

15. The national rate of fire losses per capita was ¥ 29.61 in May compared with ¥ 12.16 in April. The prefectural breakdown of fire losses per capita in May showed ¥ 247.52 in Hokkaido, ¥ 188.99 in Aomori, ¥ 165.72 in Fukui and ¥ 132.07 in Akita. Sixteen prefectures had rates ranging from ¥ 11.33 to ¥ 80.26 and the others ranged from ¥ .64 to ¥ 9.30. The lowest rate was reported from Chiba Prefecture.

16. May fires resulted in 35 deaths and 245 injuries compared with 42 deaths and 192 injuries in April.

MARITIME SAFETY

17. The Maritime Safety Board Training School opened in Tokyo 7 July with 87 maritime officials from bases throughout Japan beginning a four-month training course.

SECTION 3

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs . . . . .	1
Supreme Court . . . . .	10
District Court. . . . .	12
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals. . . . .	13
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals . . . . .	14
Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	15
International Prosecution of War Criminals. . . . .	18

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure

1. A law revising the Code of Criminal Procedure was passed by the Diet 5 July. The new Code, which becomes effective 1 January 1949, integrates the changes brought about by the new Constitution and by the Temporary Code of Criminal Procedure and includes additional innovations for the modernization and humanization of criminal procedures.

The new law provides that:

- (1) A trial cannot be opened unless a copy of the indictment has been served upon the accused. Service by publication is no longer permitted.
- (2) Any accused held under restraint must be informed in open court of the reasons for his detention and except in the case of serious crime or unless the accused is a habitual criminal he must be released if held for an unreasonably long time.
- (3) Courts must acquaint the accused with his constitutional rights, such as the right to defense counsel and the right to refuse to answer questions during trial. Both the procurator and the accused or his counsel may question witnesses during trial.
- (4) Procurators or police may no longer present to the trial court examination records of accused, suspects or witnesses with the indictment or use them during the trial as substitutes for oral testimony. All available witnesses will testify in open court where their demeanor may be observed and their testimony may be subjected to cross-examination.
- (5) All witnesses who can understand the nature of an oath will be sworn but need not answer questions which would be incriminating to them, their spouses, their blood relatives within the third degree, their relatives by marriage within the second degree or

their guardians or wards. Certain professional categories of witnesses may refuse testimony revealing the secrets of patients, clients or communicants. Witnesses who refuse without good reasons to appear in court or to be sworn in to testify may be prosecuted.

- (6) As provided by the Constitution, convictions will not be based solely upon confessions, whether made in open court or outside the court. Confessions made under duress will not be admitted in evidence.
- (7) The protections afforded the accused under the new code make unnecessary a full retrial of cases by an appellate court. They therefore change the nature of koso appeal (complete new trial). Appellate courts receiving koso appeals will hereafter examine the records of the lower court, call new witnesses and hear new evidence in order to determine whether the original judgment is correct or whether the case should be sent back to the lower court for retrial. The appellate court may reverse or modify the judgment of the lower court and may itself render sentence.
- (8) All koso appeals, including questions of fact as well as of law, will now be heard in the High Courts. The Supreme Court will hear jokoku appeals (restricted to questions of law) only if an alleged violation of the Constitution is involved, if the judgment given by the court of appeal is incompatible with former decisions of the Supreme Court or of the Higher Courts acting as courts of appeal, or if the case involves an important problem of construction of law.

Other important changes in the appeals system eliminate incidental or cross-appeal by the State whenever the defendant appeals first; provide that where the State appeals unsuccessfully the accused shall be compensated for expenses he incurs because of the appeal; and permit new trials or reopening of cases finally decided only if the action benefits the accused.

2. An amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted by the Diet 1 July extends the Temporary Code of Criminal Procedure until 1 January 1949 when the permanent code becomes effective.

#### Establishment of Inquest Committees

3. The Law for Inquest of Prosecution, enacted by the Diet 5 July, established inquest committees in each district court region. This law provides a safeguard against procurators who fail to prosecute cases.

The inquest committee, upon application by an aggrieved person, may require the procurator to present material for examination and to be present at its meetings, to obtain information from public or private sources and to call witnesses for examination. The committees, composed of 11 members selected by lot from among the voters of the House of Representatives within each district court area, may also investigate cases in which no appropriate public action has been taken.

After the inquest has made a finding one copy is sent to the chief procurator of the district concerned, another is sent to the Committee for Examination of Qualifications of Procurators, one copy is publicly posted on the Inquest Secretariat bulletin board

and one copy is given to the person who made the original complaint.

While the findings of the inquest are purely advisory, publication of the findings and the filing with the chief procurator and with the Committee for the Examination of Qualifications of Public Procurators, are designed to exert much influence upon both procurators and public opinion.

#### Habeas Corpus Law

4. The Habeas Corpus Law, implementing Article 31 of the new Constitution, was passed by the Diet 1 July. It contains procedures by which a person illegally detained may apply for relief.

Among the act's provisions are the following:

- (1) Anyone may apply to the court for the release of any person under restraint.
- (2) The court may temporarily release the person being restrained, subject to his reappearance whenever summoned, or may take other appropriate action prior to the issuance of a judgment.
- (3) If preliminary investigation by a judge shows that no grounds exist for release, the court may dismiss an application without conducting a hearing. An appeal from the judgment of a court may be made to the Supreme Court within three days after such judgment has been given.
- (4) After a public hearing the Supreme Court may reject an application for relief and may return the restrained person to custody. If, however, the application is found to be based upon adequate grounds, the court may release the person.
- (5) Any person who removes or conceals the restrained person, or who commits any other act interfering with the relief provided by the Habeas Corpus Law, or who makes false statements in his written answer to the court's demand for information concerning the restraint of an individual, is liable to imprisonment of not more than two years or to a fine of not more than ¥ 50,000.

#### Revision of the Code of Civil Procedure

5. The revised Code of Civil Procedure, enacted 1 July by the Diet and enforced 15 July, integrates the changes brought about by the Temporary Code of Civil Procedure.

The main revision of the code concerns appellate practices, from which it eliminates delays and lax procedures. The reduction of the Supreme Court bench from 32 to 15 judges required a drastic reduction in the volume of appeals. It also necessitated revisions of the techniques in handling appeals.

Under the new Civil Code decisions of the Summary Court may be carried by koso appeal to the District Court. Appeals against decisions of the District Court will be lodged as jokoku appeals to the High Court. When questions of constitutionality are involved a further jokoku appeal to the Supreme Court is permitted.

Punitive costs may be assessed on persons whose appeals are judged baseless. Lower courts are empowered to act ex officio in the revision of judgments before appeals are taken.

A number of changes in the code improved trial procedures: The right of oral argument was expanded; the use of depositions was limited to those instances in which a witness whose testimony had previously been taken was unable to appear at trial; appeals were permitted from adverse decisions regarding jurisdiction; the possibility of shifts of judges in the course of trial was reduced; ex officio calling of witnesses on the part of the court was prohibited; and public inspection of records was recognized.

The revised code increases the variety of penalties which can be imposed on reluctant witnesses. The right to waive appeals in advance of judgment was eliminated as being conducive to an unconstitutional denial of access to the courts.

Certain categories of immunities from duty to testify based upon feudalistic concepts of loyalty and obligation were eliminated or curtailed in the amended code.

#### Amendment to the Impeachment of Judges Law

6. An amendment to the Impeachment of Judges Law, enacted by the Diet 5 July, provides that whenever the president of a High Court or a District Court believes that grounds exist for removal by impeachment of any judge under his jurisdiction he must notify the President of the Supreme Court, who then must act upon the request. If the President of the Supreme Court concurs that there is cause for removal he must request the Impeachment Committee of the House of Representatives to institute impeachment proceedings.

#### Law Amending the Juvenile Law

7. An independent court called the Family Court, one division of which consists of the Domestic Relations Court, already operating, and the other division being a new Juvenile Court, was established following Diet enactment 5 July of the Law Amending the Juvenile Law. The Court Organization Law was amended to create the Family Court.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over all persons under 20 years of age who have violated any criminal law or regulation. It also has jurisdiction over certain juveniles who because of their conduct or environment are likely to commit crimes and have been referred to the court by welfare authorities, and over adults who commit certain specified offenses against juveniles. The court may not impose sentences of detention for more than 30 days or a fine. If a juvenile over 16 years has committed an offense punishable by death, penal servitude or imprisonment, the Juvenile Court may transfer the case to the public procurator.

Trials under this law may be conducted either in or out of the court room in camera and in informal atmosphere. The juvenile and his guardian have the right to counsel or, with the court's approval, may be assisted by an attendant.

Provision is made for the use of investigators and for such medical, psychological, educational, sociological and other technical aid as the court may find necessary. Appeals from the decision of the Juvenile Court may be taken within two weeks to a High Court if it appears that the decision was in violation of laws and ordinances, if there were material errors in findings of fact, or if the disposition made was unfair. If the appeal is dismissed by the High Court

an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on constitutional grounds only.

#### Reformatory Law

8. The Reformatory Law, enacted by the Diet 5 July, implements Article 15 of the Law to Establish the Attorney-general's Office which provides that after 31 March 1949 no private institutions are to be used for reformatories or for correction and rehabilitation.

Reformatories are defined as institutions giving correctional education to juveniles committed to them by a Juvenile Court. There are four categories of reformatories: primary, for juveniles between 14 and 16 years of age; middle, for juveniles between 16 and 18 years of age; advanced, for persons between 18 and 23 years of age; and medical, for persons between 14 and 26 years of age who have serious mental or physical defects.

All reformatories are established as national institutions under the direction of the Attorney-general's Office, which is responsible for the adequate maintenance and thorough inspection of reformatories.

The law provides for correctional education, vocational guidance and medical treatment to be applied for the purpose of preparing inmates for return to normal society.

The law further provides for homes for provisional detention of juveniles. Each detention home will classify juveniles on the basis of their case histories and after investigation of each case will advise the Juvenile Court.

#### Registration of Aliens

9. The Civil Affairs Bureau of the Attorney-general's Office 22 July ordered a new registration of aliens in Japan to be conducted up to the end of July. All aliens who fall under the Aliens Registration Ordinance must register at the time they make application for new food ration books.

#### SUPREME COURT

10. For the first time in the history of Japan the Supreme Court used its power of constitutional review 19 July to protect individual civil liberties guaranteed by the new Constitution's Bill of Rights.

The decision was made in the case of Seiichi Imai who was arrested in January on suspicion of stealing a valise containing ¥ 1,500. After being confined for 109 days he confessed and was found guilty by the District Court in Tokyo. Taking advantage of the Temporary Code of Criminal Procedure, Imai lodged a jokoku appeal with the High Court in Tokyo, but this body upheld the decision of the District Court. Declaring that the decision was illegal under the Constitution, Imai entered a further jokoku appeal with the Supreme Court. Article 38 of the Constitution provides that "confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence."

With 13 justices agreeing and only one dissenting, the Supreme Court decided that confessions obtained after prolonged detention infringed on human rights, and ordered the case back to the District Court for retrial.

Japanese Judicial Administration

11. The Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction of 13 new civil cases and 194 new criminal cases in June. It disposed of 14 civil cases and 139 criminal cases.

DISTRICT COURT

12. Former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Rikizo Hirano, on trial in the Tokyo District Court on charges of falsifying his public office qualifications questionnaire, was forced to appear in court 28 July. Pleading illness, the purged former minister had twice refused to appear, and the court, following examination of medical reports, issued a bench warrant 27 July.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

13. One hundred seventy-four atrocity investigations were completed in the July reporting period, reducing cases on hand 24 July to 624.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases on Hand <u>24 Jun</u>	Cases Received <u>24 Jun - 24 Jul</u>	Cases Completed <u>24 Jun - 24 Jul</u>	Cases on Hand <u>24 Jul</u>
POW camp conditions	3	0	0	3
POW atrocities	65	0	10	55
Flyers	237	2	37	202
POW ships	8	0	1	7
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	20	0	4	16
Miscellaneous	<u>463</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>341</u>
Total	796	2	174	624 <u>a/</u>

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

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

14. In the July reporting period the Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 27 persons including six former lieutenant generals wanted in connection with war crimes. Of these, 20 were former army and navy officers and seven were former enlisted men. The total number of persons interned at Sugamo 24 July was 1,109.

The Government was notified of the release from custody of four previously suspected war criminals. Their impounded property was returned.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

15. By 20 July 703 war crime suspects had been tried of whom 649 were found guilty and 54 were acquitted.

Of the total number guilty 103 were given death sentences. Thirteen death sentences have been executed, two are awaiting execution, 83 are awaiting approval by Occupation authorities and five have been commuted. The remaining 546 war criminals found guilty were sentenced to terms ranging from six months to life at hard labor.

From 21 June to 20 July 10 trials were completed involving 30 war criminal suspects, of whom nine were former naval officers, eight were former army officers, four were former enlisted men and nine were civilians. Twenty-six suspects were found guilty and four were acquitted. Eight were condemned to death and four to life imprisonment.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
YAMADA Kenzo	Camp Commander	Lt	3 June 48- 21 June 48	18 years
IRIE Yoshiaki	Senior NCO	Sgt		16 years
MORIMOTO Yasuji	Camp Commander	Capt	15 Apr 48- 28 Jun 48	40 years
MURATA Sotaro	Area Commander	Col		Life imprisonment
HIRANO Kurataro	Camp Commander	Col	7 Jun 48- 28 Jun 48	Death
KAWANE Yoshitaka	Commanding General	Maj Gen		Death
ODAZAWA Yutaka		Lt (jg)	22 Jun 48- 6 Jul 48	Life imprisonment
OKUMA Kaoru		Lt Com		Death
FUJIIHIRA Naotada		GPO		Life imprisonment
NOTO Kiyohisa	Chief of Staff	Capt		20 years
YAMAMOTO Tsunehiko		Ens		Life imprisonment
TAKAHASHI Fukuji	Guard	Civ	29 Jun 48- 7 Jul 48	4 years
TASHIRO Toshio	Prison Warden	Civ	24 Mar 48- 8 Jul 48	Death
KAMEE Hatsuaki	Guard	Civ		Death



<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
OKUBO Mataishi	Guard	Civ	24 Mar 48- 8 Jul 48	Death
KAMIMOTO Keiji	Guard	Civ		Death
KOSHIKAWA Masao	Chief Jailor	Civ		Death
-----				
FURUKAWA Tanotsu	CO Air Unit	Rear Adm	24 May 48- 14 Jul 48	20 years
TANIGUCHI Gosuke	Unit CO	Capt		Acquitted
SONOKAWA Takao	Chief of Staff	Comdr		Acquitted
MORITAMA Yoshiyotsu	Unit CO	Capt		10 years
NOZAKA Keiichi	Unit CO	Lt (jg)		10 years
MAEDA Toshioka		Ens		10 years
TANABE Toshisuke	Unit CO	Lt (sg)		10 years
NAKATA Yoshisa	Unit CO	Lt (jg)		10 years
IMAI Katsuto		CPO		Acquitted
-----				
OGIHARA Kenichi	Guard	Pvt	9 Jul 48- 14 Jul 48	4 years
-----				
ABE Tsunee	Guard	Civ	6 Jul 48- 16 Jul 48	5 years
SAKAI Seiji	Job Boss	Civ		5 years
-----				
FUJISAKI Seitaro	Townsmen	Civ	19 Jul 48- 20 Jul 48	Acquitted
-----				

16. Convicted of responsibility for the horrors of the infamous "Bataan Death March," Yoshitaka Kawane, former major-general, and Kurataro Hirano, former colonel, were sentenced by a military commission 29 June to death by hanging.

The two accused had been charged with responsibility for the deaths of an estimated 1,200 American and 10,000 Filipino prisoners during the "Death March" in April 1942 and with contributing to the suffering and deaths of another 1,548 American and 25,000 Filipino prisoners at Camp O'Donnel, Philippine Islands, where

many of the surviving prisoners were interned after the march.

17. Found guilty of responsibility for the murder of 65 captured American flyers ranging in rank from private first class to lieutenant colonel, five war criminals were sentenced by an Occupation military commission 8 July to death by hanging.

Forty-eight of the Americans burned to death in their cells when their prison caught fire 25 May 1945. Seventeen others escaped from their cells but were cut down with swords by prison guards as they attempted to flee the flames.

Toshio Tashiro, warden of the prison, was found guilty of ordering his subordinates not to release the prisoners from their cells and to kill any prisoners who tried to escape.

Masao Koshikawa, chief jailer and second in command, was convicted of failing to provide for the release of the Americans and of entering into a conspiracy with Tashiro and others to prevent the United States Government from ascertaining the truth about the fate of the prisoners.

Hatsuaki Kambe, Keiji Kamimoto and Mataishi Okubo, prison guards, were convicted of killing eight, six and three prisoners respectively, whom they cut down with swords as they attempted to escape from their burning cells.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 34

July 1948

PART III  
ECONOMIC

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

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries . . . . .	85
Section 2. Forestry and Mining . . . . .	93
Section 3. Heavy Industries. . . . .	105
Section 4. Manufacturing . . . . .	127
Section 5. Textile Industries. . . . .	147
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities . . . . .	177
Section 7. Communications. . . . .	191
Section 8. Labor . . . . .	211
Section 9. Imports and Exports . . . . .	231
Section 10. Price and Distribution. . . . .	245
Section 11. Finance . . . . .	259
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations. . . . .	279
Section 13. Science and Technology. . . . .	289



SECTION 1  
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform. . . . .	1
Agricultural Cooperatives. . . . .	6
Agricultural Administration. . . . .	9
Fertilizer Supplies. . . . .	12
Livestock and Dairy Products . . . . .	13
Fisheries. . . . .	16
Whaling. . . . .	22

AGRARIAN REFORM

Land Sales

1. The Government sold 589,491 cho (584,622 hectares) of land to tenant farmers in June, 487,993 cho more than in May. Cumulative sales under the land reform program were 1,222,323 cho (1,212,227 hectares) as of 2 July. The more than fivefold increase in June land sales reflected the success of the speed-up program to complete land reform by the end of the year. Fifty-five percent of estimated total sales have been completed.

Land Acquisition

2. The Government purchased 209,782 cho (208,049 hectares) of land in June. Cumulative purchases of land available for resale under the agrarian reform program totaled 1,552,546 cho (1,539,722 hectares) by 2 July. This constituted 80 percent of estimated total purchases. In addition the revised total of 200,368 cho (198,713 hectares), acquired as payment in lieu of taxes, brought total land available for resale acquired by the Government through purchase and as payment for taxes by 2 July to 1,752,914 cho (1,738,435 hectares).

3. The Government was in the process of acquiring 2,767 cho (2,744 hectares) of demonstration and extension farm land; about 52 cho (51.6 hectares) of land belonging to dissolved organizations; and about 3,469 cho (3,440 hectares) of land owned by expatriated Japanese or by nationals of areas formerly under Japanese control who prefer to reside in Japan.

Enforcement

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issued instructions 19 July to prefectural governors ordering punishment of anyone illegally obstructing the land reform program, and directing that land reform operations conform to strict interpretation of the law. Prefectural governors were directed to request the public to report violations and to publicize violations, prosecutions and penalties.

5. The Government was authorized 19 June to purchase and dispose of all agricultural land subject to the Land Reform Law except land registered before enactment of the law as owned by the following categories of landowners:

- (1) Enemy nationals whose lands have been placed under custody.
- (2) Nationals of the United Nations or neutral nations who are not also Japanese nationals. Lands owned by persons of Japanese ancestry born in one of the United Nations or in a neutral nation but registered also as Japanese nationals with the Japanese Government, unless such registration has been specifically renounced, are subject to purchase.
- (3) Nationals of areas formerly under Japanese occupation (except United Nations or neutral nations) who own land in Japan but who do not reside in Japan. Nationals of such areas who have refused repatriation and who are now residents of Japan are subject to the land reform laws in the same manner as Japanese nationals.

All of the above categories include juridical persons as well as individuals. Nationality of a juridical person will be determined on the basis of the origin of funds for capital investment.

#### AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

6. By 15 June 15,926 agricultural cooperative associations had been approved by the prefectural governors. In addition preliminary organizational meetings had been held by 23,129 agricultural cooperative associations and 21,530 had held constituent general meetings.

7. As of 31 May 191,003 directors and auditors had been elected by 14,664 approved agricultural cooperatives. Of these 117,530 directors and auditors were elected by 9,194 cooperatives in May. Of the total number of directors and auditors 154,048 held such offices for the first time while the rest were former association officials.

8. A total of ¥ 3,684,250 was expended in June by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to administer the agricultural cooperative program.

The Diet 4 July appropriated ¥ 44,898,030 for the agricultural cooperative program in the 1948 fiscal year.

#### AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

##### Agricultural Insurance

9. Under the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Act farmers are being encouraged to organize local agricultural mutual relief associations to administer crop and livestock insurance. Upon organization of an association the insurance of paddy and upland rice, wheat, barley and oats grown within its area is compulsory. Since the main purpose of the insurance is to maximize production of staple food crops in high risk areas, the Government pays a portion of the premiums. Livestock may be insured on a voluntary basis against disease or injury.

10. By 30 June 10,348 agricultural mutual relief organizations had been formed of which 8,298 were officially approved. Twenty-seven regional agricultural mutual relief insurance associations also were approved by the end of June.

Agricultural Extension and Research

11. A Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture Act, passed by the Diet 5 July, authorized the establishment of a cooperative extension system and the subsidy of agricultural experimental and research institutions. Under the law the prefecture provides one half as much money for agricultural extension work as is provided from national funds, and the prefectural government administers the system under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. National funds are granted by the ministry to experiment stations and other institutions for specific agricultural research projects.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

12. Fertilizer continued to be a critical item in food production. In the first six months of 1948, 702,084 metric tons of ammonium sulfate equivalents, 410,742 tons of superphosphate (16 percent potassium pentoxide) and 2,201 tons of potash (40 percent phosphorus pentoxide) were allocated to Japanese farmers. These represented about 70, 59 and 1 percent respectively of requirements.

Actual distributions of the limited fertilizer supplies to farmers as of 1 July were 76 percent of the nitrogenous, 80 percent of the phosphatic and 76 percent of the potassic fertilizer allocations.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Distribution of Goats

13. Of the second shipment of 267 goats donated by the Brethren Service Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was allotted 77 for distribution to villages and breeding stations. The remainder was allotted to the Ministry of Welfare for orphanages and other welfare institutions and the Ministry of Education for distribution to agricultural schools.

14. Livestock slaughter decreased by 765 metric tons to 3,299 metric tons in May, a usual seasonal decline. See the chart on the following page.

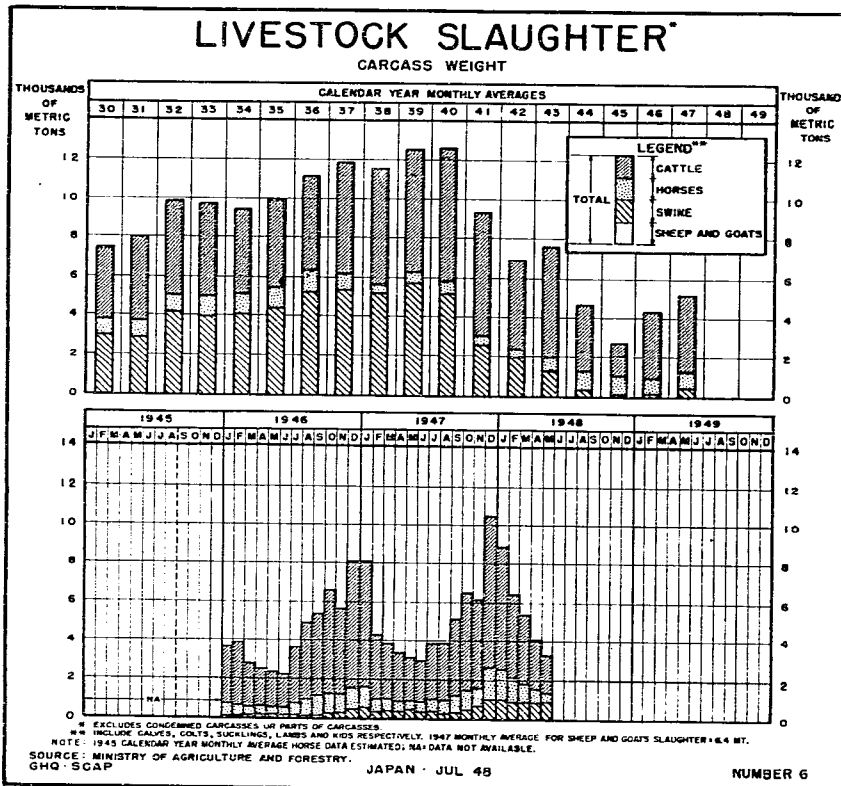
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER  
Carcass Weight  
(metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cattle	2,463	1,892
Swine	854	892
Horses	741	509
Sheep and goats	6	6

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

15. May milk production totaled 12,119,000 liters, an increase of 915,000 liters over April.





### FISHERIES

#### Marine Production

16. May marine production totaled 200,630 metric tons, a decrease of 21,879 metric tons from April. The decrease was attributed to shortages of fishing gear and materials. Fish landings decreased to 186,339 metric tons in May and output of other marine products dropped to 14,291 metric tons.

Hokkaido's marine catch totaled 49,758 metric tons compared with Kyushu's 41,265. Shikoku had the smallest catch, 7,264 metric tons.

#### Administration

17. The Government employed five patrol vessels from 20 July to 21 August in the northwest corner of the authorized fishing areas in the East China Sea as a temporary measure to enforce compliance with directives establishing official fishing areas.

