Receipts March</u>	<u>Put in Process March</u>	<u>Stocks 31 March</u>
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	919 a/	357 b/	408 c/	868
Silk spinners				
Scoured waste	801	262	364	699
Unscoured waste	1,490	182	473	1,199
Uncut lap	785	164	318	631
Cut staple	477	33	96	414
Noils	1,084	209	246	1,047
Other silk fiber (wild tussah)	401	22	67	356
Other spinners				
Scoured waste	2	7	7	2
Unscoured waste	531	2	80	453
Uncut lap	534	51	83	502
Cut staple	1,406	167	91	1,482

a/ Revised.

b/ Production.

c/ Deliveries.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

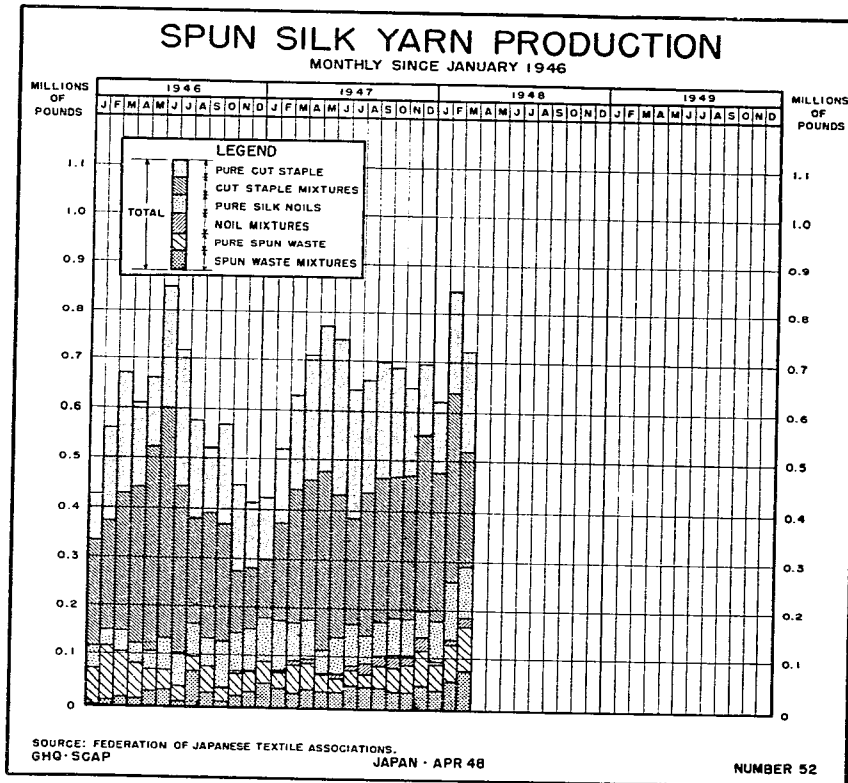
11. With larger demand from export weavers, March output of pure spun waste silk yarn reached its highest point since the war.

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

	Production <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Production <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	71	215	89	52	252
Silk noils	123	233	106	124	215
Cut staple	211	386	202	210	378
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Spun waste silk	55	180	75	58	197
Silk noils	8 a/	27 a/	20	0	47
Cut staple	<u>379 a/</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>1,033</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>847 a/</b>	<b>2,059 a/</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>2,122</b>

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.





Spun Silk Consumption and Stocks

12. Increased receipts of pure yarn during March were reflected in increased month-end stocks.

SPUN SILK YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Pure	305	694 a/	331	307	718
Mixtures	205	688 a/	221	273	636

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

13. An increase of 1,483,000 square yards in March fabric production exceeded the previous postwar peak of 7,491,000 square yards reached in February. The weavers' association reported that 80 percent of the production capacity for high-grade fabrics was being utilized in the silk export program. See chart, facing page.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Production		
Filament silk	6,021	7,135
Spun silk	1,111	1,246
Mixtures	359	593
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	11,338 a/	10,772
Spun silk	4,875 a/	4,185
Mixtures	1,818 a/	1,502
Other manufacturers	11,507 a/	13,206

a/ Revised.

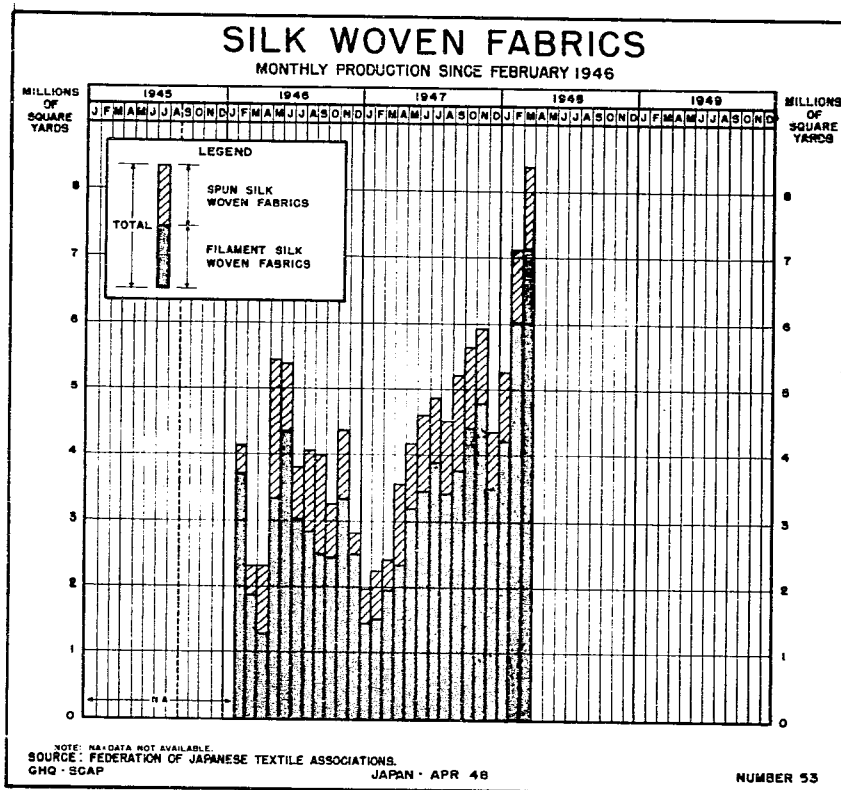
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

14. More silk spindles were operating on 31 March than on 29 February, while emphasis on production for export at the expense of domestic output brought about a reduction in noil spindles operating and in silk and noil hours operated.

SPINDLES

	<u>Silk</u>		<u>Noils</u>	
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Installed	238,743	243,196	20,432	17,336
Operable	233,343	237,796	19,902	17,126



	<u>Silk</u>		<u>Noile</u>	
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Operating	147,034	160,494	15,811	9,453
Hours operated (thousands)	46,120 <u>a/</u>	45,007	5,139	3,116

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### LOOMS

	<u>Power</u>		<u>Hand</u>	
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>a/ 31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Installed	77,850	77,913	45,274 <u>a/</u>	44,318
Operable	77,149	77,200	45,050 <u>a/</u>	44,135
Operating	40,889	44,127	5,791 <u>a/</u>	6,929
Hours operated (thousands)	6,800	7,566	260	427

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials and Fuels

15. Raw material deliveries increased generally in March and larger month-end stocks placed the industry in an improved position. Receipt of 2,140 gallons of acetone from the United States and a shipment of 1,300 metric tons of rayon wood pulp from Sweden were the first imports of these materials for the rayon industry since the war.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL  
(metric tons)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
Pulp				
Rayon	764	2,930	2,446	1,248
Cotton linter	80	264	103	241
Raw cotton linters	1,141	1,021	130	2,032
Acetate flakes	8 <u>a/</u>	0	1	7
Caustic soda	1,688	2,283	1,965	2,006
Sulfuric acid	4,813	4,360	3,738	5,435
Carbon disulfide	772	877	832	817
Coal	13,294 <u>a/</u>	31,095	26,408	17,981

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rayon Production and Stocks

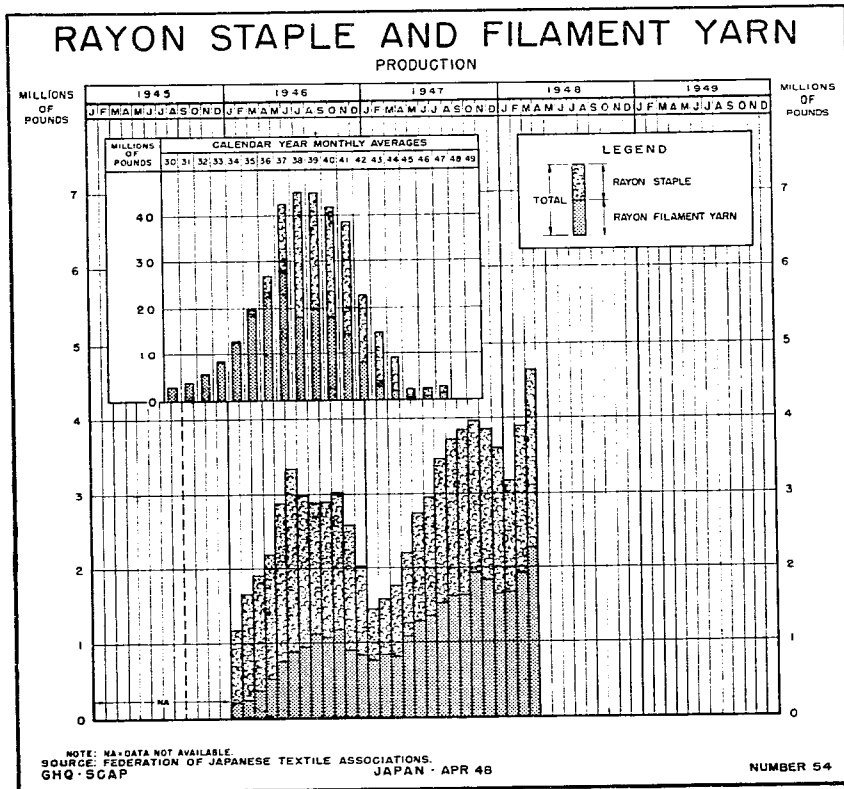
16. Rayon filament and spun rayon yarn production reached a postwar peak in March as a result of increased raw materials and a more adequate supply of fuel. Acetate yarn was produced commercially in March for the first time since the end of the war.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
Staple	1,962	3,389	2,355	2,308	3,436
Filament					
Viscose	1,786	2,248	2,122	1,366	3,004
Cuprammonium	140	154	153	147	159
Acetate	0	0	1	0	1
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,613	7,530 <u>a/</u>	1,913	1,004	8,439
Mixed	100	219 <u>a/</u>	87	63	243

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



#### Yarn Receipts and Stocks

17. An increase of 166,000 pounds in weavers' yarn receipts in March permitted an increase in consumption.

YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
<b>Weavers</b>					
Filament yarns	414	2,153 <u>a/</u>	683	536	2,300
Spun yarns					
Pure	775	3,119 <u>a/</u>	655	961	2,813
Mixed	63	248 <u>a/</u>	2	55	195
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Filament yarns	79	549 <u>a/</u>	25	86	486
Spun yarn					
Pure	23	149	58	52	155
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

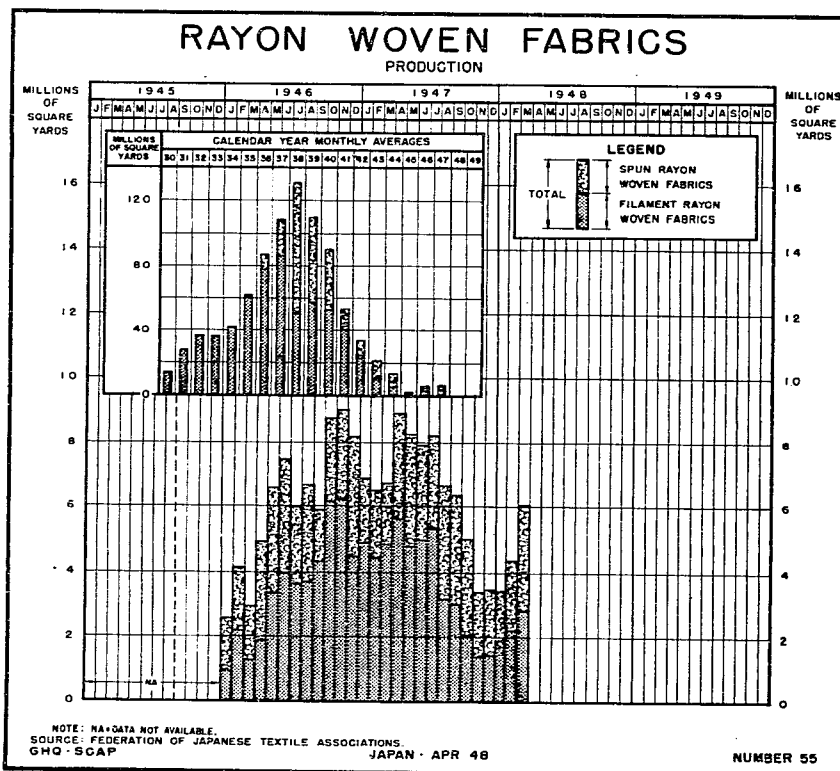
18. March production of filament and spun rayon fabric exceeded the February output by 598,000 and 1,088,000 square yards respectively. All of the filament fabric and 40 percent of the spun rayon fabric were produced for export.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Filament rayon	2,246	2,844
Spun rayon	2,118	3,206
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
<b>Weavers</b>		
Filament	12,951 <u>a/</u>	9,562
Spun rayon	15,353 <u>a/</u>	13,615
<b>Other manufacturers</b>		
Filament	8,637	8,841
Spun rayon	8,248 <u>a/</u>	7,726

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Machinery

19. Rayon production started in two mills in March, making a total of 19 mills in operation. In other spinning mills 1,224 rayon staple spindles were made operable.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	<u>Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners a/</u>	
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Installed	198,122	198,926	42,663	30,435
Operable	194,222	195,446	42,663	30,435
Operating	153,087	152,520	32,658	28,411
Hours operated (thousands)	54,482	56,009	10,503	8,113

a/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

20. Accelerated production of fabrics during March resulted in increased activity of both filament and spun rayon power looms.

