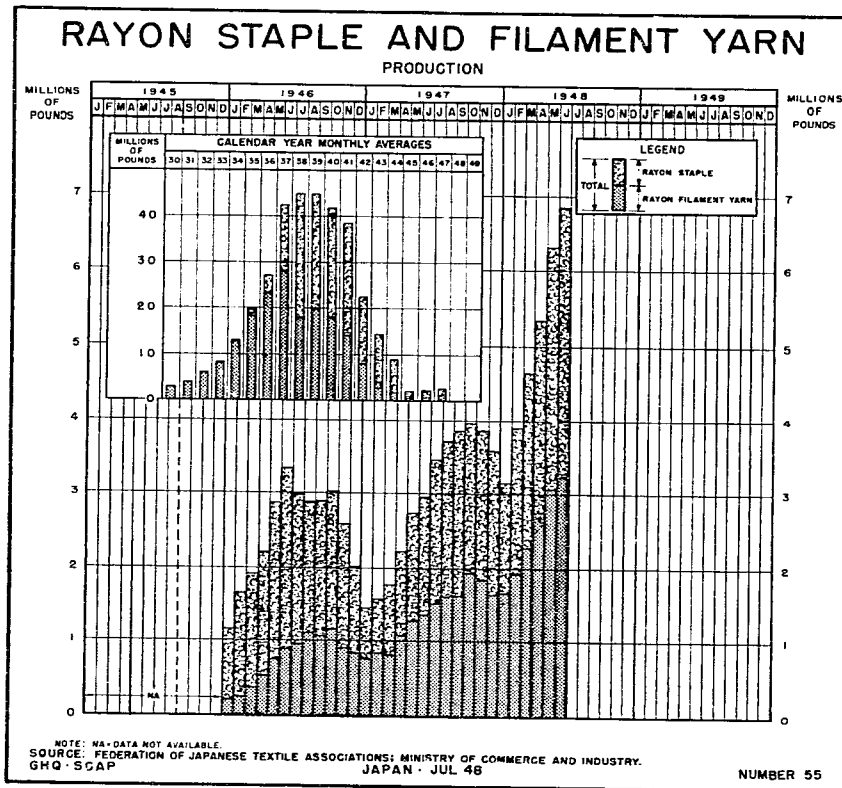


Rayon Staple and Yarn Production and Stocks

15. Although June output of rayon staple fiber and total filament yarn continued to exceed previous postwar records, the rate of increase declined.

A decrease in production of cuprammonium yarn resulted from a strike in the one producing mill.

Stocks of filament yarn reserved for export have accumulated in producing and consuming mills because of slow export sales.



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

	Production May	Stocks 31 May	Production June	Deliveries June	Stocks 30 June
<b>Producers</b>					
<b>Staple</b>	3,244	4,053 a/	3,609	2,491	5,171
<b>Filament</b>					
Viscose	2,879	5,059	3,102	267	7,894
Cuprammonium	185	277	130	1	406
Acetate	5	21	6	0	27
<b>Spinners</b>					
<b>Spun yarn</b>					
Pure	1,777	8,981	1,821	2,479	8,323
Mixed	258	630 a/	254	157	727

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**RAYON YARN CONSUMPTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS <sup>a/</sup>**  
(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</u>	Stocks <u>30 June d/</u>
<b>Weavers</b>					
Filament yarns	811	2,281 (1,507)	326	504	1,329
Spun yarns					
Pure	1,190	2,626 <sup>e/</sup> (2,615)	1,137	1,274	2,478
Mixed	35	147 <sup>e/</sup>	57	54	150
<b>Other manufacturers</b>					
Filament yarns	74	378 <sup>e/</sup>	7	55	330
Pure spun yarns	32	148 <sup>e/</sup>	45	33	158

<sup>a/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>b/</sup> Figures in parentheses excludes stocks in earthquake area.

<sup>c/</sup> Excludes receipts in earthquake area.

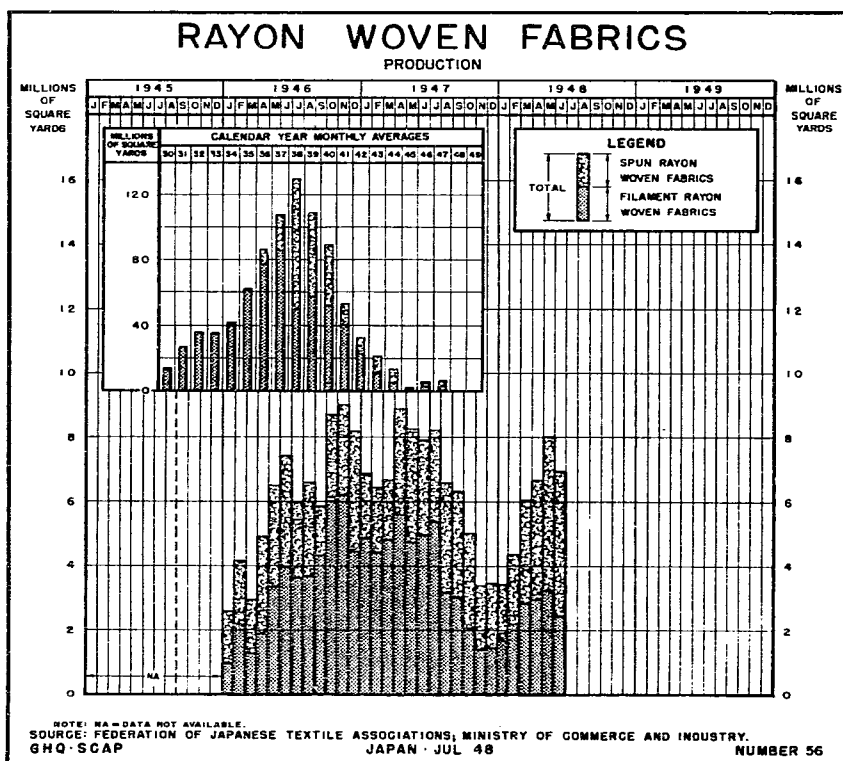
<sup>d/</sup> Excludes stocks in earthquake area.

<sup>e/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rayon Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

16. Moderate gains in rayon fabric production were reported for mills outside the earthquake area. Figures for mills in the earthquake area are not included for June.



Fabric stocks continued to decline as increased quantities were moved out for export shipment and into domestic channels.

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

	<u>May</u>	<u>June b/</u>
Production		
Filament rayon	3,268	2,449
Spun rayon	4,756	4,483
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament rayon	6,905 <u>c/</u> (3,991) <u>d/</u>	3,503
Spun rayon	11,181 <u>c/</u>	10,223
Other manufacturers		
Filament rayon	8,719 <u>c/</u>	7,951
Spun rayon	6,640	4,454

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

c/ Revised.

d/ Excludes stocks in earthquake area.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

17. Figures for filament rayon looms were compiled without reports from Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures, pending final surveys of damage in that area.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES a/

	<u>Spun Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners b/</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Installed	186,338	201,118	50,158	45,918
Operable	182,334	182,862	50,158	45,918
Operating	153,465	169,240	49,674	44,687
Hours operated (thousands)	57,586	61,565	15,621 <u>c/</u>	13,455

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

RAYON POWER LOOMS a/

	<u>Filament</u>		<u>Spun</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June b/</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June b/</u>
Installed	47,374	27,347	14,841	12,326
Operable	47,231	27,343	14,841	12,326
Operating	14,041	9,831	8,198 <u>c/</u>	7,185
Hours operated (thousands)	2,201	1,481	1,721	1,534

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WOOL

Raw Materials

18. Receipt of 12,660 bales of raw wool was reported in June. Of this amount 6,591 bales were received by the mills, 697 bales were in the dock areas awaiting inspection and 5,372 bales were in transit to the mills at the end of June.

In May and June more than 2,000,000 pounds scoured weight of combing wool were received by worsted mills, alleviating a shortage which had threatened complete stoppage of the spinning mills.

Stocks of wool waste, silk fiber, rayon staple, cotton and other fibers used by the woolen mills in mixtures for domestic consumption were depleted during the period when there were no imports of raw wool. Procurement of wool waste, rags and shoddies was initiated to replace these materials for mixing with new wool in production of materials for domestic use.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

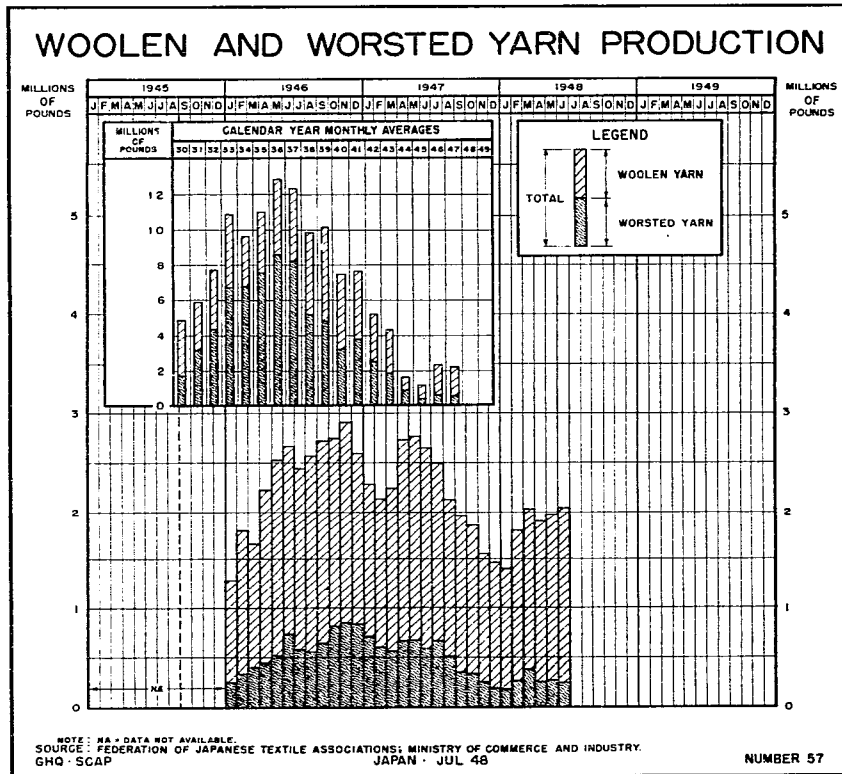
	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Deliv-	Stocks
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>eries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Woolen	1,157	254	210	94	1,107
Worsted	765	1,402	577	5	1,585
Wool waste	7,299 <u>a/</u>	834	1,132	31	6,970
Camel and goat hair	1,092	161	133	183	937
Rayon staple	1,626	595	659	29	1,533
Silk fiber	1,048	112	100	52	1,008
Cotton	101	-	6	-	95
Others	4,829	256	653	23	4,409

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

19. A small increase in June output of woolen yarn and pure worsted yarn resulted from increased availability of raw materials. The plan to process combing wool after the top stage only upon receipt of specific export orders governs production programs. Worsteds spinners are awaiting further instructions for manufacture of products for export.



WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Production May	Stocks 31 May	Production June	Deliveries June	Stocks 30 June
Woolen					
Pure	227	611	167	144	634
Mixed	1,472	3,286 <sup>a/</sup>	1,628	1,885	3,029
Worsted					
Pure	77	174	139	114	199
Mixed	197	950	111	237	824

<sup>a/</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARN CONSUMPTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

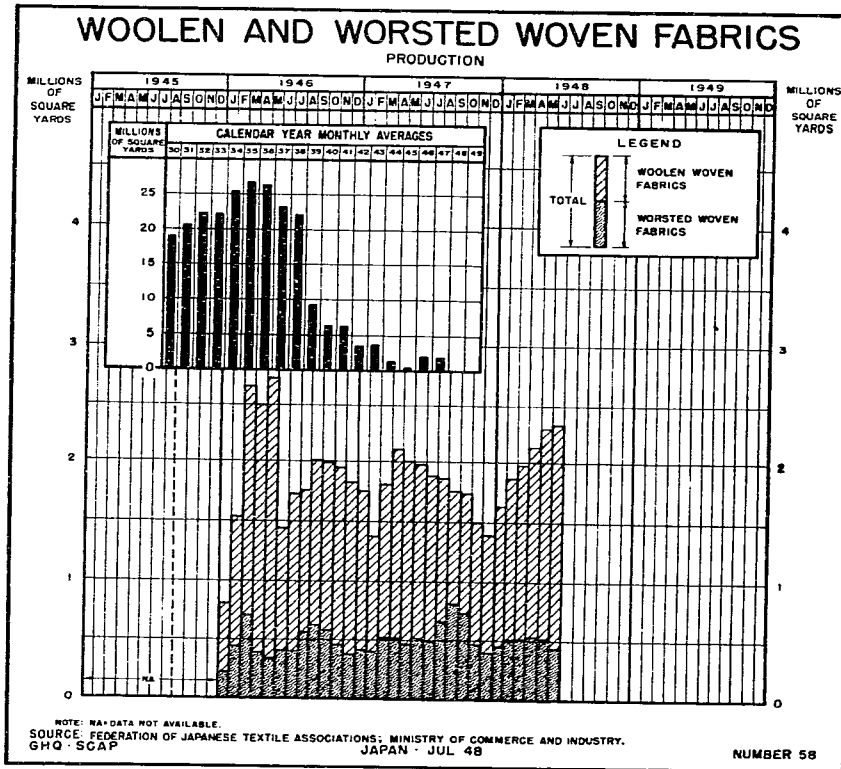
	Put in Process May	Stocks 31 May a/	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
<b>Woolen</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	760	855	730	777	808
Independent weavers	851	1,501	1,187	952	1,736
<b>Worsted</b>					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	57	140	92	81	151
Independent weavers	183	287	170	165	292
Other manufac- turers	123	151	93	118	126

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Wool Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

20. Woolen fabric output showed a small gain in June while worsted weavers reported a slight reduction. As in the case of yarns, worsted fabrics are produced against specific export order.



WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Month-end Stocks			
			Weavers		Manufacturers	
	May	June	May	June	May	June
Woolen	1,573 <u>a/</u>	1,759	1,090	1,089	5,832 <u>a/</u>	5,871
Worsted	487 <u>a/</u>	401	427 <u>a/</u>	381	3,263 <u>a/</u>	2,898
Blanketing	213	138	243 <u>a/</u>	205	1,488	1,283
Upholstery	26	34	65 <u>a/</u>	73	14 <u>a/</u>	12
Felt <u>b/</u>	258	335	878	880	216	236

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

21. Repair of spinning and weaving machinery continued in June in anticipation of expanded activity.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MACHINERY

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles		Looms	
	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Installed	609	629	484,030	483,409	11,950	12,404
Operable	557	583	430,020	443,628	11,667	11,797
Operating	414	512	48,884	54,704	4,211	4,291
Hours operated (thousands)	91	106	11,491	11,847	777	843

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

22. The first shipments of jute, 4,739 bales totaling 1,895,600 pounds, arrived from India in June. Most of it was delivered to the mills by 30 June.

Other imports of raw materials received in June consisted of four shipments of abaca totaling 10,004,685 pounds and 40,282,000 pounds of henequen yarn from the United States.

Deliveries of flax to the spinning mills were delayed in June because of transportation difficulties.

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>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Flax	4,257	1,807	1,823	4,241
Ramie	111	85	78	118
Jute	214	1,529	139	1,604
Hemp	1,641 <u>a/</u>	491	577	1,555
Abaca	4,063 <u>a/</u>	3,707	1,412	6,358
Sisal	5	34	1	38
Maolan	639 <u>a/</u>	841	765	715
Coir	2	0	2	0
Palm	29	411	420	20
Other	1,079 <u>a/</u>	202	344	937

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rope and Cordage

23. Increased production of rope, twine and thread in June reflected the improvement in raw material supply. The drop in output of cord was due to the transfer of all available facilities to the production of twine for the trawl fishing season which begins in October.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Mill Stocks</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Rope	2,313	2,474	2,577 <u>a/</u>	2,830
Cord	224	198	135 <u>a/</u>	139
Twine	640	730	1,090 <u>a/</u>	1,063
Thread	210	241	610	630

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

24. June production of jute yarn showed a considerable increase over the postwar low output in May. Depleted stocks of raw materials resulted in reduced output of hemp yarn.