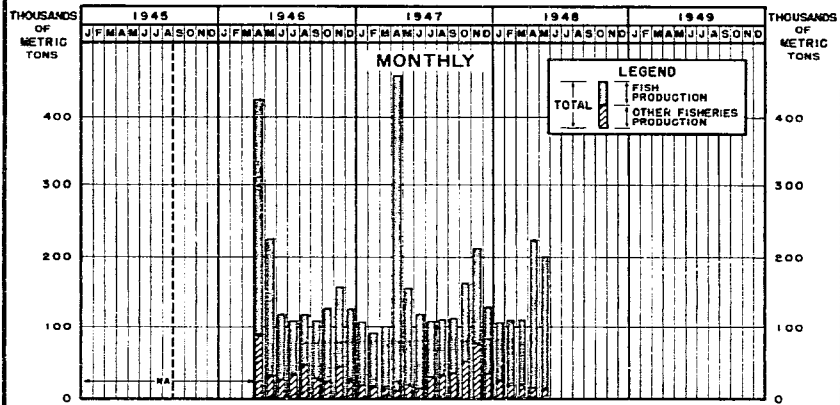
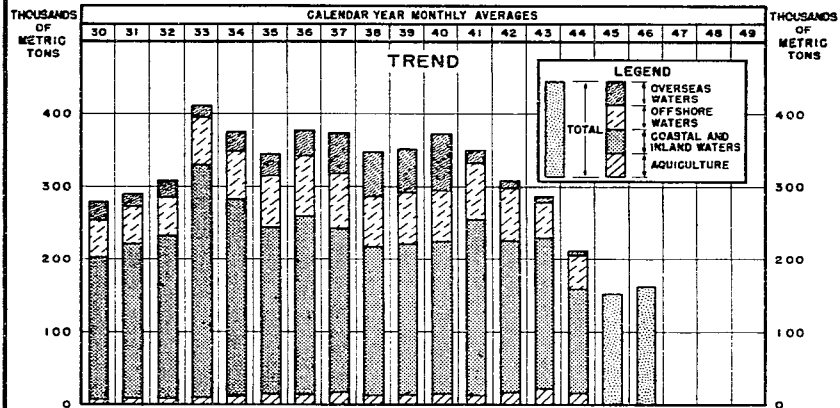
18. Promulgated 3 July the Fisheries Agency Establishment Act replaced the Bureau of Fisheries with the Fisheries Agency to provide for more effective handling of aquatic resources.

#### Equipment and Supplies

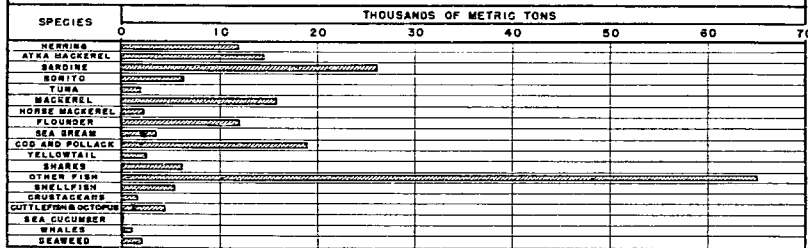
19. Five hundred long tons of wattle extract, 2,742 long tons of wattle bark and 2,500 long tons of mangrove bark were purchased for the fishing industry to supply 1948 requirements for tannin, a net preservative.

# FISHERIES PRODUCTION\*

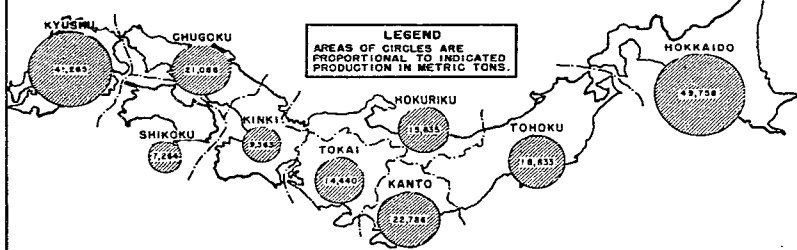
REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES



## MAY 1948 · BY SPECIES



## MAY 1948 · BY DISTRICTS



\* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS. DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM, THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1948 AND AFTER ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 60 PERCENT TO 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.

NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL 48

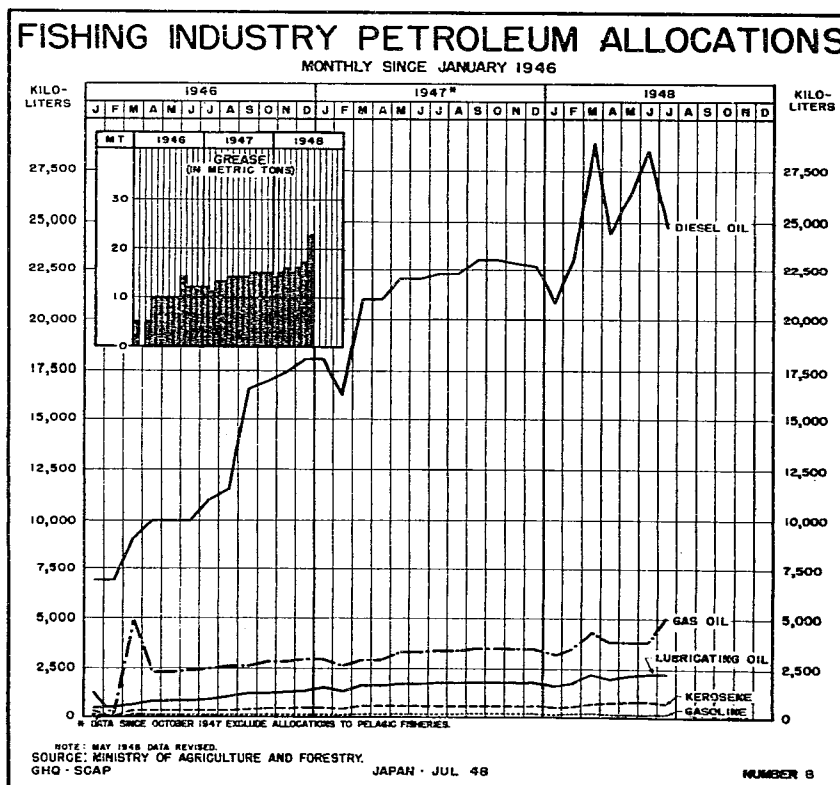
NUMBER 7

20. Allocations of petroleum products to the fishing industry in July increased in all items except kerosene over the regular June allocations.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
July  
(kiloliters)

Diesel oil	24,740
Gas oil	5,040
Lubricating oil	2,070
Kerosene	712
Gasoline	129
Grease (metric tons)	23

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries Agency.



21. The July-September quarterly allocation of raw materials to the fishing industry consisted of 4,521,550 pounds of cotton, 100,000 pounds of ramie, 146,600 pounds of flax and 17,998,315 pounds of abaca and abaca substitutes.

## WHALING

### Intercoastal Whaling

22. Nine fin, four humpback, 126 sei and 41 sperm whales, yielding 2,708.8 metric tons of products, were taken in intercoastal waters from 30 May to 3 July.

INTERCOASTAL WHALING PRODUCTION  
30 May - 3 July  
(metric tons)

Meat	1,435.3
Blubber for food	693.3
Bone meal	80.9
Sperm oil	67.1
Blubber for leather	21.0
Whale oil	46.4
Other	<u>364.8</u>
Total	2,708.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries Agency.

### Antarctic Whaling

23. Composition of the antarctic whaling expedition for the 1948-49 season, consisting of two fleets, the Nippon Suisan K. K. and the Taiyo Gyogyo K. K., was approved 29 July.

The first fleet of 13 vessels includes one factory ship of 10,841 gross tons, two saltery and refrigeration ships, two frozen meat carriers, one oil tanker and seven catcher boats. The factory ship and carrier boats are scheduled to leave Yokohama 6 November and to return in April.

The second fleet of 16 vessels consists of one factory ship of 11,781 gross tons, one saltery ship, one saltery-refrigeration ship, two refrigeration ships, three frozen meat carriers, one oil tanker and seven catcher boats. The factory ship and catcher boats are scheduled to leave Yokosuka 5 November and to return in April.

24. The antarctic whaling expedition was authorized 15 July to use radar for locating icebergs.



SECTION 2  
FORESTRY AND MINING

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Forestry . . . . .	1
Mining . . . . .	6

FORESTRY

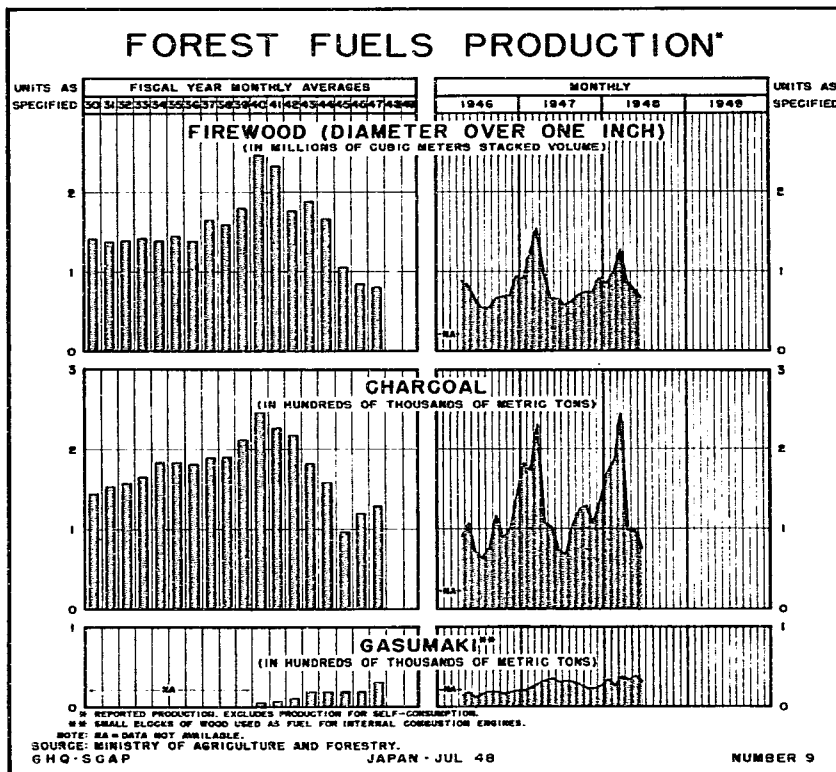
Log Production

1. June log production totaled 53,364,500 cubic feet, a seasonal decrease of 6,990,900 cubic feet from May. Stockpiles dropped during June to 221,524,200 cubic feet from the preceding month's 245,988,400 cubic feet. Note charts on the following two pages.

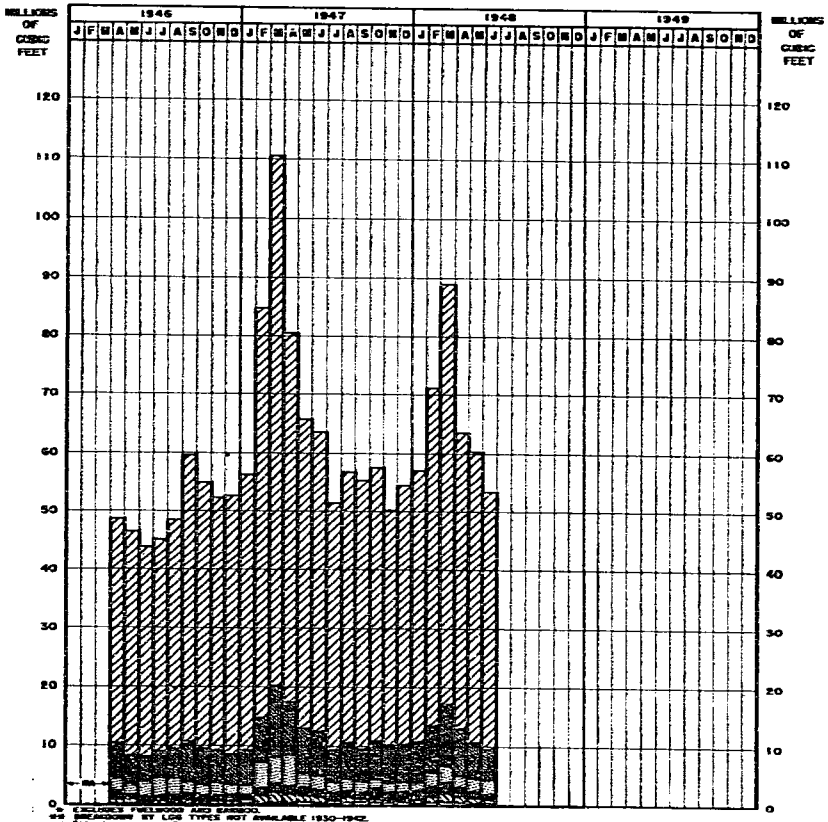
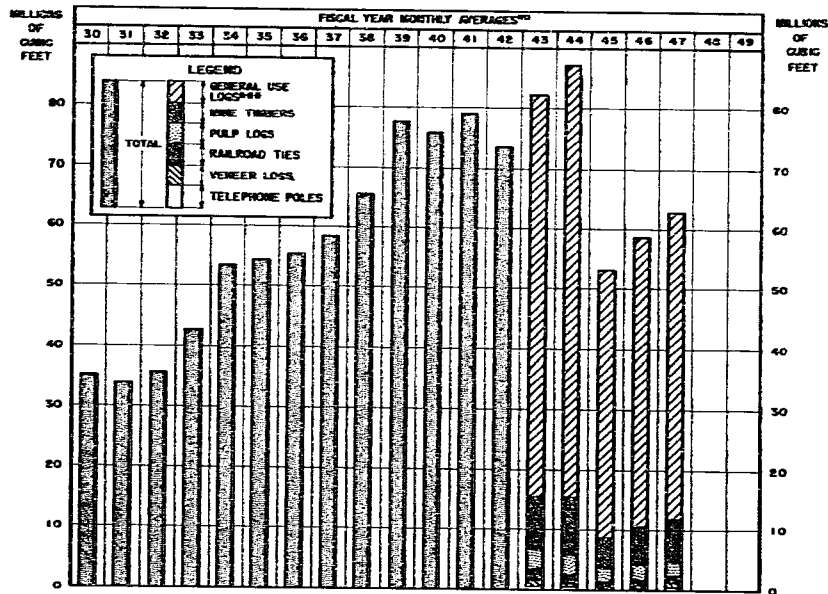
2. Total production of logs during the first six months of the 1948 calendar year was 394,436,000 cubic feet; allocations to industries were 341,488,215 cubic feet.

Firewood, Charcoal and Gasumaki

3. Because rural producers were concentrating on agricultural crops June production of firewood, charcoal and gasumaki fell below



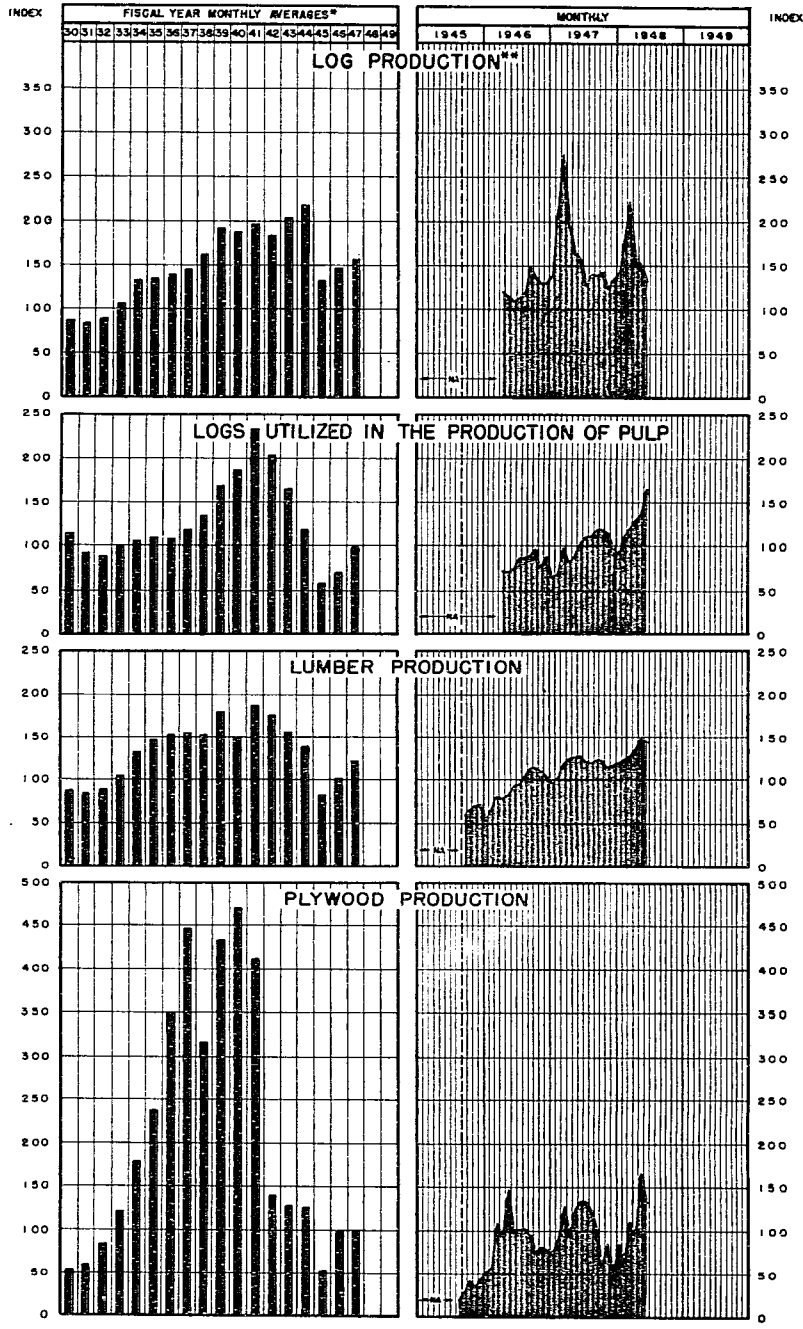
# LOG PRODUCTION



\* EXCLUDES PULPWOOD AND LOGS  
 \*\* FIGURES BY LOG TYPES NOT AVAILABLE 1930-1942  
 \*\*\* GENERAL USE LOGS INCLUDE SPOOLS, PILING AND OTHER LOG CATEGORIES NOT SEPARATELY REPORTED  
 NOTE: SA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

# FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,075	42,176	79,474	53,155	59,631	62,743		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,381	4,331	4,164	1,887	2,364	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,986	369,678	378,004	163,820	237,320	286,968		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	7,921	14,446	14,421		

\* LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP: CALENDAR YEARS THROUGHOUT.  
 \*\* EXCLUDES FIREWOOD AND BARKWOOD.  
 NOTE: MAY DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JUL 48

NUMBER 11



May's production figures. Charcoal decreased to 73,905 metric tons from the preceding month's 98,730, firewood to 667,067 cubic meters in June from 761,601 cubic meters in May while gasumaki dropped to 32,581 metric tons, a decrease of 6,968 tons from the preceding month. June deliveries were also below those for May. Charcoal deliveries dropped to 75,196 metric tons from May's 99,974; firewood from 460,061 cubic meters in May to 439,532 meters in June and gasumaki decreased 2,783 metric tons from May's 39,197 tons.

Reforestation

4. Measures to offset overcutting of forests were undertaken with the inauguration of a five-year nationwide reforestation program extending from 1948 to 1952.

A survey of forest conditions showed that more than 2,833,000 hectares of land were in need of reforestation. These barren lands threaten floods and drought damages to agricultural areas and to hydroelectric and irrigation projects.

In order that the fullest possible value be received on every expenditure for reforestation, each prefecture was assigned a planting quota. Prefectural forest offices were made responsible for execution of the national reforestation plan in all private forests and all public forests except the national ones.

5. The Diet 4 July amended the Forestry Resources Fostering Law, Law Number 35 of 1945. The law provides for reforestation subsidies through the purchase by forest owners of bonds at 50 percent of their face value which are redeemed at total face value after reforestation has been completed. The amendment raised from ¥ 300,000,000 to ¥ 1,500,000,000 the limit to which bonds can be issued. This increase will provide subsidy for reforesting 128,816 cho (127,785 hectares).

MINING

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	6
Oil. . . . .	10
Mining Industry. . . . .	12

COAL

Production

6. According to preliminary figures coal production for July totaled 2,711,000 metric tons compared with the revised June output of 2,791,927 metric tons. The coal production goal for July was 2,850,000 metric tons.

COAL PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)  
July a/

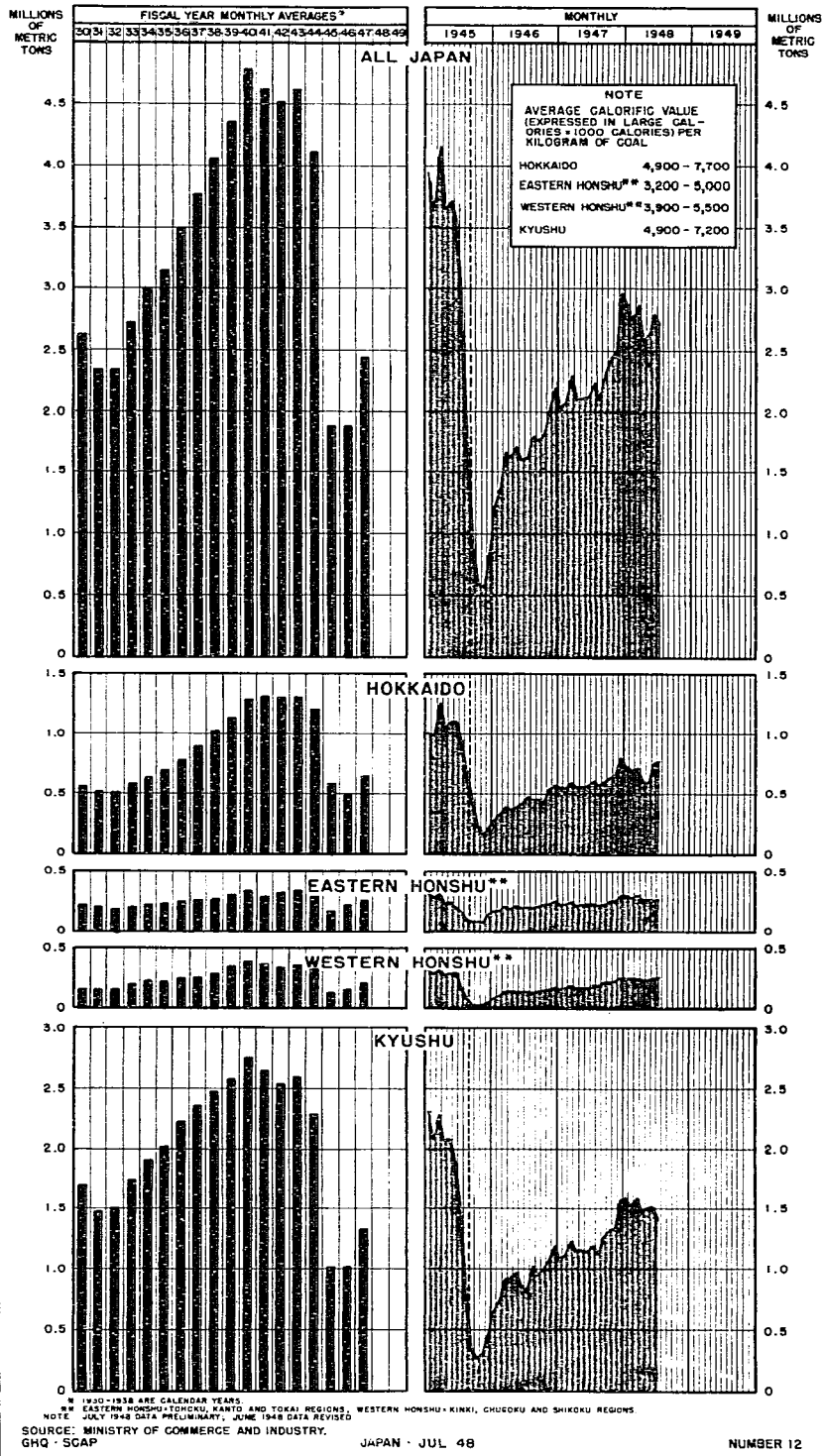
	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Eastern Honshu</u>	<u>Western Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
First 10-day period	256,400	88,200	82,500	456,600	883,700
Second 10-day period	235,600	78,000	76,400	408,900	798,900
Third 10-day period	282,300	100,100	99,800	546,200	1,028,400

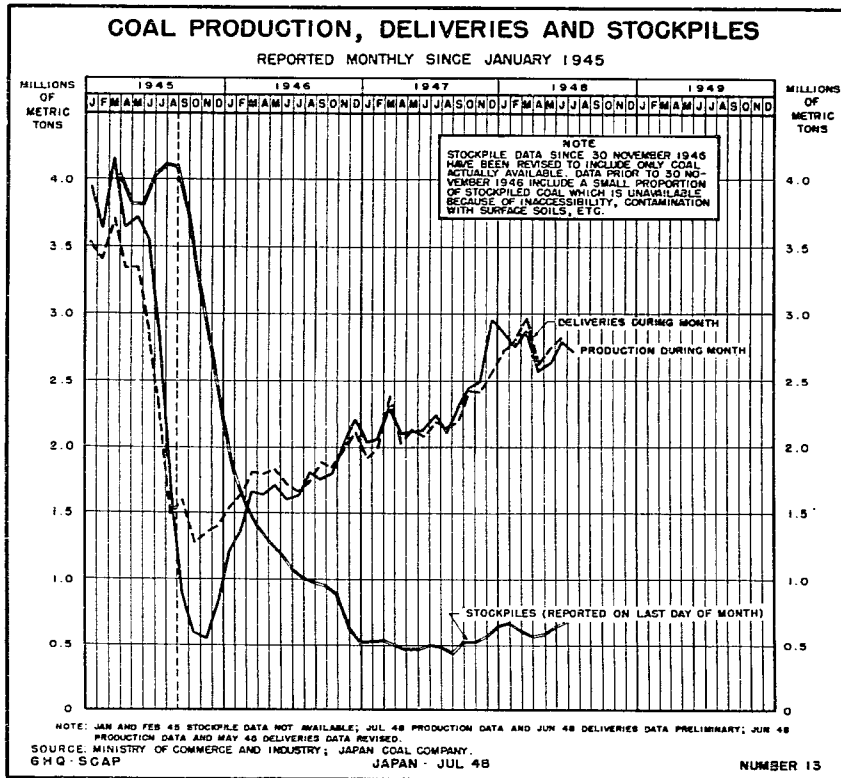
a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

# COAL PRODUCTION

BY DISTRICTS





### Deliveries

7. Total deliveries of domestic and imported coal to consumers increased to 2,821,000 metric tons in June, 84,000 tons over May's revised delivery figure of 2,737,000 tons. Total imports of coal from Canada, the Philippines, Sakhalin and the United States in June were 48,752 metric tons. See charts on the following three pages.