POWER LOOMS

	<u>Filament</u>		<u>Spun</u>	
	<u>29 February a/</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Installed	47,507	47,332	14,599	16,631
Operable	47,381	46,895	14,576	16,631
Operating	11,423	12,425	5,637	7,327
Hours operated (thousands)	1,374	1,853	874	1,331

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

21. Woolen and worsted mills received 280,000 pounds of South American wool in March and small supplies of wool waste, camel hair, goat hair and rayon staple fiber from warehouse stocks. In addition 758 bales of raw wool were received from Australia and released for processing. Receipts of 187 bales of wool rags from the United States are being held in storage pending receipt of proper types of raw wool for manufacturing.

RAW MATERIALS

(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Woolen	1,009	271	178	30	1,072
Worsted	90	16	4	28	74
Wool waste	7,568	990	1,117	3	7,438
Camel and goat hair	1,113	48	49	59	1,053

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
Rayon staple	1,284	705	577	81	1,331
Silk fiber	1,260	107	164	21	1,182
Cotton	125	-	16	-	109
Others	4,619	1,031	679	71	4,900

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

22. Increases in March output of woolen and worsted yarns were possible with larger supplies of raw materials. A small proportion of the yarn was produced from old and inferior yarns salvaged for domestic consumption. All of the new Australian wool is being spun for export. Note chart on the opposite page.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
<b>Woolen</b>					
Pure	164	293	238	82	449
Mixed	1,362	2,860	1,409	903	3,366
<b>Worsted</b>					
Pure	28	325	34	64	295
Mixed	238	780	352	311	821

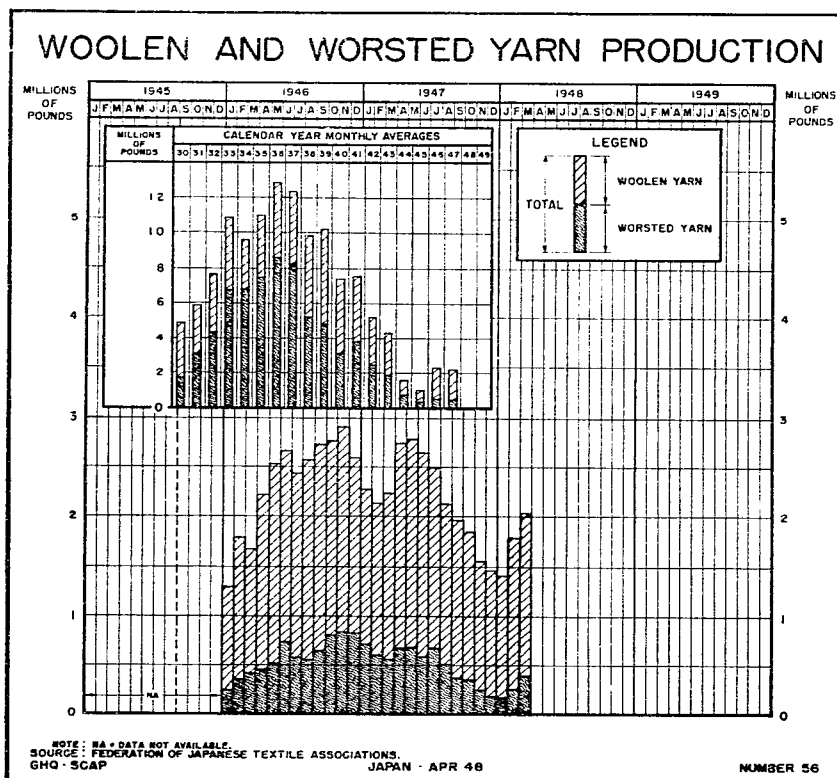
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

23. A general decrease in month-end stocks of yarn in March reflected increased consumption and a decrease of 120,000 pounds in yarn receipts.

YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>February</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 March</u>
<b>Woolen</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	492	652	581	603	630
Independent weavers	869	1,844 a/	578	884	1,538
Other manu- facturers	0	0	0	0	0



	Put in Process <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
<b>Worsted</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	76	141	105	112	134
Independent weavers	191 <u>a/</u>	427	152	219	360
Other manufacturers	163	371 <u>a/</u>	208	271	308

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production

24. There were slight rises in March production of woolen and worsted fabrics, except for upholstery and felt.



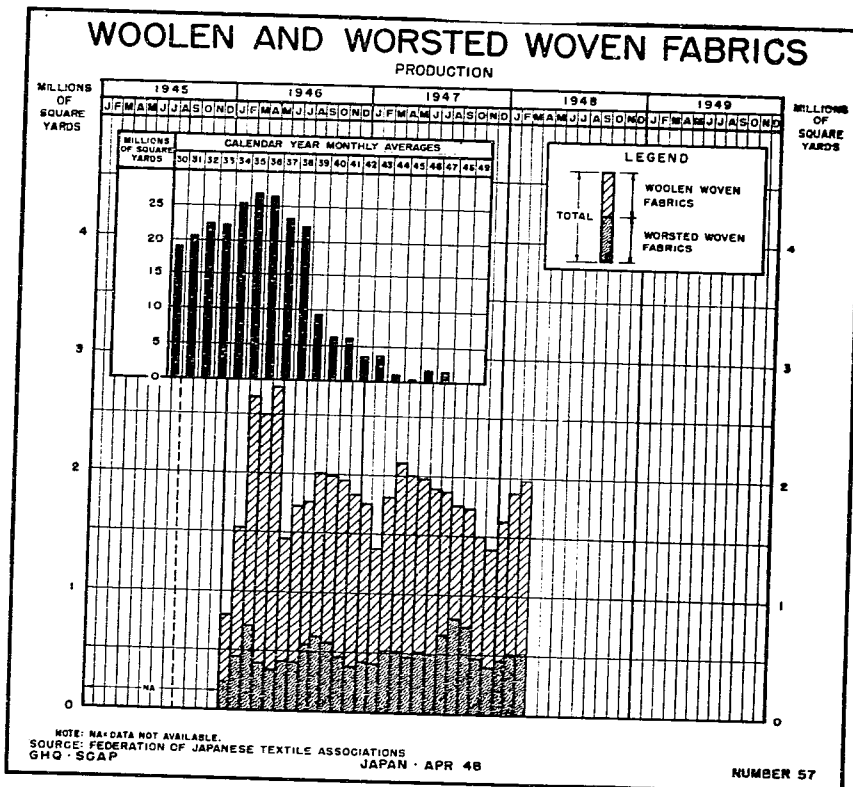
**WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Month-end Stocks			
	February	March	Weavers		Manufacturers	
			February	March	February	March
Woolen	1,111	1,166	979	953	5,078	5,474
Worsted	475	479	574	598	3,242	2,923
Blanketing	243	298	203	236	1,708 <sup>a/</sup>	1,637
Upholstery	36	33	99	70	32	30
Felt <sup>b/</sup>	372	120	670	218	157	178

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

<sup>b/</sup> Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



**Machinery**

25. The number of installed woolen cards was reduced in March by removals for repair. Increases in operating machinery resulted from the industry's expansion of production.

SPINNING MACHINERY

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles	
	29 February	31 March	29 February	31 March
Installed	555	547	429,310	462,658
Operable	517	516	393,904	424,296
Operating	380	384	84,940	97,281
Hours operated (thousands)	92	159	22,975	21,632

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	29 February	31 March
Installed	11,861	12,168
Operable	11,620	11,896
Operating	4,342	4,291
Hours operated (thousands)	772	793

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

26. Substantial increases in March receipts of raw materials included 875,000 pounds of coir (coconut husk fiber), imported in February from Ceylon. Of this amount 581,000 pounds were put in process. This fiber is used chiefly in the manufacture of rope. The fifth shipment of manila abaca was received in March and supplies of indigenous palm fibers increased.

March receipts of hemp and ramie decreased sharply from February. Stocks of jute continued to decline.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	29 February	March	Process March	31 March
Flax	2,239	1,927	1,312	2,854
Ramie	179	63	98	144
Jute				
Chinese	298 a/	0	41	257
Domestic	56 a/	32	28	60
Hemp				
Chinese	319	9	181	147
Domestic	927 a/	292	345	874
Manchurian	724	98	168	654
American	18	0	3	15
Korean	123 a/	103	39	187

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Manila abaca	427 a/	814	685	556
Sisal	19	16	22	13
Maolan	979 a/	790	949	820
Bamboo	162	155	131	186
Limetree bark	74 a/	60	37	97
Wisteria bark	216 a/	0	1	215
Coir	0	875	581	294
Palm	63 a/	375	316	122
Others	1,032 a/	143	151	1,024

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Rope and Cordage

27. Output of rope and cordage increased in March following receipt of additional raw materials.

#### ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Rope	1,966	2,076	2,548 a/	2,639
Cord	141	163	62 a/	89
Twine	631	834	807 a/	1,304
Thread	154	165	551	569

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### Yarn Production and Stocks

28. Production increases were reported in March for pure flax, ramie mixtures and hemp yarns. Jute yarn output decreased sharply because supplies of raw jute were small.

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

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliv-	* Stocks
	<u>February</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>eries</u> <u>March</u>	<u>31 March</u>
Flax					
Pure	720	1,812	829	839	1,802
Mixtures	60	204	97	55	246
Ramie					
Pure	39	17	24	30	11
Mixtures	133	208	138	120	226
Hemp					
Pure	143	222	224	270	176
Mixtures	56 a/	141 a/	61	46	156

	Production February	Stocks 29 February	Production March	Deliveries March	Stocks 31 March
Jute	135	35	31	46	20
Others	81	47	69	104	12

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Consumption and Stocks

29. Weavers' March receipts of yarn decreased 167,000 pounds and there was a resultant decrease in stocks.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February	Receipts March	Put in Process March	Stocks 31 March
<b>Weavers</b>					
<b>Flax</b>					
Pure	549	1,330	432	589	1,173
Mixed	174	334	131	196	269
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	5	25	3	5	23
Mixed	52	210	85	69	226
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	48	23	120	103	40
Mixed	13	14	18	15	17
Jute	97	113	7	17	103
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Flax, pure	1	3	0	1	2
Hemp, pure	23	11	49	51	9
Ramie, pure	0	18	0	12	6
Sisal	0	0	4	4	0
Maolan	0	0	11	6	5

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

30. Linen fabric production continued to increase in March and a slight rise was reported in pure hemp cloth output. The sharp decrease in jute fabric production was due to lack of yarn.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production February	Stocks 29 February	Production March	Deliveries March	Stocks 31 March
<b>Linen</b>					
Pure	683	2,906	748	777	2,877
Mixtures	544	2,307	571	795	2,083

	Production February	Stocks 29 February	Production March	Deliv- eries March	Stocks 31 March
<b>Ramie</b>					
Pure	10	73	10	13	70
Mixtures	158	449	158	188	419
<b>Hemp</b>					
Pure	15	195	80	30	245
Mixtures	103 a/	332 a/	52	66	318
<b>Jute</b>	56	93	2	15	80
<b>Others</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hose (thousands of pounds)</b>	50	143	51	25	169

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THRUSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production

31. Production of throstle-spun yarn increased from 621,000 pounds in February to 686,000 pounds in March as more raw materials were received. Reprocessed yarn output decreased from 32,000 to 30,000 pounds.