YARN PRODUCTION AND SPINNERS' STOCKS  
Hard and Bast Fibers  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Flax					
Pure	1,012	1,716	1,057	1,140	1,533
Mixtures	187	429	198	167	460



	<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>
Ramie					
Pure	23	18	28	27	19
Mixtures	102	236	160	110	286
Hemp					
Pure	124	187	121	108	200
Mixtures	69	179	63	64	178
Jute	21	30	45	35	40
Others	136	21	130	136	15

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

HARD AND EAST FIBER YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June b/</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June a/</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June c/</u>
Flax					
Pure	664	1,114 (1,083)	589	648	1,024
Mixed	154	154 (137)	180	158	159
Ramie					
Pure	8	29	4	10	23
Mixed	69	258 (238)	104	107	235
Hemp					
Pure	65 <u>d/</u>	20	16	20	16
Mixed	14	44	18	15	47
Jute	16	88	10	11	87
Others	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Figures in parentheses exclude stocks in earthquake area.

b/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

c/ Excludes stocks in earthquake area.

d/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

25. Improved deliveries of yarn resulted in a moderate increase in production of ramie fabrics in June. Sufficient quantities of jute yarns spun from the imported fibers were not available in time to expand fabric output.

Although production of linen showed some increase, the destruction of a large weaving mill in Ishikawa Prefecture reduced the rate of expansion that the industry had maintained for several months.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>June b/</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>June b/</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June c/</u>
Linen					
Pure	859	2,874 <u>d/</u> (2,765)	957	904	2,818
Mixtures	526	1,705 <u>d/</u> (1,474)	560	410	1,624

	Production May	Stocks 31 May a/	Production June b/	Deliveries June b/	Stocks 30 June c/
Ramie					
Pure	3	75 (62)	17	45	34
Mixtures	199	405 d/ (400)	242	295	347
Hemp					
Pure	55	249	20	33	236
Mixtures	55	104 (89)	35	51	73
Jute	15	35	12	17	30
Rose (thousands of pounds)	53	140	51	58	133

a/ Figures in parentheses exclude stocks in earthquake area.

b/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

c/ Excludes stocks in earthquake area.

d/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Machinery

26. More than 3,400 jute spindles were reactivated in June as larger supplies of raw materials became available.

#### MACHINERY OPERATING Hard and Bast Fiber

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 May	30 June a/	31 May	30 June a/
Flax	60,530	60,121	2,690	2,175
Ramie	13,041	16,875	588	692
Jute	758	4,192	18	18
Hemp	8,883	8,603	132	107
Others	1,203	0	0	0

a/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### HOURS OPERATED By Hard and Bast Fiber Machinery (thousands)

	Spindles		Looms	
	May	June a/	May	June a/
Flax	14,774	15,860	498	1,214
Ramie	2,826	3,695	91	113
Jute	53	104	3	1
Hemp	2,230	2,326	26	19
Others	186	138	0	0

a/ Excludes mills in earthquake area.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Raw Materials

27. The acute shortage of raw materials was alleviated slightly in June as receipts increased 517,000 pounds over May.

RAW MATERIALS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 May a/	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
Waste fiber	569	278	203	644
Cotton waste	1,083	884	841	1,126
Worn-out fiber	2,259	1,383	1,244	2,398
Others	<u>1,000</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>951</u>
Total	4,911	2,683	2,475	5,119

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

28. June output of throstle-spun yarn increased to 1,423,000 pounds from 1,199,000 pounds (revised) in May while production of reprocessed yarn declined to 21,000 pounds from the 29,000-pound May output.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Throstle-spun</u>		<u>Reprocessed</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Spinners	1,144 a/	1,322	87	103
Weavers	652 a/	839	77 a/	50
Other manu- facturers	27	28	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Fabric Production and Stocks

29. Increased receipts of throstle-yarn in June permitted an increase in fabric production of 121,000 square yards over the May output.

FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Mill Stocks			
			Weavers		Manufacturers	
	May	June	31 May	30 June	31 May	30 June
Throstle	750	871	1,789 a/	2,029	158 a/	127
Reprocessed	37	32	163	171	141	7
Others	22	29	18	18	2	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

KNIT GOODS

Fabric Production

30. June output of cotton knit fabric rose 1,260,000 pounds due chiefly to an increase of 1,666,000 pounds of pure cotton yarn against the seventh export allocation. Approximately 33 percent of the total production was for export as fabric or manufactured items.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Produc-	Stocks	Produc-	Deliv-	Stocks
	tion	31 May	tion	eries	30 June
	May		June	June	
Cotton	151	217 a/	1,411	1,147	481
Filament rayon	5	10	1	4	7
Spun rayon	29	32	10	14	28
Filament silk	7	11 a/	18	13	16
Spun silk	1	4	3	0	7
Woolen	4	6	3	4	5
Others	1	4	0	4	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	31 May	June	Process	30 June
			June	
Pure cotton	614 a/	2,316	2,059	871
Mixed cotton	7	2	4	5
Filament rayon	149 a/	5	30	124
Spun rayon	55 a/	32	22	65
Raw silk	106 a/	65	51	120
Spun silk	32 a/	24	21	35
Woolen	151 a/	93	118	126
Others	1	0	0	1

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Garment Production and Stocks

31. Increased availability of yarn in June permitted an increase of 38,000 dozen in underwear production, 28,000 dozen of which were made from cotton fabric.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS  
(thousands of dozens)

	<u>Production</u> <u>May</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Underwear	177	201	215	197	219
Outerwear	13	24	13	14	23
Gloves	143	250	119	101	268
Hosiery	127	509	117	180	446

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

KNIT FABRIC IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May a/</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>
Cotton	74	1,131	895	310
Filament rayon	2	10	10	2
Spun rayon	19	13	24	8
Filament silk	13	26	23	16
Spun silk	6	0	3	3
Woolen	8	10	11	7

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

32. A total of 15,536 knitting machines were operated on 30 June. This represents a 7.7 percent increase over 31 May when 14,426 were in operation.

MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Fabric				
Warp	321	353	140	116
Circular	14,033	14,853	3,431	4,547
Flat	12,021	12,934	3,054	2,774
Glove, flat	18,008	17,384	4,024	3,800
Hosiery				
Circular	10,710	10,030	2,973	2,855
Full fashioned	1,884	2,675	804	1,444
Sewing machines				
Foot	223	253	81	77
Power	15,984	14,896	6,340	7,036

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Supplies

33. Fabric receipts by clothing and household goods producers decreased 1,786,000 square yards in June, resulting in a corresponding decrease in stocks.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS  
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks <u>31 May</u>	Receipts <u>June</u>	Put in Process <u>June</u>	Stocks <u>30 June</u>
Cotton	3,991	2,934	3,142	3,783
Rayon filament	2,663 <u>a/</u>	2,473	2,780	2,356
Spun rayon	2,091 <u>a/</u>	2,294	2,315	2,070
Silk filament	2,906 <u>a/</u>	1,901	2,030	2,777
Hard and bast fiber	1,062 <u>a/</u>	1,033	1,102	993
Woolen	1,221 <u>a/</u>	625	947	899
Worsted	515 <u>a/</u>	316	470	361
Reprocessed	139	40	40	139
Others	113	22	17	118

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Garment Production and Stocks

34. Production of clothing and household goods dropped generally in June as a result of decreased fabric supplies, although there was a slight increase in output of bedding.

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCING MILLS' STOCKS  
(thousands)

	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>
Japanese ready-made clothing	335	381	261	332	310
Western-style ready-made clothing	2,226 <u>a/</u>	2,417 <u>a/</u>	2,081	2,779	1,719
School uniforms	541 <u>a/</u>	1,073	387	596	864
Work clothing	839	940	790	893	837
Official uniforms	39	17 <u>a/</u>	8	11	14
Underwear	707	1,393	1,202	1,519	1,076
Tabi (pair)	2,149	993	3,178	3,471	700
Bedding (sets of 2)	48 <u>a/</u>	59	69	64	64
Others	950	595 <u>a/</u>	887	541	941

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MACHINERY

	<u>Electric Cutters</u>		<u>Sewing Machines</u>			
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>Foot</u>		<u>Power</u>	
			<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>30 June</u>
Operable	5,197	5,284	45,763	43,399	119,926	118,851
Operating	3,318	3,488	32,353	28,423	76,255	76,388
Hours operated (thousands)	503	510	4,852	3,997	12,107	12,382

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SUNDRY GOODS

Fish Net Production and Stocks

35. As a result of changes in reporting procedures, complete figures concerning fish net production and stocks for June are not available.

Miscellaneous Sundries

36. There was a general reduction in the output of miscellaneous sundries except for cotton rope, which increased 17,000 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDRIES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Produc-</u>	<u>Deliv-</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>tion</u>	<u>31 May</u>	<u>tion</u>	<u>eries</u>	<u>30 June</u>
	<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>	<u>June</u>	
Sewing thread					
Cotton					
Pure	959	998	820	760	1,058
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0
Silk	91	82	66	83	65
Rayon	0	19	0	15	4
Braid	47	85	39	42	82
Fringe	2	4	0	2	2
Lace	31	9	8	0	17
Tape, ribbons, etc.	101	231	96	104	223
Twine and net	4	2	6	6	2
Cotton rope	39	24	56	59	21

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS  
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>31 May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Process</u>	<u>30 June</u>
			<u>June</u>	
Pure cotton	3,103 a/	4,447	4,184	3,366
Mixed cotton	159	0	2	157
Raw silk	413	125	138	400
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Filament rayon	229	2	24	207

	Stocks 31 May	Receipts June	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June
Spun rayon	93	11	11	93
Reprocessed	5	0	0	5
Throstle-spun	27	- <u>b/</u>	- <u>b/</u>	27
Hard and bast	130	226	149	207
Others	11	0	0	11

a/ Revised.

b/ Less than five hundred.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### DYEING AND FINISHING

##### Processed Fabrics

37. In the absence of accurate reports from the earthquake area, figures for June exclude production from Fukui Prefecture and the Daishoji district of Ishikawa Prefecture. Thirty-four percent of the silk and rayon fabrics are dyed and finished in that area.

##### PROCESSED FABRICS a/ (thousands of square yards)

	Processed May	At Mills 31 May <u>b/</u>	Processed June <u>c/</u>	Returned to Client June <u>c/</u>	At Mills 30 June <u>c/</u>
Cotton	24,642	14,922 (14,780)	24,541	26,578	12,743
Woolen	1,634	3,215 <u>d/</u>	1,953	1,621	3,547
Worsted	597	1,529 <u>d/</u> (1,515)	876	894	1,497
Filament silk	14,266	6,776 (3,881)	7,391	6,975	4,287
Spun silk	1,420	1,263 (1,134)	1,320	853	1,601
Filament rayon	3,010	4,634 <u>d/</u> (1,568)	1,385	1,712	1,241
Spun rayon	1,331	1,769	1,588	2,020	1,337
Hard and bast fiber	1,376	1,621	1,612	1,830	1,403
Wool felt <u>e/</u>	53	211	64	44	231
Knit fabrics <u>e/</u>	13	-	20	20	-
Others	638	316	726	935	107

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Figures in parentheses exclude earthquake area.

c/ Excludes earthquake area.

d/ Revised.

e/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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

	Bleached	Dyed	Printed	Others
Cotton	7,264	5,542	5,175	6,560
Woolen	-	1,953	-	-
Worsted	-	876	-	-
Filament silk	4,172	194	104	2,921
Spun silk	556	231	7	526
Filament rayon	428	318	223	416



	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Spun rayon	76	468	14	1,030
Hard and bast fiber	364	223	-	1,025
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	-	64	-	-
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	-	20	-	-
Others	6	60	-	660

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### Gray Fabrics

38. Receipts of cotton gray goods to be processed for export showed an increase of 4,457,000 square yards in June over May.

#### GRAY FABRICS a/ (thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 May b/</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June c/</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June c/</u>
Cotton	9,462 (9,350)	56,337	27,892	37,795
Woolen	2,890	1,978	2,153	2,715
Worsted	1,246	885	1,079	1,052
Filament silk	3,853 (1,640)	7,146	7,178	1,608
Spun silk	216 (208)	1,302	1,239	271
Filament rayon	1,420 (510)	1,301	1,389	422
Spun rayon	2,404	281	1,704	981
Hard and bast fiber	1,585 <u>d/</u>	1,628	1,657	1,556
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	6	73	73	6
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	0	20	20	0
Others	223	619	742	100

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Figures in parentheses exclude stocks in earthquake area.

c/ Excludes earthquake area.

d/ Revised.

e/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### MACHINERY OPERATING a/

	<u>31 May</u>			<u>30 June</u>		
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others b/</u>	<u>Machine</u> <u>Hours c/</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others b/</u>	<u>Machine</u> <u>Hours c/</u>
Boilers	-	351	77	-	323	72
Tenters	-	310	51	-	298	48
Printers	-	44	6	-	43	5
Napping machines	166	124	48	156	128	52
Driers	102	466	85	81	455	81

a/ Excludes Fukui-Ishikawa earthquake area.

b/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

c/ In thousands.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Government Activities and Legislation . . . . .	1
Motor Transportation. . . . .	6
Rail Transportation . . . . .	9
Water Transportation. . . . .	13
Electric Power. . . . .	15
Gas Industry. . . . .	24

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND LEGISLATION

1. The Economic Stabilization Board began coordinating transportation facilities in March and by 31 July had completed a new system designed to promote the most efficient freighting methods for moving goods necessary for national economic stability.

Legislation

2. The Port Regulations Law, providing uniform regulations for safe navigation, maintaining good order within ports and controlling discharge of refuse in harbors, was passed by the Diet 1 July.

3. The Port Area Law, passed by the Diet 3 July, redefines geographical boundaries of 418 ports and harbors.

4. An amendment to the Pilot Law was passed by the Diet 1 July. It rescinds the article requiring retirement of pilots at 60 years of age and requires all pilots to undergo an annual physical examination to determine their qualifications for continuing on active duty.

5. The Mariners' Employment Security Law, passed by the Diet 3 July, established labor exchanges to supply necessary personnel for shipping.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

6. Motor vehicles registered in June numbered 211,092, an increase of 2,090 over the May total. Standard-size trucks and buses totaled 109,917, an increase of 1,089 over the preceding month. The percent of operable commercial vehicles in June was 70.5, an increase of 2.9 percent over the preceding month.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY

	Registered		June	
	May	June	Operable	Percent Operable
Trucks				
Standard size	95,558	96,514	68,262	70.7
Small size	53,211	53,743	37,325	69.5
Buses	13,270	13,403	9,796	73.1
Passenger cars				
Standard size	20,535	20,740	14,518	70.0
Small size	10,707	10,814	7,570	70.0
Special vehicles <sup>a/</sup>				
Standard size	13,839	13,977	9,784	70.0
Small size	<u>1,882</u>	<u>1,901</u>	<u>1,331</u>	<u>70.0</u>
Total	209,002	211,092	148,586	70.4

<sup>a/</sup> Includes fire engines, ambulances and other special vehicles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

7. Of the 31,859 standard-size trucks and buses deadlined in June, 9,270 were without fuel, 8,392 had no tires, 8,955 needed repairs and 5,242 were inoperable for other reasons.