### Stockpiles

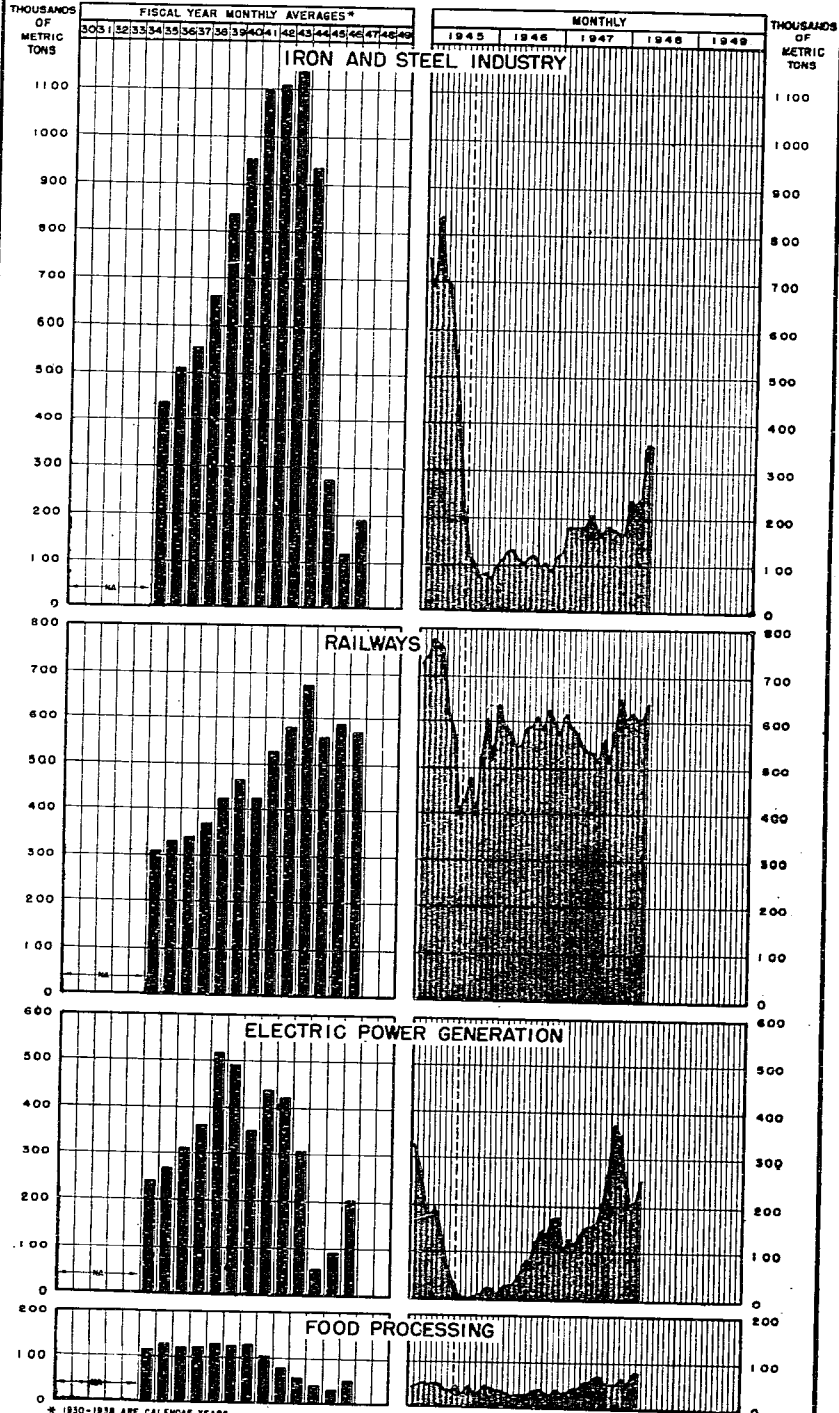
8. Available stockpiles of coal increased to 680,600 metric tons on 30 June, 40,600 tons above the 31 May figure.

#### COAL STOCKPILES (metric tons) 30 June

	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Eastern Honshu</u>	<u>Western Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available for current shipment	64,000	30,000	15,000	74,000	183,000
In transit	<u>147,500</u>	<u>32,500</u>	<u>45,300</u>	<u>272,300</u>	<u>497,600</u>
Total	211,500	62,500	60,300	346,300	680,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

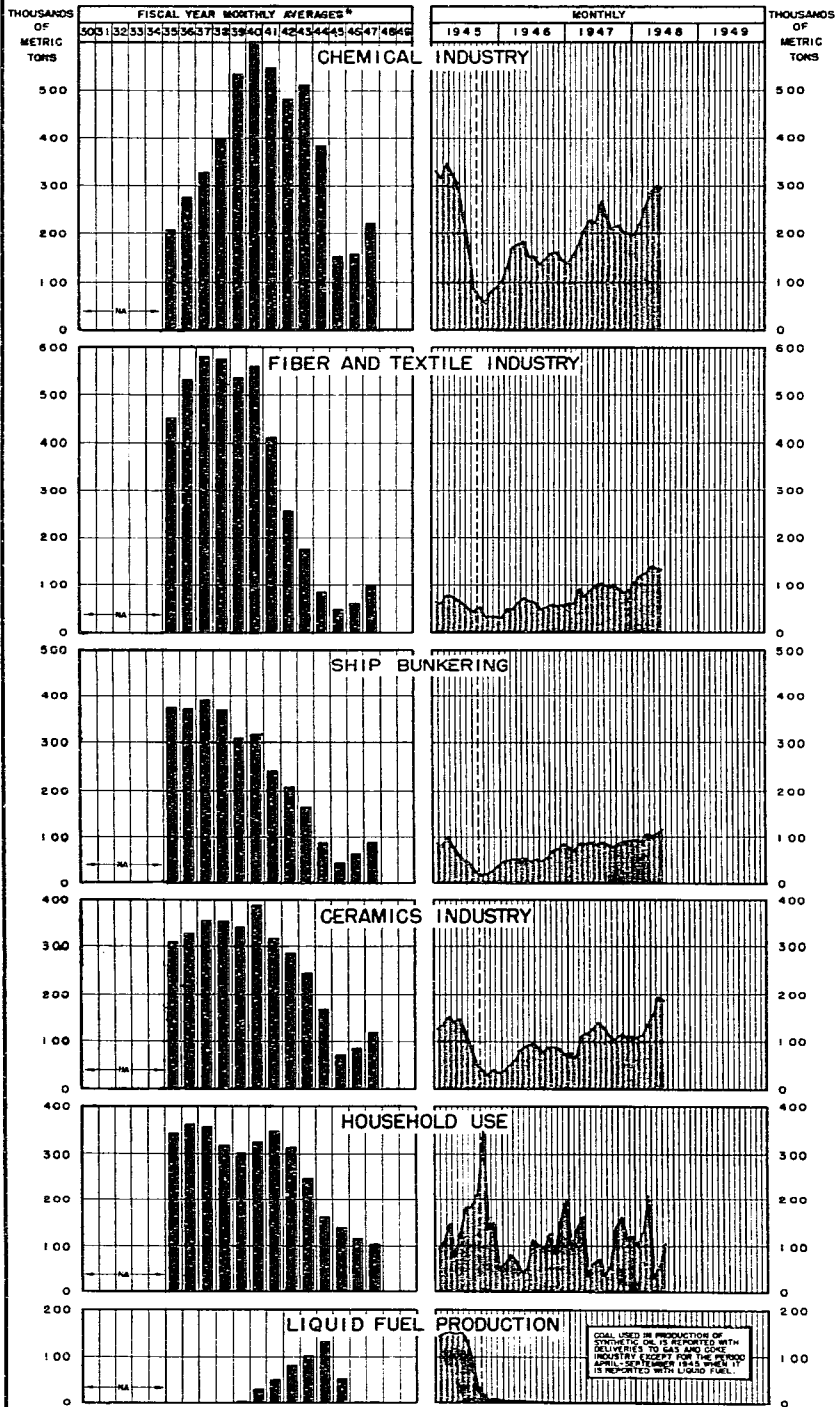
# COAL DELIVERIES BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



\* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS.  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MAY 1948 DATA REVISED; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JUL 48

# COAL DELIVERIES

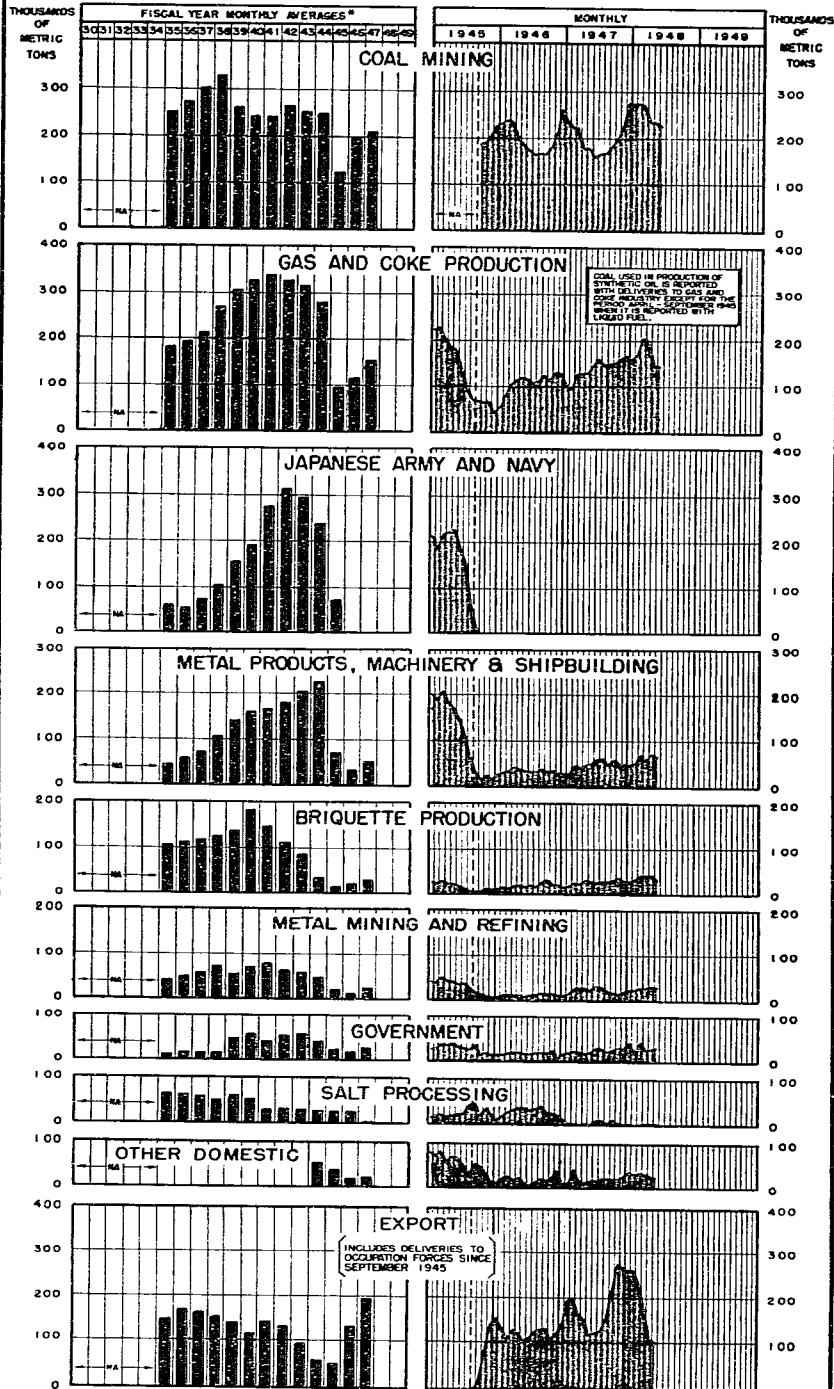
BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



\* 1930-1938 ARE CALENDAR YEARS.  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MAY 1948 DATA REVISED; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JUL 48

# COAL DELIVERIES

BY CONSUMER CATEGORIES



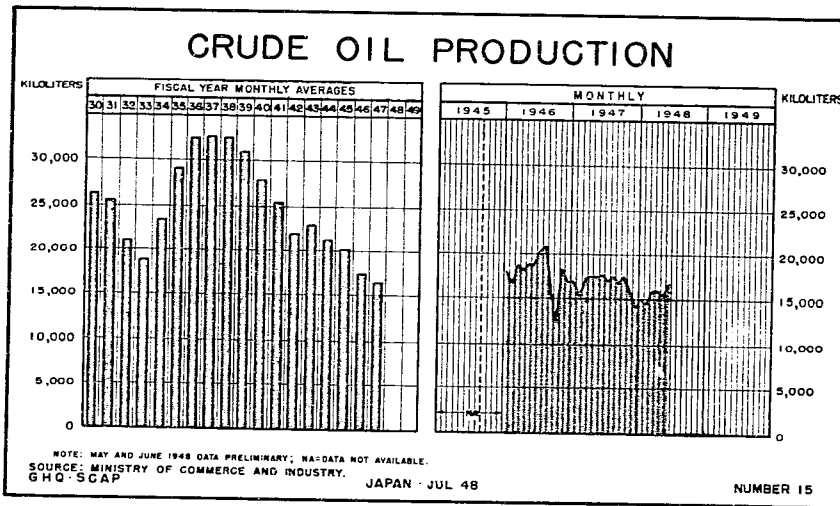
\* 1930-1933 ARE CALENDAR YEARS  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, MAY 1948 DATA REVISED; NA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
 BHO: SCAP JAPAN JUL 48

Lignite

9. According to preliminary figures June lignite production dropped 62,987 metric tons below the revised May production figure of 225,134 tons. Stockpiles in June decreased to 522,606 metric tons compared with the preceding month's revised stocks of 582,251 tons. Deliveries dropped 20,329 metric tons to 177,551 tons compared with revised deliveries for May of 197,880 tons.

OIL

10. Preliminary figures for crude oil production in June was 16,832 kiloliters, an increase of 1,433 kiloliters over the preceding month, while the daily average output was 561 kiloliters, 64 more than in May.



Drilling Operations

11. Three new gas wells, ranging in daily production from 900 cubic meters to 5,000 cubic meters, were brought in by the Imperial Oil Company in June. One oil well began operation in Yamagata, producing 2.3 kiloliters daily.

DRILLING OPERATIONS  
June

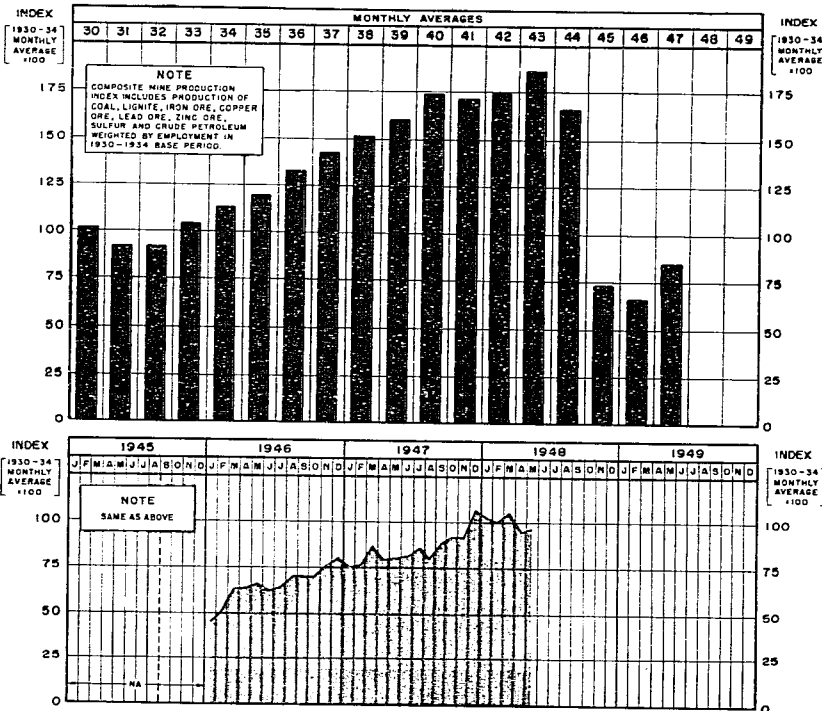
	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>
Completed		
Oil	0	1
Gas	2	1
Abandoned	0	4
Standing suspended	0	3
Commenced	2	2
Continuing	7	5
Total active at end of month	9	7

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

MINING INDUSTRY

12. Output of 22 mineral commodities increased in May. Principal gains were in pyrite production which increased from 87,891

# MINE PRODUCTION



COMMODITY	FORM	UNIT	MONTHLY AVERAGES			MONTHLY	
			1930-1934	PEAK YEAR SINCE 1930	1947	APR 1948	MAY 1948
ANTIMONY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	MT	2,833	(1943) 78.8	7,933	2,504	6,735
ARSENIC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	151.33	(1940) 243	117.25	145	161
ASBESTOS	FIBER	-	NA	NA	NA	369	555
BARITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% BaSO <sub>4</sub>	-	NA	(1943) 1,300	78,667	46	362
CHROMITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 70% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	1,266,687	(1944) 3,900	181,917	443	262
	CONCENTRATE ABT 30% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	2,397,750	(1940) 4,776,000	2,444,625	2,575,400	2,634,900
COBALT	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944) 128	.474	.006	.006
COPPER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	NA	2,029	2,102
FIRE CLAY	-	-	NA	NA	14,697.5	19,987	18,652
FLUORITE	CONCENTRATE	-	NA	(1944) 664	5	0	0
GOLD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	0.155	.155	.182
GRAPHITE	CRYSTALLINE - 20% C	-	54,933	(1945) 1,037	333,667	229	221
	AMORPHOUS CRUDE ORE 20-43% C	-	-	-	814,583	367	682
GYPSUM	CONCENTRATE +40% SO <sub>2</sub>	-	4,363,333	(1941) 17,350	1,310,385	2,138	2,531
	CONCENTRATE -40% SO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	3,879,417	6,178	6,802
IRON	ORE CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Fe	-	23,833,333	(1944) 292,400	42,881,917	40,725	56,964
	TAAR CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Fe	-	NA	NA	NA	272	327
LEAD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	648,833	(1943) 1,747	317,167	304	533
LIGNITE	-	-	9,977,885	(1947) 248,848,833	245,848,833	233,662	225,134
LIMESTONE	-	-	562,433,233	(1943) 1,195,000	460,262.5	507,502	603,240
MANGANESE	BATTERY GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 70% MnO <sub>2</sub>	-	NA	NA	NA	667	609
	METALLURGICAL GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 40% Mn	-	NA	NA	NA	3,209	3,665
MERCURY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	0.417	(1944) 20.38	3.378	2.056	2.608
MOLYBDENUM	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% MoS <sub>2</sub>	-	0.047	(1944) 2.62	2.094	0	0
CRUDE OIL	-	KL	23,087,533	(1937) 32,720	16,528,583	15,917	15,599
PYRITE	CONCENTRATE 30-50% S	MT	65,670	(1941) 178,000	75,264,083	87,881	100,101
PYROPHYLITE	-	-	13,358,333	(1933) 36,000	13,593,917	17,076	18,141
SILVER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	NA	NA	5,368	5,267	5,432
SULFUR	REFINED	-	7,751,417	(1937) 19,200	2,758.5	3,205	2,843
TIN	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	125	(1937) 180	8,709	8,863	9.3
TUNGSTEN	CONCENTRATE ABT 70% WO <sub>3</sub>	-	0.883	(1942) 40.83	1.09	.514	.59
ZINC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	-	1,689,167	(1943) 7,563	2,552,167	2,524	2,564

NOTE: A/ CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR; B/ FISCAL YEAR; C/ GRADE UNKNOWN; D/ CALENDAR YEAR; E/ MINERAL CONTENT OF CONCENTRATE; F/ CARRIAGEHEAD BASELINE INCLUDED SINCE 1937; KL=KILOLITER; MT=METRIC TON; P=PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE. SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1946: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS, INDIVIDUAL MINE OPERATORS; 1946 AND SUBSEQUENTLY: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, LIMESTONE MINING ASSOCIATION. GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL 48 NUMBER 16



metric tons to 100,101 tons and in gold output which rose from 155,082 grams to 182,473 grams. As more rail transportation facilities became available, producers stepped up output of pyrite and and at the same time avoided excessive stockpiling. Smaller production increases were made in gypsum, metallurgical-grade manganese, mercury, silver, tin, tungsten and zinc.

SECTION 3  
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke . . . . .	1
Metal Industries . . . . .	5
Rubber . . . . .	15
Petroleum. . . . .	16
Cement . . . . .	17
Construction . . . . .	18
Shipbuilding . . . . .	21
Chemical Industries. . . . .	25
Railway Rolling Stock. . . . .	31
Industrial Rolling Stock . . . . .	33
Machinery. . . . .	34

COKE

Production

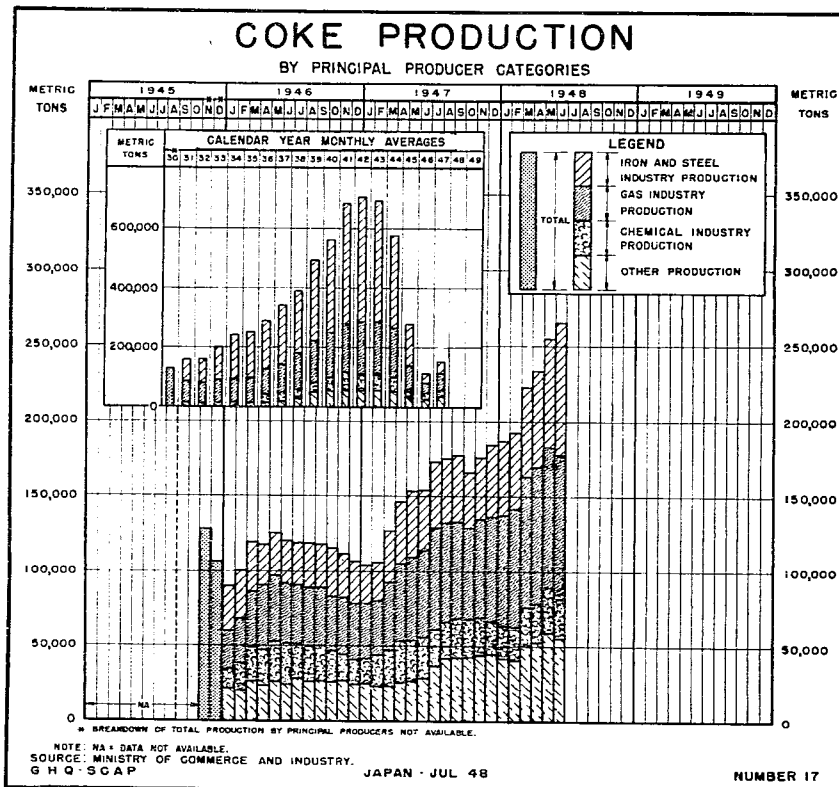
1. Coke production in June totaled 265,707 metric tons, a new postwar record and an increase of 8,157 metric tons over the revised May production of 257,550 metric tons. The chief producing industries were gas, with a total output of 92,121 metric tons for the month; iron and steel, 88,486 metric tons; and chemicals, 29,910 metric tons. Minor industries produced 55,190 metric tons. See the chart on the following page.

Consumption by Producers

2. Total consumption by coke-producing industries in June was 105,202 metric tons including 94,091 metric tons self-produced and consumed, 5,339 over the total self-consumed by producers in the preceding month.

Deliveries

3. Coke producers made 155,804 metric tons of coke available in June for delivery to major users. A total of 152,753 metric tons reached consumers in June, a decline of 1,719 metric tons under revised May deliveries of 154,472 metric tons. The remaining 3,051 metric tons were in transit. Note the chart on page 107.