Yarn Stocks

32. Spinners' stocks of throstle-spun yarn rose in March while there was a reduction of weavers' stocks.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Throstle-spun		Reprocessed	
	29 February	31 March	29 February	31 March
Spinners	517	563	46	41
Weavers	443 a/	361	55	52
Knitters	1	1	9	8
Other manufacturers	27	27	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

33. Larger yarn supplies enabled production of throstle-spun fabric to increase 33,000 square yards in March.

**CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>			
			<u>Weavers</u>		<u>Manufacturers</u>	
	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>29 Feb a/</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>
Throstle	416	449	1,097	1,209	142	124
Reprocessed	32	31	151	148	246 a/	217
Others	15	11	18	19	30	29

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

34. There was a decrease of 201,000 pounds in March yarn receipts.

**YARN RECEIPTS AND MILL STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>29 February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Process</u>	<u>31 March</u>
			<u>March</u>	
Pure cotton	765 a/	686	849	602
Mixed cotton	10	11	5	16
Filament rayon	279 a/	10	55	234
Spun rayon	35	58	41	52
Raw silk	102 a/	58	41	119
Spun silk	47	67	20	94
Woolen	371 a/	215	272	314
Others	10	3	4	9

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production

35. Production of cotton circular-knit fabrics for export rose 3,000 pounds in March. Increases in fabric output for domestic consumption included 4,000 pounds of filament silk and 12,000 pounds of woolen cloth.

**KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS**  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>tion</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>tion</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>31 March</u>
	<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	
Cotton	601	365	604	558	411
Filament rayon	4 a/	16	4	4	16
Spun rayon	24	42	20	21	41
Filament silk	2 a/	9	6	2	13

	Produc- tion <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Produc- tion <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Spun silk	5	8	3	1	10
Woolen	2	31	14	24	21
Others	4	6	4	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Garment Production and Stocks

36. There were 183,255 dozen singlets completed for export in March compared with 120,662 dozens in February. Production of gloves and hosiery for domestic consumption also rose.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of dozens)

	Produc- tion <u>February a/</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Produc- tion <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Underwear	178	252	244	186	310
Outerwear	13	31	14	19	26
Gloves	115	368 a/	109	160	317
Hosiery	130	1,019 a/	135	280	874

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Knit Fabrics in Manufacturing Plants

37. March receipts of knit fabrics decreased 64,000 pounds.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Cotton	139	459	471	127
Filament rayon	7	2	1	8
Spun rayon	11	31	28	14
Filament silk	4	4	3	5
Spun silk	9 a/	11	12	8
Woolen	50	22	44	28
Others	2	1	3	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Garment Production and Stocks

38. An increase of 240,000 garments in work-clothing output

in March resulted from a special drive by the Japanese Government for the production of clothing as an incentive to workers.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands)

	Production <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Production <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Japanese ready-made clothing	974	1,821	525	1,285	1,061
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	559	2,859	439	1,100	2,198
Women's	18	197	32	92	137
Men's	361	1,699	155	562	1,292
School uniforms					
Elementary	462	2,298	276	1,064	1,510
Secondary	82	442	65	141	366
Work clothing	248	897	488	518	867
Official uniforms	6	19	5	14	10
Underwear	371	2,111	236	136	2,211
Tabi (pair)	2,343	3,470	2,369	3,962	1,877
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	18	11	29	33	7
Unwadded bedding	28	52	65	39	78
Mosquito nets	42	207	68	135	140
Hats and caps	9	0	5	5	0
All others	176	853	259	550	562

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Supplies

39. An increase of 666,000 square yards in March fabric receipts was reflected in increased stocks.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Cotton	5,299	807	1,511	4,595
Rayon filament	2,406	1,296	1,552	2,150
Spun rayon	2,707	1,195	1,334	2,568
Silk filament	1,816	985	846	1,955
Hard and bast	842	725	752	815
Woolen	911	1,084	880	1,115
Worsted	497	277	323	451
Reprocessed	204	3	18	189
Other	115	90	86	119

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



### Machinery

40. March increases in operating hours of electric cutters and power machines were largely the result of accelerated activity in work-clothing manufacture.

#### MACHINERY

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
			<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Operable	5,002	5,147	43,189	45,185	117,934	120,020
Operating	3,130	3,222	27,578	29,214	75,336	71,611
Hours operated (thousands)	430	482	4,430	4,235	11,373	11,408

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

#### SUNDRY GOODS

### Fish Net Production

41. Fish net production increased 114,000 pounds during March as more yarn supplies became available. March deliveries of cotton fish nets increased 84,000 pounds, the result of a more satisfactory distribution system.

#### FISH NETTING PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>tion</u>	<u>29 February</u>	<u>tion</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>31 March</u>
	<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	<u>March</u>	
Cotton					
Net	1,287	1,866	1,355	1,357	1,864
Twine	266	678	232	246	664
Manila abaca	62	14	91	19	86
Hemp	5	5	15	12	8
Flax	1	1	7	2	6
Bamie	0	0	23	1	22
Sisal	0	0	4	4	0
Maclan	0	0	11	6	5
Silk	9	21	6	7	20

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

### Miscellaneous

42. March production of cotton and silk sewing thread increased substantially over the February output. Supplies of thread which were critically short at the end of the war have become adequate for industrial purposes but are still insufficient for home consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDRIES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Produc- tion <u>February</u>	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Produc- tion <u>March</u>	Deliv- eries <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Sewing thread					
Pure cotton	1,007	4,402	1,121	2,091	3,432
Mixed cotton	0	0	0	0	0
Silk	84	329	180	133	376
Rayon	0	56	- a/	33	23
Braid	68	327	108	186	249
Fringe	4	15 b/	1	4	12
Lace	9	87	20	38	69
Tape, ribbon, etc.	62	617	103	257	463
Twine and net	4	25	4	17	12
Cotton rope	27	16	34	34	16

a/ Less than one thousand.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Supplies

43. Increased receipts of cotton, abaca and hemp yarn allowed output of the industry to rise.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Pure cotton	1,783	2,325	2,401	1,707
Mixed cotton	160	0	0	160
Raw silk	466	196	229	433
Spun silk	1	0	- a/	1
Filament rayon	270	15	31	254
Spun rayon	114	- a/	10	104
Reprocessed	5	- a/	- a/	5
Throstle	27	0	- a/	27
Manila abaca	21	144	86	79
Hemp	4	22	16	10
Flax	3	0	1	2
Bamie	18	0	12	6
Sisal	0	4	4	0
Maclan	0	11	6	5
Others	19	0	8	11

a/ Less than one thousand.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Cloth Processed

44. A reduction of approximately one third in cotton fabrics processed in March represented a lull between schedules. Bleaching and dip dyeing accounted for about 50 percent of the completed

finishing program, but the new orders specified a preponderance of printed designs.

Habutae for export accounted for the increased yardage of filament silk processed, while the increase in cloth from hard and bast fiber processed was chiefly for domestic consumption.

**PROCESSED FABRICS**  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Processed</u> <u>February</u>	<u>At Mills</u> <u>29 February</u>	<u>Proc-</u> <u>essed</u> <u>March</u>	<u>Returned</u> <u>to Client</u> <u>March</u>	<u>At Mills</u> <u>31 March</u>
Cotton	22,283	16,830	14,720	19,712	11,838
Woolen	1,141	3,499 <u>a/</u>	1,124	1,449	3,174
Worsted	646	1,767	567	891	1,543
Filament silk	5,853	5,847 <u>a/</u>	9,344	8,070	7,121
Spun silk	922	1,464 <u>a/</u>	683	1,067	1,080
Filament rayon	4,521	4,399	4,366	3,766	4,999
Spun rayon	1,551	2,930 <u>a/</u>	1,375	1,342	2,963
Hard and bast	1,123	2,236 <u>a/</u>	1,422	1,666	1,992
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	46	150	57	34	173
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	11	5	9	13	1
Others	390	96	316	359	53

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Processing

45. Output of filament silk bleached for export increased 2,719,000 square yards during March. Worsted, silk and rayon filament dyed fabrics for export rose.

**FABRIC PROCESSING**  
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	4,670	2,595	3,294	4,161
Woolen	0	1,124	0	0
Worsted	0	667	0	0
Filament silk	6,849	581	89	1,825
Spun silk	250	97	95	241
Filament rayon	1,361	1,352	1,022	631
Spun rayon	85	421	0	869
Hard and bast	162	446	0	814
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	-	57	-	-
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	-	9	-	-
Others	-	56	-	260

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Gray Fabrics

46. Receipts of gray goods for processing increased in all fabrics on the export program.

GRAY FABRICS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>29 February</u>	Receipts <u>March</u>	Put in Process <u>March</u>	Stocks <u>31 March</u>
Cotton	8,515	13,973	13,990	8,498
Woolen	2,375	1,660	1,212	2,823
Worsted	1,010	610	661	959
Filament silk	1,591 <u>a/</u>	10,702	9,643	2,650
Spun silk	790 <u>a/</u>	789	1,180	399
Filament rayon	1,832	4,170	4,310	1,692
Hard and bast	2,611 <u>a/</u>	899	1,316	2,194
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	7	66	68	5
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	-	-	-	-
Others	119	329	321	127

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>29 February</u>			<u>31 March</u>		
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Machine Hours <u>b/</u></u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Machine Hours <u>b/</u></u>
Boilers	-	313 <u>c/</u>	64	-	304	64
Driers	63	431 <u>c/</u>	71	66	411	67
Napping machines	144	103	31 <u>c/</u>	147	111	35
Printers	-	34	4	-	38	4
Tenters	-	288 <u>c/</u>	42	-	285	41

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

b/ Thousands.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

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

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Commercial vehicles registered in March totaled 163,766, a four-percent increase over the 156,740 reported the preceding month. Standard-size trucks and buses registered in March numbered 101,714 and 14,407 respectively, increases of 5,513 and 1,398 over the preceding month. Registration of small trucks and cycles increased slightly to 47,645.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INVENTORY  
March

	<u>Buses</u>	<u>Standard Size Trucks</u>	<u>Small Size Trucks and Cycles</u>
Operable	9,425	66,696	34,450
Deadlined	<u>4,982</u>	<u>35,018</u>	<u>13,195</u>
Total	14,407	101,714	47,645

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Of the 35,018 standard-size trucks deadlined 10,060 were without fuel, 10,378 lacked tires, 8,561 needed repairs and 6,019 were out of service for other reasons. Of the total buses deadlined 1,051 were without fuel, 1,454 lacked tires, 2,076 needed repairs and 401 were inactive for other reasons.

2. The percentage of operable commercial vehicles in March was 67.5 compared with 68.3 in February.

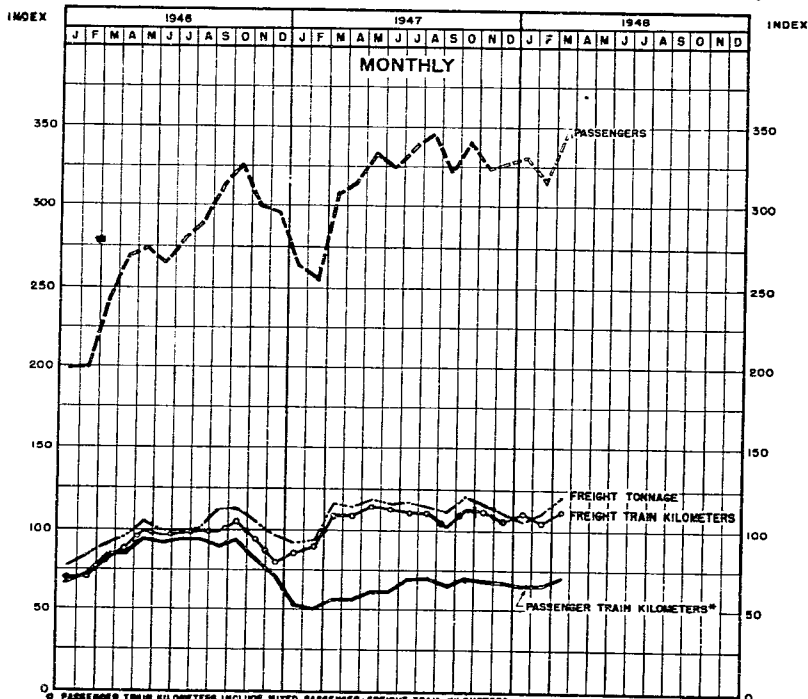
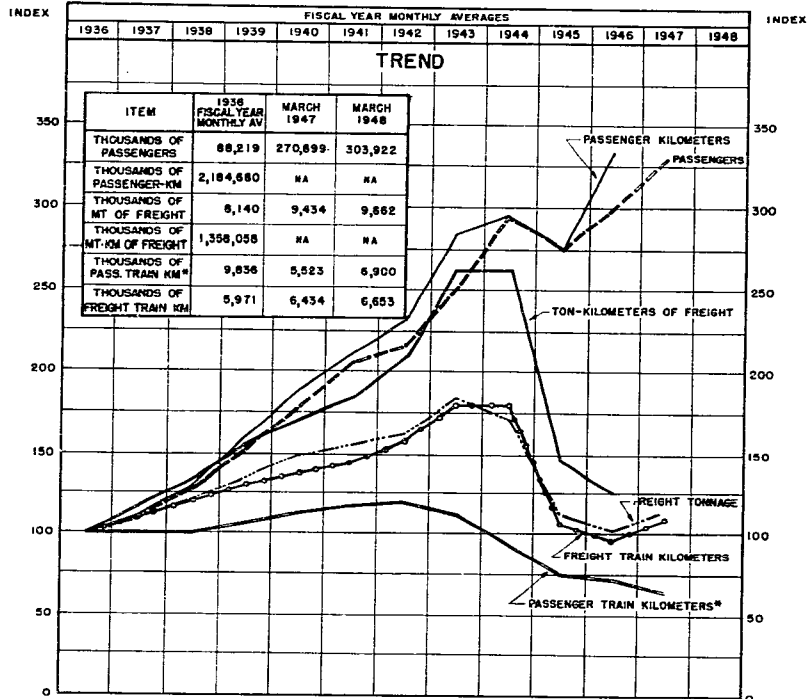
3. Registered motor vehicles in March numbered 211,212, an increase of 10,285 over the preceding month. In addition to commercial vehicles this total includes 20,820 standard and 9,301 small-size passenger cars and 15,491 standard and 1,834 small-size special vehicles.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

4. Passengers carried on government railways in March numbered 303,921,713, an increase of 9.5 percent over the preceding month and 12 percent over the March 1947 figure.