8. Freight tonnage moved by private and government motor trucks increased about 11 percent from 13,722,047 in May to an estimated 15,210,000 metric tons in June. The average daily passenger load carried on the municipal bus systems of the six principal cities, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, in June was 660,217. The total number carried during the month by all the bus systems was 71,296,647, an increase of 2.5 percent over May. The average passenger trip was 3.7 kilometers, as shown in the chart on the facing page.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

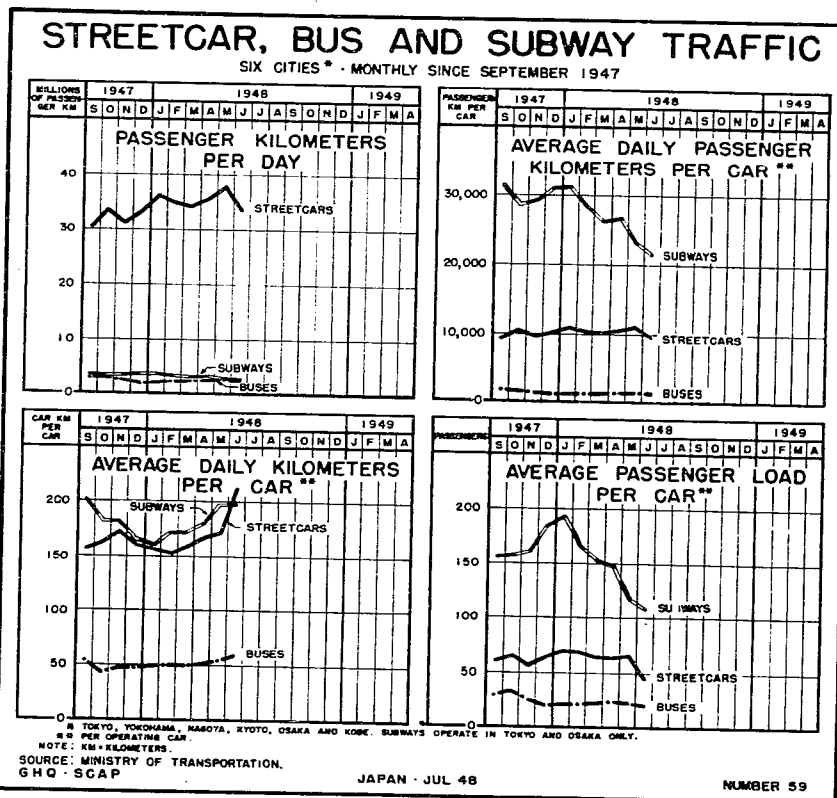
9. Private and government railways carried 474,406,744 passengers in June of which 63 percent were government and 37 percent were private railway and tramway passengers.

PASSENGERS CARRIED

	Government Railways		Private Railways and Tramways	
	May	June	May	June
Regular	136,748,227	116,313,656	114,925,239	78,273,060
Commuter	<u>185,533,209</u>	<u>180,295,296</u>	<u>128,394,468</u>	<u>99,524,732</u>
Total	322,281,436	296,608,952	243,319,707	177,797,792

The decrease in passengers on private railways in June is attributable to the 75-percent increase in fares which was put into effect in June and also to a number of strikes on private electric lines. The government railways were affected by three strikes.

Streetcars in the six principal cities and the subways in Osaka and Tokyo operated 33,629,628 and 2,745,366 passenger kilometers per day respectively in June while the average kilometers per car per day numbered 212 and 198 respectively.



10. Freight tonnage carried by government railways in June totaled 10,104,500 metric tons. This was an increase over the scheduled tonnage of 10,081,500 metric tons. In May 10,659,900 metric tons were scheduled and 10,419,900 metric tons were moved, as shown in the chart on page 181.

Strikes in Kobe area factories reduced the amount of chemicals available for shipment. A slight decrease in imports of oil into Osaka provided less of this product for rail movement. In spite of a seven-percent increase over the scheduled tonnage of solid fuels, all coal offered was moved. Unloading of cars was delayed in anticipation of a price increase.

11. Train kilometers operated by private and government railways totaled 15,195,400 in June, of which private railways operated 1,162,300 kilometers and government railways ran 14,033,100 kilometers. The total train kilometers operated in June were 503,700 less than in May.

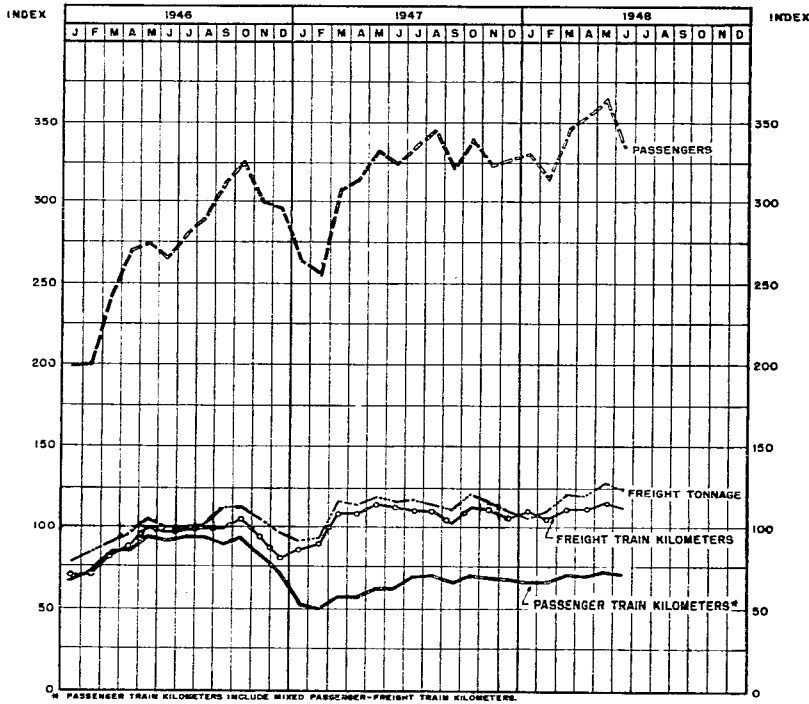
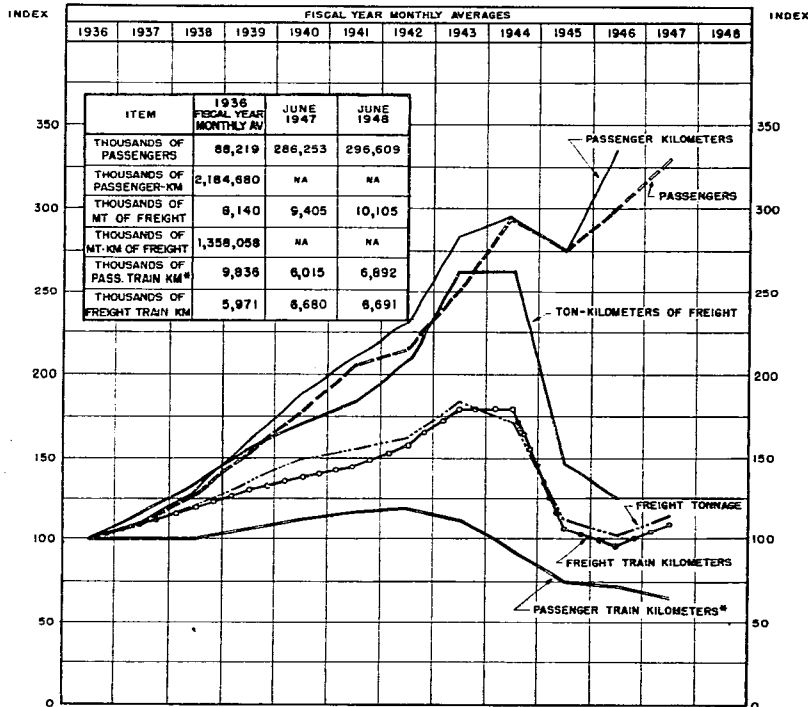
#### TRAIN OPERATIONS (thousands of kilometers)

	Government Railways			Private Railways		
	June 1947	May	June	June 1947	May	June
Freight	6,679.7	6,922.3	6,691.0	384.1	417.9	412.2
Passenger	4,972.7	6,006.2	5,822.3	140.3	133.2	127.5
Mixed	1,042.0	1,105.1	1,039.3	683.4	614.6	611.8
Allied	479.4	489.4	450.5	8.5	10.4	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,173.8</b>	<b>14,523.0</b>	<b>14,033.1</b>	<b>1,216.3</b>	<b>1,176.1</b>	<b>1,162.3</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

# GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

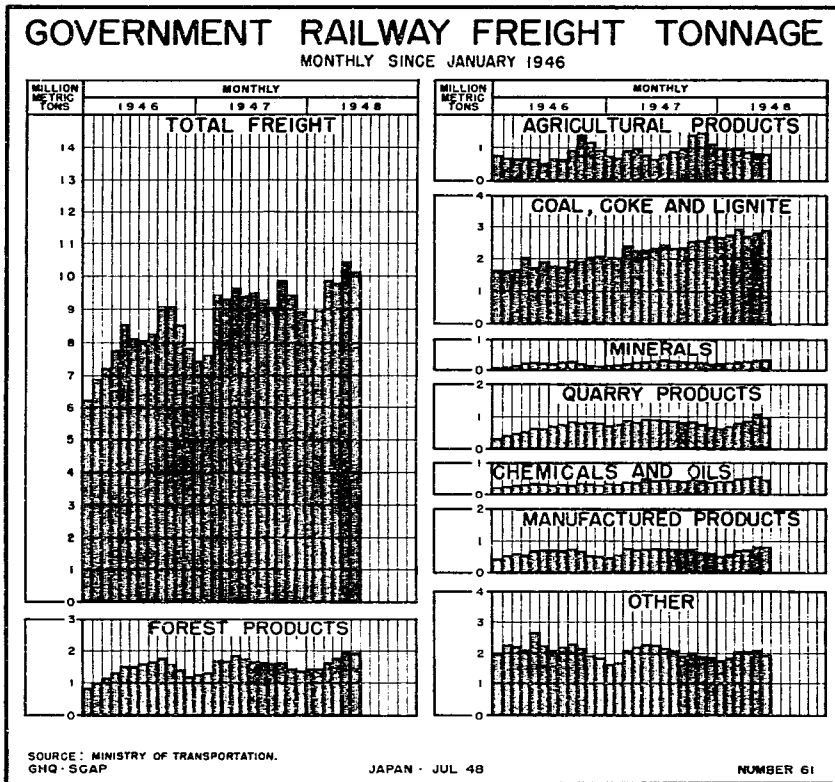
1936 MONTHLY AVERAGES = 100



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

JAPAN - JUL 48

NUMBER 60



12. Government and private railways on Honshu and Shikoku received 576,939 metric tons of coal in June and consumed 563,193 metric tons.

#### COAL REQUIREMENTS (metric tons)

	<u>Government Railways</u>			<u>Private Railways a/</u>		
	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Requirement	659,000	643,500	650,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Allocated	583,000	643,500	646,500	15,000	15,500	15,500
Received	549,553	604,077	561,275	15,765	15,325	15,664
Consumed	538,071	583,178	548,118	15,000	15,220	15,075

a/ Includes Honshu and Shikoku only.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

#### WATER TRANSPORTATION

13. Cargo conveyed in steel ships over 100 gross tons in June decreased 1.2 percent from the preceding month while tonnage carried in wooden ships over 100 gross tons in June increased one percent over May. Increased amounts of coal, paper and pulp, salt and steel and iron were carried.

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

<u>Type of Vessels</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	726,620	1,129,958	1,115,940
Wooden vessels			
Over 100 gross tons	534,935	814,849	823,133
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,410,299</u>	<u>1,706,412</u>	-
Total	2,671,854	3,651,219	-

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

COMMODITIES CONVEYED IN COASTWISE TRADE <sup>a/</sup>  
(freighted tons)

	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Coal	425,134	601,479	649,734
Coke and charcoal	25,186	30,901	25,012
Lumber	71,773	126,487	118,256
Paper and pulp	17,981	19,466	24,529
Salt	3,539	33,129	40,579
Provisions	9,187	11,788	9,649
Steel and iron	20,967	44,129	44,747
Miscellaneous	<u>152,853</u>	<u>262,579</u>	<u>203,434</u>
Total	726,620	1,129,958	1,115,940

<sup>a/</sup> In steel vessels 100 gross tons and over.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

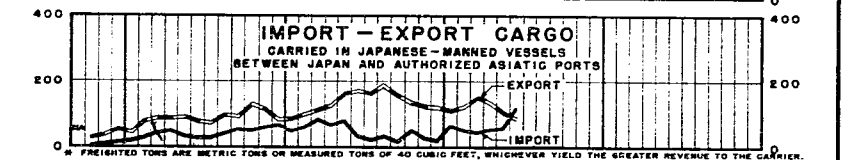
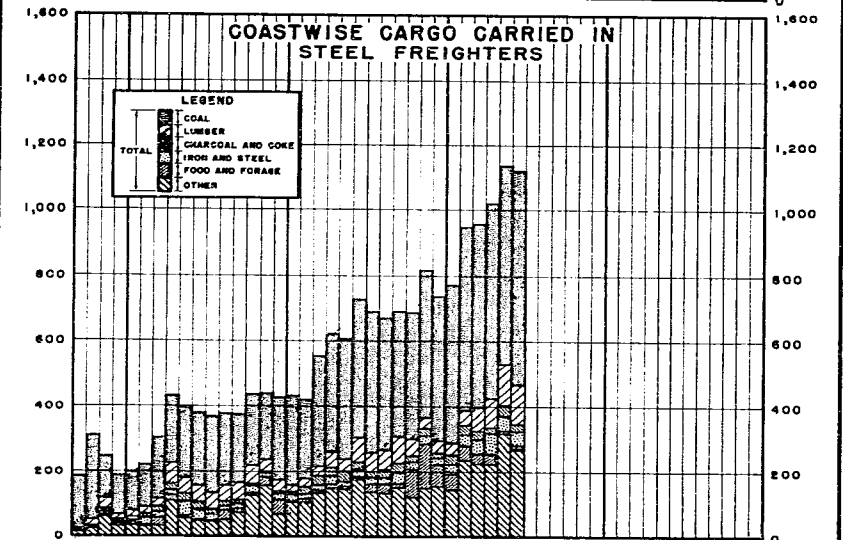
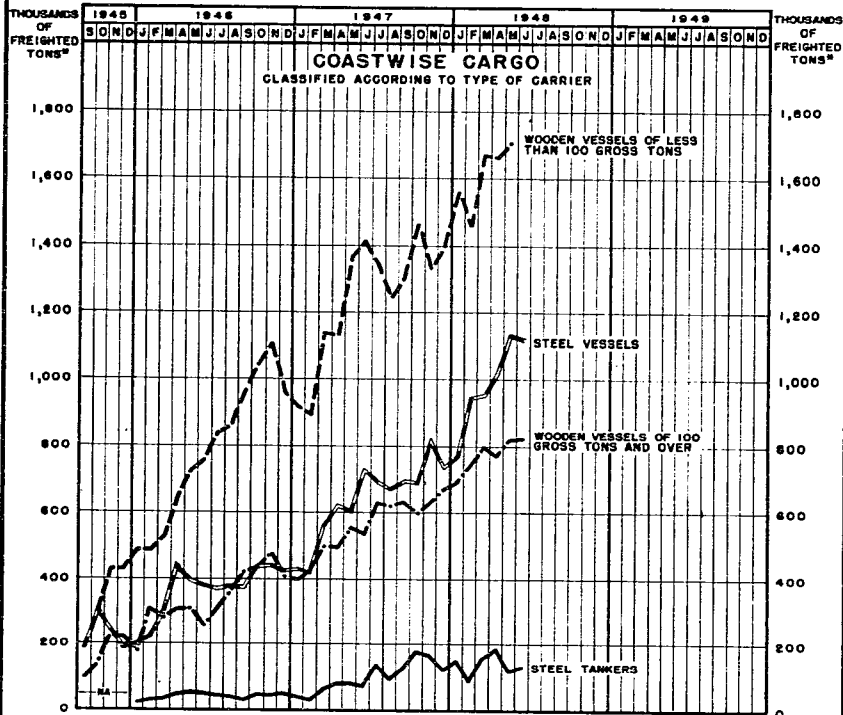
14. Cargo imported from Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels in June increased 123 percent over the May figure while exports decreased 15 percent. The decrease in exports was due to the decline in shipments of cargo to Korea. Increased imports of coking coal from Sakhalin, 45 percent of the total accounted for the high import tonnages.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS <sup>a/</sup>  
(freighted tons)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
From Korea	1,288	17,314	28,547
From China	14,601	0	0
Other	<u>12,831</u>	<u>36,550</u>	<u>91,391</u>
Total	28,720	53,864	119,938

# WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



\* FREIGHTED TONS ARE METRIC TONS OR MEASURED TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET, WHICHEVER YIELD THE GREATER REVENUE TO THE CARRIER.  
NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1948 IMPORT DATA ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.  
SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JUL 48 NUMBER 62



<u>Exports</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
To Korea	131,025	93,570	30,636
To China	30,307	0	0
Other	<u>5,528</u>	<u>10,685</u>	<u>8,532</u>
Total	166,860	104,255	89,168

a/ Manned by Japanese crews.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

#### ELECTRIC POWER

15. The total electric power generated in June, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,642,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 11 percent from the May total of 2,974,000,000 kilowatt hours and nine percent from the 2,900,000,000 kilowatt hours for June 1947.