#### COKE DELIVERIES (metric tons)

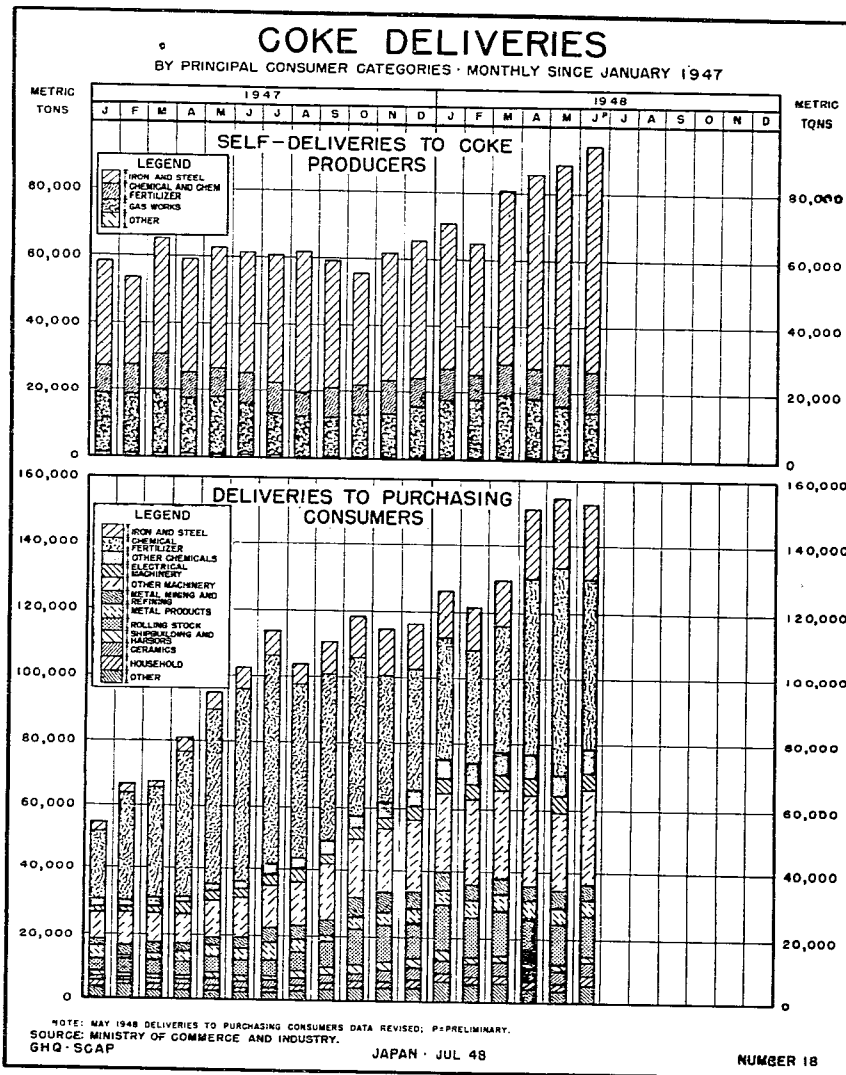
<u>Industry</u>	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June b/</u>
Iron and steel	21,073	22,326
Chemical fertilizer	62,562	51,951
Chemicals	6,766	7,330
Electrical machinery	4,860	5,019
Other machinery (industrial, light)	24,279	29,158
Metal mining and refining	5,509	5,237
Metal manufacturing	4,576	4,268
Rolling-stock manufacture	12,355	12,409
Shipbuilding (port and harbor)	2,035	2,052
Ceramics	4,394	4,019
Household	2,337	3,345
Others	3,706	5,639

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

#### Stockpiles

4. Coke stockpiles on 30 June totaled 48,120 metric tons, an increase of 4,701 metric tons over the revised stockpiles of 43,419 metric tons on 31 May.

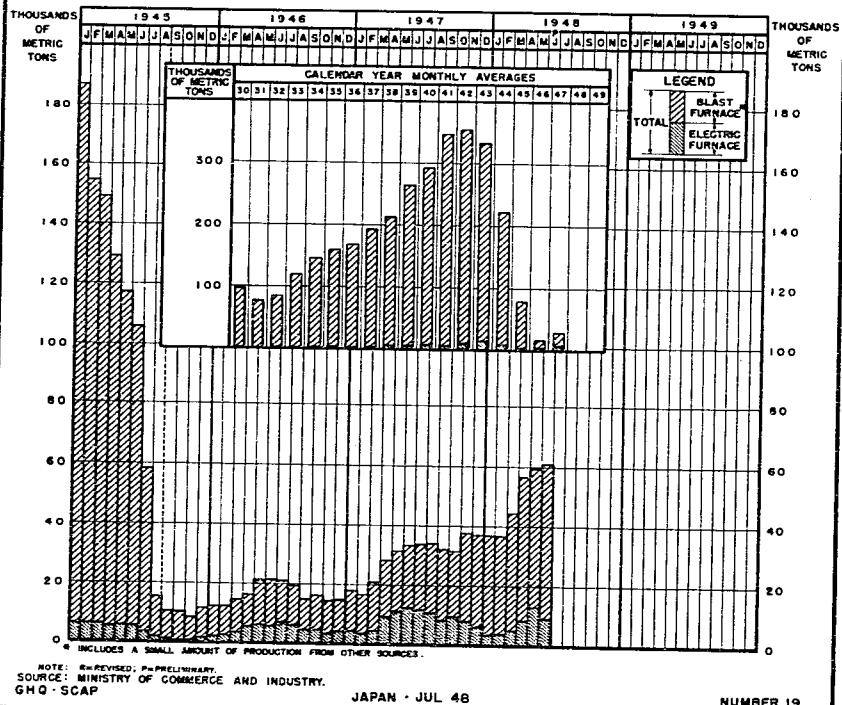


#### METAL INDUSTRIES

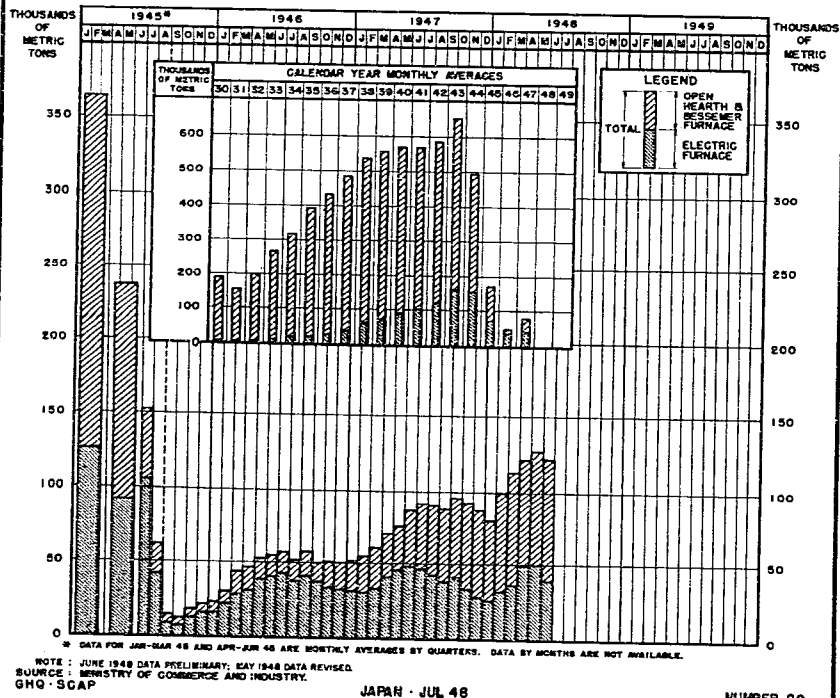
5. Blast furnaces generally put out higher tonnage during June and the over-all pig-iron production increased 2.4 percent, as shown in the first chart on the following page.

Power shortages in certain areas continued to restrict the electric furnace output of steel ingots (charted at bottom of next page), which declined 20 percent in June under the May production, and had a similar effect on steel castings which declined 18.4 percent. Rolled steel products maintained their upward trend and increased 1.5 percent, while steel forgings picked up 25.8 percent after the May decline.

# PIG IRON PRODUCTION\*



# STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION



IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June b/</u>
Pig iron		
For steel	36,628	35,497
For casting	<u>22,850</u>	<u>25,443</u>
Total	59,478	60,940
Steel ingots and steel for castings		
Open hearth	77,746	82,610
Electric furnace	<u>49,878</u>	<u>39,888</u>
Total	127,624	122,498
Steel castings	9,035	7,374
Steel forgings	2,511	3,159
Rolled steel products		
Rails	4,956	5,213
Sheets (below 3-mm)	14,047	14,429
Tin plate	1,164	1,689
Pipe	9,043	8,724
Other	<u>52,357</u>	<u>52,774</u>
Total	81,567	82,829

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Secondary Iron and Steel Products

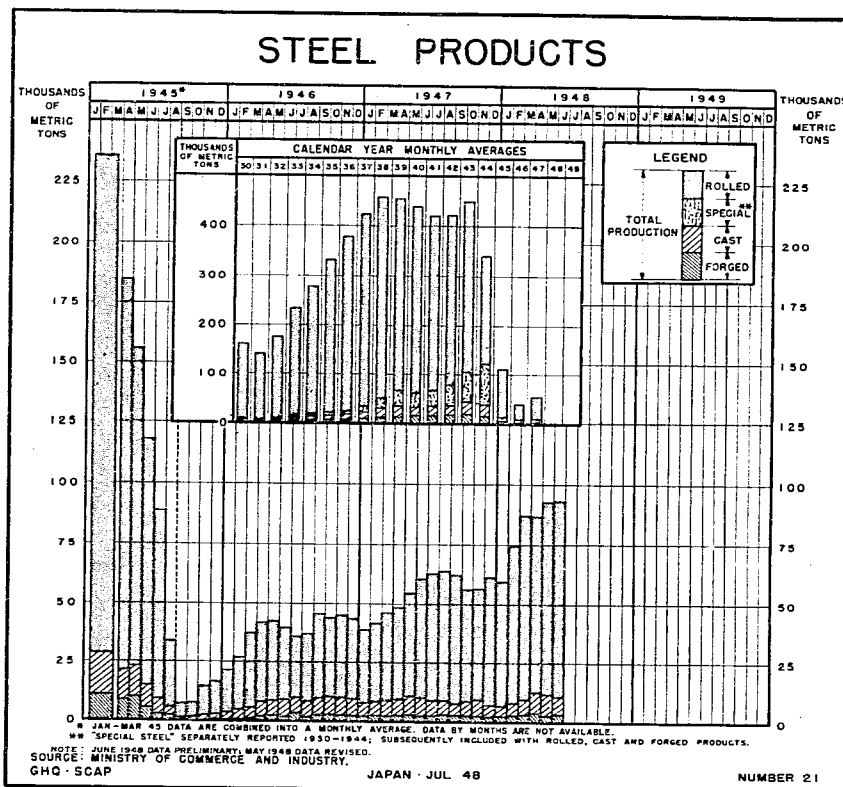
6. Preliminary June production reports showed declines in eight of nine secondary iron and steel products. Cast iron pipe output increased 2.1 percent while galvanized sheet production reports dropped 48.4 percent and wire 34.1 percent, due to incomplete reporting rather than material or power shortages.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL SECONDARY PRODUCTS  
(metric tons)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June b/</u>
Bolts and nuts	4,898	3,114
Wire nails	3,165	2,203
Special nails	233	115
Wire	1,395	920
Hard steel wire	532	444
Galvanized sheet	3,138	1,620
Wire rope	1,721	1,700
Screws and rivets	412	302
Cast iron pipe	2,857	2,917

a/ Revised.  
b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



#### Light Metals

7. Aluminum production from four primary and 11 secondary plants totaled 493 metric tons in June, an increase of 60 metric tons over the May production. Aluminum produced from alumina gained from 239 metric tons in May to 283 metric tons in June while aluminum and aluminum alloys from scrap and bauxite totaled 894 metric tons, an increase of 598 tons over the May output due to the delivery to producers of large quantities of imported bauxite.

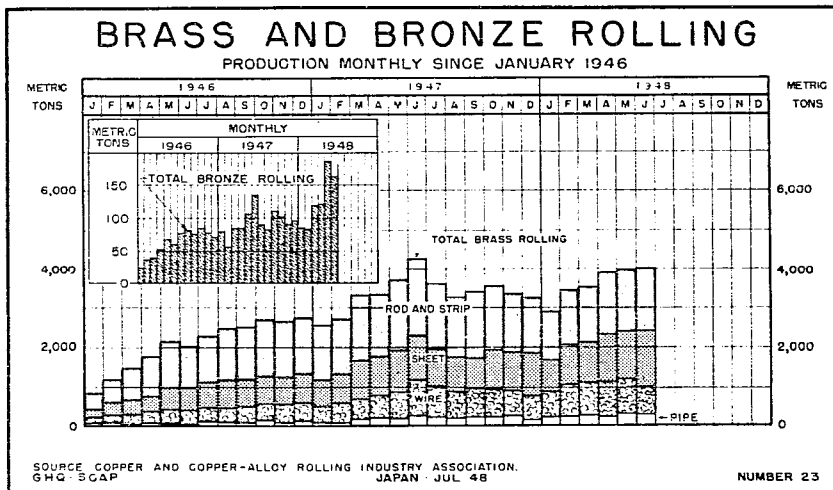
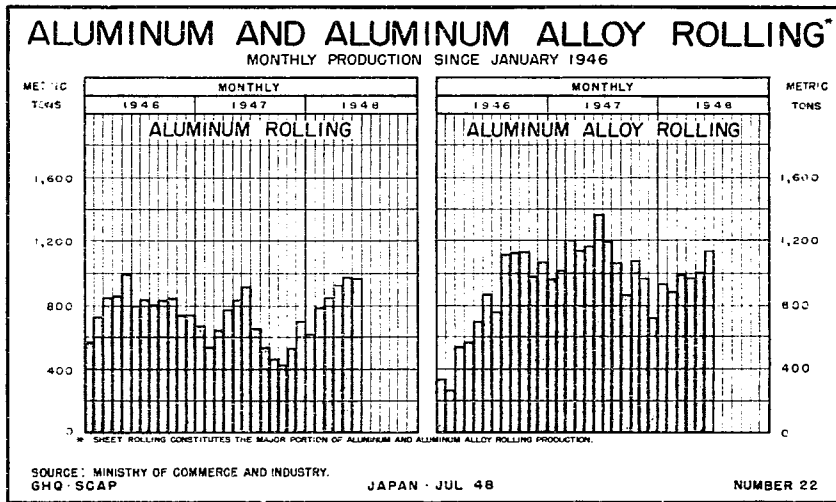
8. June production from 46 plants of the light-metals rolling industry totaled 972 metric tons of aluminum sheet, foil and other products while alloy sheet, alloy forgings and other products totaled 1,133 metric tons. The total output increased 121 metric tons over May. Production of aluminum foil declined from 24 to 18 metric tons in June while that of tin foil increased from 36 to 43 metric tons. Note the chart at top of facing page.

#### Copper and Copper Alloys

9. Twelve smelters produced 4,845 metric tons of blister copper in June, an increase of 132 metric tons over the revised May output from nine smelters. Eight refineries remained in operation during the two months but production of refined copper dropped from 3,983 metric tons in May to 3,812 in June.

10. Production of copper and copper alloys from 200 rolling mills in June included 1,480 metric tons of copper products, 4,019 metric tons of brass products and 162 metric tons of bronze. The output of the copper rolling industry gained 12.2 percent over the

May production of 1,319 metric tons. Production of all brass items was 1.3 percent over the 3,964 metric tons produced in May. Bronze rolling production dropped 13 percent under the May output of 186 metric tons.



The decline in bronze production largely reflected a normal change in emphasis from bronze rolling to copper and brass rolling in an effort to balance stockpiles.

#### Zinc and Lead

11. The decline in electrolytic zinc and zinc plate in June was due primarily to a shortage of power in certain areas. The output of electrolytic zinc dropped to 1,032 metric tons, 107 under May, while zinc plate dropped to 745 metric tons, 136 under May. Distilled zinc declined slightly to 687 metric tons, 36 under the revised May output.

12. Crude lead output increased to 830 metric tons in June, 186 over the May production, while refined lead production dropped



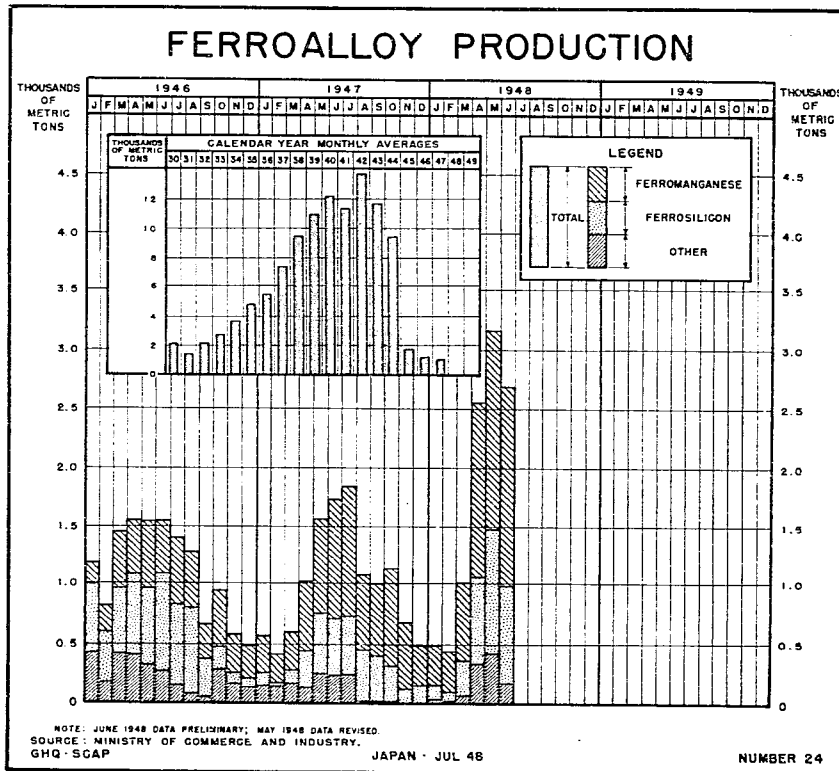
177 metric tons under May to a total output of 682 metric tons in June.

Other Nonferrous Metals

13. Production of bismuth and crude tin showed increases in June while mercury output declined to 5,846 kilograms, 165 under April. Bismuth output gained eight kilograms over the revised May production to a total of 1,917 kilograms in June. There were 8,160 kilograms of refined tin produced in June, 160 over the last reported output in April, while crude tin production increased 16.9 percent over the revised May output to a total of 20,369 kilograms in anticipation of a price increase in refined tin. Ore stock depletions limited June production of antimony.

Ferroalloys

14. Production of ferroalloys declined 15.2 percent in June to a total of 2,685 metric tons, 430 under the revised May output of 3,165 metric tons. There was no production of silicon manganese reported for the month, which partially accounted for the decline.



RUBBER

15. Inventories of crude rubber, latex and scrap increased 19.8 percent in May to an aggregate of 9,072.26 metric tons on 1 June.

RUBBER INVENTORY  
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory, 1 May	3,612.38	202.93	3,755.2
May consumption	2,134.1	23.45	1,145.6
May receipts	2,975.8	6.9	1,822.2
Inventory, 1 June	4,454.08	186.38	4,431.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

16. Crude petroleum runs to stills declined 893 kiloliters in June to a total of 18,773 kiloliters. Of the total run, 17,987 kiloliters were refined, including 14,599 kiloliters of finished products and 3,388 kiloliters semifinished. Seven refineries continued in operation during June. Note the top chart on next page.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION  
(kiloliters)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Lubricating oil	3,320	3,130
Gasoline	2,538	2,058
Kerosene	3,156	2,339
Diesel oil	2,263	2,414
Fuel oil	2,811	1,852
Gas oil	1,151	881
Others	<u>1,715</u>	<u>1,925</u>
Total	16,934	14,599

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

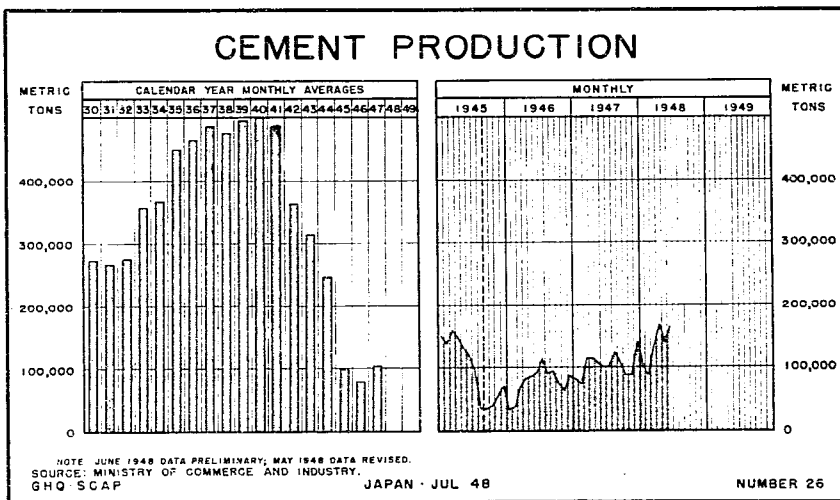
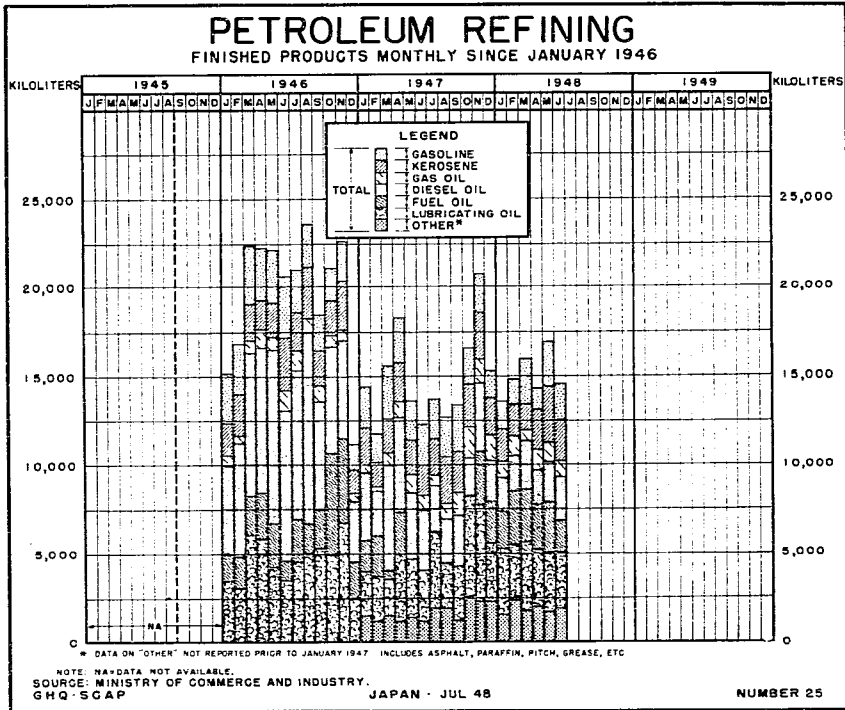
CEMENT

17. June cement production totaled 165,762 metric tons, 16.6 percent over the revised May output of 142,161 metric tons, as shown in the second chart on the next page. The increase was attributed primarily to the grinding of accumulated clinker stocks.

CONSTRUCTION

Coal Miners' Housing

18. As of 30 June a total of 32,764 dwellings, 374 dormitories and 3,049 welfare buildings had been erected for coal miners since the first coal miners' construction program was inaugurated 6 February 1947. The fifth program was in progress.



STATUS OF COAL MINERS' HOUSING CONSTRUCTION  
30 June

Programs started	6 Feb 47	27 Jun 47	3 Sep 47	16 Dec 47	15 Apr 48
Programs completed	31 Aug 47	31 Jan 48	20 Apr 48	30 Jun 48	-
Dwellings constructed					
New structures	2,056	7,493	11,003	12,031	181
Major repairs	3,324	5,070	5,244	4,561	512
Minor repairs	-	9,595	17,886	9,601	1,648
Dormitories constructed					
New structures	-	54	146	170	4
Major repairs	-	-	88	125	-
Minor repairs	-	-	54	35	-
Welfare buildings					
New structures	-	-	1,601	1,405	43
Major repairs	-	-	61	187	-
Minor repairs	-	-	2	21	-
Funds used (thousands of yen)					
Construction	197,695	1,154,658	2,365,537	2,748,810	5,031
Other costs	-	202,673	365,263	677,487	1,500

SOURCE: Ministry of Construction.

Other Construction

19. Building permits issued in June totaled 84,361, a decline of 16,139 under the May issue. New construction both started and completed maintained an upward trend during the month. The construction was largely in rural areas.

NEW CONSTRUCTION  
June

Started	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
Dwellings Combined	15,922	597,718	31,684	1,410,916	47,606	2,008,634
dwellings and shops	8,734	380,283	3,593	182,510	12,327	562,793
Nonresidential buildings	5,615	633,593	18,732	1,061,710	24,347	1,695,303
Total	30,271	1,611,594	54,009	2,655,136	84,280	4,266,730

	<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>
Completed						
Dwellings Combined	17,434	637,481	27,593	1,214,924	45,027	1,852,405
dwellings and shops	9,539	381,744	2,537	116,305	12,076	498,049
Nonresidential buildings	<u>6,452</u>	<u>578,991</u>	<u>15,089</u>	<u>699,970</u>	<u>21,541</u>	<u>1,278,961</u>
Total	33,425	1,598,216	45,219	2,031,199	78,644	3,629,415

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Construction.

#### Ministry of Construction

20. A Ministry of Construction was established 10 July under a law enacted by the Diet 5 July. The new ministry replaced the former Construction Board with few changes in organization and functions. Minister of State Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu, former head of the Construction Board, was appointed Minister of Construction with power to appoint a Vice-minister.