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 MONTHLY AVERAGES = 100



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

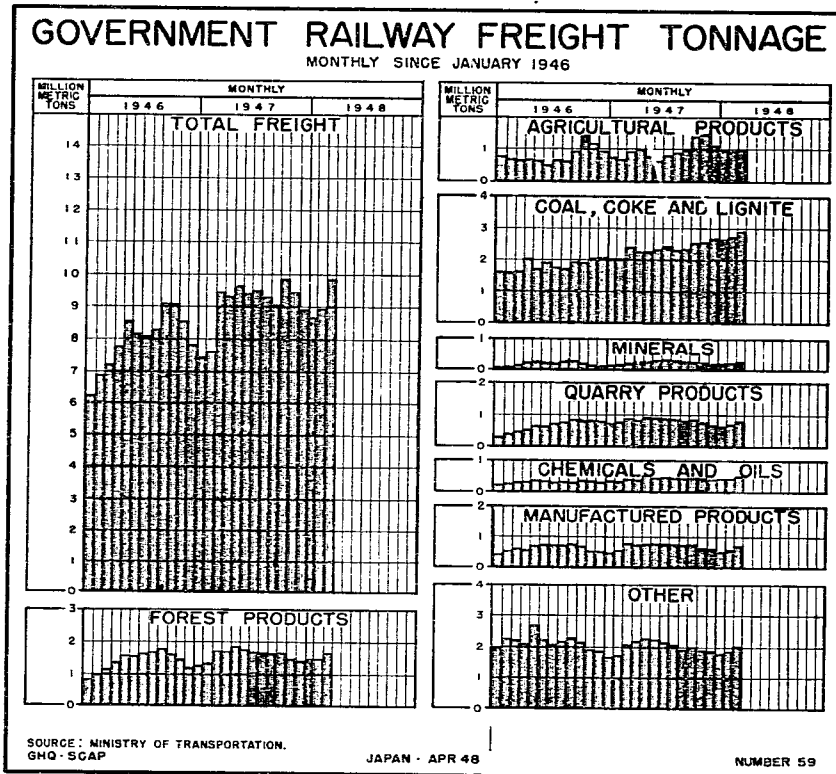
NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT=METRIC TONS, KM=KILOMETERS; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.  
GHQ-SCAP

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NUMBER 58

5. The total train kilometers operated in March totaled 13,542,900, an increase of seven percent over the February figure and 13 percent over March 1947.

6. Total freight tonnage conveyed in March was 9,861,800 metric tons, compared with 8,946,400 in February and 9,433,500 in March 1947.



WATER TRANSPORTATION

7. Freight tons carried in steel ships over 100 gross tons in March coastwise trade increased 10,533 metric tons, or one percent, over the preceding month. The tonnage was 72 percent greater than the total for March 1947.

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

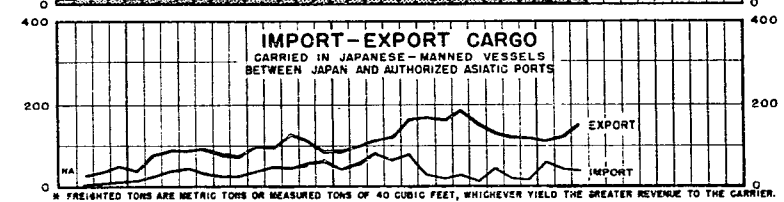
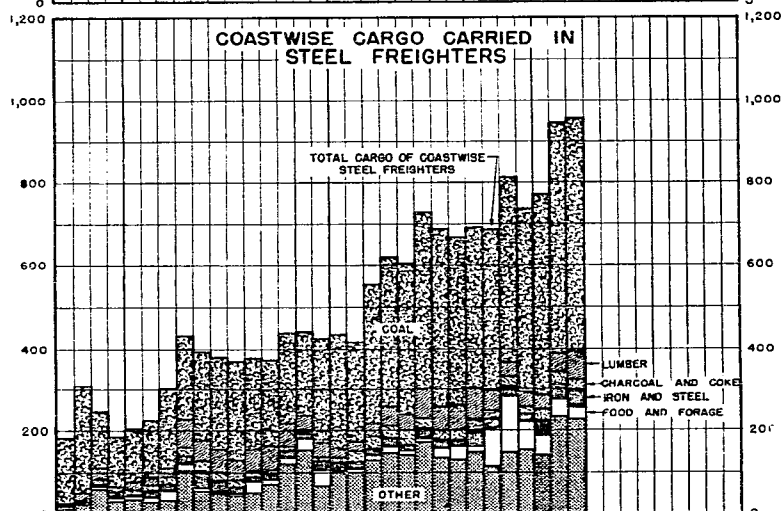
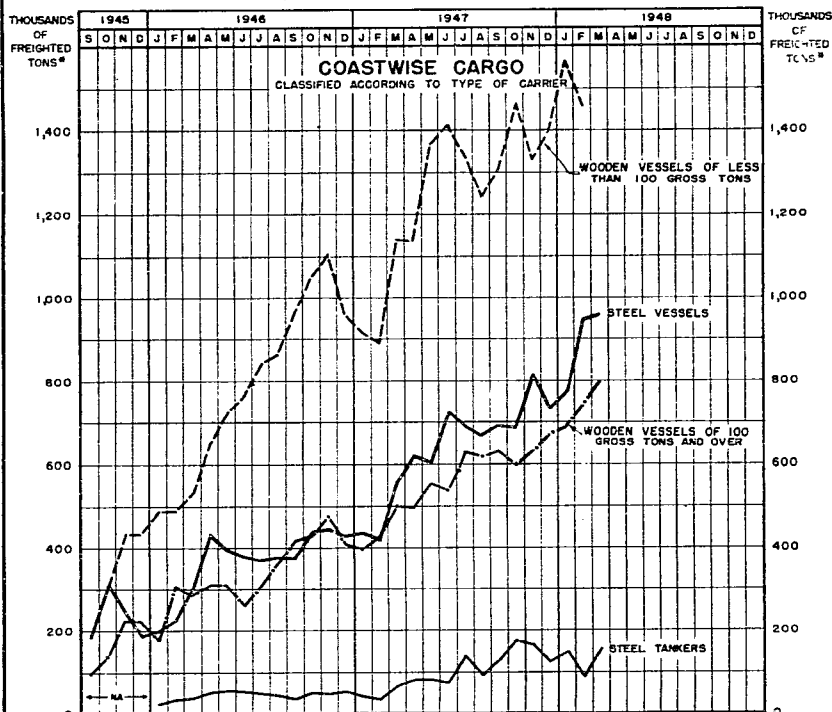
<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	944,567	955,100
Wooden vessels		
Over 100 gross tons	742,348	796,785
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,456,923</u>	-
Total	3,143,838	-

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 YIELD 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.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 60

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

	<u>March 1947</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Coal	339,554	555,638	558,454
Coke and charcoal	30,173	31,347	28,619
Lumber	29,175	44,882	72,194
Paper and pulp	7,305	11,169	13,685
Salt	11,559	37,045	29,697
Provisions	26,268	41,263	32,497
Iron and steel	15,048	37,020	38,501
Miscellaneous	<u>96,835</u>	<u>186,203</u>	<u>181,453</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>555,917</b>	<b>944,567</b>	<b>955,100</b>

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

8. In March the amount of cargo imported from authorized Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels decreased 10 percent from the previous month and exports increased 20 percent.

**FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS  
(freighted tons)**

<u>Imports</u>	<u>March 1947</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
From Korea	5,682	19,359	29,900
From China	28,823	5,405	0
Other	<u>48,493</u>	<u>19,555</u>	<u>10,023</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,998</b>	<b>44,319</b>	<b>39,923</b>
 <u>Exports</u>			
To Korea	87,745	112,709	131,633
To China	19,826	5,461	2,525
Other	<u>6,301</u>	<u>6,205</u>	<u>15,049</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,872</b>	<b>124,375</b>	<b>149,207</b>

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

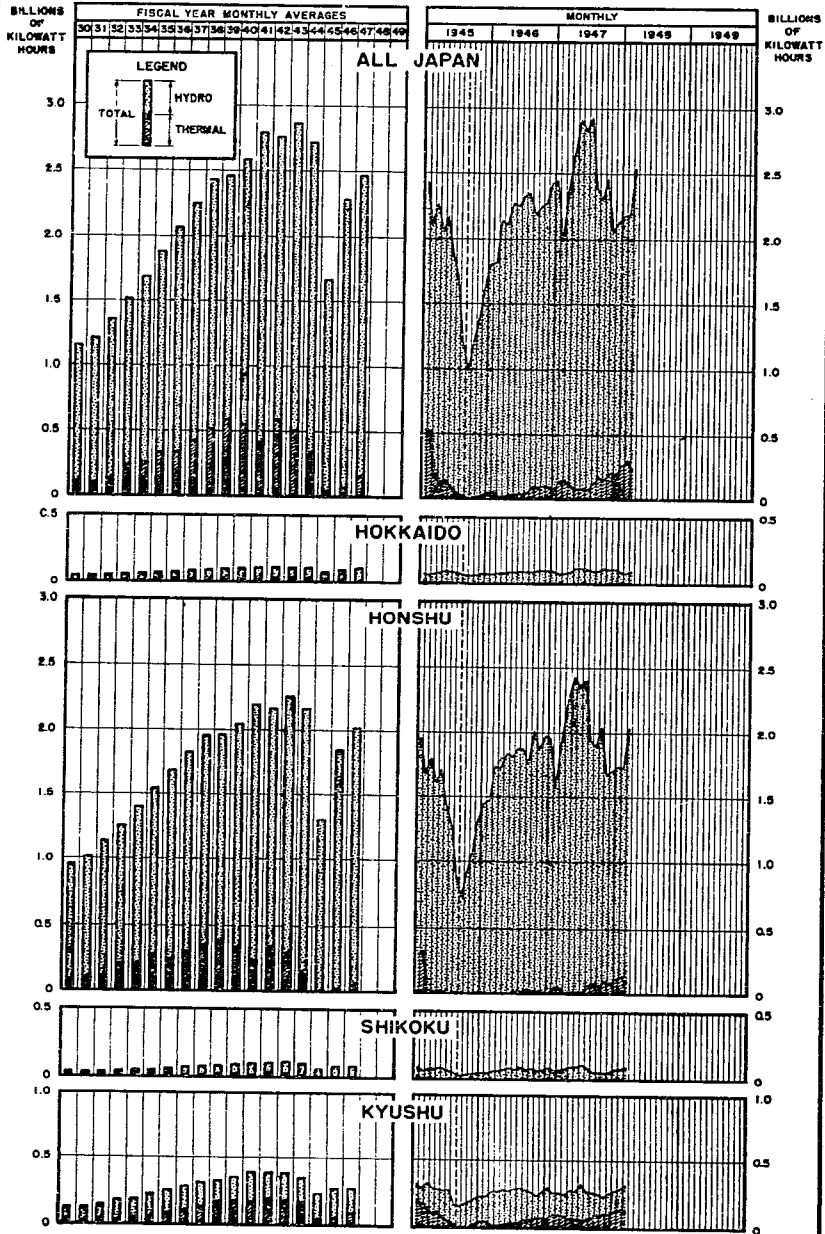
ELECTRIC POWER

9. The total electric power generated in March, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,607,867,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 17 percent over the revised February figure of 2,228,553,000 and 5.4 percent over the March 1947 total of 2,474,524,000 kilowatt hours.