Hydroelectric generation was 2,432,000,000 kilowatt hours in June, a decrease of 14 percent from the May figure of 2,828,000,000 kilowatt hours and 13.8 percent under the June 1947 figure of 2,819,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Thermal generation was 210,000,000 kilowatt hours in June, an increase of 44 percent over the May figure of 146,000,000 kilowatt hours and an increase of 160 percent over the June 1947 figure of 81,000,000 kilowatt hours.

#### ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

June  
(millions of kilowatt hours)

	<u>Hydroelectric Generation</u>	<u>Thermal Generation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	118	2	120
Tohoku	187	0	187
Kanto	848	8	856
Kansai	944	39	983
Chugoku	87	57	144
Shikoku	73	13	86
Kyushu	<u>175</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>266</u>
All Japan	2,432	210	2,642

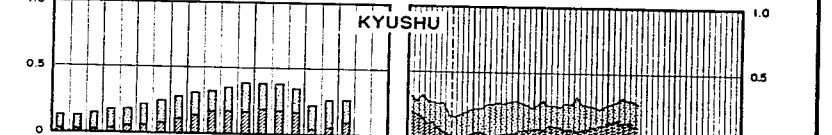
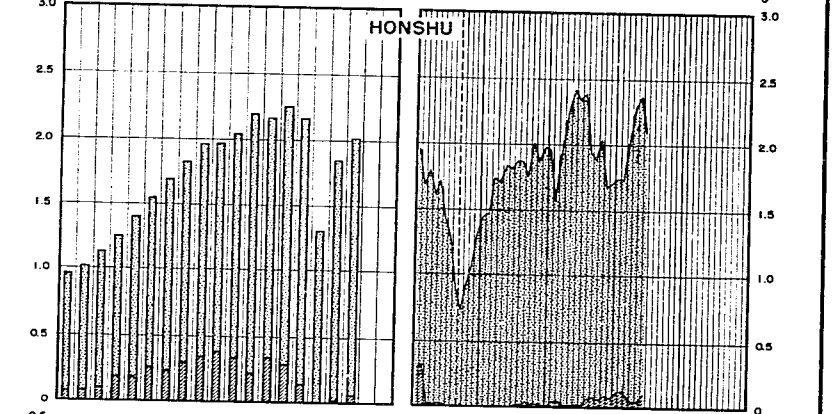
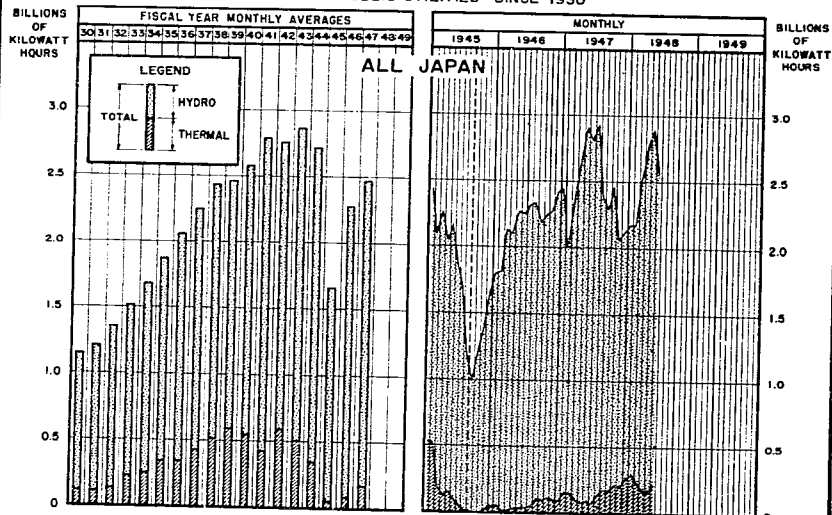
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry,  
Electric Power Bureau.

16. The major utility systems generated and purchased 2,574,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power for public distribution in June of which hydroelectric generation was 2,364,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation was 210,000,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the May hydroelectric generation figure of 2,745,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation of 146,000,000 kilowatt hours.

17. The stream flow available at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was eight percent under the average for the same period during the last 10 years.

# ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES - SINCE 1930\*



REGION	JUNE GENERATION IN BILLIONS OF KILOWATT HOURS											
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
HOKKAIDO	[Bar chart showing very low generation]											
TOHOKU	[Bar chart showing low generation]											
KANTO	[Bar chart showing moderate generation]											
KANSAI	[Bar chart showing high generation]											
CHUGOKU	[Bar chart showing low generation]											
SHIKOKU	[Bar chart showing very low generation]											
KYUSHU	[Bar chart showing moderate generation]											

\* 1930-1944 DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES WHILE LATER DATA REPRESENT OUTPUT AND PURCHASE BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITY OUTPUT).

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

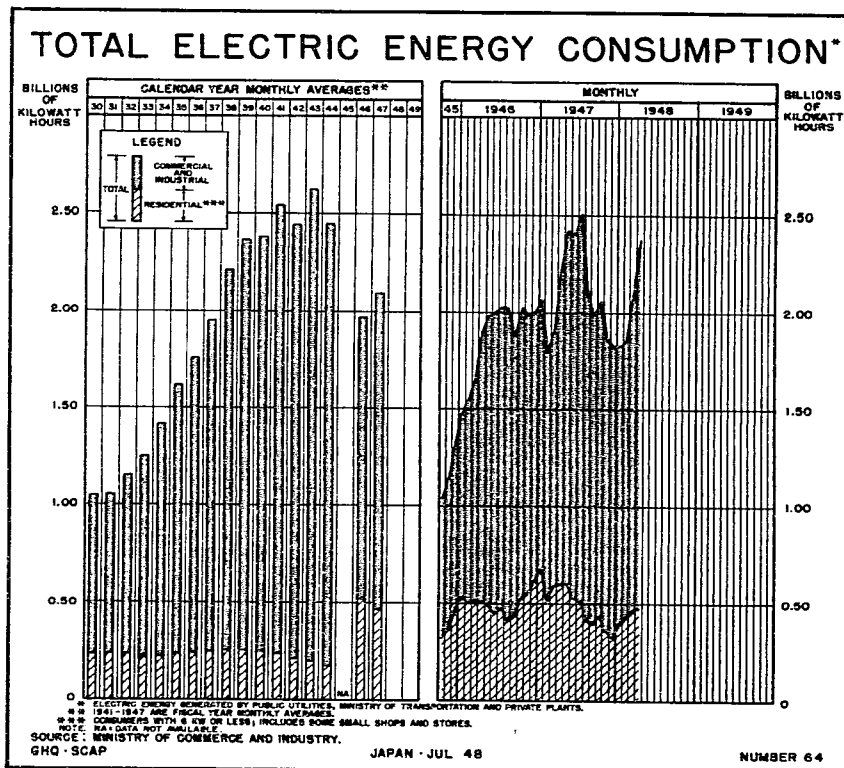
	May Daily Average	June Daily Average	10-year June Daily Average	Percent June Average to 10-year June Average
Hokkaido	114	114	111	103
Tohoku	131	122	118	103
Kanto	1,100	998	1,049	95
Kansai	1,540	1,329	1,403	95
Chugoku	99	62	112	55
Shikoku	98	59	104	57
Kyushu	173	158	206	77
All Japan	3,255	2,842	3,103	92

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

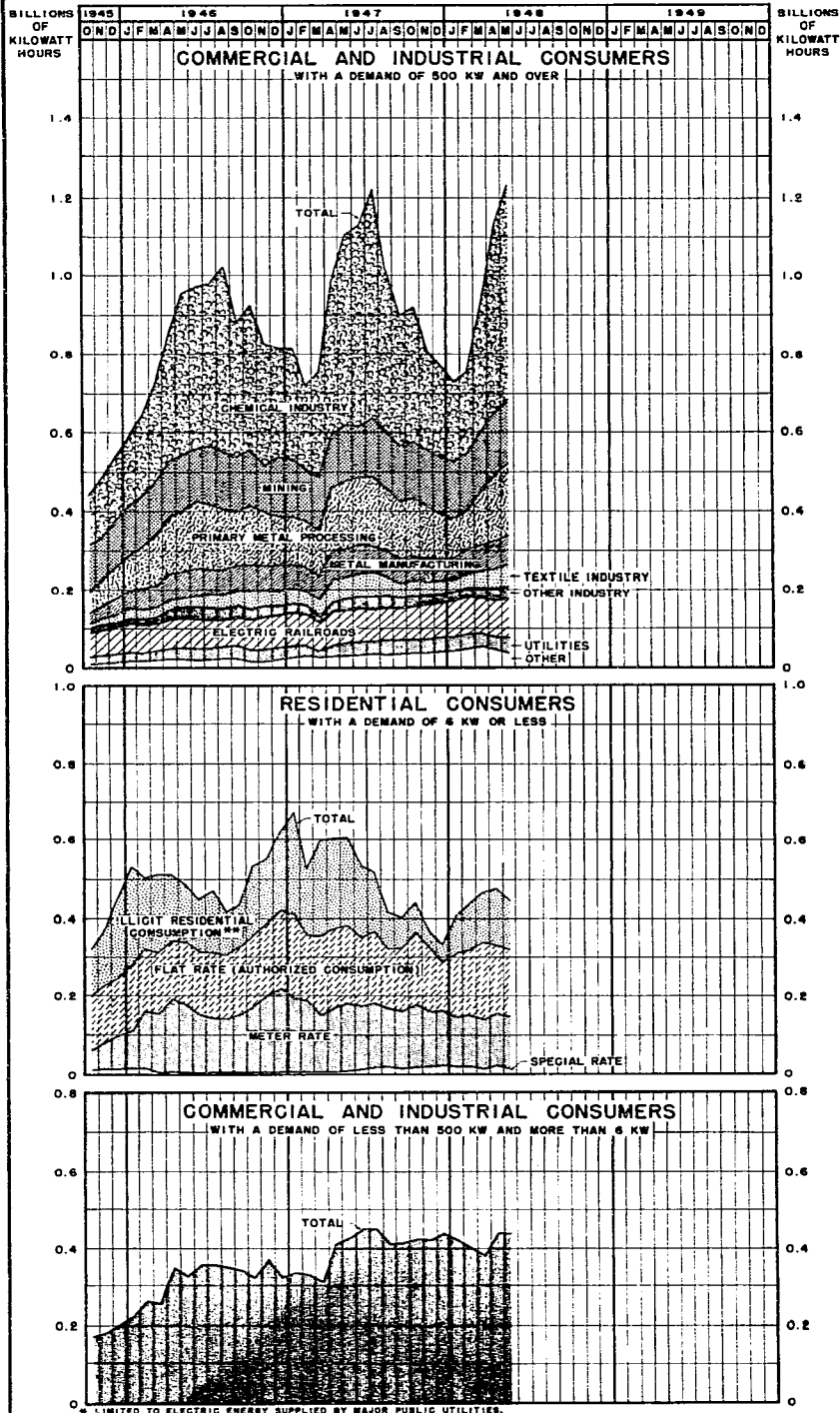
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Consumption

18. The total amount of electric energy consumed in April was 2,370,000,000 kilowatt hours. The public utility system supplied 2,046,000,000 kilowatt hours and the remainder was supplied by private producers and Ministry of Transportation plants. Commercial and industrial consumers used 1,892,000,000 kilowatt hours and residential consumers used 478,000,000 kilowatt hours.



**PUBLIC UTILITY ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION\***  
**PRINCIPAL CONSUMER CATEGORIES**



\* LIMITED TO ELECTRIC ENERGY SUPPLIED BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES.  
 \*\* CALCULATED ESTIMATES.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · JUL 48 NUMBER 65

19. The public utility system reported that it had supplied 2,113,000,000 kilowatt hours in May, three percent over the amount supplied in April.

Residential consumption of electric power supplied by the public utility system in May totaled 445,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 33,000,000 kilowatt hours or seven percent under April. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatts and over consumed 1,228,000,000 kilowatt hours in May, an increase of 101,000,000 kilowatt hours or nine percent over April, while consumers with demands under 500 kilowatts used 440,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 0.2 percent from the preceding month. The estimated transmission and distribution loss was 778,000,000 kilowatt hours or 27 percent of the total generation.

#### Coal Allocations and Deliveries

20. Coal received by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company in June was 227,916 metric tons, 97.6 percent of the 233,600 metric tons allocated. Coal consumption by thermal plants of the same company was 207,134 metric tons or 91 percent of deliveries. The actual consumption was 155 percent of planned consumption of 133,900 metric tons. The planned operating reserve on 30 June was 418,000 metric tons, but the actual operating reserve at the end of the month was 327,800 metric tons or 78.4 percent.

21. A further reduction in coal available during the second quarter of the 1948 fiscal year was made by the Far East Command Allocation Committee in June. The Economic Stabilization Board was instructed to reduce July deliveries of coal by 10 percent. Thermal power plants' coal stocks were depleted further by the necessity for increased thermal power generation in June due to drought conditions.

#### Plant Construction

22. As of 31 May 14 hydroelectric plants with a combined maximum capacity of 135,800 kilowatts were being expanded to increase their combined maximum capacity to 252,190 kilowatts. Twenty-one hydroelectric plants with a combined capacity of 244,920 kilowatts suspended operation for scheduled maintenance or because of breakdown in waterway structures or machinery.

23. Three steam plants in Minato, Tobata and Kokura, whose present combined maximum capacity total 116,000 kilowatts, were being expanded to increase their capacity to 230,000 kilowatts.