The new ministry will include a "Special Construction Institute," composed of a group of engineers, architects and supervisory personnel transferred from the Ministry of Transportation. The group will supervise all construction work of government ministries and agencies.

#### SHIPBUILDING

21. In July four wooden tugs and eight wooden barges were shipped to Russia under the U. S. S. R. contract for 100 tugs and 75 barges, bringing the total deliveries to 19 tugs and 32 barges. In addition 20 tugs and nine barges were completed during July and were awaiting shipment.

22. From 20 June to 20 July shipyards completed construction of 26 steel vessels totaling 20,830 gross tons. Of these, 11 were cargo vessels aggregating 19,134 gross tons while the remainder were fishing vessels. Eighteen wooden ships totaling 3,600 gross tons were also completed in the month.

23. Launchings of five steel cargo vessels totaling 4,730 gross tons and six steel fishing vessels of 661 gross tons were made in the same period.

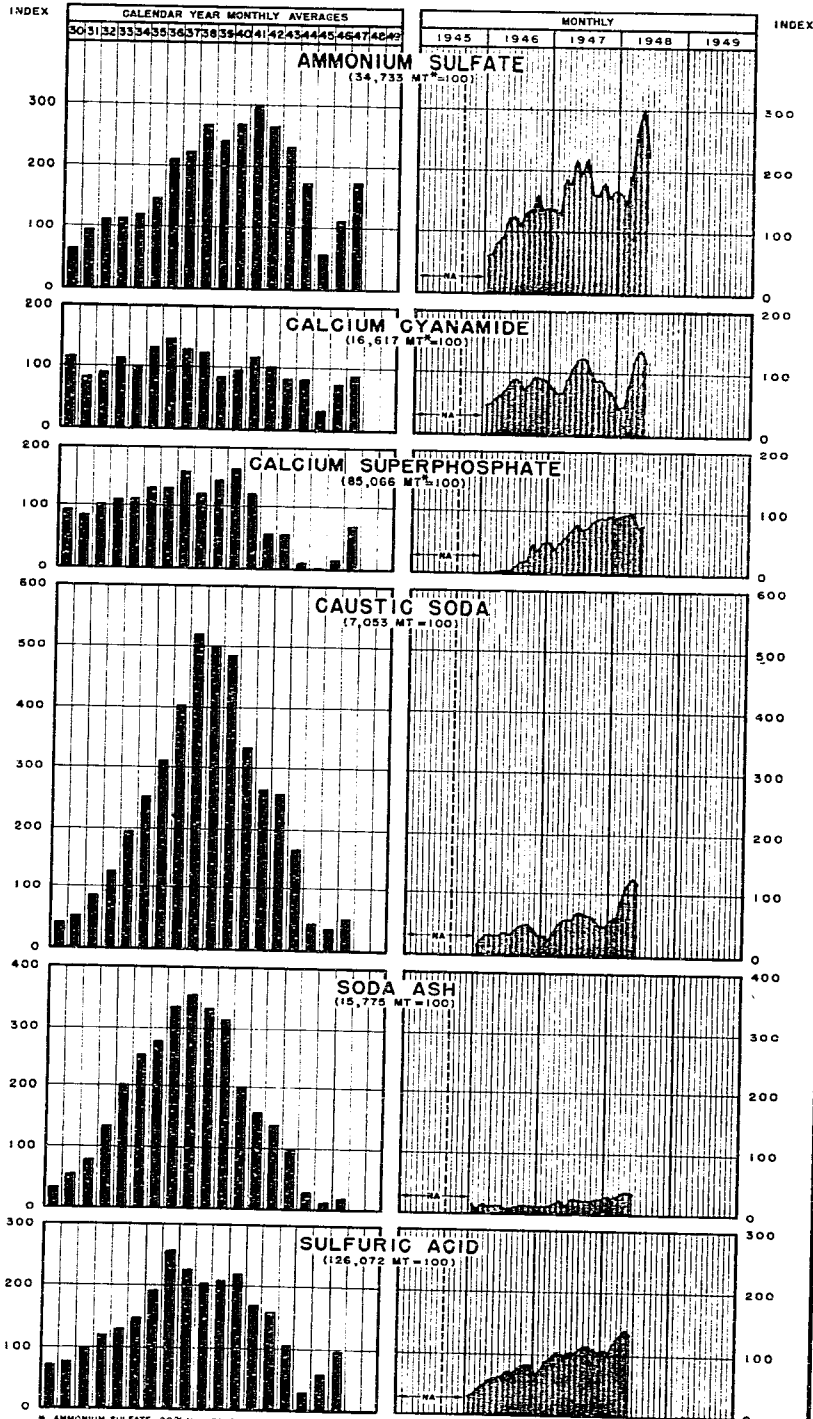
24. Major repairs were completed on 377 vessels totaling 672,128 gross tons in the period from 10 June to 10 July. The shipyard scrapping program yielded 7,094 tons of scrap from 12 June to 12 July, 457 less than the preceding period.

#### CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

25. Output of 16 of 35 selected major chemical products and imported salt increased in June with chief gains in the production of calcium superphosphate, domestic salt, nitric acid and ethyl alcohol. Declines were noted in the output of ammonium sulfate, glycerin, ammonia and sulfuric acid.

# INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100

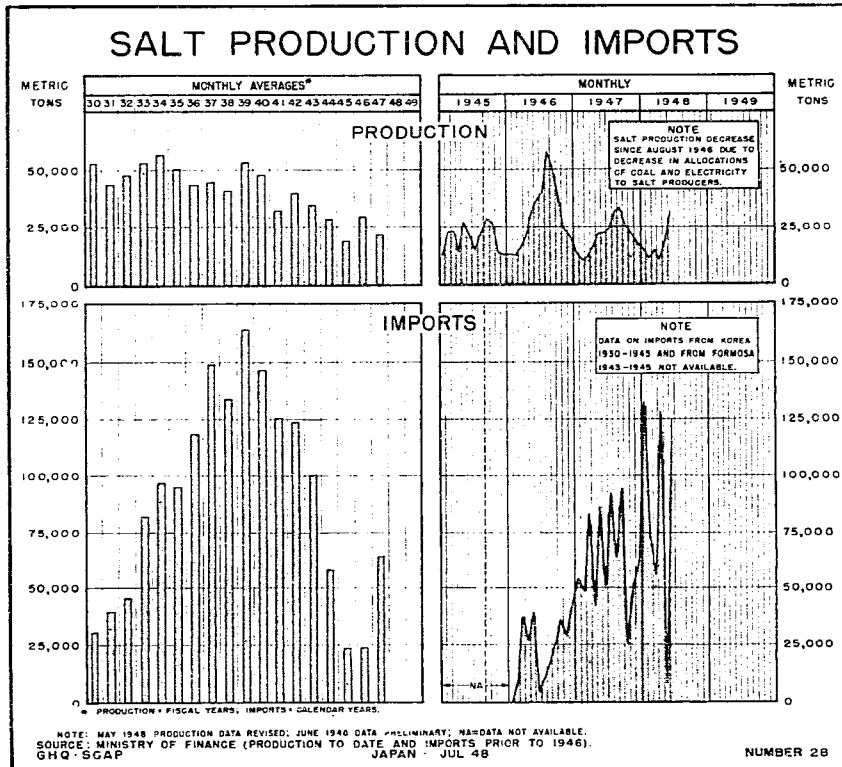


\* AMMONIUM SULFATE, 20% N<sub>2</sub>; CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, 20% N<sub>2</sub>; CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE, 16% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; MAY 1949 DATA REVISED; MT = METRIC TONS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE; SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL. 48 NUMBER 27

26. The all-out effort in May to increase stocks of ammonium sulfate to the prewar level depleted stocks of pyrites in many industries and resulted in a June production drop of 26 percent in ammonium sulfate and six percent in sulfuric acid output. Calcium superphosphate production gained but pyrite shortages restricted operations to 60 percent of the industry's capacity.

27. Power shortages in certain areas reduced the June output of calcium cyanamide, calcium carbide and ammonia. June production of all soda chemicals dropped five to 35 percent under May due to both power and coal shortages. Limited supplies of high-calorie coal reduced the output of glycerin.

28. Although the June output of ethyl alcohol was 69 percent above the May production, the output reached only 76 percent of the June goal due to labor difficulties. Nitric acid production was emphasized during June in an effort to accumulate stocks for processing into ammonium nitrate fertilizer. Domestic salt increases were attributed to local availability of surplus electric power, sub-standard coal and lignite.

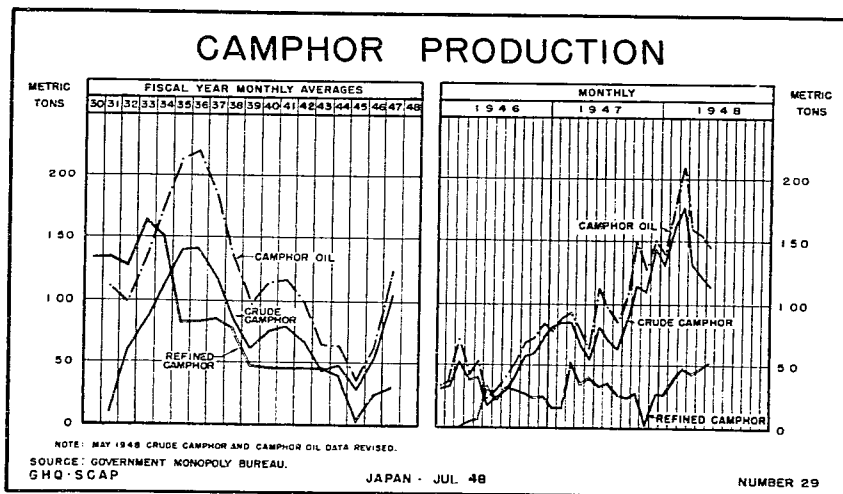


29. June production of dyes reached a postwar peak with output of 401.5 metric tons, 17 tons over May. The dyes were of better quality during June. All types showed increases with the exception of sulfur and naphthol-grounders and developers.

30. Production of six key intermediates, phenol, aniline, chlorobenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and B-naphthol, totaled 544.9 metric tons, 144.3 tons over revised May output, while the over-all production of intermediates gained by 11 metric tons.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June a/</u>
<b>Chemical fertilizers</b>		
Ammonium sulfate (20 percent)	104,765	77,194
Calcium superphosphate (16 percent)	62,949 <u>b/</u>	67,064
Calcium cyanamide (20 percent)	22,685 <u>b/</u>	19,144
<b>Soda chemicals</b>		
Soda ash	6,127	5,658
Caustic soda	8,817 <u>b/</u>	8,131
Hydrochloric acid	4,637 <u>b/</u>	4,432
Sodium bicarbonate	578	417
Chlorine	636 <u>b/</u>	411
Domestic salt	20,700 <u>b/</u>	31,530
Imported salt	8,145	124,356
<b>Coal tar and derivatives</b>		
Coal tar	11,353 <u>b/</u>	12,986
Benzene	1,190	1,312
Naphthalene (crude)	564	568
Acetone	74	70
<b>Oil products</b>		
Paints	621 <u>b/</u>	1,061
Glycerin	181 <u>b/</u>	48
Soap	422 <u>b/</u>	606
Hardened oils	734 <u>b/</u>	519
<b>Camphor</b>		
Camphor oil	154 <u>b/</u>	145
Crude camphor	121 <u>b/</u>	113
Refined camphor	47	52
<b>Ammonia</b>		
Sulfuric acid	28,562 <u>b/</u>	21,000
Nitric acid	175,826 <u>b/</u>	164,983
Nitric acid	1,942	2,307
Acetic acid	688 <u>b/</u>	697
Ethyl alcohol (kiloliters)	651	1,099





	May	June a/
Methyl alcohol	551	600
Calcium carbide	44,920 b/	28,271
Bleaching powder	2,272 b/	2,166
Toluene	111	134
Chlorosulfonic acid	596 b/	408
Nitrocellulose	288 b/	283
Industrial explosives c/	1,317 b/	1,109
Dyestuffs	384	401
Intermediates	1,405	1,416

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

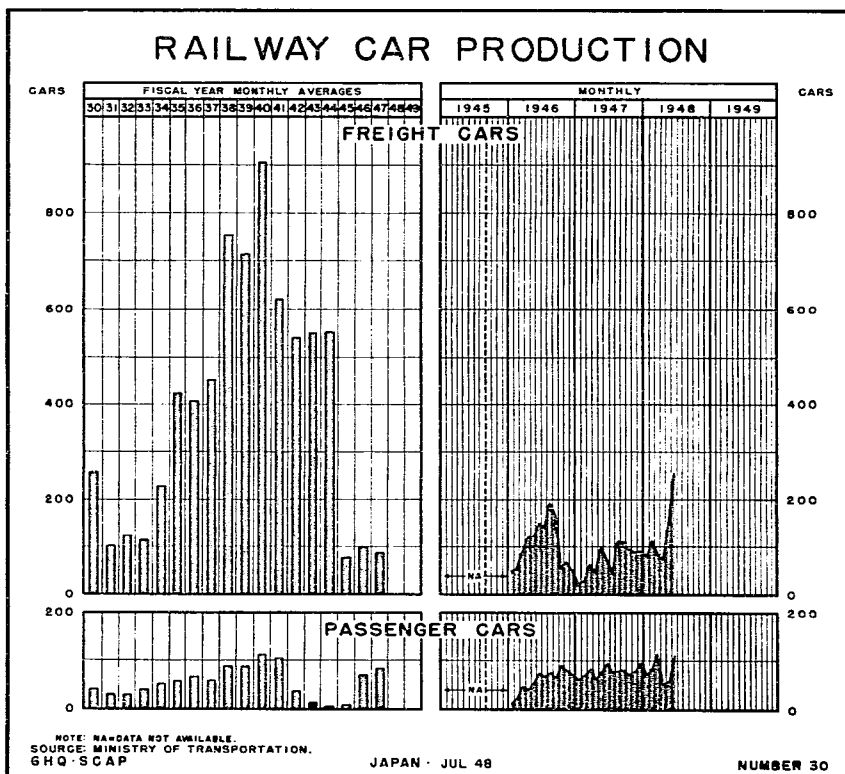
c/ Excludes stockpiles of TNT previously reported.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

31. The emphasis on freight car production continued in June with 257 cars produced, 111 over May. Other new production reported for the month included 110 passenger cars, an increase of 51 over the May output. There were no railway locomotives produced in June.

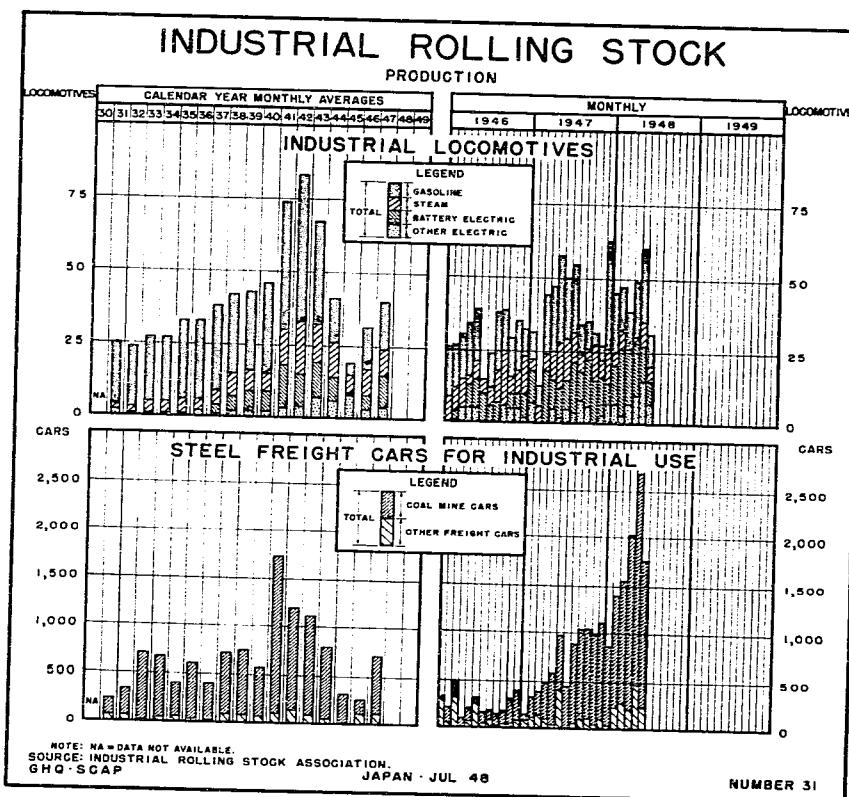
32. General and partial repairs of freight cars totaled 6,593 units in June, 328 under May, while passenger car repairs gained from 773 units in May to 967. In addition there were 523 repairs of steam locomotives and 18 electric locomotives.



INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

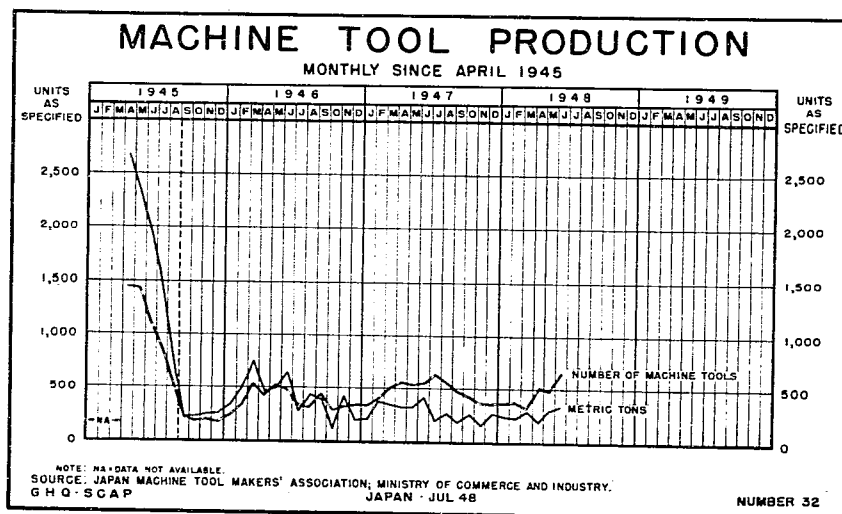
33. An over-all decrease in total production of all types of industrial rolling stock, with the exception of wooden freight cars, was shown in June as steam, electric, gasoline and battery locomotives dropped in output to 31 compared with May's production of 60 and total weight decreased to 175 metric tons from the preceding month's 328 tons. Output of steel freight cars totaled 1,768 units, a drop in production of 902 units from May's total output of 2,670, while wooden freight cars rose in production to 3,816, a gain of 1,644 cars above May's 2,172.

The general decline in production was attributed to a decrease in demand for industrial rolling stock. Total weight of steel and wooden freight cars produced in June was 2,177.6 tons, 392.8 tons under the preceding month.



MACHINERY

34. Fifty-four machine tool plants completed production of 663 tools with a combined weight of 339 metric tons in June, an increase of 182 tools and 33 metric tons over the May output from 50 plants. The average weight per machine tool declined from about 636 kilograms in May to 511 kilograms in June.



35. Small-tool plants dropped to 56 operating in May, five less than in April, but increased to 80 in operation in June with a total of 5,618 employees, 757 more than in May and 418 over the number of April employees. Steel consumed for June production totaled 324 metric tons, 121 more than the May consumption and 132 more than April.

#### PRODUCTION OF SMALL TOOLS

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Straight-shank drills	475,730	699,050	474,090
Taper-shank drills	17,604	17,165	19,806
Milling cutters	19,811	22,719	24,902
Taps and dies	214,014	253,766	274,677

SOURCE: Japan Small Tool Association and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

36. June production of tungsten carbide tools declined to 1,901 kilograms, 685 under May, while reporting plants dropped from 24 to 17 with a comparable drop in employed personnel from 2,104 to 1,641. The June consumption of special rolled steel was 27,305 kilograms, an increase of 5,605 kilograms over May consumption. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry took over reporting responsibilities from the Super Hard Tool Association in June.

#### TUNGSTEN CARBIDE TOOL PRODUCTION (kilograms)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Tips	1,712	1,770	1,180
Bits	309	345	368
Dies	402	471	353

SOURCE: Super Hard Tool Association and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### Production of Bearings

37. Production of roller and journal bearings showed unit increases in June. Thirty-three plants with a total of 7,860 employees were in production in June and consumed 786 metric tons of steel, 46 metric tons under the May consumption.

#### BEARING PRODUCTION

	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
Ball bearings	504,254	553,543	565,994	558,963
Roller bearings	54,525	57,826	62,775	72,369
Journal bearings	642	971	723	782
Number of plants reporting	32	29	33	33

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Bearing Association.

### Industrial Machinery

38. The output in the eight principal categories of industrial machinery increased to 15,071 metric tons of new units and parts in June, 2,088 over May. The total included 11,771 metric tons of new products.

The number of reporting factories also increased from 1,596 in May to 1,874 in June. The consumption of coal and electric power gained in June while steel, iron and coke consumption declined.

#### RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION (metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Steel	9,851	9,124
Iron	15,563 a/	13,031
Coal	11,003	11,311
Coke	11,669	9,859
Power b/	11,262	13,265

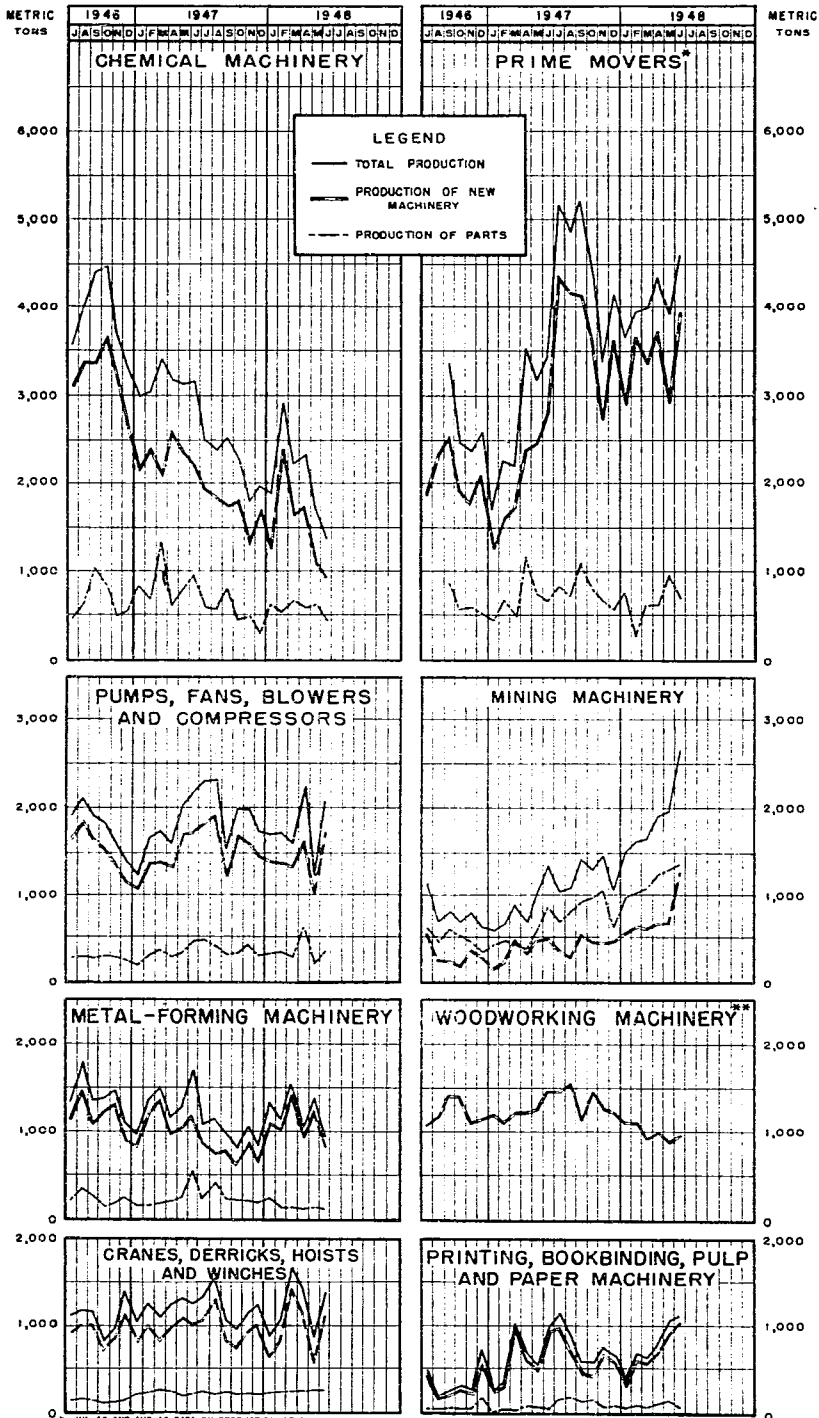
a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

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

# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES BY WEIGHT MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



\* JUL 46 AND APR 48 DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.

\*\* DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION; WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION; PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION; JAPAN MARINE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION; TERRESTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE ASSOCIATION.