Hydroelectric generation was 2,379,393,000 kilowatt hours in March, a seasonal increase of 23 percent over the revised February figure of 1,935,102,000 kilowatt hours and two percent over the March 1947 total of 2,333,670,000 kilowatt hours.

# ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION\*

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES - SINCE 1930\*



REGION	MARCH GENERATION IN BILLIONS OF KILOWATT HOURS												
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
HOKKAIDO													
TOHOKU													
KANTO													
KANSAI													
CHUGOKU													
SHIKOKU													
KYUSHU													

\* 1930-1944 DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES WHILE LATER DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT AND PURCHASE BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITY OUTPUT).  
 NOTE: R = REVISED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 61

Thermal generation was 228,474,000 kilowatt hours in March, a seasonal decrease of 22.1 percent from the revised February total of 293,451,000 kilowatt hours but an increase of 62.2 percent over the March 1947 figure of 140,854,000 kilowatt hours.

10. Electric power generated and purchased by the major utility system for public distribution in March totaled 2,541,493,000 kilowatt hours, of which hydroelectric generation was 2,314,337,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation was 227,156,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the revised February hydroelectric generation of 1,888,503,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation of 289,250,000 kilowatt hours.

11. Stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants in March was four percent below the average for the same month during the preceding 10 years.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO NATURAL-FLOW-TYPE POWER PLANTS <sup>a/</sup>  
(kilowatts)

	February Daily <u>Average</u>	March Daily <u>Average</u>	Ten-year March Daily <u>Average</u>	Percent March Average to 10-year March <u>Average</u>
Hokkaido	57,000	56,000	55,000	102
Tohoku	66,000	89,000	107,000	83
Kanto	630,000	804,000	890,000	90
Kansai	775,000	1,105,000	1,082,000	102
Chugoku	140,000	144,000	179,000	80
Shikoku	83,000	115,000	102,000	113
Kyushu	<u>120,000</u>	<u>171,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	98
All Japan	1,871,000	2,484,000	2,590,000	96

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company in March received 95.7 percent of its total March coal allocation, compared with 70 percent received in February and 65 percent in January.

13. A coal allocation plan adopted for the fiscal year 1948 called for allocation of 5,110,000 metric tons of coal to steam electric power generation plants. The coal is to be distributed among all public utility thermal plants, privately and semi-privately owned steam electric power generating plants and steam electric power generating plants owned by the Ministry of Transportation.

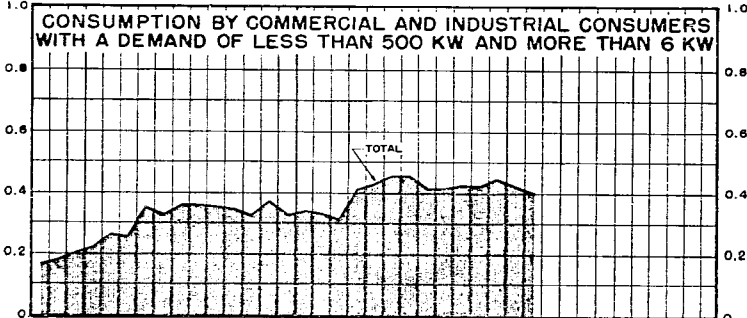
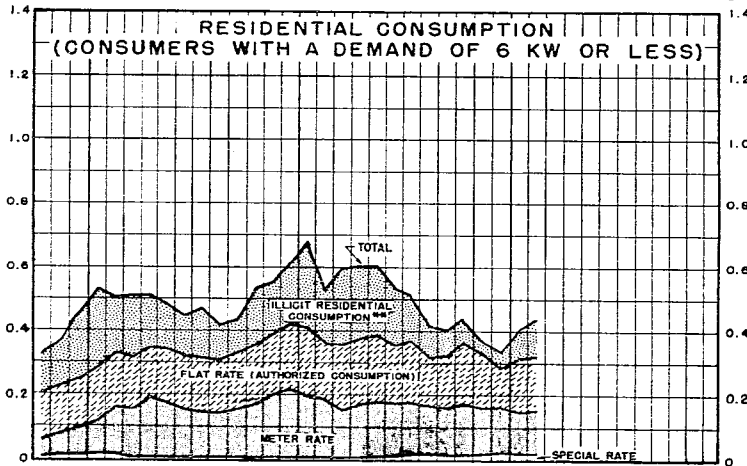
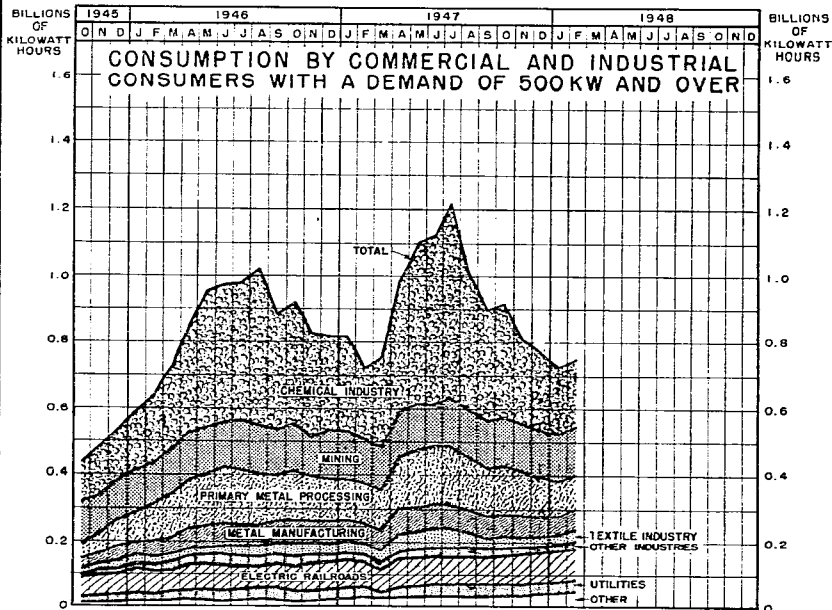
The allocation plan provides for deliveries of coal to meet normal operating requirements throughout the summer, plus gradual accumulation of operating reserves to meet unforeseen contingencies such as natural disasters and strikes and to meet the heavy seasonal requirements during the winter.

Consumption

14. Consumption of power supplied by the electric utility system in February totaled 1,591,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 31,000,000 kilowatt hours or two percent over the January consumption. Residential consumption in February totaled 434,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 29,000,000 kilowatt hours or 7.2 percent over the preceding month. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatts and more consumed 755,000,000 kilowatt

# ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION\*

PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES · MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1945



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

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

NUMBER 62

hours in February, an increase of 22,000,000 kilowatt hours or three percent over January. Individual consumers with demands under 500 kilowatts used 402,000,000 kilowatt hours.

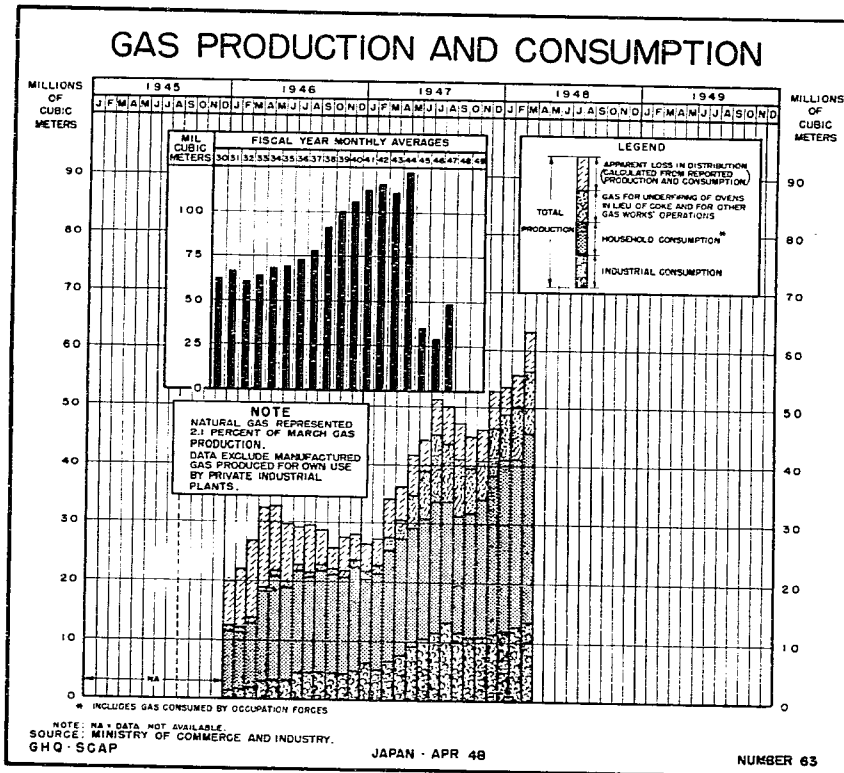
15. The apparent loss in generated power by the electric utility system amounted to 586,753,000 kilowatt hours or 26.9 percent of the amount generated.

16. In March 166,290 kilowatts of capacity were not in operation in 20 hydroelectric generating plants owned by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company. Four attributed their difficulties to damage from past floods and 16 to neglected maintenance, land and rock slides and other causes. Of the 20 plants, operations in 13 were partially suspended.

### GAS INDUSTRY

#### Production

17. Gas manufactured in March by the public utility gas industry was 61,338,471 cubic meters, 53.7 percent of operating capacity and an increase of 13 percent over the February production. Manufactured gas purchased from other industries in March was 12 percent greater than the amount acquired the preceding month, while the supply of natural gas increased 22 percent over February. The amount of gas available for distribution by the public utility gas industry in March was 13.3 percent greater than in February.



Consumption

18. Gas consumed for industrial use in March totaled 13,497,525 cubic meters, an increase of six percent over February, while household consumption was 11 percent greater than the preceding month.

SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF GAS  
(cubic meters)

<u>Sources</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manufactured for sale	54,239,195	97.4	61,338,471	97.3
Purchased from private industries	361,420	.7	405,250	.6
Natural gas	<u>1,063,586</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1,301,863</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	55,664,201	100.0	63,045,584	100.0
<u>Disposition</u>				
Industrial users	12,663,002	22.7	13,497,525	21.4
Household	28,680,816	51.6	31,955,243	50.7
Gas works	920,386	1.6	9,815,470	15.6
Underfiring	7,881,133	14.2	1,022,701	1.6
Apparent loss	<u>5,518,864</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>6,754,645</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Total	55,664,201	100.0	63,045,584	100.0

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

By-products

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

BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE  
(metric tons)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Coke	60,730	69,035
Crude coal tar	335	569
Refined coal tar	381	158
Pitch	1,002	753
Crude anthracene	12	13
Ammonium sulfate	318	214
90-percent motor benzol	113	73
Crude benzol	1	0
Pure benzol	45	34
Pure toluol	2	0
Creosote oil	58	91
Solvent naphtha	8	9
Pure naphthalene	6	36
Crude naphthalene	13	0
Phenol	1	0

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

Coal Allocation and Delivery

20. The gas industry was allocated 145,000 metric tons of coal for March of which 115,489 metric tons or 79.6 percent was actually delivered, compared with 145,000 metric tons of coal allocated and 129,245 metric tons or 89.1 percent delivered in February. Coal consumed in March was 121,495 metric tons.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS  
March  
(metric tons)

Allocation	145,000
Stock on hand 29 February	46,739
Deliveries	115,489
Consumption	121,495
Stock on hand 31 March	40,733

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

21. Distribution of 1,890,000 metric tons of coal for the production of gas, coke and coal-tar distillates by public utility gas enterprises was called for in the coal allocation plan for the fiscal year 1948. The plan provides for pre-winter monthly deliveries which will be slightly larger than consumption to provide operating reserves to meet heavy seasonal requirements and unforeseen contingencies such as natural disasters, strikes and erratic shipments.





SECTION 7  
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

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WIRE

1. The number of telephones in service increased 1.3 percent in March to 1,195,238. The increase was reflected in all types of telephones except party-line main telephones and private branch-exchange main telephones which decreased slightly. These decreases and an 80-percent increase in the number of residence extension telephones to a total of 5,035 were due in part to adjustment of figures in the new breakdown inaugurated in February.

2. The number of domestic toll calls completed in February was 13,434,039, a decrease of 118,170 from the revised number completed in January.