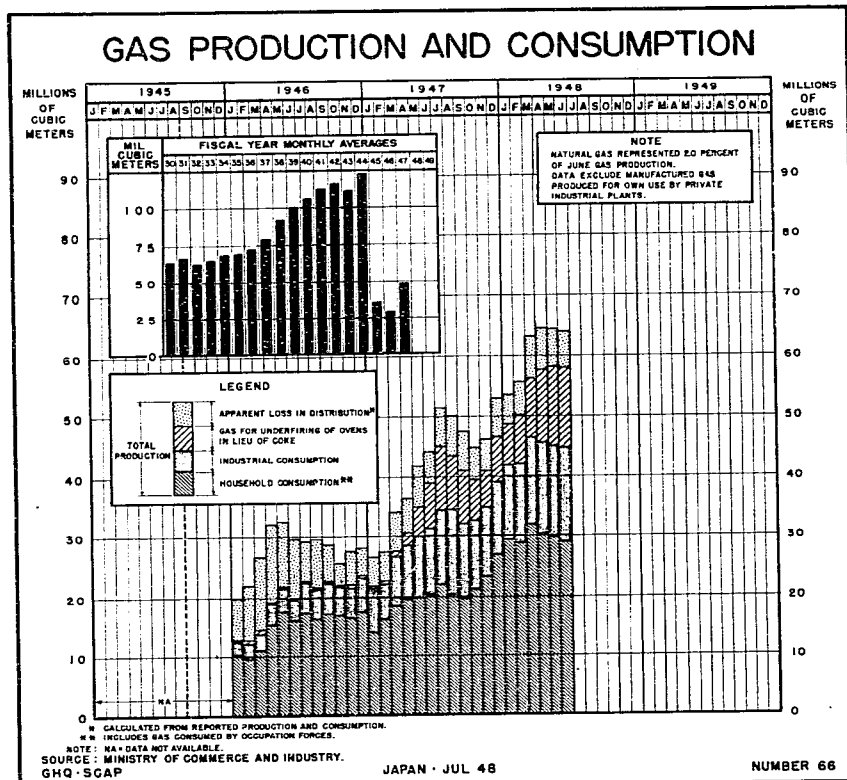
### GAS INDUSTRY

#### Production

24. The public utility gas industry produced and purchased a total of 63,727,676 cubic meters of gas in June, a decrease of 0.8 percent from 64,231,533 cubic meters in May. Of this total amount the utility gas works produced 62,082,695 cubic meters or 57 percent of maximum capacity; manufactured gas purchased from private industries totaled 358,929 cubic meters; and in the four prefectures producing natural gas 1,286,052 cubic meters were distributed through the public utility gas industry.

#### Distribution

25. Gas distributed by the public utility gas industry in June totaled 50,673,104 cubic meters or 80 percent of the total available.



#### GAS DISTRIBUTION (cubic meters)

	<u>May</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Domestic	29,644,472	57.8	28,977,174	57.2
Industrial <sup>a/</sup>	15,518,218	30.3	15,899,976	31.4
Apparent loss (unaccountable and/or losses)	<u>6,077,392</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>5,795,954</u>	<u>11.4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,240,082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,673,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Including consumption by gas works for normal operation.

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

#### Self-consumption

26. In June 13,054,572 cubic meters of coal gas or 20 percent of the total gas available were self-consumed for underfiring of coke ovens in order to keep to a minimum the self-consumption of coke.

#### By-products

27. In June the gas industry released the following by-products for sale to other industries:

**BY-PRODUCTS OF GAS MANUFACTURE**  
(metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Coke	77,160	78,489
Crude coal tar	1,016	1,746
Refined coal tar	145	177
Pitch	749	1,799
Crude anthracene	11	5
Ammonium sulfate	285	319
90-percent motor benzol	89	96
Pure benzol	47	148
Creosote oil	184	516
Solvent naphtha	3	21
Pure naphthalene	15	125
Crude naphthalene	0	5
Phenol	2	11
Pure toluol	2	2

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

Coal Allocation and Delivery

28. The gas industry was allocated 157,000 metric tons of coal for June of which 145,440 metric tons or 93 percent were actually delivered and consumption was 132,077 metric tons. There were 71,691 metric tons of operating reserve coal in the gas plants at the beginning of June and 85,054 metric tons at the end of the month. The industry was tentatively allocated 190,000 metric tons of coal for July operations.

SECTION 7  
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration. . . . .	1
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	6
Radio . . . . .	10
Postal Services . . . . .	30
Construction and Rehabilitation . . . . .	37
Equipment Manufacturing and Supply. . . . .	47
Personnel . . . . .	59
Financial Operations. . . . .	61
Research and Development. . . . .	62

ADMINISTRATION

Government Communications Employees Training Law

1. A Government Communications Employees Training Law was approved by the Diet 5 July, to become effective 1 August.

The law provides for training by the Ministry of Communications in specialized fields not normally dealt with in public schools and universities. Communications employees receiving special training must agree to continue their work with the ministry for at least six months after completing the course.

Postal Legislation

2. Two amendments to the Mail Law were passed by the Diet 30 June and 3 July. The first amendment authorized the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications to prescribe postal rates on foreign mail by ministerial ordinance. Such charges and amounts may not exceed those established by treaty. The second amendment increased domestic postal rates to approximately four times the rates established 1 April 1947.

Telephone and Telegraph Law

3. The Law for Telegraph and Telephone Charges, passed by the Diet 3 July, fixed rates for domestic telegraph and telephone services at approximately four times the former rates. It provided that international telephone and telegraph charges will be determined by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications in accordance with international agreements.

Budget

4. The 1948-49 budget includes ¥ 44,358,401,000 for the Ministry of Communications operation account. The construction account amounted to ¥ 17,634,100,000. Anticipated revenues were based on a fourfold increase in rates.



### Contracts

5. In the fourth quarter of the 1947 fiscal year ending 31 March 1948, contracts totaling 99 percent of all telecommunications contracts in excess of ¥ 150,000 were awarded through competitive bidding. This compares with one percent of such contracts awarded by bids in the first quarter, 24 percent in the second and 35 percent in the third.

Restricted competitive contracts represented 55 percent of the total value of building and repair contracts over ¥ 150,000. Due to the highly technical character of the construction covered by many of the contracts a larger percent were private nonbidding awards.

Less than one percent of the total value of purchase contracts over ¥ 70,000 was awarded competitively during the entire fiscal year.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACTS (thousands of yen)

	<u>Apr-Jun</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>Jul-Sep</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>Oct-Dec</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u> <u>1948</u>
Telecommunications contracts over ¥ 150,000				
General competitive contracts	230	6,902	11,423	53,471
Restricted competitive contracts	925	0	0	0
Private contracts	<u>100,868</u>	<u>21,546</u>	<u>21,190</u>	<u>672</u>
Total	102,023	28,448	32,613	54,143
Building and repair contracts over ¥ 150,000				
General competitive contracts	0	0	0	0
Restricted competitive contracts	2,488	84,091	116,466	185,024
Private contracts	<u>8,427</u>	<u>67,156</u>	<u>57,341</u>	<u>185,553</u>
Total	10,915	151,247	173,807	370,577
Purchase contracts over ¥ 70,000				
General competitive contracts	0	0	0	0
Restricted competitive contracts	3,387	4,851	8,928	8,794
Private contracts	<u>766,253</u>	<u>968,311</u>	<u>1,422,709</u>	<u>1,307,255</u>
Total	769,640	973,162	1,431,637	1,316,049

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

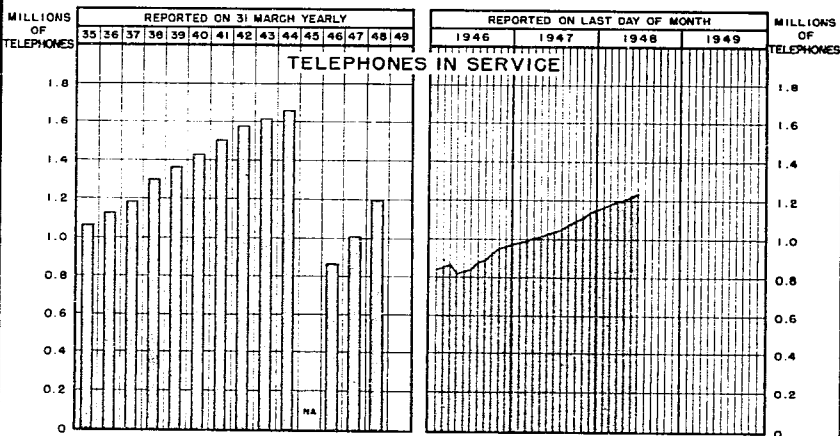
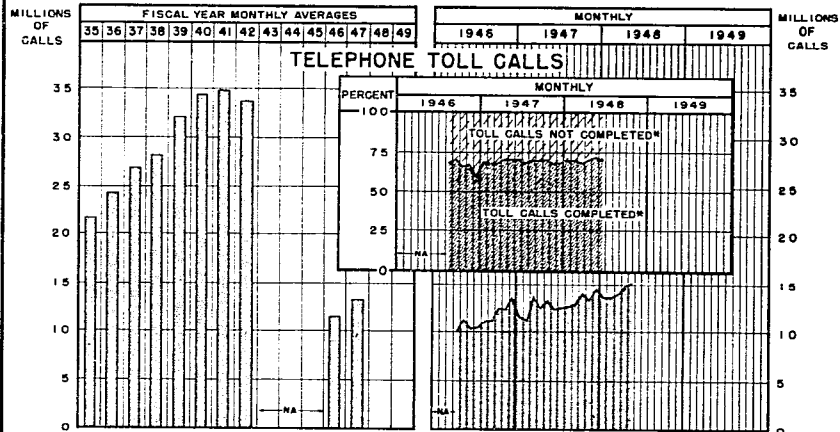
#### TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

##### Domestic Telephone

6. The number of telephones in service 30 June was 1,230,872, an increase of 8,855 over the 31 May total. The increase was the lowest this year, partly because about 4,000 telephones in the

# TELEPHONE SERVICE

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS AND TELEPHONES IN SERVICE



**TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE**  
30 JUNE 1948

TELEPHONE TYPES		THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONES								
		0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	BUSINESS	[Bar chart showing 797,384]								
	RESIDENCE	[Bar chart showing 15,004]								
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	BUSINESS	[Bar chart showing 249,959]								
	RESIDENCE	[Bar chart showing 153,062]								
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELEPHONES	BUSINESS	[Bar chart showing 15,463]								
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	RESIDENCE	[Bar chart showing 15,463]								
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	PUBLIC (NON-ATTENDED)	[Bar chart showing 15,463]								
	SEMI-PUBLIC	[Bar chart showing 15,463]								
	PUBLIC (ATTENDED)	[Bar chart showing 15,463]								

TELEPHONE TYPES		NUMBER
TOTAL: ALL TYPES OF TELEPHONES		1,230,872
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES		797,384
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES		15,004
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELS		249,959
EXTENSION TELEPHONES		153,062
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES		15,463



\* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND FUKUOKA.  
 NOTE: NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN · JUL 48 NUMBER 67

Kanazawa area were out of service as a result of the Fukui earthquake. The number of telephones in service per 1,000 population in the Kanazawa area decreased from 18.3 in May to 16.6 in June.

7. The number of toll calls completed in May was 15,190,801, an increase of 389,309 over the number completed in April.

8. In the nine major cities of Japan 2,506,399 toll calls were placed in June, a six-percent increase over May's 2,359,008. The percentage of calls completed in June was 70.4, a decrease of 1.5 from the 71.9 completed in May.

#### Domestic Telegraph

9. The number of domestic telegrams filed in May increased slightly to 6,523,062 from the April total of 6,478,282.

### RADIO

#### Domestic Services

10. Authorization was granted 1 July to operate the newly constructed radio beacon station at Yaizu in Shizuoka Prefecture. On 15 July authorization was granted for a radio beacon station at Tateyama in Chiba Prefecture.

11. Reports on the progress of the experimental use of VHF/FM radiotelephone in the Aomori-Hakodate ferry service on 15 July justified the continuance of this experiment to 31 August.

12. In order to increase safety at sea, authorization was granted 1 July to increase the power of the marine radio beacon station at Ezanmisaki in Southern Hokkaido.

13. The establishment of a 50-watt radiotelephone at Rumoi in Hokkaido was authorized 14 July. The new station was set up on the recommendation of the Advisory Fisheries Communications Committee as part of a general fishery communications plan under development.

14. As a part of the police reorganization plan authorization was granted 7 July to move the district police radio station from Abashiri, Hokkaido, to the new district police headquarters location at Kitami.

15. In an effort to improve the weather broadcast service from Tokyo and to eliminate some interference to other services, authorization was granted 2 July to use frequencies 7515 and 14,880 kilocycles for such broadcasts and to discontinue the use of frequency 14,805 for weather broadcasts.

16. Authorization was granted 26 June to establish radio stations at Sapporo on Hokkaido and at Takamatsu on Shikoku for railway use. These stations will supplement the present railway communications between these cities and the central office in Tokyo.

17. An expanded standard-time and frequency-broadcast service, essentially the same as the service rendered by the Japanese before the war, plus a 42-minute transmission of standard-frequency and time signals every two hours on 8000 kilocycles, was put in operation 20 July from Tokyo.

18. The Ministry of Communications was directed 29 July to restrict to the country of terminal, its territories or dependencies, yen prepaid radiotelegraph message traffic from Japan over circuits terminating in France, Switzerland, Sweden and Russia effective 1 August. Messages from Japan to other countries in transit via Paris, Geneva, Stockholm and Moscow may be accepted on a prearranged receiver-to-pay basis only.

19. BCJ's station JOFG at Fukui was damaged by earthquake and fire 28 June and its service was interrupted. Emergency radio service in the earthquake area began at 1730 hours 28 June in accordance with the Ministry of Communications' "Regulations for Emergency Radio Service." The Kanazawa domestic station opened traffic with Tokyo immediately, but because of equipment damage and lack of adequate emergency power the Fukui station did not start operation until 1 July.

20. The total number of authorized Japanese radio stations as of 28 June was 3,224. Seventy-nine percent of the authorized stations were ships, six percent were various types of broadcast stations and the remaining 15 percent included all other fixed radio stations.

REGISTERED RADIO STATIONS  
28 June

Broadcast stations

Standard Broadcast	
Central	16
Local	46
Local (rebroadcast only)	44
International broadcast	4
Program relay	6
Utility	28
VHF link	30
Armed Forces Radio Service	6
Armed Forces Radio Service relay	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>

Other fixed radio stations

Aeronautical	14
Coastal	
Active	16
Emergency	4
Domestic	
High frequency	117
Very high frequency	39
Demobilization	12
Fishery	50
International	7
Lighthouse	25
Meteorological	32
Police	69
Private	7
Railroad	<u>47</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>439</b>

Carried forward	439
Other fixed radio stations (continued)	
Special	
Radio wave monitoring	15
Radio wave investigating	24
Marine broadcast	2
Standard frequency	1
Seismic research	2
Temporary	
Experimental	14
Domestic VHF	<u>2</u>
Total	499
Ship	2,542
Grand total	3,224

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

#### International

21. The number of international radiotelephone calls routed by way of San Francisco completed in June was 2,648, a decrease of five percent from May's 2,795.

22. Radiotelephone service was expanded effective 15 July to connect Japan with Colombia under the same conditions applicable to all other international radiotelephone service to and from Japan.