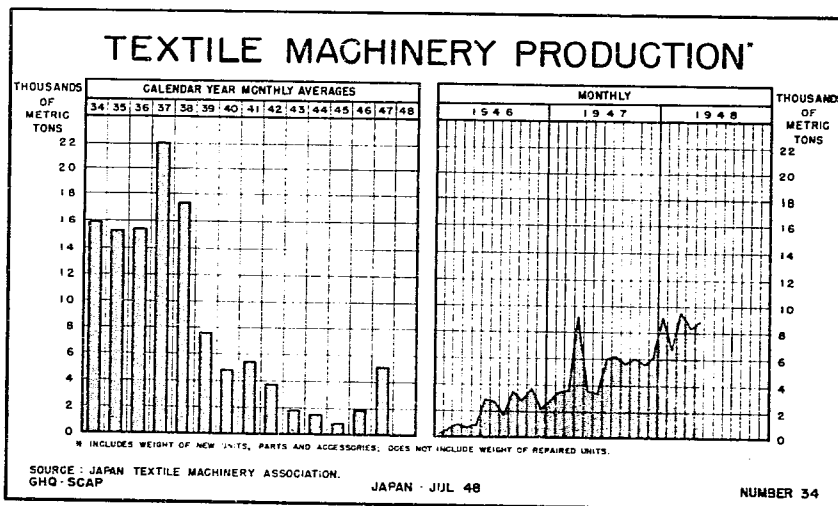
GHO - SCAP

JAPAN - JUL 48

NUMBER 33

Textile Machinery

39. Value of textile machinery production in May as reported by 763 factories, 127 more than the revised April figure, increased to ¥ 719,539,000 for new production, parts and repairs, ¥ 94,899,000 over April values. Weight of new production and parts, excluding repairs, totaled 8,821 metric tons, 504 tons over the preceding month.



TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	Thousands of Yen			Plants Reporting a/	Weight (metric tons) b/
	New Units	Parts	Repairs		
Cotton					
April	219,772	82,976	54,527	426	5,736
May	265,311	109,157	94,800	495	5,559
Silk, spinning and weaving					
April	63,000	13,849	6,561	116	1,520
May	76,128	5,529	7,653	157	1,586
Raw silk, reeling					
April	8,867	8,831	953	20	320
May	5,876	8,474	1,362	15	262
Wool and worsted					
April	28,831	5,890	22,034	65	550
May	69,169	18,433	15,719	84	977
Finishing and dyeing					
April	5,013	800	3,848	22	81
May	19,149	833	3,791	22	272
Other					
April	3,742	90,545	4,601	-	110
May	11,833	1,267	5,055	-	165

	<u>Thousands of Yen</u>			<u>Plants Reporting</u> a/	<u>Weight (metric tons)</u> b/
	<u>New Units</u>	<u>Parts</u>	<u>Repairs</u>		
Total					
April	329,225	202,891	92,524	636 c/	8,317
May	447,466	143,693	128,380	763	8,821

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

b/ Does not include weight of repairs.

c/ Revised.

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

SECTION 4  
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
Tobacco Products. . . . .	5
Pulp and Paper Production . . . . .	6
Glass and Ceramics. . . . .	8
Electrical Manufacturing. . . . .	11
Transportation Equipment. . . . .	12
Rubber Manufacturing. . . . .	13
Leather . . . . .	14
Agricultural Equipment. . . . .	17
Handicrafts . . . . .	18
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	19

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Flour and grain rolling production continued to decline in May, reflecting the seasonal slump before the June grain harvest and the depletion of imported grain stocks. Note chart at top of next page.

2. Principal gains in May were in the production of canned food and soy sauce. Vegetables comprised the bulk of the canned foodstuffs. The canning increase was made possible by the availability of imported tin plate. Confectioneries, which increased 27 metric tons, chiefly included miscellaneous native types which required little coal or other critical items. See charts on the following two pages.

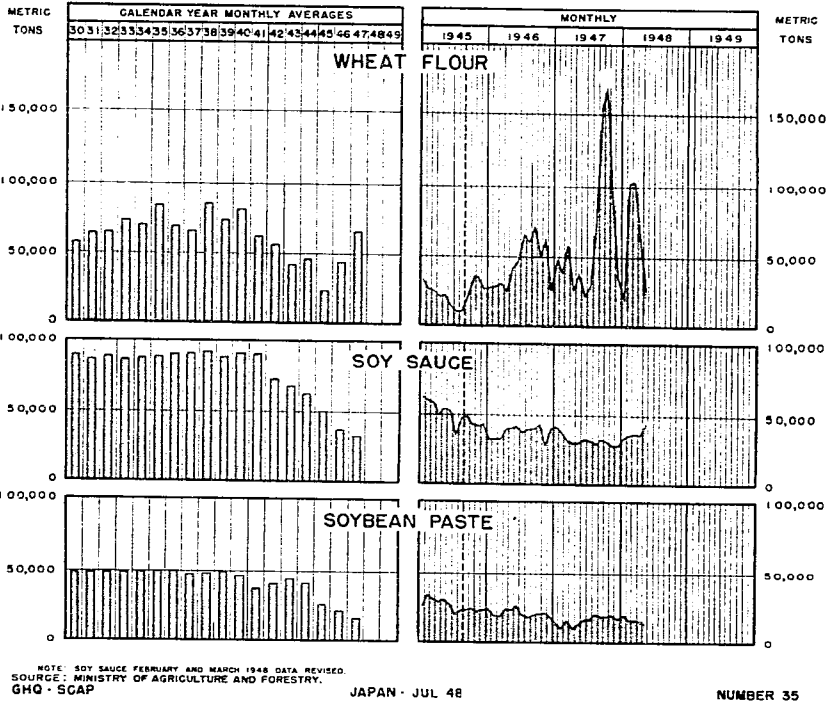
PROCESSING OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS  
(metric tons)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May a/</u>
Canned food	1,027	1,924
Bottled food	794	835
Flour (wheat)	62,755	26,295
Flour (corn and wheat)	62,798	-
Rolled wheat, barley, oats, etc.	13,076	7,146
Starch (potato)	1,438	-
Processed meats	391	322
Processed fish	33,603 b/	15,616
Processed seaweed	3,020 b/	3,081
Confections	3,215	3,242
Bread	15,188	12,058
Soy sauce (shoyu)	35,826	44,487



## WHEAT FLOUR AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION

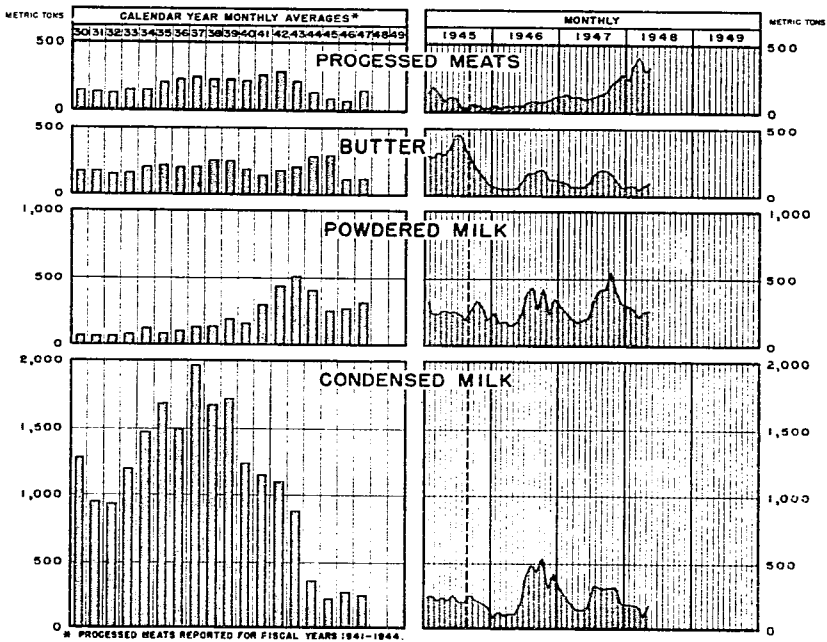


JAPAN - JUL 48

NUMBER 35

## PROCESSED MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

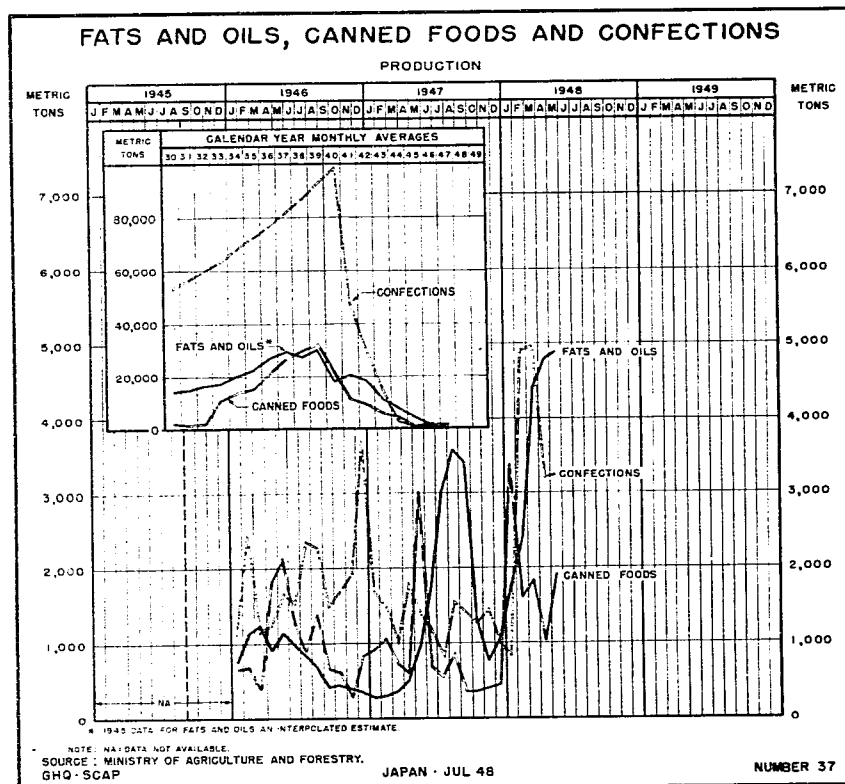
PRODUCTION



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - JUL 48

NUMBER 36



	<u>April</u>	<u>May a/</u>
Synthetic soy sauce	2,299	3,013
Bean paste (miso)	14,651	13,371
Vegetable fats and oils		
Edible	1,231	1,899
Drying	6	30
Others	3,545	2,928
Dairy products		
Condensed milk	89	192
Powdered milk	261	269
Butter	84	102
Cheese	20	21

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Brewing and Distilling

3. Beer production increased five percent in May, continuing the seasonal upward trend started in April. The 96-percent decline in sake production reflected the leveling off in processing after the annual peak in March.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION  
(hectoliters)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Beer	81,448	85,637
Sake	83,315	3,178
Imitation sake	29,045	29,003
Shochu	20,173	14,159
Liquors and wines	9,981	8,591

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

Containers

4. Production of wooden casks principally for soy sauce dropped 16,440 or five percent under April to a total of 303,660, while tin plate used in the manufacture of cans declined to 423 metric tons, eight percent or 37 metric tons under April.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

5. Cigarette production increased 11 percent in May due primarily to the settlement of factory labor disputes and the introduction of two new brands of Japanese cigarettes. The new brands, "Ikoi" and "Happy," contained such improvements as the addition of aromatic ingredients and brought the total number of brands to four. Cigarette tobacco and Japanese-style tobacco production declined eight and three percent respectively.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cigarettes (million pieces)	1,989	2,202
Cigarette tobacco (metric tons)	918	848
Japanese-style tobacco (metric tons)	1,102	1,069

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.

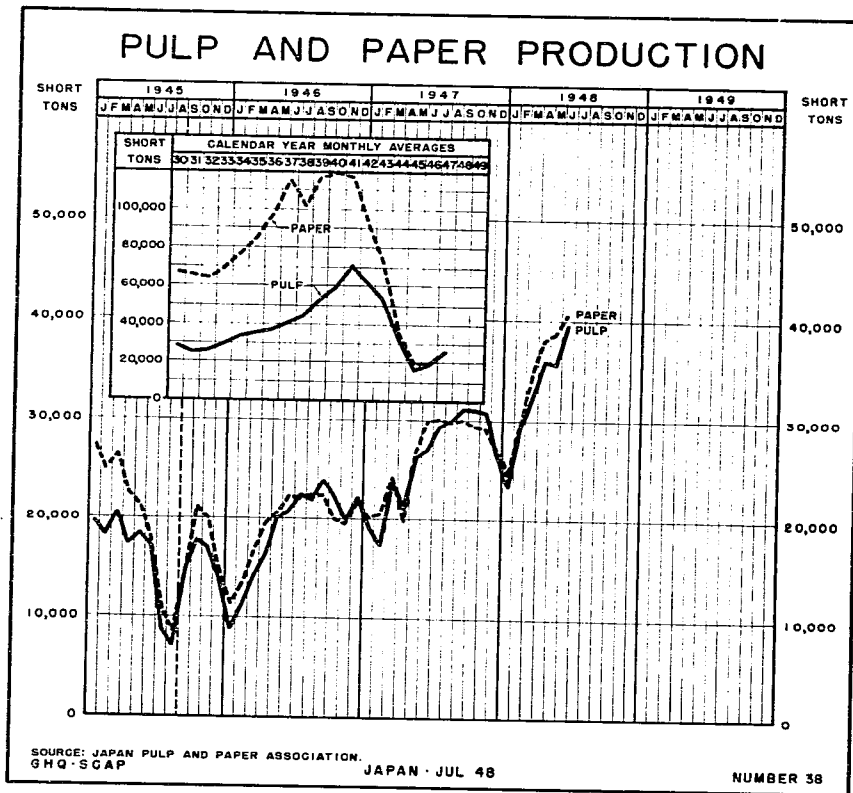
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Over-all pulp production increased in June with the delivery of additional stocks of pulpwood. The greatest gains were in the production of groundwood and unbleached sulfite, while bleached sulfite and unbleached kraft declined slightly.

PULP PRODUCTION  
(short tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Groundwood	21,043	22,353
Unbleached sulfite	7,844	10,988
Bleached sulfite	4,605	4,336
Unbleached kraft	1,845	1,701
Others	115	234
Total	35,452	39,612

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.



7. June paper production increased five percent over May with increases in three out of eight items. Printing paper increased eight percent, paperboard four percent and machine-made paper 15 percent.

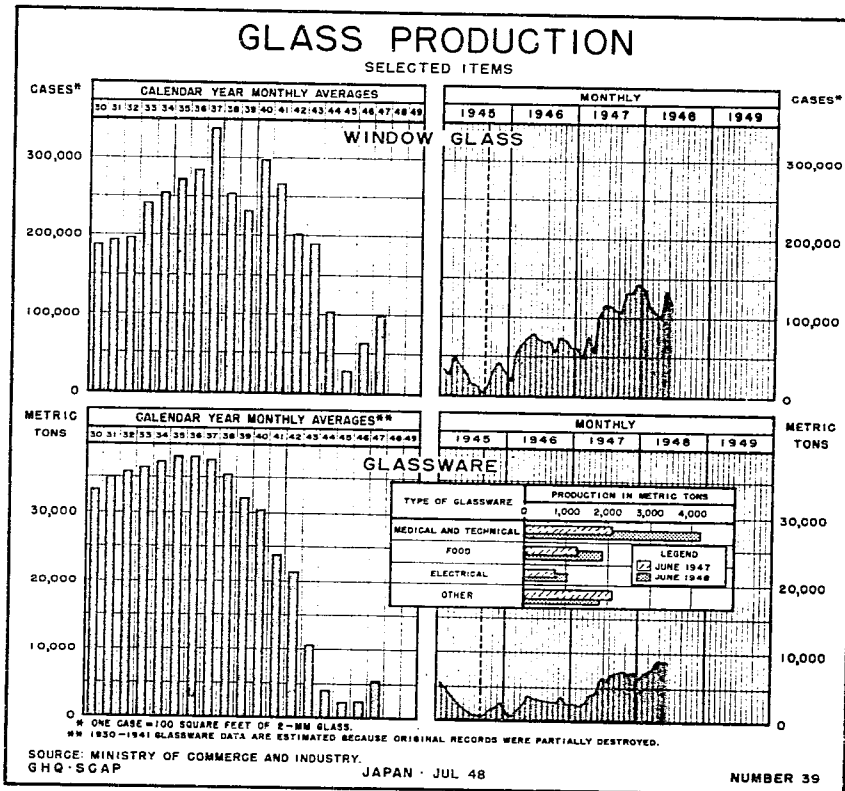
#### PAPER PRODUCTION (short tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Printing	7,785	8,445
Newsprint	8,892	8,861
Paperboard	5,787	6,035
Wrapping and bags	3,478	3,360
Writing and drawing	470	253
Tissue	407	383
Japanese, machine-made	8,430	9,743
Japanese, handmade	787	513
Others	<u>2,644</u>	<u>2,962</u>
Total	38,680	40,555

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.

#### GLASS AND CERAMICS

8. Six of 11 selected items of glass, glassware and optical products increased in June with chief gains in the output of optical glass, cameras and microscopes. Thin glass for photographic purposes was reported for the first time. The sharp decline in sheet glass was partially attributed to fire damage at one large producing plant.



#### GLASS AND GLASSWARE PRODUCTION

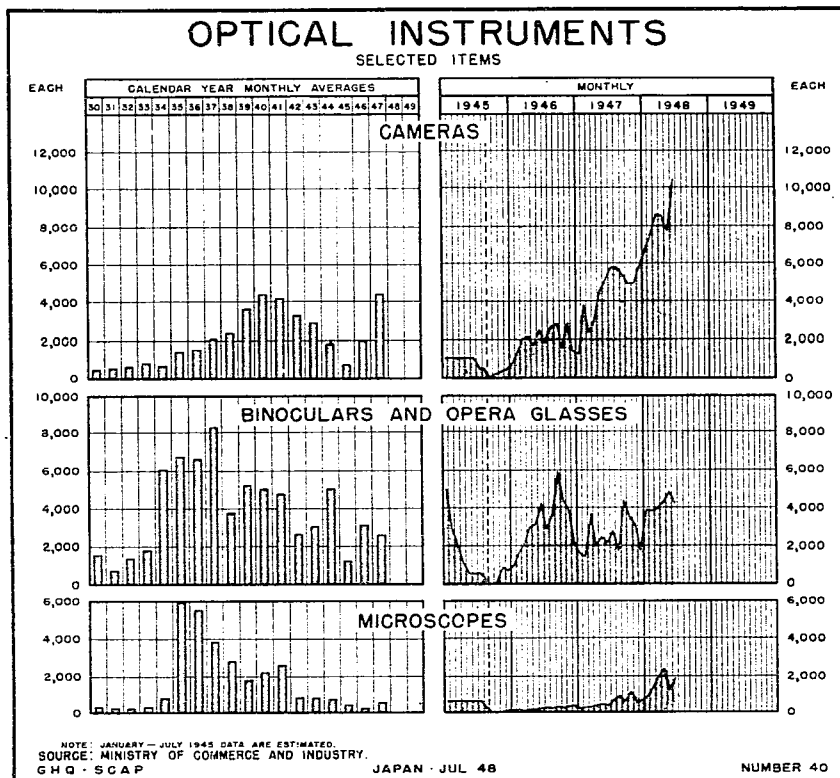
	Unit	May	June
<b>Sheet glass</b>			
Ordinary	case <u>a</u> /	111,624	97,719
Figured	case <u>a</u> /	21,574	21,387
Thin plate	case <u>b</u> /	-	324
<b>Glassware</b>			
Medical, technical and scientific containers	metric ton	3,849	4,193
Electrical glass	metric ton	1,071	1,008
Food containers	metric ton	1,848	1,850
Other	metric ton	2,148	1,839
Optical glass (melted)	metric ton	10.25	17.37
<b>Selected optical instruments</b>			
Cameras	each	7,743	10,415
Projectors	each	870 <u>c</u> /	796
Binoculars and opera glasses	each	4,818	4,251
Microscopes	each	1,272	1,887

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

b/ One case equals 100 square feet of 1½-mm glass.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



#### Refractory Brick and Asbestos Cement Products

9. June production of building brick increased 119 percent, reflecting a seasonal fluctuation due to rapid drying by the summer sun. Refractory brick, slates, corrugated sheets and shingles and asbestos cement high-pressure pipe showed slight gains. Pottery figures for June were not available.

#### REFRACTORY BRICK AND ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Building brick (thousands of bricks)	4,361	9,536
Refractory brick		
Fire clay	21,260	21,978
Silica	8,291	7,556
Other	1,709	1,932
Asbestos cement products		
Pipe (units)	230,705	208,074
Concrete pipe	7,000	6,729
High-pressure pipe	91	243
Corrugated sheets and shingles (tsubo <u>a/</u> )	117,287	128,100
Wallboard (tsubo <u>a/</u> )	46,800	44,544
Slates (tsubo <u>a/</u> )	55,000	58,335

a/ One tsubo equals 3.306 square meters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Abrasive Grains

10. The production of abrasive grains increased 15 percent in June and output of grinding wheels gained nine percent. The output of graphite crucibles and abrasive paper and cloth declined.

CRUCIBLE AND ABRASIVE PRODUCTION

	Unit	May	June
Graphite crucibles	ban <u>a/</u>	1,348	1,288
Grinding wheels	metric ton	517	564
Abrasive grains	metric ton	75	86
Abrasive paper and cloth	ren <u>b/</u>	9,171	7,994

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

b/ One ren equals 430 sheets or their equivalent.

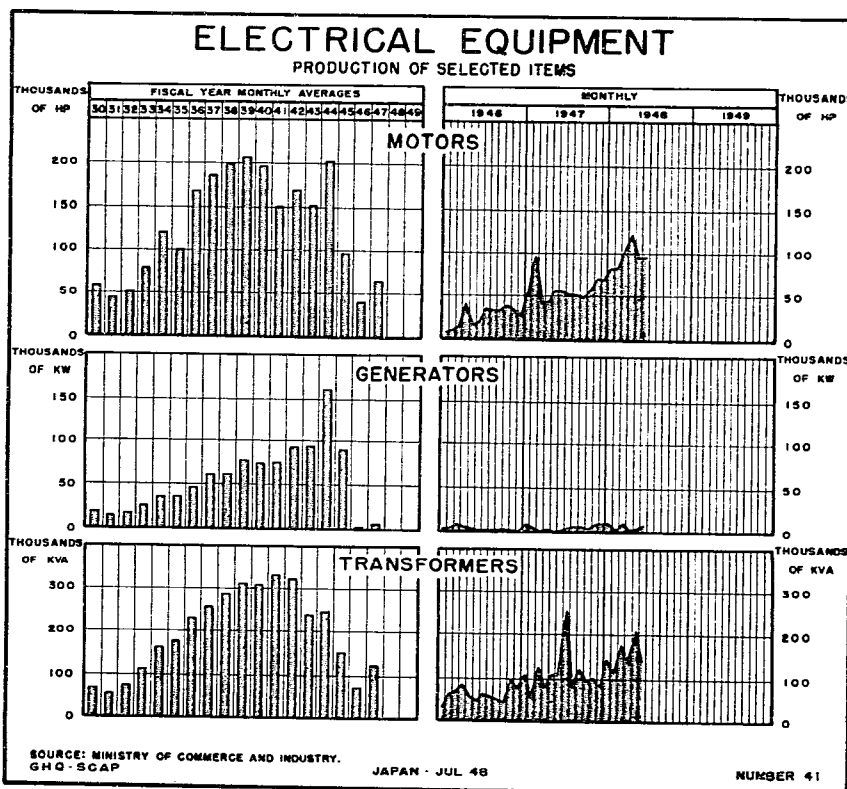
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

11. Unit increases appeared during June in eight out of 20 selected categories of major electric manufactures. Sharp gains were noted in the output of generators and railway equipment but manufacture of converters, furnaces and measuring instruments declined.

MAJOR ELECTRIC MANUFACTURES

	May		June	
	Pieces	Capacity or Weight	Pieces	Capacity or Weight
Motors	21,707	94,997 hp	23,343	95,944 hp
Generators	1,484	4,515 kw	6,229	8,363 kw
Converters	24	26 MT	1	3 MT
Transformers	9,163	309,759 kva	9,700	140,473 kva
Rectifiers	804	8,938 kw	1,334	5,531 kw
Power condensers	4,441	73,763 kva	4,770	18,932 kva
Switchboards	318	54 MT	360	74 MT
Switch and breaker equipment	34,857	259 MT	33,714	332 MT
Control equipment	2,474	89 MT	1,636	76 MT
Furnaces	355	53 MT	64	17 MT
Welders	124	30 MT	105	25 MT
Electric tools	4,074	31 MT	3,325	22 MT
Household and office equipment	72,417	348 MT	71,974	358 MT
Electromedical equipment	1,083	49 MT	1,015	77 MT
Railway equipment	22,569	979 MT	36,738	1,021 MT
Batteries	5,014,843	1,512 MT	4,677,089	2,679 MT
Measuring instruments	73,245	79 MT	62,041	70 MT
Electric lamps	12,682,790	505 MT	12,834,957	367 MT
Insulation material	-	183 MT	-	170 MT
Wire and cable	-	-	-	3,487 MT
				33,704 km
				99,959 cond km



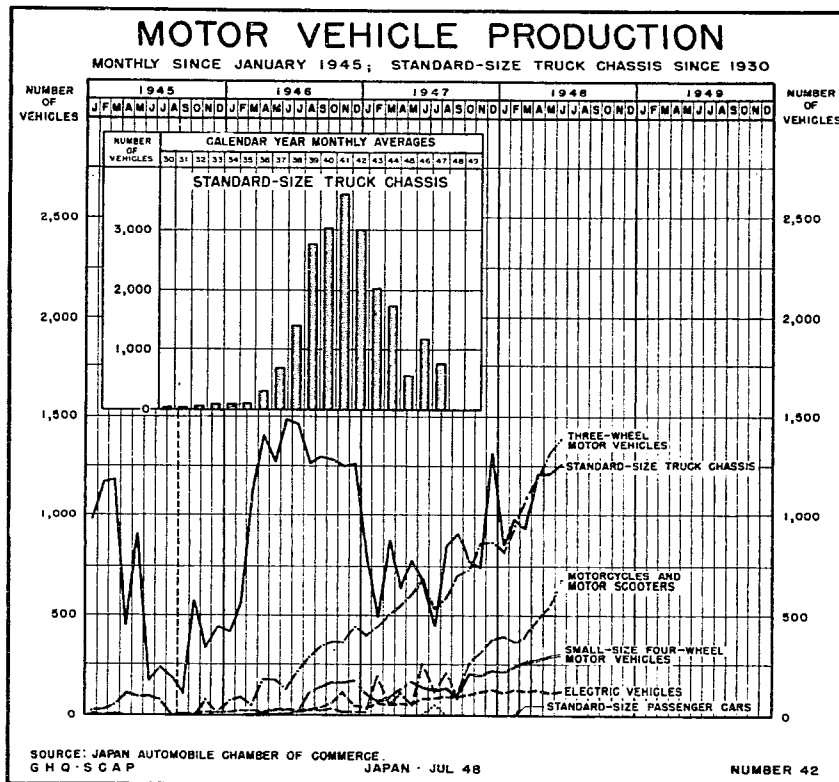
#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

12. Standard truck production in June increased four percent over May to a total of 1,260 trucks, bringing the total production during the first quarter of the fiscal year to 3,679 units, 289 over the production goal for that period. Production of small trucks, bicycles and three-wheel trucks all reached postwar peaks. Tractors and passenger cars showed the greatest declines.

#### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Trucks, standard	1,211	1,260
Trucks, heavy, diesel (including buses)	18	28
Trucks, 10 ton	35	13
Trailer tractors, diesel	18	28
Trailers, bus	17	15
Trailers, semi	53	70
Trailers, house	1	3
Buses, standard electric	30	21
Trucks, small	243	266
Trucks, small electric	28	25
Passenger cars, small	42	33
Passenger cars, small electric	54	72
Trucks, three-wheel	1,316	1,392
Motorcycles with sidecars	5	13
Motorcycles	32	64
Motor scooters	495	601



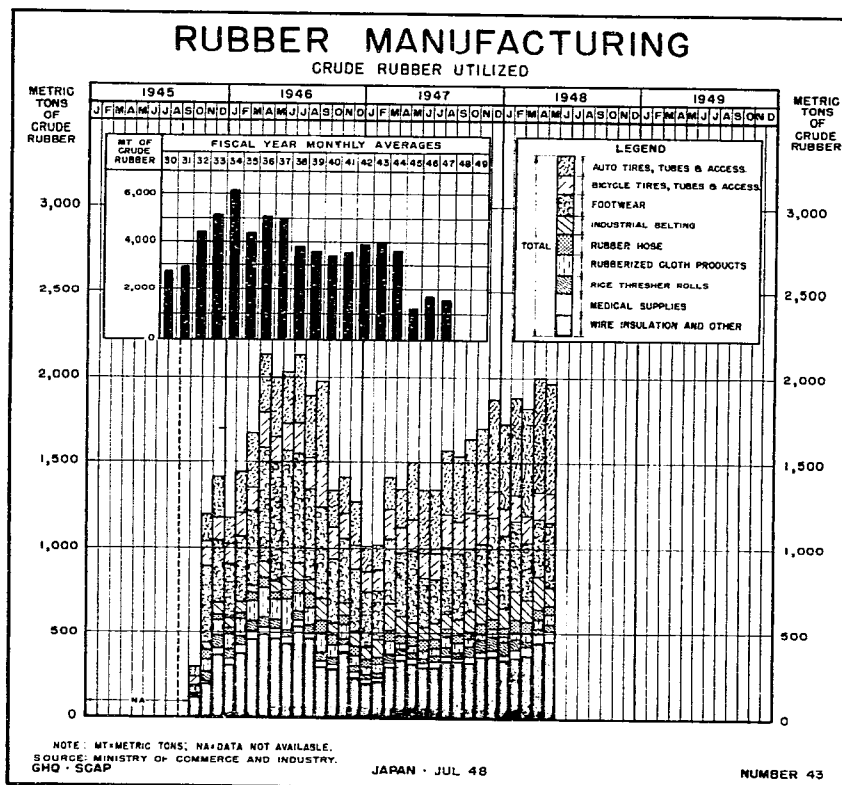


	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Bicycles, complete	17,851	37,904
Bicycles without tires and tubes	29,919	41,386
Bicycle trailers	6,778	6,631
Pedi-cabs	88	346
Tractors	25	2
Carts, light	27,498	29,401
Trucks, hand	6,820	7,897

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

#### RUBBER MANUFACTURING

13. Production of rubber goods from crude rubber declined 1.8 percent in May with a total consumption of 1,964.4 metric tons of crude rubber compared with 1,999.6 in April. Chief gains were in the output of bicycle tires, tubes and accessories, rubber boots and shoes, rice-thresher rolls and mechanical goods. Shortages of cotton fabric restricted the production of auto tires and rubber belting.



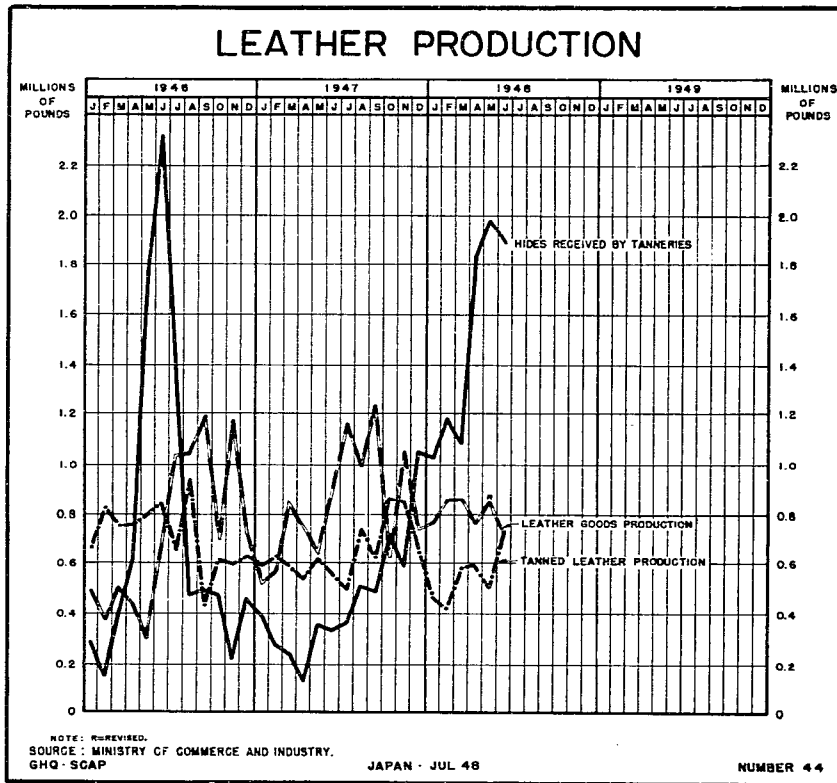
**RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION**  
(kilograms of crude rubber consumed)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Auto tires and tubes	610,418	572,983
Rebuilt tires	22,323	25,297
Bicycle tires, tubes and accessories	159,186	174,205
Rubber-soled socks	125,555	130,149
Boots and shoes	126,157	168,139
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	49,811	46,121
Soles and heels	26,639	29,655
Belting	195,597	104,991
Hose	61,401	51,405
Rubberized cloth and products	51,794	57,560
Tire-repair sheets	39,548	46,342
Medical goods and sporting goods	60,416	65,170
Rice-thresher rolls	32,930	45,364
Mechanical goods	180,787	205,056
Electric wire and cable insulation	251,000	234,000
Other rubber-utilizing goods	<u>6,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
Total	1,999,562	1,964,437

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

LEATHER

14. Hides received by tanneries in June declined 95,600 pounds under the May receipts to a total of 1,886,600 pounds. The total included 865,000 pounds of imported hides.



15. Tanned leather production increased 222,400 pounds over the revised May output to a total of 725,900 pounds. The gain was attributed to increased power supplies and favorable weather for tanning purposes.

16. Leather goods production dropped 15 percent in June despite increases in six of 12 selected items. The decline was mainly due to irregular supplies of materials.

#### LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION (thousands of pounds)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Footwear, men's and women's		
Handmade	31.2	10.1
Semimachine-made	27.0	26.7
Machine-made	202.0	229.9
Footwear, children's	66.5	45.3
Belting	107.5	129.1
Sheet leather	18.4	27.8
Bicycle seats	254.5 a/	62.9

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Harness, including saddles	13.8	23.1
Packing	36.8	37.9
Picker	17.2	13.4
Sporting goods	6.4 <u>a/</u>	14.3
Medical instruments	17.8	16.7
Others	<u>46.7</u>	<u>78.5</u>
Total	845.8	715.7

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

17. Preliminary June reports from 307 manufacturers of agricultural implements indicated an output valued at ¥ 637,589,396, an increase of ¥ 107,794,837 over the revised May production by 393 manufacturers. See chart on following page.

#### PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (units)

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June b/</u>
Plows	21,811	16,464
Hoes	85,277	22,048
Scattering scoops	2,300	1,400
Weeders	74,215	53,472
Cultivating hoes	1,577	1,857
Forks	56,487	44,335
Sprayers	23,591	18,595
Sickles	1,143,353	834,982
Threshers	20,379	16,746
Straw-rope makers	21,349	13,814
Others	57,281	51,458

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

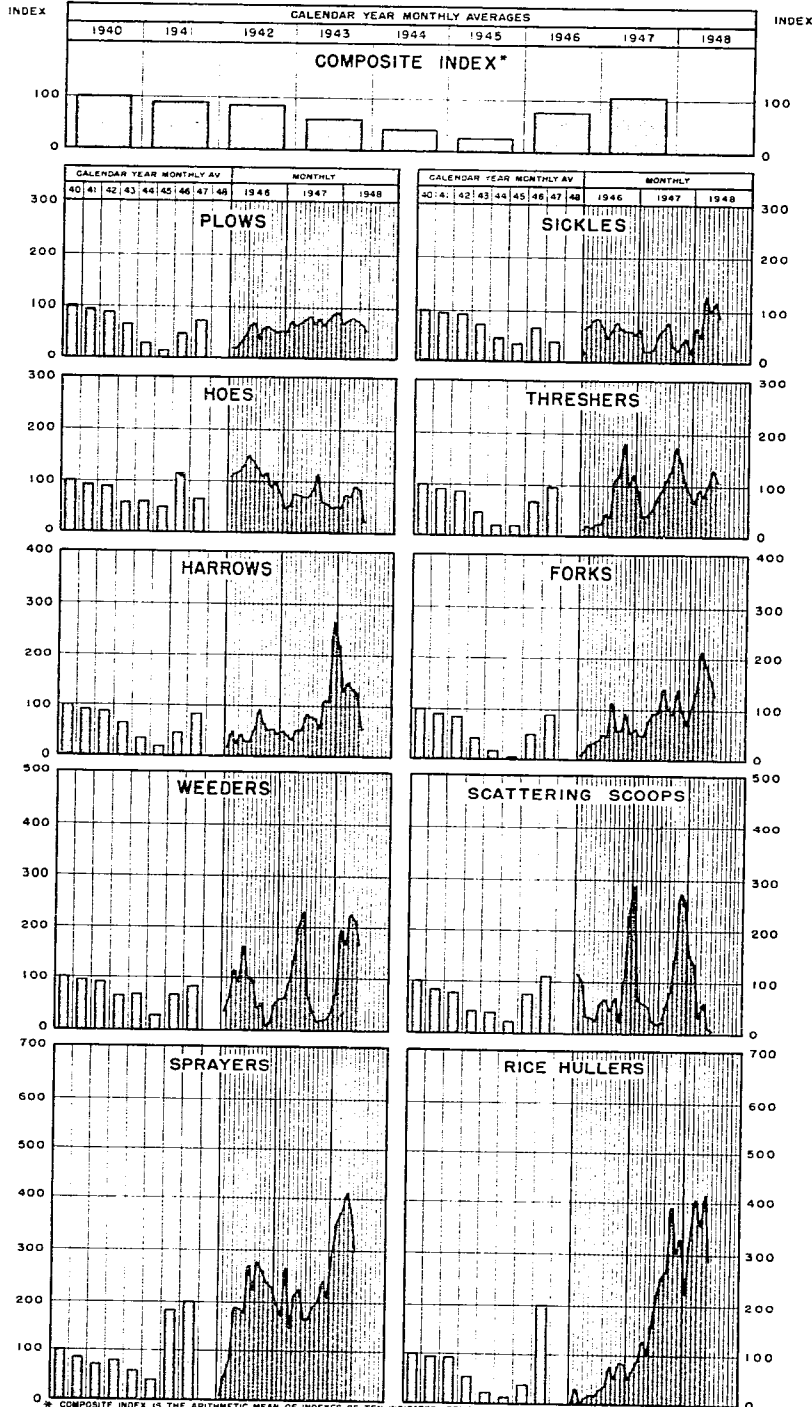
SOURCE: Japan Advancement Association of Agricultural and Machinery Implements Union.

#### HANDICRAFTS

18. Four of eight categories of handicraft items increased production in May, due for the most part to additional supplies of electric power. Increased wage demands by home pieceworkers and high prices of raw materials continued to prevent peak output.

# SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

INDEXES OF PRODUCTION: 1940 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



\* COMPOSITE INDEX IS THE ARITHMETIC MEAN OF INDEXES OF TEN INDICATED ITEMS.  
 NOTE: JUNE 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, MAY 1948 DATA REVISED  
 SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM DATA SUPPLIED BY JAPAN ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.  
 GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN · JUL 48

NUMBER 45

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES  
(units)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Antimony ware	62,200	48,500
Buttons	75,000,000	72,700,000
Lacquerware		
Wood base	1,343,359	1,607,902
Metal base	6,125	6,920
Papier-mache	-	103,590
Luggage	65,025	39,151
Purses	86,623	90,954
Ivory carvings	3,335	10,530
Flatware (dozens)	128,413	146,813
Celluloid manufactures (dozens)	918,219	897,820

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

19. Production of Japanese typewriters continued its upward trend in June with an increase of 80 percent over the May output. Total value of business machines produced in June, including parts and repairs, was ¥ 27,329,600, an increase of ¥ 3,142,147 over May.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Japanese typewriters	143	257
Communication typewriters	30	28
Calculating machines	164	197
Time recorders	65	63
Mimeographs	6,754	7,187
Blueprinting machines	8	9
Cash registers	43	-
Numbering devices	2,130	2,277

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

20. Production of aluminum sheet goods in terms of total weight of aluminum used increased 12 percent in June over the May output. The gain was chiefly attributed to an increase in production per man-hour.

ALUMINUM SHEET GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Pans	861,686	277 b/	885,124	270
Rice warmers	49,148	19	47,453	25
Kettles	251,803	84	292,329	85
Lunch boxes	736,319	109	841,126	140
Wash basins	194,410	62	218,033	81
Others	<u>4,289,226</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>3,778,077</u>	<u>399</u>
Total	6,382,592	894	6,062,152	1,000

a/ Metric tons.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Total weight of cast aluminum products increased three percent in June.

CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTS

	<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Rice pots	376,800	421	305,600	417
Pots and pans	169,500	159	166,300	166
Kettles	67,200	67	50,100	56
Other kitchen utensils	426,100	526	520,600	405
Other cast products	<u>511,500</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>692,200</u>	<u>571</u>
Total	1,551,100	1,563	1,734,800	1,615

a/ Metric tons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Musical Instruments

21. Production of 13 out of 16 classes of musical instruments increased in June with chief gains in the output of woodwind instruments, violins, violin bows, musical strings and tambourines. There were slight declines in the production of harmonicas, cymbals and castanets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Pianos	89	111
Reed organs	361	522
Brass instruments	340	376
Woodwind instruments	532	1,959
Plectrum instruments	5,684	6,479
Harmonicas (dozens)	18,056	18,037
Accordions	470	563
Violins	556	1,776
Violin bows	1,761	2,798
Musical strings (dozens)	6,659	10,684
Xylophones	2,995	3,499
Bamboo wind instruments	4,056	6,652
Drums	400	707
Tambourines	1,200	4,950
Cymbals	600	520
Castanets	13,748	11,670

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

22. Production of phonograph records registered a postwar peak in June with the output of 968,255 recordings, 68,488 over the May production. The total included 15,456 records for distribution to primary and secondary schools for educational purposes.

Matches

23. Match production declined in June to 23,252 match tons, 2.6 percent or 601 match tons under the May output. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

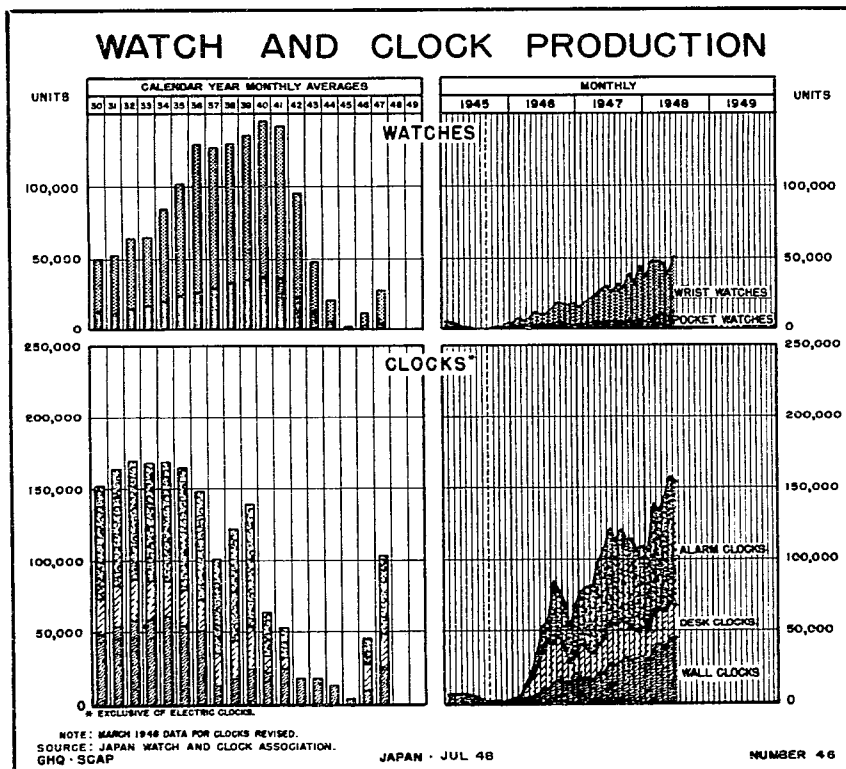
Watches and Clocks

24. June production of watches and clocks surpassed the peak May output with a total of 206,226 units, five percent or 9,187 over the preceding month.

**WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION**

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Wrist watches	29,835	39,624
Pocket watches	8,426	11,396
Alarm clocks	88,812	86,395
Desk clocks	25,215	23,236
Wall clocks	44,393	44,963
Electromagnetic clocks	358	575
Electric clocks	-	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,039</b>	<b>206,226</b>

SOURCE: Japan Watch and Clock Association.





Small Tools

25. Small-tool production in June totaled 809,067 units, an increase of 45,738 over the May output. Major gains were in the production of wrenches, pliers, drills and vises while the production of screw drivers, hacksaw frames and kerosene blowtorches declined.

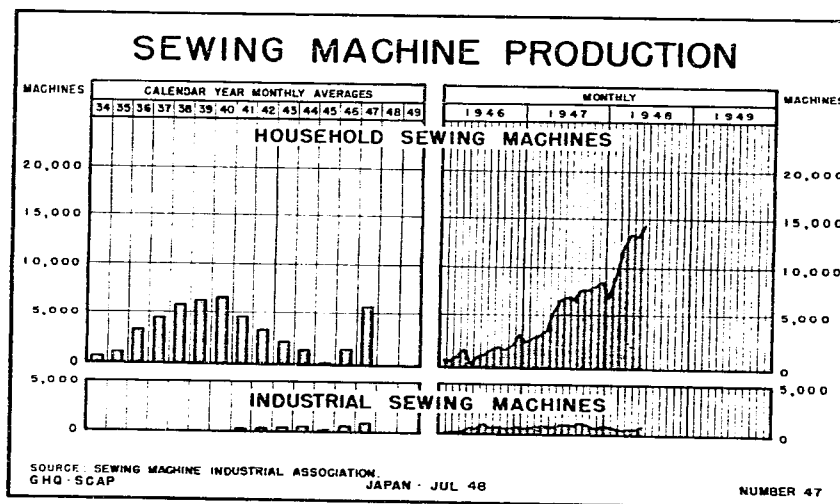
Sewing Machines

26. To fill an order for export to India production of industrial sewing machines increased 41 percent in June while home-type machines gained nine percent. The output of bobbin cases and needles also increased but other parts and accessories declined.

SEWING MACHINE AND PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Sewing machines, home-type	13,246	14,480
Sewing machines, industrial	630	889
Parts and accessories		
Shuttle hooks	9,590	7,362
Bobbin cases	32,250	42,880
Needles	868,934	935,654
Other	400,384	388,127

SOURCE: Sewing Machine Industrial Association.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

27. June production of cosmetics generally declined with the exception of face powder which gained 18 percent. Two of the three dentifrices reported increased production.

COSMETIC AND DENTIFRICE PRODUCTION  
(kilograms)

<u>Cosmetics</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Cream	134,093	99,716
Face powders	51,267	60,517
Lotions	35,659	30,269
Hair preparations	96,319	79,501
Make-up	2,358	1,615
Others	155,477	117,622
<u>Dentifrices</u>		
Toothpaste	1,749	2,610
Semipaste	97,007	86,506
Tooth powder	843,505	1,124,540

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Earthquake Damage . . . . .	2
Cotton. . . . .	3
Silk. . . . .	7
Artificial Fibers . . . . .	14
Wool. . . . .	18
Hard and Bast Fibers. . . . .	22
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials . . . . .	27
Knit Goods. . . . .	30
Clothing and Household Goods. . . . .	33
Sundry Goods. . . . .	35
Dyeing and Finishing. . . . .	37

1. Output of cotton textiles showed a small decrease in June. Raw silk production was 1,253 bales under the May output and spun silk yarn declined slightly. Rayon staple and filament yarn continued to exceed postwar peaks and spun rayon yarn showed a slight increase. Rayon and silk fabric output increased in regions outside the earthquake area while the total output decreased. Small increases were reported in mixed woolen and pure worsted yarn output and production of wool fabrics rose slightly. See chart on the next page.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

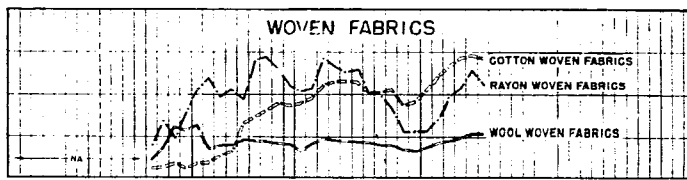
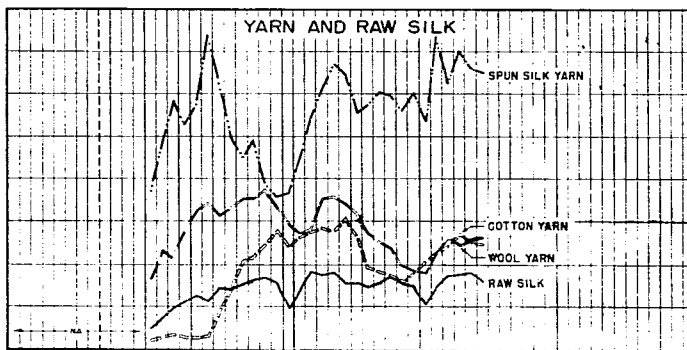
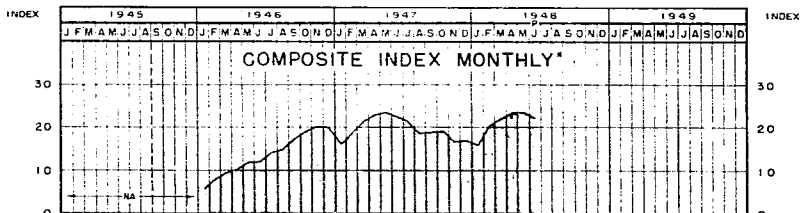
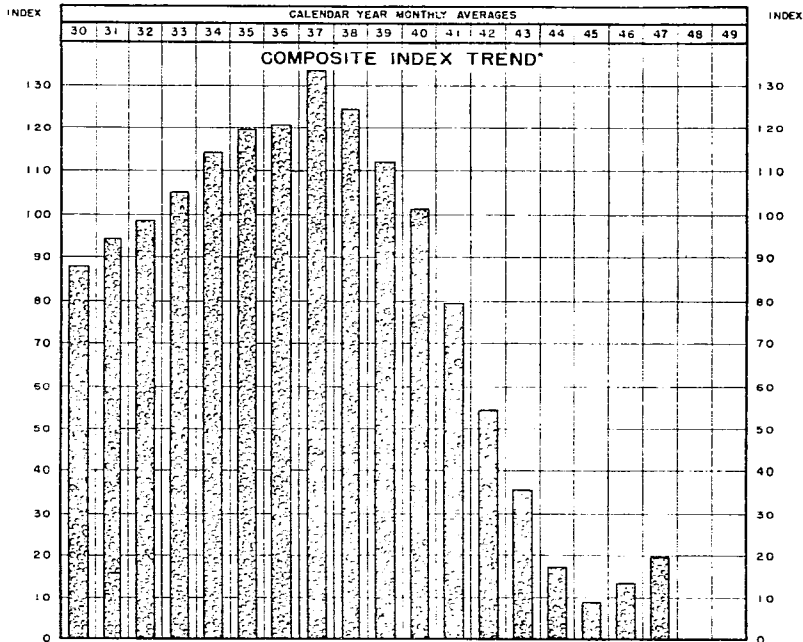
2. Widespread damage to the heart of the Japanese silk and rayon weaving industry was caused by the 28 June earthquake in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures. An official survey conducted by the Textile Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, indicated that more than one third of the weaving capacity in this area was completely or partially destroyed. Mills not severely damaged will be unable to resume normal production until transportation and electric power service are restored.