3. In the nine major cities of Japan the number of toll calls placed in March totaled 2,070,546, a decrease of approximately five percent from February. The proportion of toll calls completed was 67.8, approximately one percent less than the percentage completed during February. See the chart on the next page.

4. The number of telegrams filed in February was 6,056,313, a seven-percent increase over January's total.

RADIO

Domestic Service

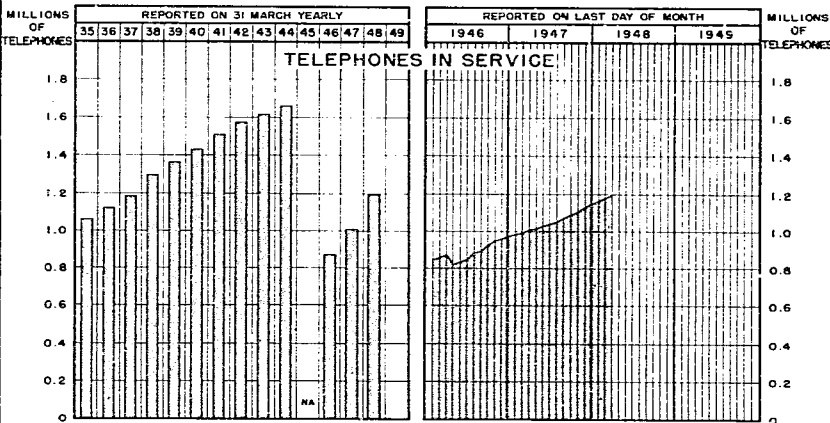
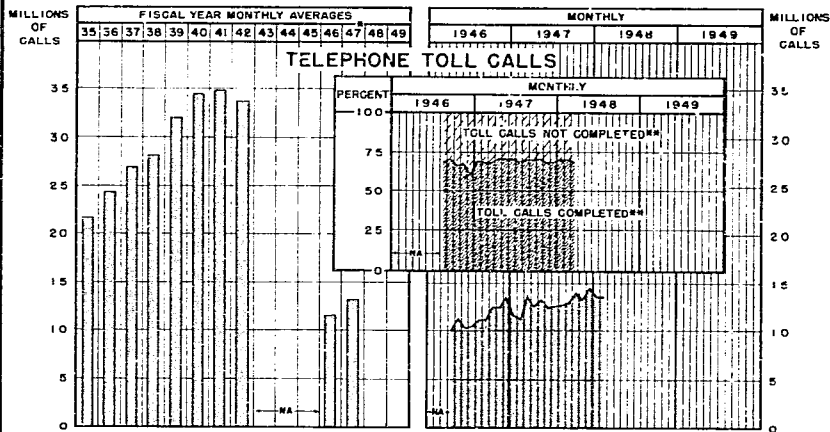
5. Authorization was granted 22 April for the installation and operation of 50-watt radiotelephone fishery land stations at Ito in Shizuoka Prefecture, Mombetsu on Hokkaido, Hamada in Shimane Prefecture and at Ushikubo in Kumamoto Prefecture. Areas to be served by these stations were not adequately covered by existing stations.

6. Authorization to license 80 additional ship radio stations was granted 26 March.

7. On 12 April authority was given to move one standby transmitter from each of the domestic radio stations near Aomori and Niigata to the telegraph offices in those cities. The moves were

# TELEPHONE SERVICE

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS AND TELEPHONES IN SERVICE



**TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE**  
31 MARCH 1948

TELEPHONE TYPES	THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONES
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	773,354
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	14,777
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELEPHONES	244,296
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	148,960
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	13,851
<b>TOTAL: ALL TYPES OF TELEPHONES</b>	<b>1,195,238</b>



\* 1947-12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948.  
\*\* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND FUKUOKA.  
NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - APR 48 NUMBER 64

approved because no new equipment was required and the control lines from the offices to the stations are often inoperable.

8. The installation and operation of two VHF channels in the 60-70 megacycle range between Wakkanai in northern Hokkaido and Rebun Island was authorized 22 April in connection with plans for observation of the 9 May eclipse in that area.

9. Previous authorization for the use of radio in connection with the determination of the subsurface formation of Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Honshu was extended 23 March until 1 January 1949.

10. Revised radio frequency requirements for civil use in Japan, including expected requirements to 1 September 1949, were sent to the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva in April. Previous requirements submitted at the Atlantic City conference included expected needs up to 1 January 1948.

#### International

11. On 29 March Northwest Airlines, Inc., was authorized to install a radio transmitting station site on Iriezaki Island. This station will be used by Northwest Airlines, Inc., or Aeronautical Radio, Inc., to provide civil air communications to all civil air carriers operating in Japan.

12. Radiotelephone service was expanded effective 1 April to connect Japan with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Norway and Venezuela. All calls from Japan will be transmitted via the United States on a prepaid dollar basis.

13. Urgent full rate and urgent code message service between Japan and the Philippines was authorized on 23 March.

14. Radiotelegraph service from Japan via the United States was expanded 5 April to include 45 additional countries in western Europe, Asia and North Africa. Authorization was granted for reply-paid messages and transferred-account messages on the same basis as permitted between Japan and the United States. Effective 20 April radiotelegraph service was authorized between Japan and approximately 50 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa via the Osaka-Colombo circuit with payment of charges on outgoing messages in British Armed Forces Special Vouchers.

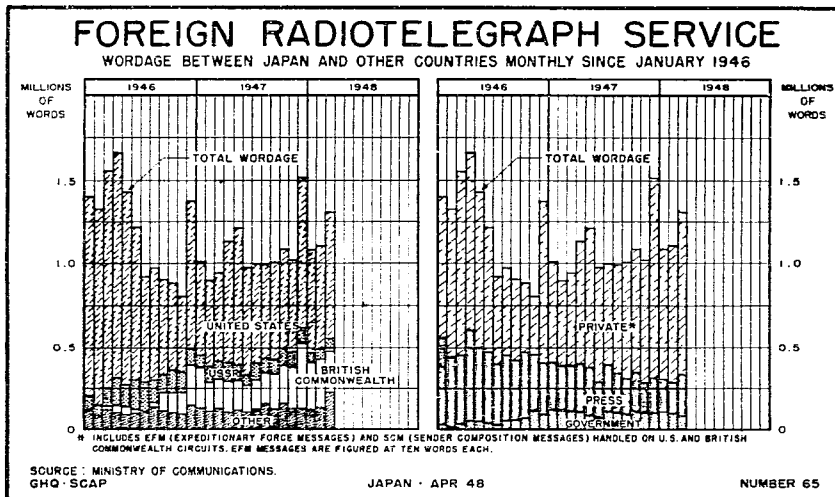
15. Radiotelegraph service between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, previously restricted to government messages of the Netherlands East Indies, was expanded 5 April to include press and private message services. Provisions were included for reply-paid and collect messages. The expanded service is available to all persons on a dollar payment basis. Persons not possessing dollar currency may make application to the Ministry of Communications for authorization to send collect messages.

16. Radiotelegraph service from Japan to Siam, Hongkong and Macao via Manila was authorized 15 April.

17. A revised procedure for payment of the charges for government and press messages from Japan to the United States, the Philippines and Okinawa was established effective 5 April. In the future press and government messages from Japan to Korea and Okinawa will be on a prepaid instead of a collect basis. Government messages, other than United States Government messages, from Japan to the United States or the Philippines may be sent prepaid or collect at the sender's option. If the message is sent collect the concurrence

of the connecting telegraph company or administration must be obtained.

18. Radiotelegraph wordage between Japan and other countries increased 17 percent in March to 1,312,000 compared with 1,118,000 in February. The increase was reflected in both private and press messages. Government messages decreased 13 percent.



#### Domestic Broadcasting

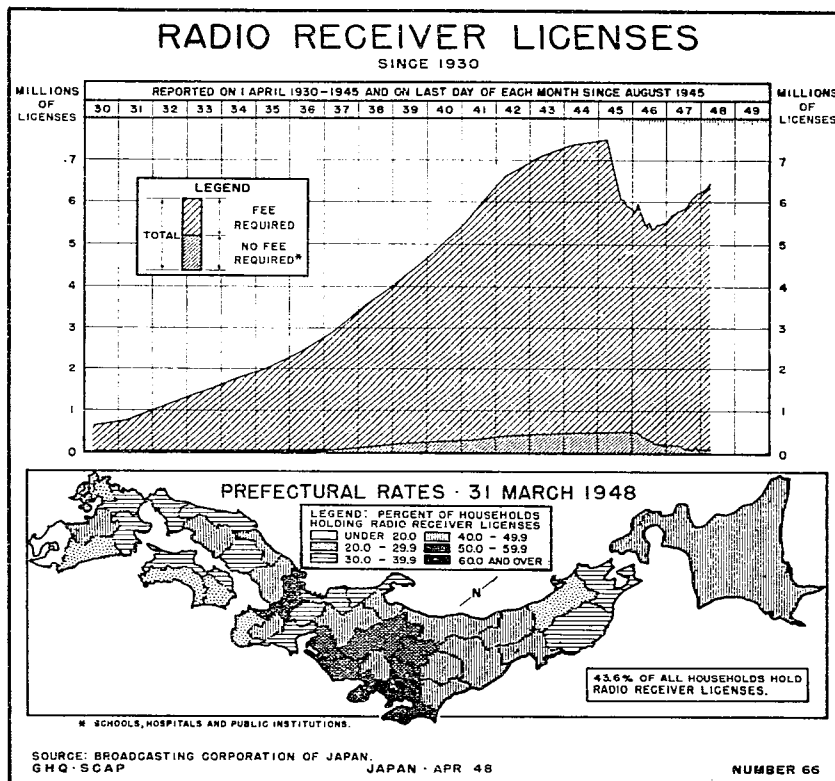
19. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported a two-percent increase in the number of registered radio households during March. There were 149,543 new registrants and 36,394 cancelled registrations, leaving a net gain for the month of 113,149. Total radio households at the end of the month numbered 6,443,206 of whom 6,357,315 paid the monthly listening fee and 85,891 held free listening privileges.

20. On 31 March 43.6 percent of the households in Japan were radio equipped. Note the chart on the opposite page.

21. Results of a survey on radio reception facilities in primary and middle schools in Japan, conducted late in 1947 by the Ministry of Education with the cooperation of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, were reported during April.

Since a similar survey in mid-1946 the percent of primary schools equipped with radios has increased from 79 to 87. In the latest survey 59 percent of the central radio systems and 52 percent of the portable radios were found to be in good condition, compared with 42 percent of all school radios operable in 1946.

22. Of the non-radio-equipped schools surveyed, 43.0 percent said they could not get the proper type of equipment, 42.3 percent said radios were too expensive, 12.5 percent said they had no source of power and 2.2 percent indicated that they thought radios in schools unnecessary.



#### SCHOOL RADIO SURVEY

October 1947 - January 1948

	Primary Schools	New System Middle Schools	Old System Middle Schools	Schools for Blind and Dumb	Total Schools
Number of schools surveyed	17,460	8,902	2,688	63	29,113
Number of classrooms	205,053	59,359	40,723	803	305,938
Schools equipped with radio facilities	15,235	3,320	2,239	55	20,849
Percent of schools equipped	87	37	83	87	72
Classrooms equipped with radio facilities	191,635	26,183	35,265	712	253,795
Schools equipped with central radio systems	7,991	1,109	1,080	19	10,199
Percent of central radio systems in "good" condition	57	68	62	67	59
Schools equipped with portable radios	7,244	2,211	1,159	36	10,650
Percent of portable radios in "good" condition	50	58	57	59	52

SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

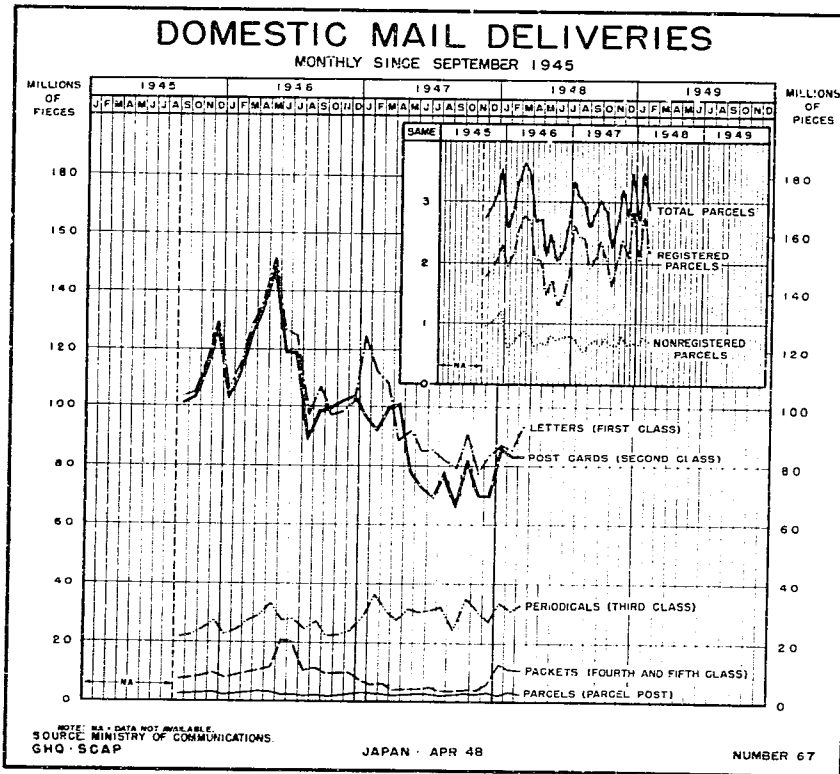
23. A subsequent survey of radio facilities in preparatory schools, colleges and universities in Tokyo revealed that 51 percent of the total surveyed were equipped with radios of which about two thirds were in good condition.