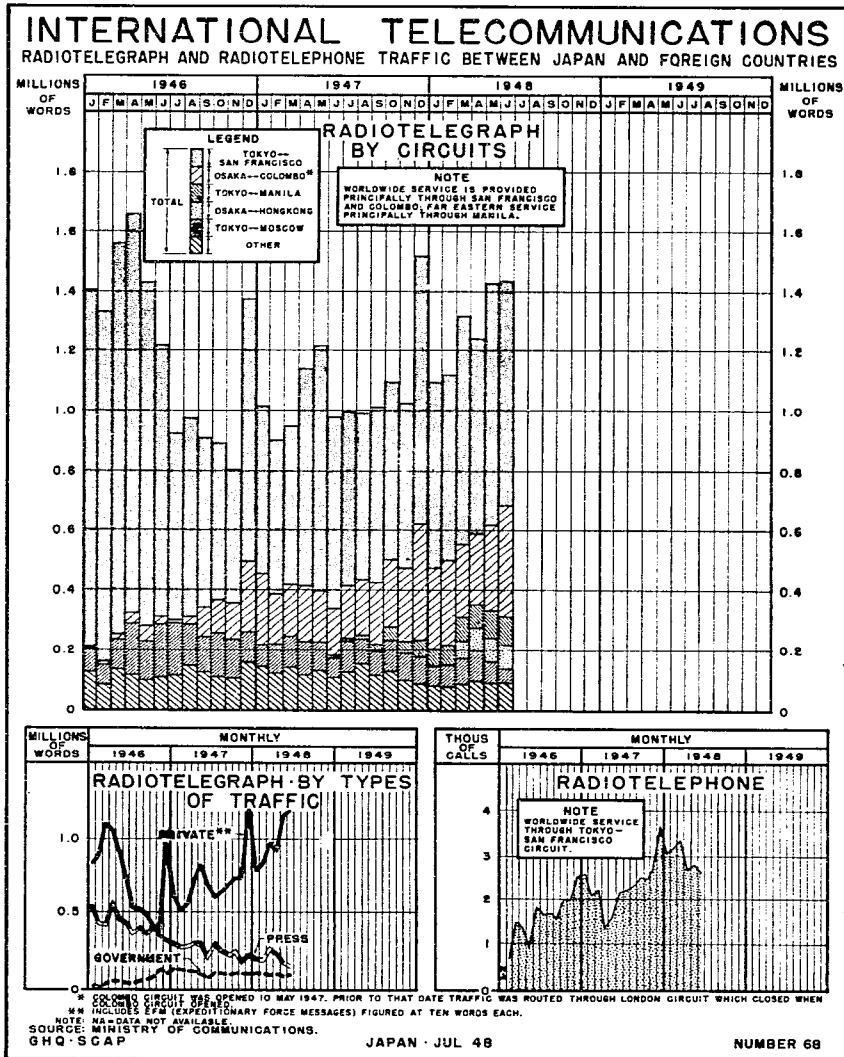
23. Effective 1 August incoming radiotelephone calls to non-Occupation Forces personnel may be routed to any telephone number at any location in Japan. Incoming radiotelephone calls addressed to Occupation Forces personnel in the Tokyo-Yokohama area may be routed directly to an office or residence telephone.

24. Radiotelegraph traffic between Japan and other countries increased slightly to 1,429,000 words in June. Private and government wordage increased two and six percent respectively while press wordage decreased 12 percent. See the chart on the page opposite.

#### Domestic Broadcasting

25. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported a partial administrative reorganization of headquarters, stations and branch offices in May. See the chart on page 198. Among the changes were the following:

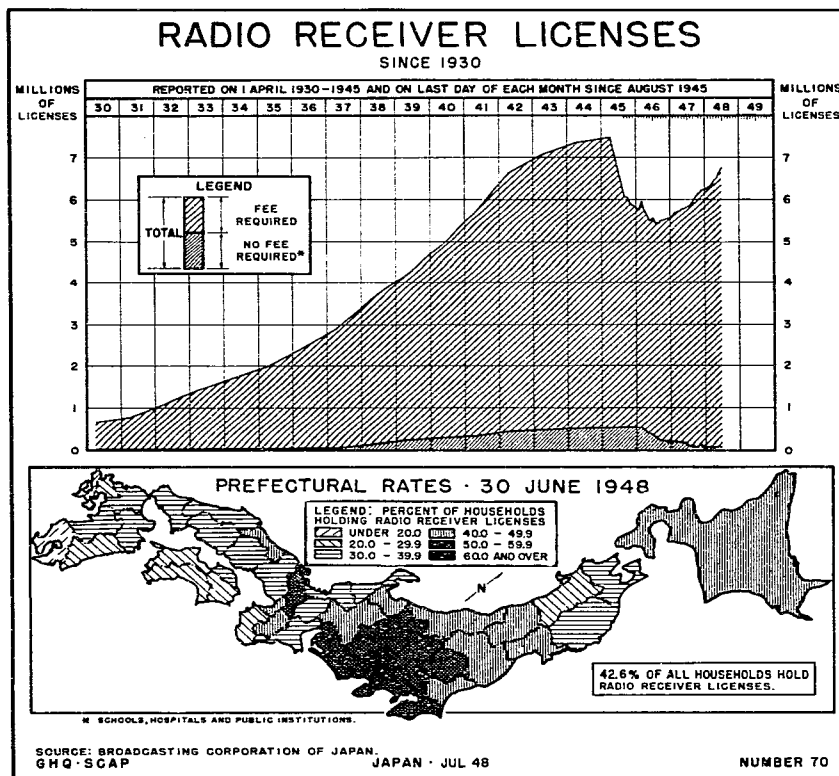
- (1) A Make-up Section was created in the Program Department to handle arrangements for talent, copyrights, etc.
- (2) The former Publication and Promotion Divisions of the Public Service Department were combined to form a new Development Section.
- (3) A "Fourth" Section was created within the Technical Research Laboratory to deal with vacuum tubes and television.



- (4) Rebroadcast stations, formerly under the direct jurisdiction of central stations, were made administratively responsible to the nearest central or local station or branch office.
- (5) Branch offices, in cases of prefectures having more than one, were redesignated as main-branch or sub-branch offices.

26. The radio listening fee charged all paying receiver licensees was raised from ¥ 17.50 to ¥ 35 per month effective 1 July. The new rate was approved by the Government and published as a revision of the "Regulations Concerning the Listening Contract." BCJ's annual fiscal reports indicated that increased costs of personnel, facilities and materials necessitated the increase. To curtail collection expenses the revised regulations changed the frequency of collections from bimonthly to quarterly.





### POSTAL SERVICES

#### Domestic Mail

30. The volume of domestic letter mail decreased two percent from 198,170,432 pieces handled in May to 194,608,173 in June. There were decreases in all clauses of letter mail except packets (fourth and fifth class) which increased 34 percent from 9,121,876 pieces in May to 12,243,912 in June.

The volume of domestic parcel post declined eight percent from 2,950,032 pieces handled in May to 2,726,851 in June, as shown in the first chart on the following page.

#### International Mail

31. The volume of international letter mail received in June, including letters, post cards, air mail, prints, samples and small packets, decreased six percent from 328,038 pieces received in May to 309,319 pieces received in June.

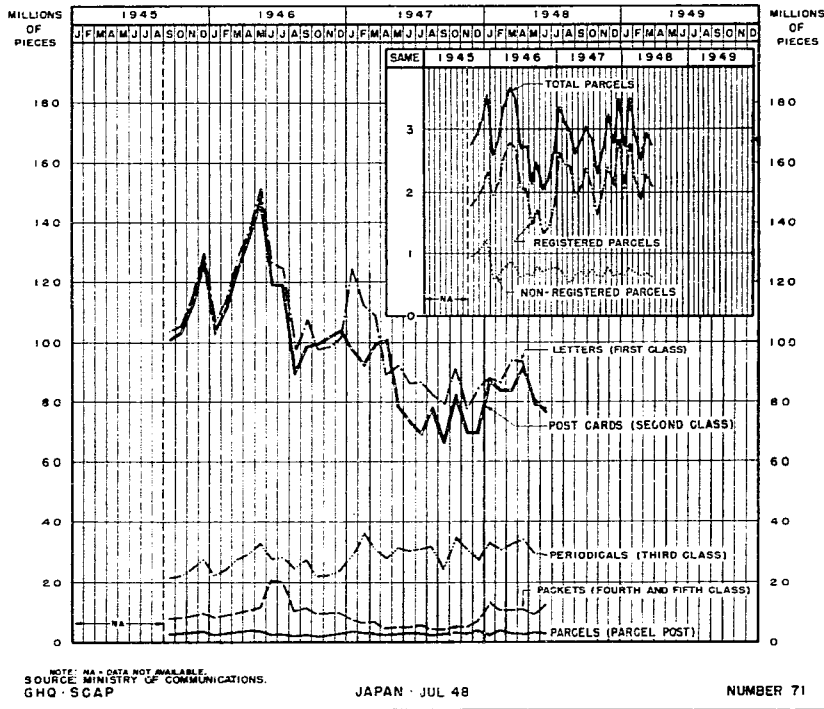
The volume of international letter mail dispatched increased 29 percent from 292,183 pieces dispatched in May to 377,801 sent in June. The largest change was an increase of 86 percent in the number of post cards dispatched. The large fluctuations are due primarily to shipping conditions. See the bottom chart, next page.

The number of international relief parcels received in Japan decreased 36 percent from 116,463 in May to 74,054 in June, reflecting a normal seasonal decline.



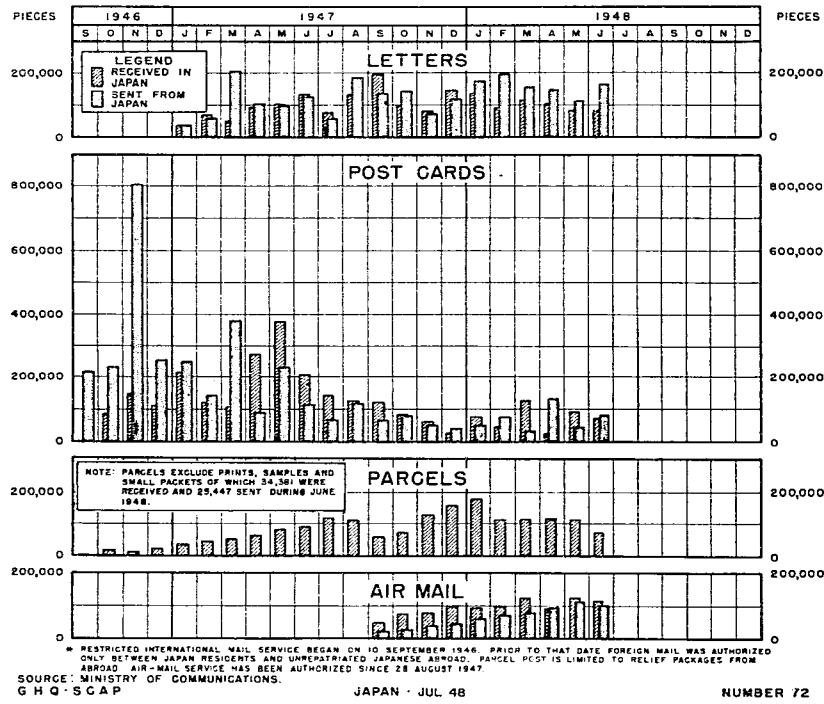
# DOMESTIC MAIL DELIVERIES

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



# INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE\*

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1946



### Post Offices

32. Nine special post offices were established in June. The total number of post offices in operation 30 June was 13,945 of which 566 were ordinary and 13,379 were special.

### Postal Savings and Life Insurance

33. Restrictions were removed from postal savings and annuities accounts by cabinet ordinance 20 July and 70 percent of amounts due patrons were made available for withdrawal. The Government's obligation to pay the remaining 30 percent was canceled, in line with the general financial reorganization plan designed to compensate for losses sustained by government and private financial institutions through the distribution of assets as a result of the war.

34. Some progress was made in May in restoring ledgers and records destroyed at postal savings branch offices during the war.

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

	Lost or Destroyed <u>During War</u>	Restored <u>in May</u>	Total Restored <u>31 May</u>	Percent Restored <u>31 May</u>
Ordinary savings	42,710	86	25,372	59
Special savings	9,040	83	3,455	38
Postal transfer	214	- a/	97	45
Bond custody	2,126	7	1,429 b/	67
Bond cards	146,780	65	140,474	96

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

35. The total value of postal life insurance policies and annuities increased 19 percent from ¥ 61,611,394,019 in May to ¥ 73,051,075,704 in June. The increase was attributed to an increase in the average value of insurance policies being sold. The volume of postal savings deposits increased two percent from ¥ 54,983,240,434 in May to ¥ 55,918,087,394 in June. See the first chart on the following page.

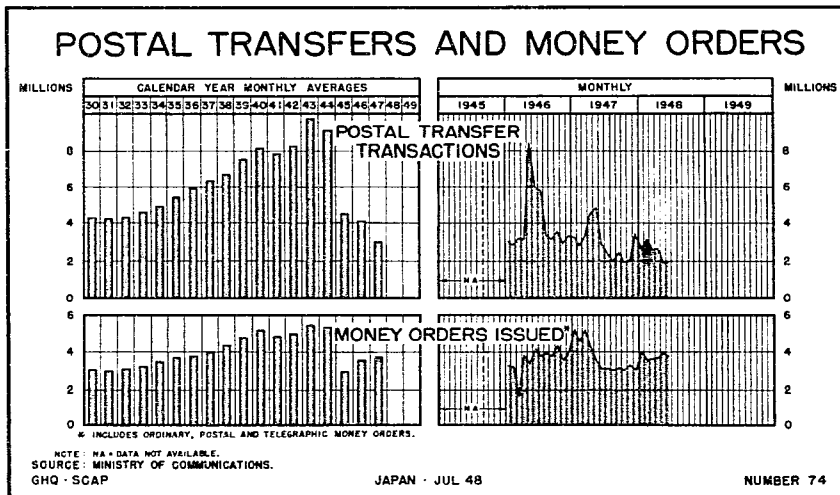
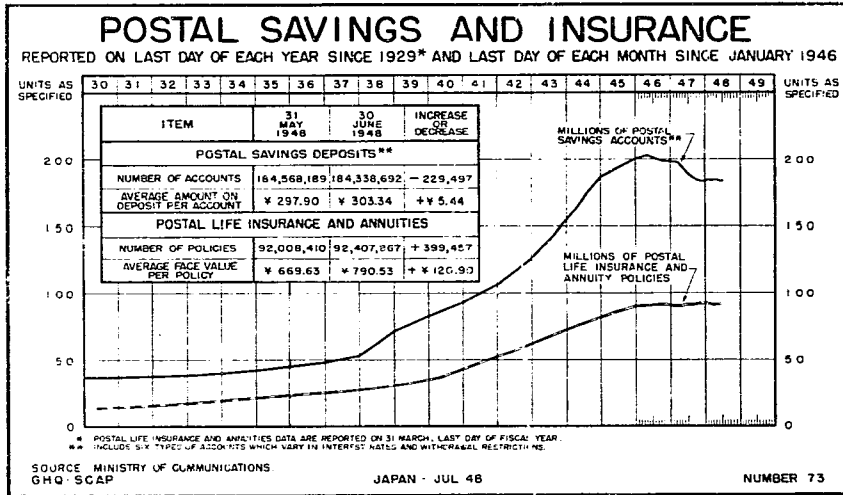
### Postal Transfers and Money Orders

36. The number of postal transfer transactions increased one percent from 1,976,437 in May to 1,994,834 in June. The number of postal money orders issued decreased five percent from 3,936,824 in May to 3,747,160 in June, as shown in the second chart on the following page.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

### Telephone and Telegraph

37. Traffic studies made by the Traffic Bureau of the Ministry of Communications in May showed a shortage of approximately 500 telephone operators in Tokyo. By 1 July most of the 500 required operators had been recruited and complaints of "slow answers" and "busies" had dropped to half the previous level.



38. Central office re-establishment and associated trunk cable projects for the 1948 construction program were reviewed by the Ministry of Communications in June. Rearrangement of trunk and subscriber cables avoided the need to re-establish two central offices. A net saving of approximately ¥ 42,000,000 was thereby effected. By similar arrangements the re-establishment of another office was deferred for at least one year at an estimated saving of ¥ 20,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948 budget. Two offices were approved for re-establishment.

39. Review of the 1948 construction budget by the Ministry of Communications resulted in the following:

- (1) Officials agreed to expand the existing Sapporo exchange in lieu of establishing a new temporary building. They planned to enlarge the present manual board by eight sections or 24 positions and to increase the multiple from the present 6,500 lines to about 8,200 lines.