In Fukui Prefecture there were 1,200 silk and rayon weaving mills with 36,679 broad looms and 302 narrow looms. Of these, 547 mills were damaged or burned, resulting in damage to 12,904 looms.

In the Daishoji area of Ishikawa Prefecture there were 2,289 broad looms and 29 narrow looms in 53 silk and rayon weaving mills. Thirty-eight of these mills with a total capacity of 920 looms were damaged.

# 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: PARTIALLY DUE TO ALL DATA NOT AVAILABLE  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF RAW SILK; FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
 GHQ SCAP JAPAN JUL 48 NUMBER 48

Approximately 28 percent of the bleaching and dyeing capacity of Japan and 34 percent of the printing capacity of the silk and rayon industry is located in the earthquake area. According to estimates of the Textile Bureau, capacity will be less than half of normal until repairs are made.

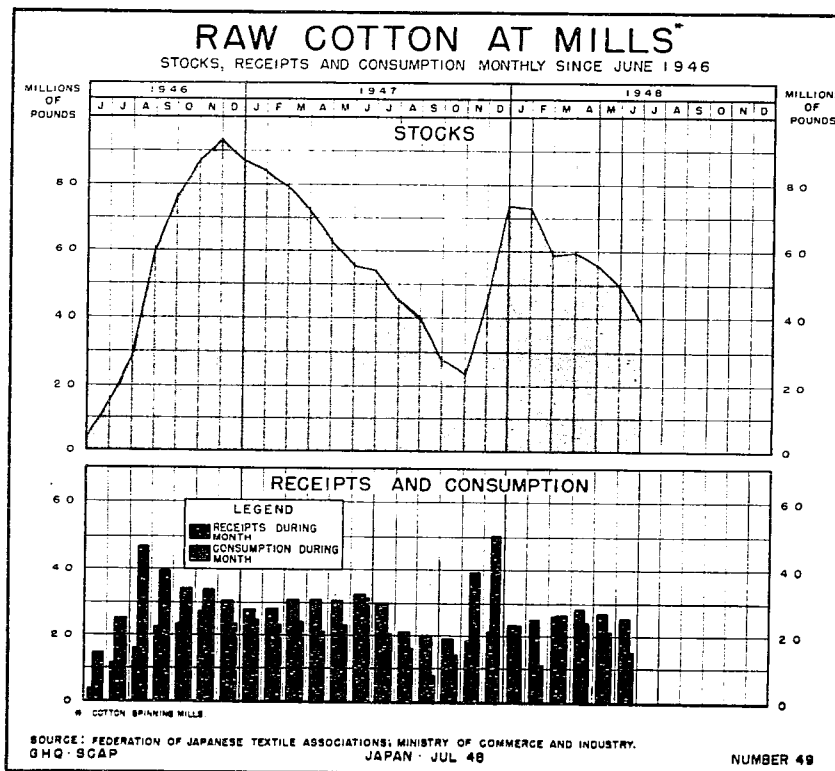
Extensive damage to a linen mill in Ishikawa Prefecture was reported. All of the 4,392 installed spindles, 2,185 spindles not in place, and important pieces of preparatory machinery were damaged.

Estimates showed that the manufacture of export silk and rayon fabrics will be reduced by one third during the immediate future.

### COTTON

#### Raw Materials

3. Raw cotton stocks in mills and warehouses at the end of June amounted to three and one-half months' requirements at the current rate of consumption. Approximately 100,000 bales of Indian cotton and 50,000 bales of American cotton are contracted for delivery by the end of September.



RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners					
American	34,532	11,202	17,743	-	27,991
Egyptian	1,644	286	699	-	1,231
Indian	13,018	3,991	7,411	-	9,598
Other	457	0	0	-	457
Other spinners					
Warehouses	101	-	6	-	95
American	42,371	0	-	10,857	31,514
Egyptian	2,280	648	-	183	2,745
Indian	<u>18,093</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,546</u>	<u>14,591</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,496</b>	<b>17,171</b>	<b>25,859</b>	<b>15,586</b>	<b>88,222</b>
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners					
Other spinners	27,206 <u>a/</u>	3,664	1,036	4,090	25,744
Warehouses	637	22	43	9	607
	<u>5,736</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>5,668</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,579 <u>a/</u></b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>32,019</b>
Rayon staple	89 <u>a/</u>	0	42	-	47

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

4. Cotton yarn output continued to decline. In addition to the curtailed raw cotton consumption schedule, local electric power restrictions in certain areas slowed down operations of mills. Note chart on the following page.

Pure cotton yarn stocks in spinning mills reached a new postwar high in recent months, reflecting an increase of 8,275,000 pounds in the four months ending 30 June. The accumulation of stocks was attributed to anticipation of higher prices.

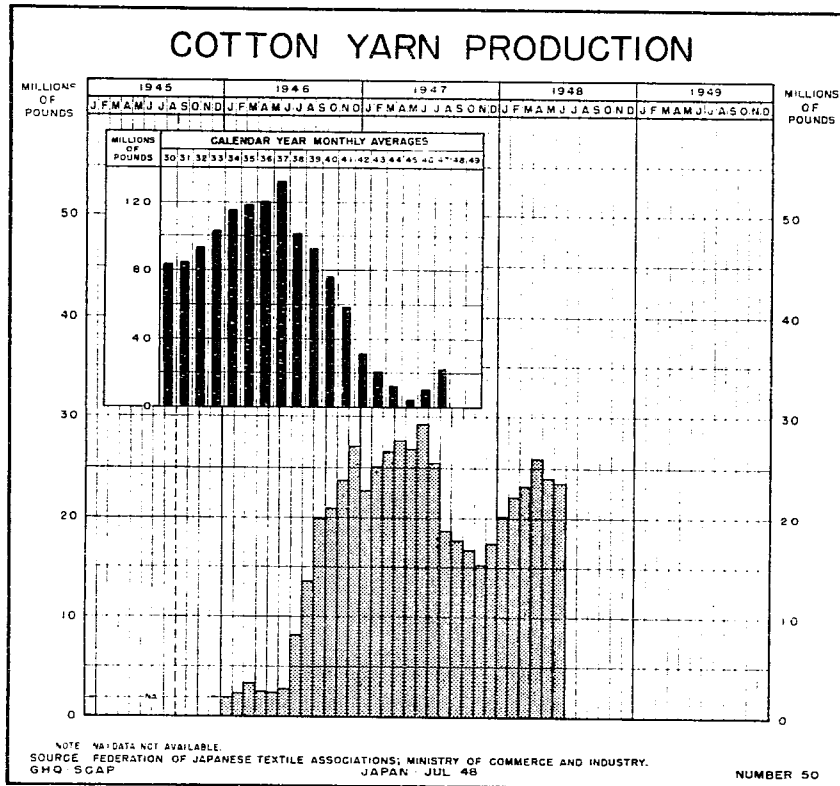
COTTON YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Pure	23,948	44,305	23,369	19,573	48,101
Mixed	0	21	0	1	20
Waste	88	543	148	66	625

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Consumption and Weavers' Stocks

5. At the current rate of fabric production weavers' yarn stocks at the end of June amounted to less than one month's



requirement. Small deliveries from spinning mills accounted for the low stocks.

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

	Put in Process May	Stocks 31 May	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
<b>Weavers</b>					
Pure	18,919 <sup>a/</sup>	17,750 <sup>a/</sup>	17,216	18,882	16,084
Mixed	49	98 <sup>a/</sup>	12	47	63
Waste	120	339 <sup>a/</sup>	80	138	281
<b>Processors</b>					
Pure	2,389	3,717 <sup>a/</sup>	6,763	6,243	4,237
Mixed	9	166	2	5	163

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

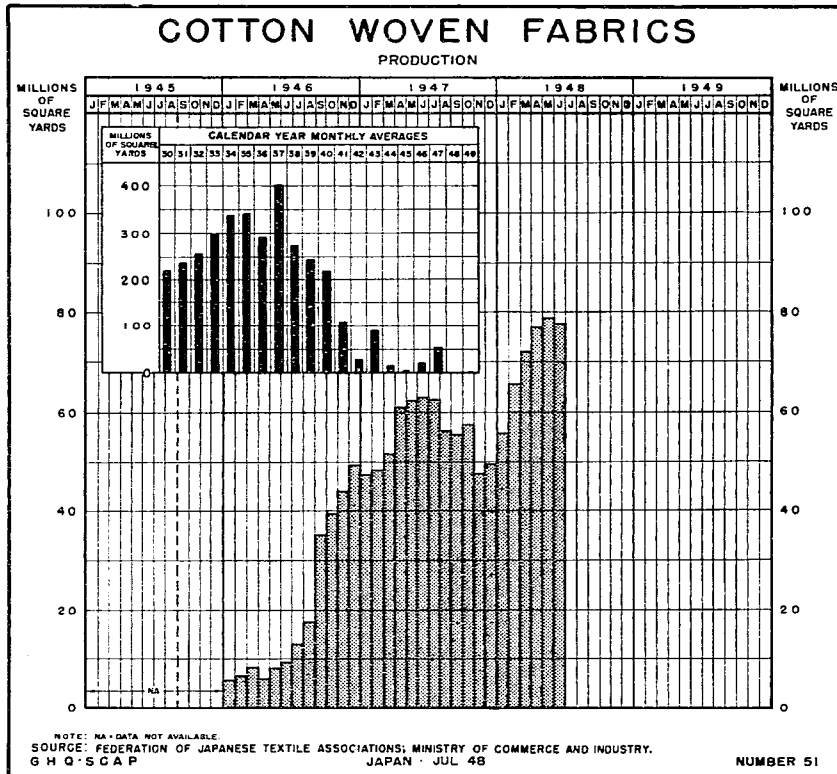
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

6. Cotton fabric production declined in June for the first time this year, reversing the upward trend which started in December 1947 with 49,504,000 square yards and rose to 78,746,000 square yards in May. The independent weavers, previously showing



greater increases than the larger mills, reported a drop of almost 2,500,000 square yards for June due to inadequate yarn and electric power supplies.



Despite the general downward trend the production of fabrics for domestic use increased slightly.

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

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	31,914	32,789
Independent cotton weavers	46,822 <u>a/</u>	44,397
Other weavers	10	11
<b>Month-end stocks</b>		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	51,022 <u>a/</u>	57,701
Independent cotton weavers	52,769 <u>a/</u>	53,716
Other weavers	75 <u>a/</u>	82
Other manufacturers	28,375 <u>a/</u>	51,687

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

COTTON MACHINERY

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Installed	3,176,804	3,255,968	156,060	162,059
Operable	3,069,752	3,136,324	152,037	157,728
Operating	2,379,642	2,198,775	105,277	107,168
Hours operated (thousands)	919,671	900,208	26,240 <u>a/</u>	26,674

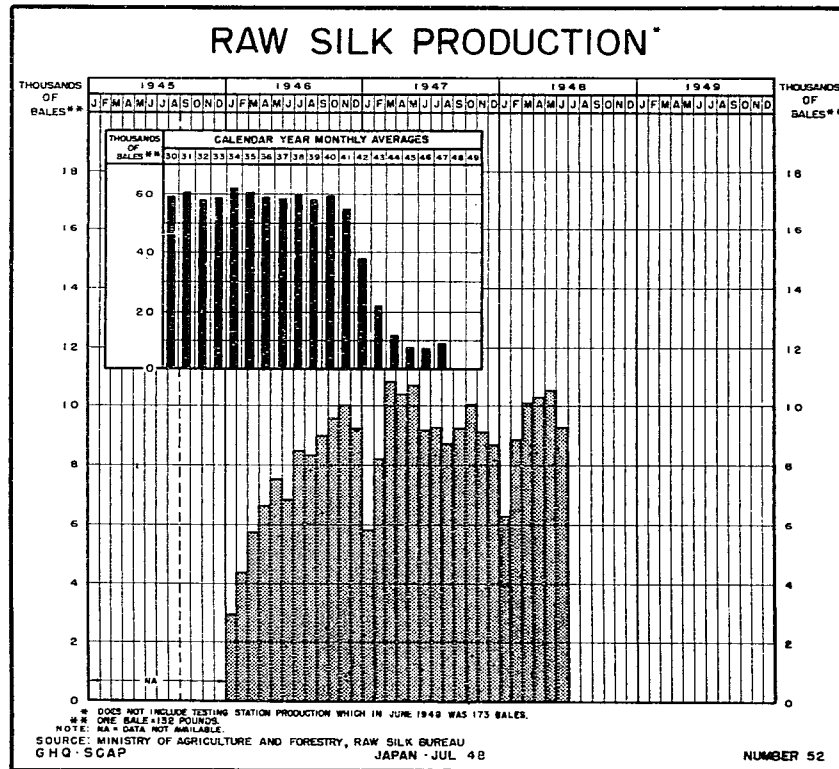
a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SILK

Raw Silk Production and Stocks

7. A decrease of 1,253 bales in raw silk output in June was attributed to the normal seasonal decline between the cocoon crop movements. Approximately 70 percent of the total June output was 20/22 denier silk in demand for export and for export weaving.



Stocks of raw silk owned by reelers showed a slight increase while a decrease of almost 8,000 bales was reported by distributing agencies. The distributing agencies delivered 13,901

bales to the mills in June; 11,632 bales were for domestic weaving and 2,269 for export weaving. Export deliveries totaled 9,861 bales.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(bales of 132 pounds)

	Produc- tion <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>	Produc- tion <u>June</u>	Deliv- eries <u>June</u>	Stocks <u>30 June</u>
In reeling mills					
13/15 denier	3,647	2,353	2,091	2,784	1,660
20/22 denier	6,155	6,265	6,628	5,050	7,843
Other deniers	<u>734</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>597</u>
Total	10,536	9,354	9,283	8,537	10,100
	Receipts <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>	Receipts <u>June</u>	Deliv- eries <u>June</u>	Stocks <u>30 June</u>
In warehouses	10,141	11,525	7,732	15,314	3,943
Distributing agencies					
Exportable	2,251	54,640	8,840	12,130 <sup>a/</sup>	51,350
Domestic	5,432	32,505	7,141	11,632	28,014
Weavers	12,773	19,262 <sup>b/</sup>	11,141	11,142	19,261
Other manufacturers	2,567	3,927 <sup>b/</sup>	1,432	1,425	3,934

<sup>a/</sup> Export yarn, 9,861; yarn for export weaving, 2,269.  
<sup>b/</sup> Revised.

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

June raw silk production in testing houses increased to 173 bales from 162 in May.

Silk Testing

8. The Kobe and Yokohama raw silk conditioning houses tested for export 5,739 bales of silk in June compared with 10,536 bales (revised) in May.

Reeling Mills and Basins

9. The smaller number of mills and basins operating in June produced a reduced amount of raw silk. Although small increases were reported in licensed and operable basins, the rate of rehabilitation of the silk industry has slowed down considerably since early 1947. The reeling companies are unwilling to invest in new mills or machinery at a time when cocoon supplies are barely adequate to keep the existing equipment in operation and the silk market outlook for the near future is uncertain.

SILK REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	Mills		Basins	
	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Licensed	296	296	46,962	46,978
Operable	289	289	45,516	45,610
Operating	283	281	42,041	39,669
Basin hours (thousands)	0	0	8,877	8,091

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

Cocoon Supplies

10. The new spring cocoons started moving to the mills in June. The reeling mills received 32,786,000 pounds of a crop estimated to be slightly above 77,000,000 pounds. The crop is reported to be of good quality as a result of favorable weather during the production season.

Stocks of cocoons other than in reeling mills reflect normal seasonal accumulation in drying mills, hand-reeling mills and other establishments.

COCOON SUPPLIES  
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	May	June
Reeling mills		
Receipts	909	32,786
Put in process	11,255	9,900
Month-end stocks (new crop)	31,548	32,290
Month-end stocks (old crop)	12,680	34,623
Other stocks <u>a/</u>	4,354	6,701

a/ Excludes farmers' holdings for home use.

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

Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarn

11. Although June receipts of raw materials for silk spinning increased 165,000 pounds over May, consumption exceeded receipts with a consequent reduction in month-end stocks.

SPUN SILK YARN RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	31 May	June	Process June	30 June
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	974	333 <u>a/</u>	332 <u>b/</u>	975

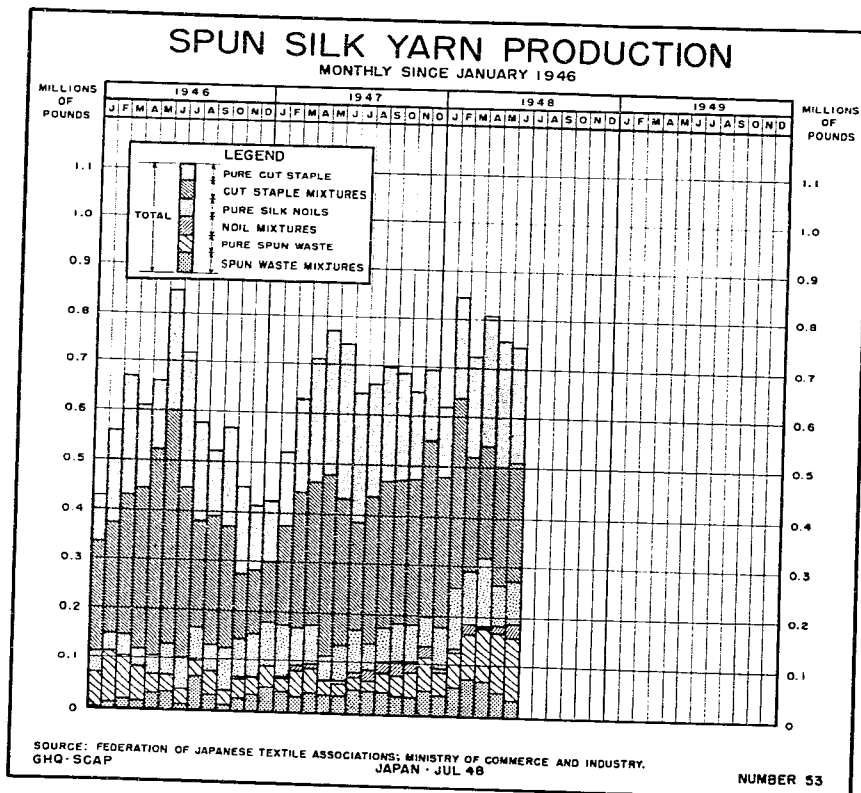
	Stocks 31 May	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
<b>Silk spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	683 <i>c/</i>	333	380	636
Unscoured waste	1,097 <i>c/</i>	349	398	1,048
Uncut lap	683 <i>c/</i>	243	120	806
Cut staple	421	36	45	412
Noils	1,260	196	188	1,268
Other silk fiber (wild tussah)	370	15	31	354
Rayon staple	592	145	173	564
<b>Other spinners</b>				
Scoured waste	5	4	6	3
Unscoured waste	387	20	85	322
Uncut lap	302	56	43	315
Cut staple	1,243	3	77	1,169

- a/ Production.  
b/ Deliveries.  
c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

12. Total production of spun silk yarns showed a small net decrease in June while output of certain types of pure silk yarns required for export weaving showed a small gain.



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

	Produc- tion <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May</u>	Produc- tion <u>June</u>	Deliv- eries <u>June</u>	Stocks <u>30 June</u>
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	120	331	125	109	347
Silk noils	84	279	88	74	293
Cut staple	258	484 <u>a/</u>	234	162	556
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Spun waste silk	47	171	34	46	159
Silk noils	15	64	27	3	88
Cut staple	235	952	238	317	873

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**CONSUMPTION OF SILK YARNS AND WEAVERS' STOCKS a/**  
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process <u>May</u>	Stocks <u>31 May b/</u>	Receipts <u>June c/</u>	Put in Process <u>June c/</u>	Stocks <u>30 June c/</u>
<b>Filament yarn</b>	2,115	4,100 (3,068)	1,663	1,662	3,069
<b>Spun yarn</b>					
<b>Pure</b>					
Spun waste silk	308	509 <u>d/</u> (357)	250	233	374
Silk noils	23	56	22	35	43
Cut staple	<u>32</u>	<u>54</u> (52)	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>57</u>
<b>Total</b>	363	619 <u>d/</u> (465)	295	286	474
<b>Mixtures</b>					
Spun waste silk	134	170 (168)	63	100	131
Silk noils	-	-	-	-	-
Cut staple	<u>213</u>	<u>454 d/</u> (324)	<u>183</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>295</u>
<b>Total</b>	347	624 <u>d/</u> (492)	246	312	426

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Figures in parentheses excludes stocks in earthquake area.

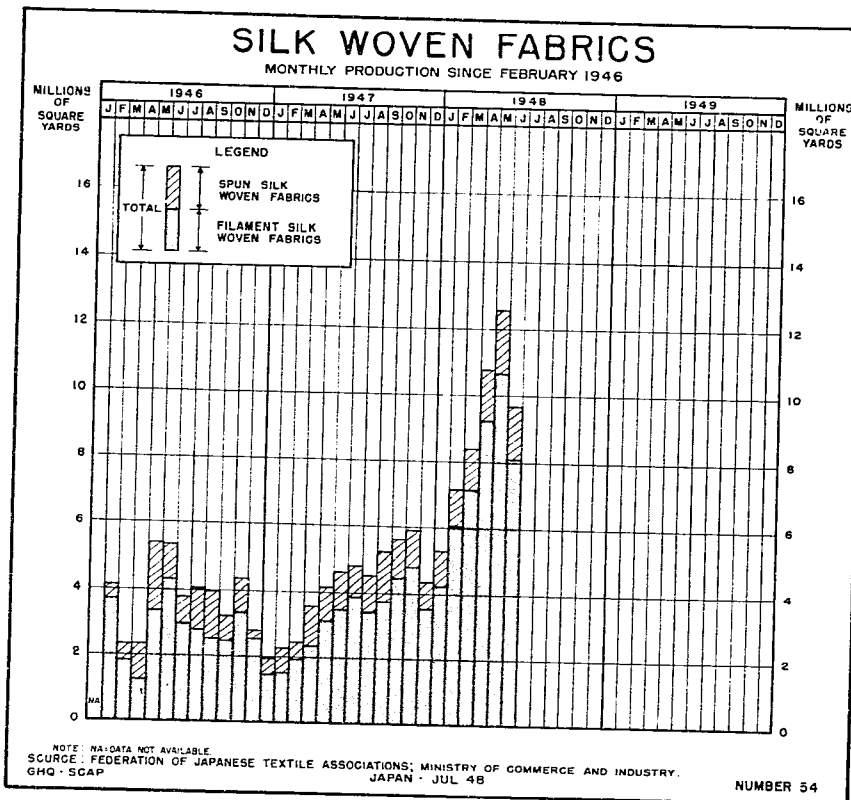
c/ Excludes receipts in earthquake area.

d/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Silk Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

13. A moderate increase in June output of silk fabric was reported by mills outside the earthquake area. Irregularities in reports on silk weaving in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures delayed compilation of data.



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

	<u>May a/</u>	<u>June</u>
<b>Production</b>		
Filament silk	10,631	8,099
Spun silk	1,898	1,556
Mixtures	581	672
<b>Month-end stocks b/</b>		
<b>Weavers</b>		
Filament silk	14,167 (10,786)	11,872
Spun silk	3,886 (3,204)	3,356
Mixtures	991 c/ (756)	653
Other manufacturers	14,989 c/ (9,747)	10,521

a/ Figures in parentheses excludes stocks in earthquake area.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Revised.

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

SPINDLES

	Silk		Noils	
	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Installed	227,780	235,963	16,671	20,119
Operable	222,080	228,463	16,461	19,489
Operating	182,751 <u>a/</u>	145,680	9,784	10,765
Hours operated (thousands)	47,258 <u>a/</u>	49,889	3,471	3,754

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

LOOMS a/

	Power		Hand	
	31 May <u>b/</u>	30 June <u>c/</u>	31 May	30 June <u>c/</u>
Installed	84,935	72,959	47,417	47,288
Operable	83,684	72,943	47,197	47,017
Operating	50,991	43,685	10,257	3,628
Hours operated (thousands)	8,723	7,176	498	245

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

c/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ARTIFICIAL FIBERS

Raw Materials and Fuel

14. June receipts of wood pulp for making rayon increased 4,216 metric tons over May. Coal deliveries improved slightly while availability of chemicals decreased. At the end of June stocks of carbon disulfide were critical due to a shortage of sulfur.

ARTIFICIAL FIBERS RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL  
(metric tons)

	Stocks 31 May	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
Pulp				
Cotton linter	1,631	531	589	1,573
Rayon	984	6,536	3,203	4,317
Raw cotton linters	1,777	0	120	1,657
Acetone	44	14	12	46
Acetate flakes	36	2	4	34
Caustic soda	3,230 <u>a/</u>	2,681	2,778	3,133
Sulfuric acid	4,255	4,883	5,426	3,712
Carbon disulfide	712	1,052	1,247	517
Coal	30,489	35,032	33,930	31,591

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.