24. An extension to 30 September 1948 was granted for the conduct of experimental frequency modulation transmissions by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. BCJ is working to develop FM for use in short-distance relays and remote pickups.

POSTAL SERVICES

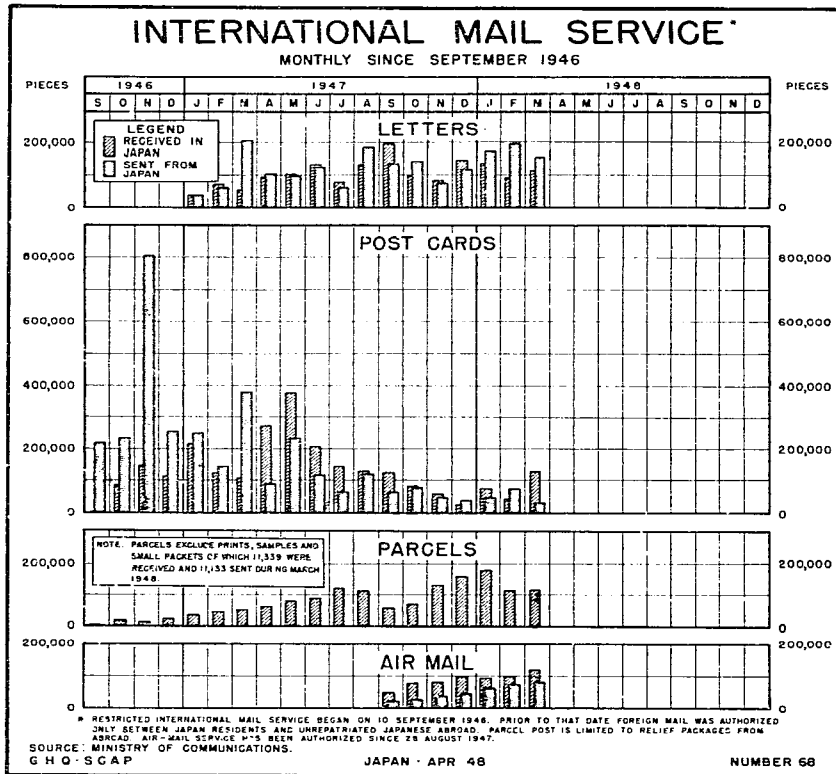
25. The volume of domestic letter mail increased approximately five percent from 210,608,270 pieces in February to 220,360,763 in March. All categories of mail increased except packets which decreased one percent. In the "packets" category, fourth-class mail decreased from 10,567,995 to 10,439,511 and fifth-class mail increased approximately 10 percent from 236,619 to 250,391.

Domestic parcel post decreased 18 percent from the February total of 3,520,144 to 2,874,848 in March.



26. In March incoming international letter mail increased 57 percent to 376,957 and outgoing letter mail decreased 19 percent to 278,718 pieces. The fluctuations were attributed to shipping and transportation conditions.

27. The number of international relief parcels received in March was 115,281, approximately the same amount as received in February which was considered a normal month.



28. There were 561 ordinary and 13,343 special post offices in operation as of 31 March. The increase of five ordinary and 42 special post offices since 29 February was due to the reclassification of five offices from special to ordinary, discontinuance of two special post offices and the establishment of 49 special post offices.

#### Postal Financial Services

29. In February progress continued at postal savings branch offices in the restoration of ledgers and records destroyed during the war. Four percent of special savings records and almost six percent of bond custody records were restored during the month.

#### RESTORATION OF LEDGERS AND RECORDS (thousands of accounts)

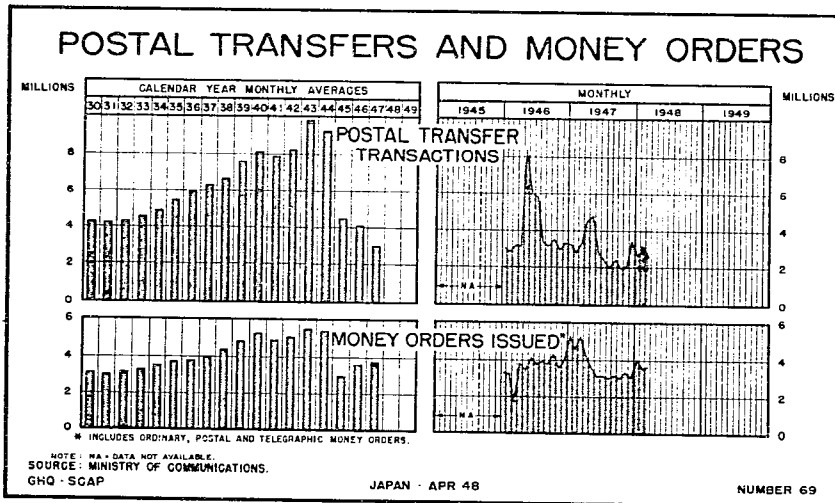
	Lost or Destroyed During War	Restored During February	Total Restored by 29 February	Percent Restored by 29 February
Ordinary savings	42,710	560	25,069	59
Special savings	9,040	345	3,128	35
Postal transfer	214	1	95	44
Bond custody	2,126	119	1,192	56
Bond cards	146,780	203	140,334	96

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

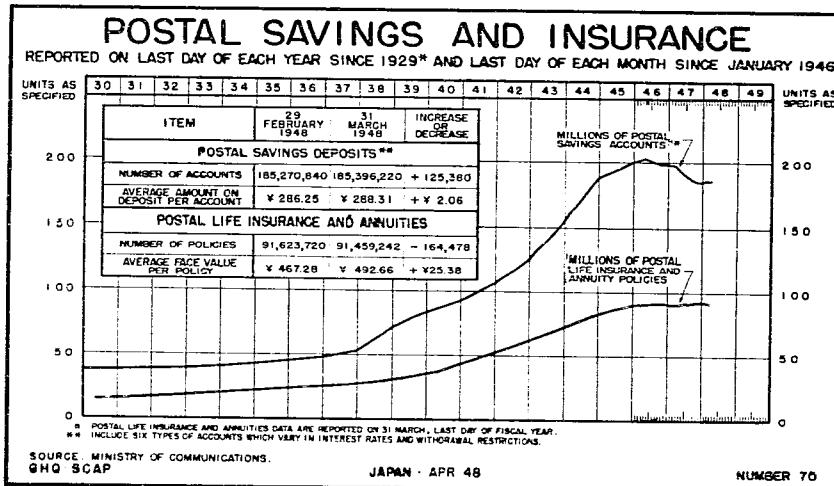


30. The value of postal money orders issued increased 4.5 percent from ¥ 3,629,735,167 in February to ¥ 3,794,259,937 in March. The number of money orders issued increased 46,246 to 3,637,194.

31. The number of postal transfer transactions decreased 19 percent while the value of postal transfer deposits increased almost 2.6 percent from ¥ 1,412,790,999 in February to ¥ 1,449,482,673 in March.



32. The value of postal life insurance and annuities increased 5.2 percent from February to March while the number of policies and annuities decreased 164,478 in March. The value and number of postal savings deposits showed negligible changes from February.



#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

33. An inspection of the important communications centers in central and southern Honshu to evaluate progress made in rehabilitation work was completed by the Ministry of Communications

in April. Progress was found in all fields except supply. Ministry warehouses contained a large amount of both raw materials and finished goods. Steps were taken to move these materials into useful channels and thus cut down the amount of purchases of new materials required by the Ministry during the coming year.

34. Investigations of inefficient use of telephone circuits at the Tokyo Toll Circuit Control Office continued in April. Similar investigations were begun in Nagoya and Osaka.

One cause of inefficient operation was delay on the part of the far-end operator to answer. In many cases circuits were reported as out of order but on testing were found to be in working condition. Much of the trouble, it was discovered, was due to poorly designed lamp caps. Even though the ring signals operated, the operator could not see the lighted lamp unless it was directly in front of her. The Ministry of Communications began investigating the reasons why such lamp caps had been accepted.

35. The Government decided to centralize and unify the 30 separate fire departments in Tokyo into one organization and to provide this organization with the necessary communication and signaling circuits. A joint committee representing the Fire Department and the Ministry of Communications agreed that circuits will be furnished by the Ministry of Communications, while the Fire Department will request ¥ 55,000,000 to manufacture apparatus for a 3,600-call-box automatic fire-alarm system. The system is later to be increased to 5,000 call boxes.

36. Manufacturers produced 105,386 mailbags for the postal system during March, the highest rate yet attained in the project. By 31 March a revised total of 255,652 bags had been produced since September 1947.

37. Sixteen railway mail cars were sent to the shops for general repairs during March and four cars previously written off as fully depreciated were returned to service.

The number of railway mail cars in use and the total number required decreased three during March as unnecessary service was eliminated.

38. On 31 March the number of postal system trucks carried on record was 899, a decrease of three from 29 February. Nineteen trucks were written off as fully depreciated during the month and 16 new machines were acquired as replacements. One truck was returned to service from the repair shops.

39. The number of bicycles carried on record increased 53 in March. A total of 167 new bicycles were acquired, 57 of which were used as replacements for rented machines and 57 as replacements for machines out for repair.

Expansion of services required the use of 19 additional bicycles.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES

	<u>Railway Mail Cars</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Bicycles</u>	
	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>29 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>
Carried on record	741	741	902	899	36,395 <u>a/</u>	36,448
Unserviceable or otherwise assigned	155	167	160	140	4,526 <u>a/</u>	4,663
In actual use	497	494	742	759	31,339	31,785
Reserve (usable)	50	50	0	0	0	0
Total required	547	544	876	876	36,398	35,917
Surplus (usable)	39	30	0	0	0	0
Additional needed	0	0	134	117	5,029	5,132 <u>b/</u>

a/ Revised.

b/ Does not include 888 rented bicycles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Postal Bureau.

40. Of the building projects of the Ministry of Communications for the fiscal year 1947-48, 12 were 75-100 percent complete on 31 March, nine were 50-75 percent finished, 12 were 25-50 percent finished, 17 were less than 25 percent complete and construction had not yet been started on two.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS  
31 March

<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	0	5	5	2	4
Postal savings branches	9	1	4	2	1	1
Railway mail service buildings	11	1	2	1	1	6
Communications hospitals	1	0	1	0	0	0
Communications clinics	4	0	2	1	0	1
Warehouses	5	0	2	1	2	0
Garages	3	0	0	1	2	0
Vehicle repair shops	1	0	1	0	0	0
Communications bureau headquarters building	1	0	0	0	1	0
Electrotechnical Laboratory	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	52	2	17	12	9	12

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications, Building and Repairs Division.

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

41. March production of communication equipment increased over February in almost all items, with vacuum tube output reaching a new high level. This was due primarily to increased coal allocations and relaxation of electric power restrictions.

42. Twelve thousand metric tons of coal were delivered to communications equipment manufacturers during the February-March period, 79 percent of the allocation. There were 5,500 metric tons of lignite allocated for the same period.

The quarterly allocation for April-June is 34,500 metric tons.

Radio Equipment

43. As a result of an intensified production program vacuum tube production continued to increase in March, reaching the highest level since the surrender.

Receiver and repeater tube production increased five and nine percent respectively to reach new peaks. Production of transmitter and other tubes increased eight and nine percent respectively.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Receiver tubes	814,161	853,415
Repeater tubes	20,237	21,999
Transmitter tubes	5,820	6,310
Other	<u>31,823</u>	<u>34,619</u>
Total	872,041	916,343

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

44. The increased production of receiver tubes resulted in an increase of 39,884 in the number allocated as replacements in March. The number of tubes allocated for new radio equipment and operations remained the same and the number for export decreased 29 percent.