- (2) Re-establishment of the Nagoya Naka Office was approved. Since the adjacent office space was inadequate for expansion into a multi-unit office, the Naka Office will be developed as a multi-unit office with an initial 3,000 lines.
- (3) The Ministry of Communications disapproved the proposed establishment of a Nagoya Nakamura Office because only temporary structures are available. Underground cables will be extended to the West and Central Offices. Additional equipment will be supplied to the Nakamura area. The Central Office, located in the business district, will be developed into a multi-unit office to care for a possible 20,000 subscribers instead of 5,600 as at present. It was estimated that a saving of over ¥ 15,000,000 and more economical maintenance would result from the new plan as compared with the initial plan of establishing a Nakamura office.

40. The telephone-telegraph net from National Rural Police Headquarters to prefectural headquarters was completed in July. Joint committees consisting of Ministry of Communications and police personnel have been organized in each prefecture to execute plans formulated by the Central Planning Committee for further expanding the net.

#### Railway Mail Service

41. The number of usable railway mail cars increased in June. Eighteen cars previously written off as fully depreciated were repaired and restored to the records. On 30 June 75 surplus serviceable cars were available as reserves; an additional 117 cars were shopped for general repairs. Available serviceable cars are considered adequate for present and foreseeable future needs but many of these are obsolete and may require an unusual amount of maintenance and repair.

42. Plans to reorganize railway mail service work schedules were completed in June by the Ministry of Communications. It will be necessary for about 500 employees of the service to change their residence to outlying terminals. Construction of sufficient housing is planned.

#### Mailbags

43. June production of postal mailbags amounted to 84,624, bringing the total number of bags produced to 453,374, approximately 96 percent of the project goal of 472,865.

#### Postal Service Vehicles

44. In June three new and six used trucks were acquired and were placed in operation by the postal service. Three machines were written off as totally depreciated. There were 770 trucks in use 30 June.

Authorized priorities for mail transportation will enable the ministry to procure 700 new tires quarterly.

45. A total of 1,002 new bicycles were delivered to post offices in June. In accordance with a plan to eliminate the use of rented bicycles entirely, the number of rented bicycles decreased from 3,161 on 30 June 1947 to 240 on 30 June 1948. There were 33,352 bicycles in use in the postal service 30 June and there

were sufficient quantities of parts and accessories in stock to meet current demands.

#### Postal Building Program

46. On 30 June 43 of the 53 postal building projects undertaken were 75 to 100 percent completed; eight were from 50 to 74 percent completed and two were from 25 to 49 percent completed. The Building and Repairs Division of the Ministry of Communications reported that most of the new construction would be finished about 1 August.

#### EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

##### Coal Deliveries

47. Coal deliveries to communications equipment manufacturers for the April-June quarter were the highest since the beginning of the Occupation. Deliveries totaled 27,300 metric tons, 79 percent of the 34,500 metric tons allocated. In addition to the coal 9,000 metric tons of lignite were allocated for the quarter.

##### Wire Equipment

48. June production of communications cable increased 38 percent to 3,484,000 feet and increased 32 percent in conductor length to 465,000,000 feet.

49. Production of wire communications equipment in June was generally above the May level. Automatic switch unit production continued to increase and reached the highest level of the year. Manual switchboard production increased 12 percent.

#### WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Telephone sets	26,237	26,412
Manual switchboards	547	614
Automatic switch units	5,106	5,563
Carrier systems	88	100
Repeater systems	15	12
Wire communications parts (thousands of yen)	49,895	52,788

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

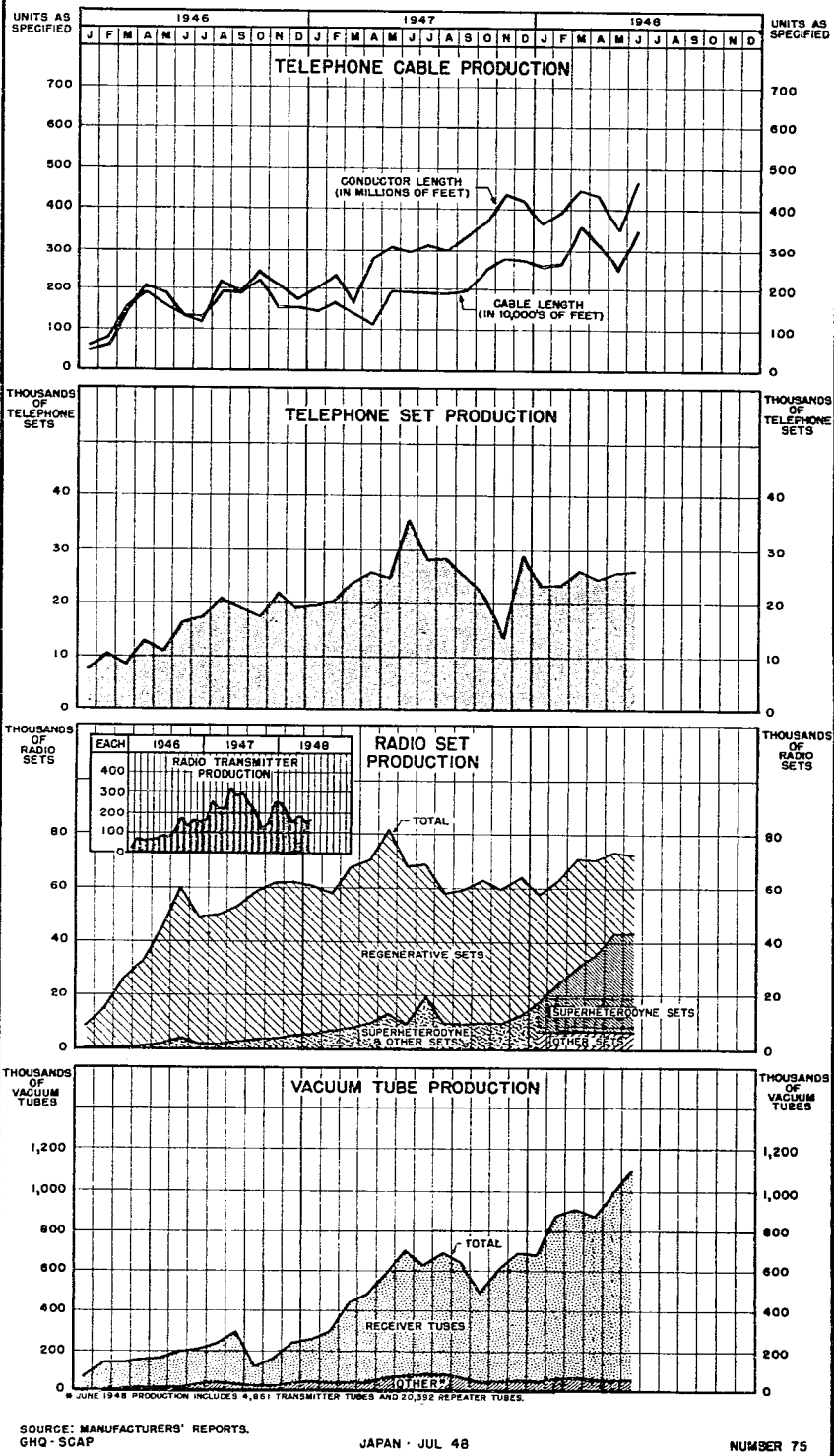
50. Tooling for the production of the improved automatic telephone dial has been completed by all five qualified dial manufacturers. Four of the manufacturers were in production in June.

##### Radio Equipment

51. Production of regenerative receiver sets decreased four percent in June. Transmitter production increased six percent.

# COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



RADIO RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Receivers		
Standard broadcast		
Regenerative sets	30,498	29,266
Superheterodyne sets	36,664	36,666
Other sets <sup>a/</sup>	<u>6,820</u>	<u>6,763</u>
Total	73,982	72,695
Transmitters	156	165

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

52. A new postsurrender peak in vacuum tube production was reached in June although several of the largest manufacturers operated at below peak output.

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTION

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Receiver tubes	938,216	1,046,788
Repeater tubes	18,236	20,392
Transmitter tubes	6,388	4,861
Other tubes	<u>25,665</u>	<u>29,990</u>
Total	988,505	1,102,031

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

53. The increase in receiver tube production in June enabled the distribution of three out of every five tubes as replacements.

RECEIVER TUBE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Distribution</u>		<u>Percent</u>	
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
New radio equipment	350,000	350,000	37.3	33.4
Replacements	538,216	642,288	57.4	61.4
Operations	50,000	50,000	5.3	4.8
Export	<u>0</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	938,216	1,046,788	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

54. Three radio manufacturing companies in cooperation with the Japanese Rural Police are currently expediting the renovation

of several FM radio transmitters and receivers for use in the emergency police radio network.

55. Manufacturing companies, realizing that at least part of the solution of their financial problems lies in reducing production costs, are striving to increase production efficiency. Among their efforts along this line are: (1) the writing of a quality control handbook for the radio industry, (2) the surveying of present layouts to streamline production and (3) redesigning of manufacturing procedures to include new techniques.

56. Production of radio condensers and resistors increased 23 percent and nine percent respectively in June. Production of transformers and speakers decreased eight and four percent respectively.

RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION  
(thousands)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Condensers	2,153	2,642
Resistors	1,850	2,015
Transformers	197	182
Speakers	140	135
Other radio parts (thousands of yen)	26,687	33,708

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Export Activities

57. The Board of Trade reported that communications equipment valued at ¥ 3,634,000 was shipped in June to Korea for the civilian supply program.

58. In June the Board of Trade in conjunction with the Manufacturers Trade Association displayed various types of telephones available for export. The trade association also arranged for a permanent display of various types of radio receivers available for export.

PERSONNEL

59. Absenteeism of Ministry of Communications' workers increased slightly in June to about three percent from the May rate of 2.8 percent.

60. Personnel employed by the Ministry of Communications 31 May numbered 434,516, an increase of 555 women and 682 men from 30 April.



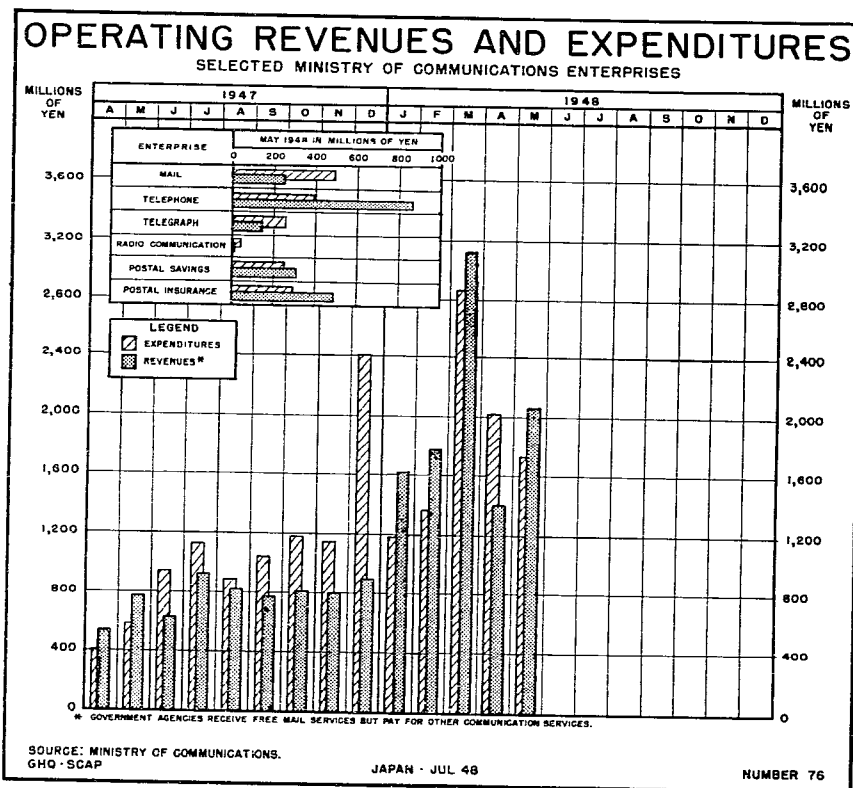
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

	Men		Women	
	30 April	31 May	30 April	31 May
Administrative	19,156	20,431	5,423	5,616
Postal system	96,850	95,396	17,260	16,169
Postal savings	35,863	36,404	32,429	31,143
Postal life insurance	39,590	40,145	16,038	17,254
Telephone	51,472	49,506	55,064	56,099
Telegraph	48,453	50,245	7,786	8,281
Radio	7,213	7,152	682	675
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,597</b>	<b>299,279</b>	<b>134,682</b>	<b>135,237</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

61. Ministry of Communications enterprises reported a net profit in May of ¥ 336,337,765. Expenses were considerably below April's total but the latter included an abnormal salary adjustment.



The increase in telephone revenues was due to payment for services rendered to the Occupation Forces from January through March 1948. In order to adjust revenues for the first quarter 50 percent was included in May and the balance will be shown in June. It is expected that hereafter revenues will be credited to the month in which service is actually rendered.

Radio enterprise revenues increased from ¥ 2,972,404 in April to ¥ 12,605,567 in May. Much of the increase was due to receipt by the Ministry of Communications of revenue for international telephone and telegraph services during January and February.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

62. About 20 manufacturers interested in the development of VHF/FM equipment tentatively agreed in June to pool their knowledge and experience in a concerted effort to fulfill development requirements of the National Rural Police. Research and development studies in these fields have hitherto been uncoordinated.

63. Further steps to reorganize communications research and development were taken 2 July after the enactment of a law setting up an Agency of Industrial Science and Technology in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The law provided for an Electrotechnical Laboratory in the agency to take over research, development and testing in the field of electric power and general electrical technology formerly conducted by the Electrotechnical Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications. Also transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were the electrical standards for Japan and their maintenance.

An Electrical Communication Laboratory set up within the Ministry of Communications will give adequate laboratory service to the communication systems operated by the ministry. The Physical Institute for Radio Waves became the Radio Wave Section of the Electrical Communication Laboratory.

64. Development of a new tape facsimile device was announced by the Kyodo News Agency in July. The device is still in the developmental stage although consideration is being given to its application to a radio circuit. It is claimed that the device contains certain novel and useful features: (1) synchronization is not necessary, (2) mechanical instead of electrical reproduction is utilized and (3) considerable mechanical simplicity is achieved.

65. A process to prepare phosphor bronze for use in telephone relay springs as a substitute for scarce nickel silver has been developed by a group consisting of engineers from the Ministry of Communications and 12 manufacturing concerns. Elastic fatigue, a factor of great importance in the construction of springs, was minimized by prescribing a stage of final annealing of the phosphor bronze material for one or two hours at a temperature of approximately 250 degrees Centigrade. Facilities for this stage of the process are being completed by interested manufacturers.

66. In connection with the planning of new telephone office construction, engineers of the Electrical Communication Laboratory conducted a study to determine the range of loading for voice transmission and dialing using the present standard telephone set in Japan. The study indicated that the maximum satisfactory load both for voice transmission and for dialing is about 1,000 ohms. A much lower figure has been used by the Japanese in past construction and planning. By utilizing the new figure it will be possible for the ministry to economize considerably in its telephone office rehabilitation and construction program.



SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

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LABOR LEGISLATION

Mariners' Employment Security Law

1. The Mariners' Employment Security Law passed by the Diet 3 July extended protective legislation and provided services and regulations to two groups of workers not covered by the Employment Security Law, seamen as defined by the Seamen's Law of 1947 and persons who work on vessels of foreign registry.

The law, to be administered by the Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation, seeks to ensure freedom of choice of suitable jobs by seamen and free choice of employees by shipowners. It contains an antidiscrimination clause and requires the Government to:

- (1) Supervise demand and supply of maritime labor.
- (2) Establish and operate separate seamen's public employment security offices and where necessary provide employment services for seamen through public employment security offices.
- (3) Supervise maritime labor recruiting by private agencies or persons.
- (4) Provide for vocational guidance or vocational training for seamen.