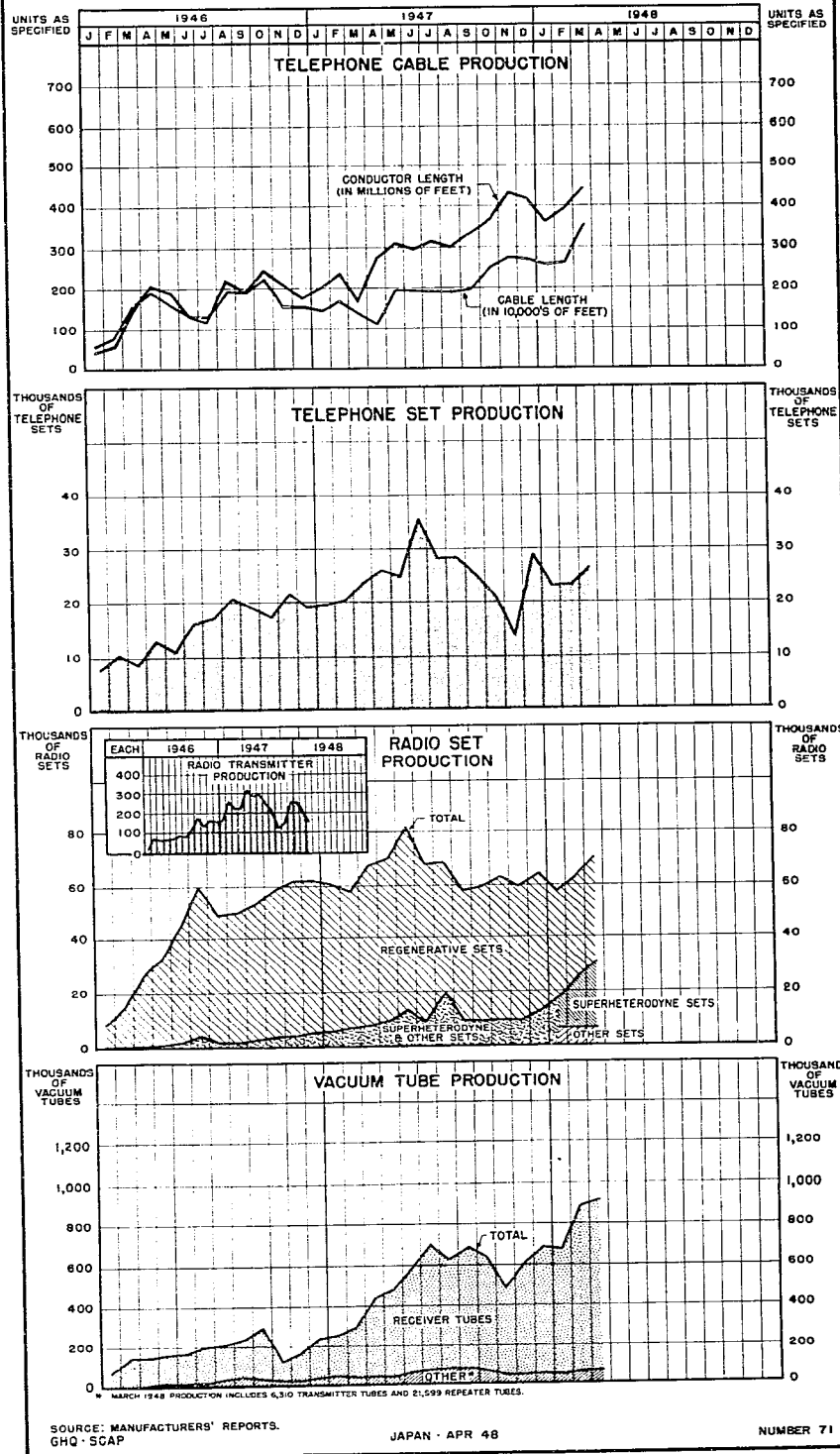
RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
New radio equipment	300,000	300,000	36.8	35.1
Replacements	464,961	504,845	57.1	59.2
Operations	47,000	47,000	5.8	5.5
Exports	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,570</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	814,161	853,415	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

# COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



45. Radio receiver production increased 13 percent during March, an increase which was reflected in all types of receivers. Radio transmitter production decreased almost 25 percent.

RADIO RECEIVERS AND TRANSMITTERS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Receivers		
Standard broadcast		
Regenerative sets	38,293	40,064
Superheterodyne sets	18,340	24,217
Other <u>a/</u>	<u>6,344</u>	<u>6,938</u>
Total	62,977	71,219
Transmitters	208	157

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

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

46. Production of radio resistors and speakers increased 16 percent in March.

RADIO PART PRODUCTION  
(thousands)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Condensers	1,858	1,967
Resistors	1,464	1,698
Transformers	159	163
Speakers	114	132
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	16,855	24,726

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

Wire Equipment

47. Production of wire communications equipment in March increased in all major items except automatic switch units which decreased 12 percent.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Telephone sets	23,130	26,400
Manual switchboards	421	605
Automatic switch units	4,925	4,342
Carrier systems	113	249
Repeater systems	18	23
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	55,499	53,919

SOURCE: Manufacturers' reports.

48. Production of communication cable in March increased 36 percent in cable length over February to 3,588,000 feet and 13 percent in conductor length to 445,000,000 feet. This was the largest amount produced in any month since the beginning of the Occupation, reflecting the increasing operational efficiency of cable manufacturers.

Miscellaneous Equipment

49. Production of bicycles for the Ministry of Communications continued to meet established program requirements. Three thousand bicycles, complete with tires and tubes, were manufactured for the program during March.

50. Communications equipment and parts valued at approximately ¥ 23,000,000 were shipped to Korea for the Civilian Supply Program during March.

Special air shipments of copper wire, insulators, transmitting tubes and radio parts required for emergency antenna feeder-line repair jobs in Korea were completed in March. Engineers from Japanese manufacturing companies were sent to Korea to direct the repair work.

PERSONNEL

51. In March the absenteeism rate among communications workers rose to 4.9 percent from the February rate of 4.6 percent. This does not include mass absences due to strikes.

Telecommunications plant employees showed the lowest and telecommunications commercial and traffic organization employees the highest rate of absenteeism.

52. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported the formation in March of a joint management-employees committee on personnel changes.

53. Personnel in the Ministry of Communications totaled 436,592 at the end of February, an increase of 153 men and a decrease of 293 women compared with 31 January totals.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Administrative	18,356	18,389	4,937	5,012
Postal system	98,074	98,117	19,227	18,871
Postal savings	37,415	36,955	33,340	32,868
Postal life insurance	39,861	39,753	16,817	16,766
Telephone	52,636	53,202	51,757	52,417
Telegraph	46,079	46,193	8,373	8,232
Radio	<u>9,158</u>	<u>9,123</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>694</u>
Total	301,579	301,732	135,153	134,860

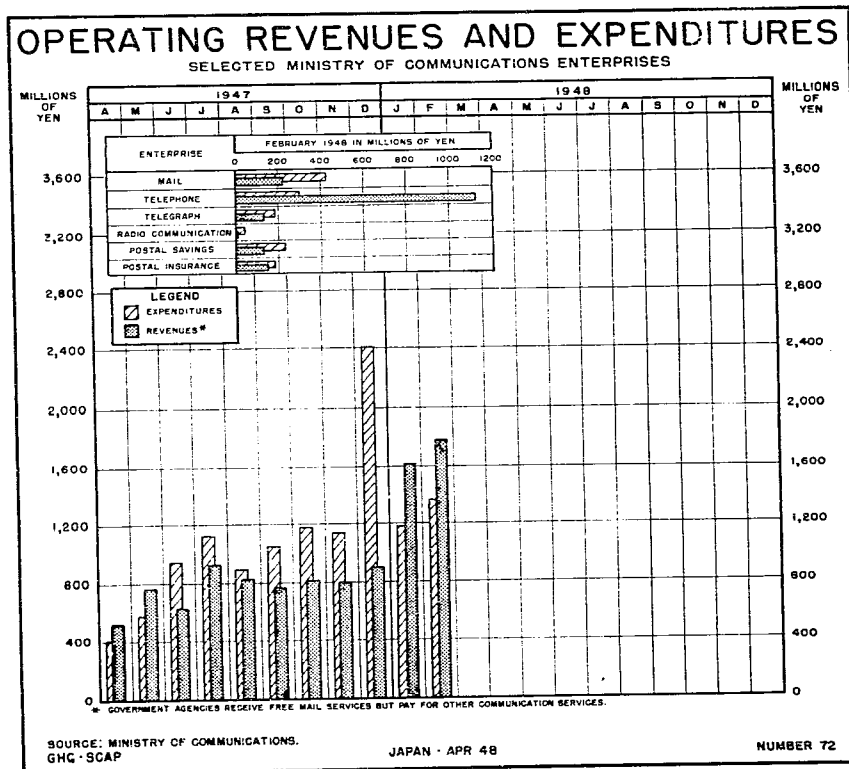
SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

54. On 1 April the Diet appropriated ¥ 3,289,493,000 for communications expenditures for April pending compilation of a regular budget for the 1948-49 fiscal year. The April appropriation is divided as follows: construction, ¥ 726,883,000; general, ¥ 60,296,000; and loss, ¥ 2,502,314,000.

55. The Ministry of Communications submitted to the Diet Communications Committee on 19 April a "White Paper" setting forth the present condition of communication enterprises. The paper pointed out the managerial and financial difficulties facing the communications enterprises due to obsolete and inadequate facilities, scarcity of materials, inflation and labor problems. Since the surrender, the paper stated, the financial condition of the enterprises has steadily deteriorated and the Ministry estimated that there would be a deficit of more than ¥ 5,300,000,000 during the 1948-49 fiscal year.

56. The Ministry of Communications operated at a net profit of ¥ 418,009,127 in February. The profit was accounted for chiefly by an increase in telephone enterprise revenues which rose from ¥ 322,937,591 in January to ¥ 1,128,698,896 in February with payment by the Ministry of Finance of ¥ 820,000,000 for Occupation use of telephone and telegraph facilities during the period 1 April - 30 September 1947. All other enterprises operated at a loss.





#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

57. Engineers of the Ministry of Communications and of four telephone dial manufacturing companies have begun work to improve dials found defective during recent forced-life tests.

Development engineers who worked on the forced-life tests are now engaged in designing and constructing a more satisfactory life-testing machine.

58. In a survey conducted by engineers of the Ministry of Communications approximately 5,000 persons in four cities were polled to aid in determining the external appearance of a standard automatic telephone desk set now under development. A newly sculpted simple streamlined type suggested by the Oki Electric Company was favored over the present #3 standard-set housing and a straight-lined American type.

59. Plans for ionospheric observations to be carried out by scientists of the Ministry of Communications and the Physical Institute for Radio Waves of the Ministry of Education during the eclipse of 9 May were nearing completion.

Arrangements were made with Dr. Fung Chein, director of the Radio Wave Research Laboratory in Chungking, China, to set up a radio transmitter at Loyang, China, and a height-measuring station near Shanghai. The signal from Loyang will be received by radio scientists of the Ministry of Communications on Okinawa. Measurements will be taken before, during and after the eclipse.

The project is part of the regular ionospheric observation program of the Japanese. Areas outside the Home Islands are included due to the geographical limitations of the eclipse.

The Physical Institute for Radio Waves will conduct height measurements at Wakkanai, in the eclipse zone in Hokkaido.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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P O L I C Y   A N D   L E G I S L A T I O N

1. With the attention of the country focused on the government workers' dispute, the need for revision of existing labor laws to provide for more stable labor relations was the subject of discussion in and outside of the Cabinet.

Minister of Labor Kanju Kato opposed any revision of existing labor legislation at this time and stated that "as long as he was Labor Minister there would be no revisions of labor laws."

Prime Minister Ashida told Diet committees that, "The Government's labor policy is based on the three-party agreement which holds that no unfavorable revision of labor legislation will be made. The important factor is how to remove labor unrest and increase labor's efficiency to overcome the present economic crisis, and what is the best means to attain this objective. Measures that may irritate labor and discourage the workers' will to work should be avoided. If, however, no improvement is made in labor efficiency, the Government will have to take some appropriate measures." The Prime Minister further stated, "I have no idea as to how and when such 'appropriate measures' will be necessary."

Vice Prime Minister Suehiro Nishio testifying before Diet members said, "I hoped to settle the various labor issues according to the present laws without carrying out any revisions." He pointed out, however, that "revisions may become necessary, depending upon future labor situations and public opinion, and workers should realize this and behave in order that such a necessity does not arise."

E M P L O Y E R   A N D   L A B O R   O R G A N I Z A T I O N S

2. The gap between the right- and left-wing elements of the labor movement widened as the groups assumed definite stands against each other.