Under the law all maritime labor suppliers are banned, with the exception of licensed and regulated nonprofit agencies operated either by shipowners' or seamen's associations, by persons associated for public interest, or by labor unions. Recruitment activities of shipowners are supervised and regulated by the Ministry of Transportation.

The law specifies penalties for violations, authorizes the Ministry of Transportation to request reports, examine books, make inspections and cancel licenses with reference to employment and discharge of workers. The law also calls for the establishment of a

tripartite national advisory committee on seamen's affairs and for seven district committees consisting of representatives of seamen, shipowners and the public.

#### LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

##### Demonstrations and Rallies

2. Workers held a number of demonstrations, rallies, meetings and strikes to protest the upward revision of prices. In Tokyo labor unions and women's and students' organizations adopted a three-point resolution calling for (1) opposition to price increases, (2) establishment of a minimum wage and (3) a united labor front. In Osaka some 60 unions participated in a demonstration sponsored by the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the government workers' unions.

One-hour work stoppages were staged by iron and steel workers in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama and Gumma Prefectures 9 July in opposition to price increases. Workers affiliated with the Osaka chapter of the All-Japan Machine Workers' Union and the office employees of the Osaka chapter of the Electric Power Industry Workers' Union strike.

##### Democratization League

3. The Democratization League, although hampered by lack of educational media, was gaining influence within the NCIU metal industry unions. League Councils were established in four major industrial areas. The league estimated its budget requirement to be approximately ¥ 2,500,000 for the period from May to October. One million yen of the total was to come from the sale of pamphlets and newspaper articles written by league members and the remainder by contributions from supporting unions.

##### Labor Organizational Activity

4. The General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions formally announced its withdrawal from the All-Japan Labor Union Liaison Council, charging that the council was a tool of the Communist Party. The council issued a statement denying the charges. After the federation's withdrawal the council altered its procedure to accept decisions by a majority agreement instead of by unanimous agreement as previously.

5. The NCIU Central Executive Committee at its 7-8 July meeting decided to open campaigns to (1) establish closer cooperation between congress affiliates; (2) establish regional wage councils to adjust government workers' wages in line with those in private industry; and (3) act in concert with government workers' unions to obtain minimum wages.

##### International Labor Organizations

6. Japan and Japanese labor organizations received several invitations for participation in international labor organizations. Mr. Abid Ali of the Indian Federation of Labor, representing the newly formed Asian Federation of Labor, visited Japan to discuss the possibility of liaison with and eventual affiliation of Japanese labor. The All-Japan Teachers' Union received an invitation from the International Federation of Teachers' Associations to attend a world-wide conference to be held in Switzerland in August. The International Transport Workers' Federation expressed interest in maintaining liaison with Japanese unions in the transportation field with a view toward ultimate affiliation.

### Union Conventions

7. At its fifth national convention 22-25 June the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union discussed tactics to win the union's demand of a ¥ 5,200 monthly average wage retroactive to April as against the Government's proposal of ¥ 3,791. The convention approved by a majority vote the following:

- (1) A vigorous campaign against the Government's 1948-49 national budget plan. The question of whether the union should seek officially to overthrow the Cabinet was left to a convention subcommittee for decision.
- (2) A series of local struggles which might develop into a nationwide struggle.
- (3) Opposition to increases in commodity prices and in railway and postal rates, discharge of workers due to administrative reorganization, revision of existing labor legislation in any way that would be detrimental to labor, illegal suppression of labor activities, the government-proposed grievance machinery and the job classification system.

The program was referred for final action to a convention subcommittee.

8. Debate over Communist fraction activities within the union in the last wage dispute ended in a compromise. While the conferees berated the "anti-labor" activities of the Democratization League, they also admitted that the Communist fraction elements had gone "too far" in the dispute.

9. Top leadership of the union remained unchanged with the re-election of Kazuyoshi Dobashi as chairman, Shinichi Takahara, Tsukuro Hoshino and Tetsu Ebihara as vice-chairman and Koji Nagaoka as secretary general.

### Employer Organizations

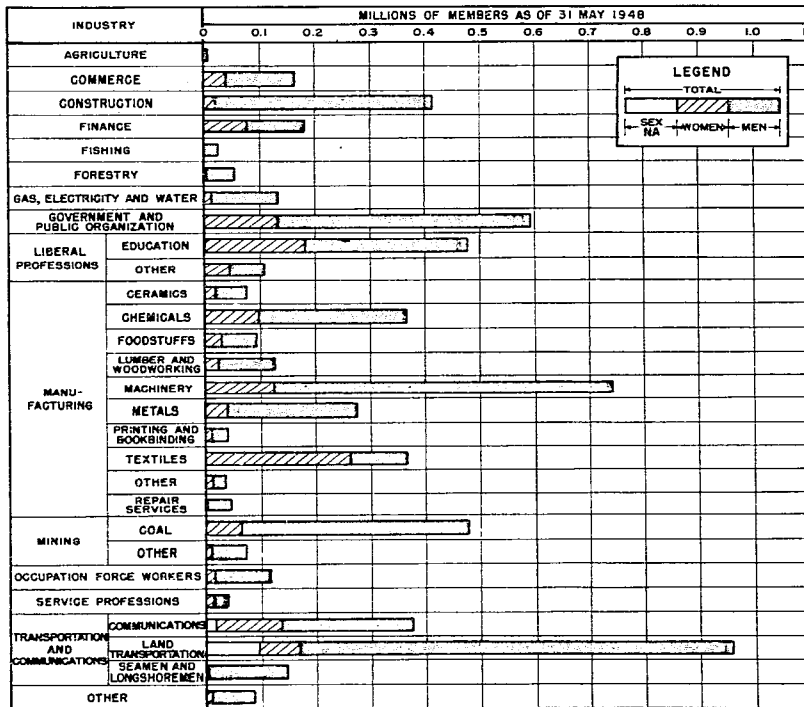
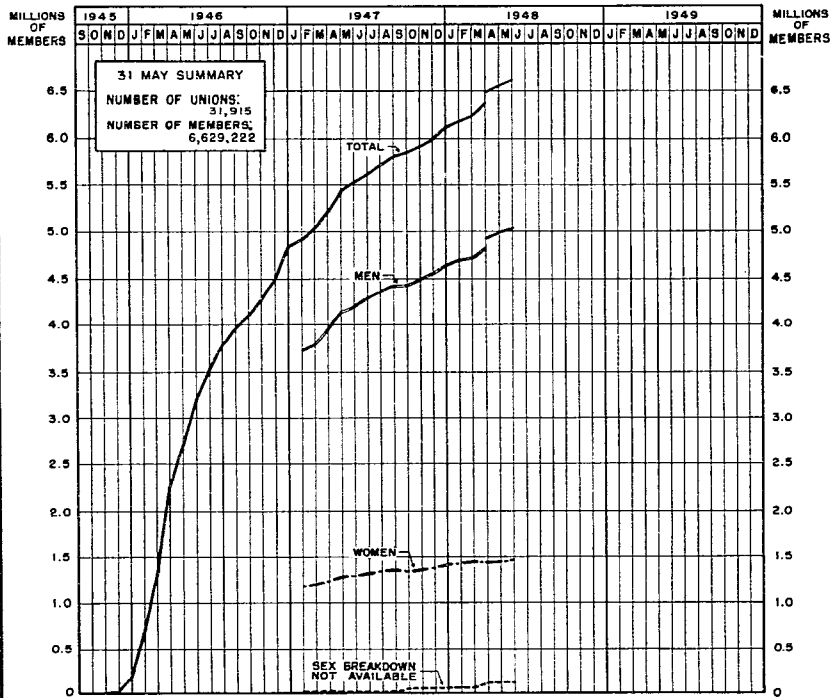
10. The Japan Federation of Employers' Associations published a pamphlet on production control. The federation claimed that production control was illegal because the accompanying acts infringed upon property and management rights, hampered continued production and promoted insecurity to the enterprises, and that unless it were eliminated there would be no chance for healthy labor-management relations or for rehabilitation of economy. The federation asked the Diet, the Government and the Supreme Court to outlaw production control.

### Labor Union Statistics

11. Labor unions on 31 May numbered 31,915 with 6,629,222 members. New unions formed in May numbered 1,098 with 112,977 members while 258 unions with 37,571 members were dissolved.

# LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP\*

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY



\* DATA PRIOR TO MARCH 1948 DO NOT INCLUDE ALL JAPAN SEAMEN'S UNION FOR WHICH ONLY ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE. SEX BREAKDOWN NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1947.

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

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LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP a/  
31 May

	Unions	Membership		Total b/
		Men	Women	
Agriculture	140	6,644	1,487	8,131
Forestry	483	53,769	5,800	59,569
Fishing	158	24,927	2,020	26,947
Mining				
Coal	959	414,032	64,687	478,719
Other	<u>313</u>	<u>60,346</u>	<u>11,195</u>	<u>71,541</u>
Total	1,272	474,378	75,882	550,260
Construction	1,482	394,768	20,252	415,020
Manufacturing				
Metal	1,333	237,488	39,242	276,730
Machinery	3,762	618,087	124,238	742,325
Chemicals	2,019	268,819	97,933	366,752
Ceramics	538	56,707	20,181	76,888
Textiles	1,284	100,879	266,710	367,589
Lumber and woodworking	1,859	101,623	25,504	127,127
Foodstuffs	942	64,623	29,967	94,590
Printing and bookbinding	349	27,435	12,338	39,773
Other	383	21,893	13,831	35,724
Repair services	<u>285</u>	<u>44,447</u>	<u>3,482</u>	<u>47,929</u>
Total	12,754	1,542,001	633,426	2,175,427
Gas, electricity and water supply	648	120,729	13,141	134,309
Commerce				
Wholesale trades	202	19,826	5,651	25,477
Retail trades	320	30,853	17,480	48,333
Other	<u>388</u>	<u>74,878</u>	<u>15,359</u>	<u>90,237</u>
Total	910	125,557	38,490	164,047
Finance	664	105,435	77,725	183,160
Transportation and communications				
Land transpor- tation	2,723	789,837	73,926	959,694
Seamen	40	102,756	-	102,756
Longshoremen	260	40,047	5,039	45,086
Communications	<u>1,511</u>	<u>239,820</u>	<u>117,122</u>	<u>376,407</u>
Total	4,534	1,172,460	196,087	1,483,943
Service professions				
Amusement and recreation	165	9,206	7,010	16,216
Advertising and publicity	9	3,505	939	4,444
Other	<u>154</u>	<u>13,116</u>	<u>7,173</u>	<u>20,289</u>
Total	328	25,827	15,122	40,949



	Unions	Membership		Total b/
		Men	Women	
<b>Liberal professions</b>				
Education	1,508	296,367	180,968	479,882
Other	<u>1,378</u>	<u>61,346</u>	<u>47,311</u>	<u>108,567</u>
Total	2,886	357,713	228,179	588,449
<b>Government and public organizations</b>	5,235	460,646	134,011	594,734
<b>Not elsewhere classified</b>				
Occupation Force workers	291	98,336	18,457	116,793
Other	<u>130</u>	<u>75,483</u>	<u>11,001</u>	<u>87,484</u>
Total	421	174,819	29,458	204,277
Grand total	31,915	5,039,673	1,471,080	6,629,222

a/ Unions reported registered exclusive of unions reported discontinued.

b/ Totals include following figures for which no sex breakdown was available; gas, electricity and water supply 439; transportation and communication 115,396 (land transportation 95,931, communications 19,465); liberal professions 2,557 (education 2,547, other 10); government and public organizations 77; total 118,469.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

#### LABOR RELATIONS

12. While labor relations in private industry were calm, relations between the government workers and the Government were delicate as workers demanded further wage increases. After publication of the Supreme Commander's letter to Prime Minister Ashida all negotiations were closed and collective bargaining, strikes and other dispute tactics by government workers were prohibited.

#### Government Workers Dispute

13. After nearly a month of negotiations over the demand for a ¥ 5,200 average monthly wage, the government workers' unions, acting together in the name of the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers Unions, appealed to the Central Labor Relations Committee for mediation 7 July. The unions demanded that the new wage level be retroactive to 1 April and declared they would not accept any grievance machinery, stabilization of wages, increased prices, revision of labor legislation or cuts in government personnel, but agreed that the Government should take action to reduce taxes.

14. The Government prepared to pay government workers retroactive to 1 June at the ¥ 3,791 level established by the Diet, but objected to mediation on further wage increases. The Government contended that increasing of government workers' wages required Diet action and that demands concerning wage stabilization, prices and taxes were beyond labor affairs and were not within the purview of the CLRC but of the Diet.

Under concerted pressure and in view of the general acknowledgement that the ¥ 3,791 wage base was less than wages in private industry, the Government reluctantly agreed to the CLRC

mediation. The committee said that it would consider demands with respect to wage stabilization, prices and taxes only as they affected the government workers' dispute.

Negotiations were suspended following receipt by the Prime Minister of the letter from the Supreme Commander concerning the responsibilities of public service workers to the general community.

#### Government Railway Workers

15. In opposition to the Ministry of Transportation's plan to change the train time schedules on 1 July, the Government Railway Workers' Union issued orders to its locals 27 June to ignore the new schedules. The union's decision, reached by the Central Disputes Committee, was based on the grounds that the ministry had not formally consulted the union and that the new schedule would entail more work. After the Ministry of Transportation insisted that the union's directive encroached upon the rights of management and that no attempt to interfere with the train schedules would be tolerated, the Disputes Committee rescinded its directive.

16. Following authorization by the Central Disputes Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union for locals to engage in independent dispute tactics on local or national issues, railway workers in several areas staged minor work disruptions. The Nagano, Aomori, Morioka and other locals suspended movement of several freight trains and refused to work overtime or to accept reduction in the number of firemen on certain trains. In the Moji area some assistant locomotive engineers and mechanics practiced mass absenteeism. In view of the Supreme Commander's letter the national union headquarters on 23 July ordered cessation of all such tactics.

#### Metal Mining

17. The All-Japan Metal Mine Workers' Union and the Metal Mine Operators' Association accepted the grievance machinery clause included in the national wage agreement of 28 April. The grievance machinery provisions were in line with the structure of the coal miners' contracts and will remain in operation for six months beginning 1 June.

#### Textile Industry

18. The National Federation of Raw Silk Workers' Unions, representing a total of 80,000 workers in 108 unions, appealed to the CLRC for mediation 9 July in their negotiations for a minimum wage of ¥ 2,026. Management had proposed ¥ 1,600.

#### Production Control

19. In the Aikodo Printing Company case 10 union leaders, convicted in June on charges of violating property rights while engaging in production control tactics, appealed to the Tokyo Higher Court on the grounds that the ruling limited the right to strike. Convicted labor leaders had been put on parole for two years. During the month the police evacuated the remaining workers living in the plant, arrested 13 on 7 July and placed guards at the plant entrances. Most of the workers originally involved in the production control found jobs with other employers and contributed 10 percent of their earnings to the convicted workers. The company had previously removed important machinery, preventing further use of the plant.

Other Disputes

20. Two directors of the Kawanami Shipbuilding Company were found guilty by the Nagasaki District Court and were sentenced to two months in jail for violation of the Trade Union Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Act in connection with a dispute which started in September 1947 over the discharge of 209 employees of the company.

21. The Toho Studio dispute remained unsettled. Some workers in the Kinuta Studio formed an independent union 3 July to eliminate Communist elements and signed a collective bargaining agreement with the company. The original Kinuta studio local thereupon expelled the dissidents from its membership.

22. A dispute broke out at the Imperial Oil Company when the company announced its intention to discharge some 3,400 of its 9,400 employees. The company claimed that the discharges were necessary to cover operational deficits and to meet the union's demand for a ¥ 6,000 monthly average wage. The CLRC proposed that the union postpone the threatened strike and temporarily accept minor concessions until a settlement could be effected.

23. In May 290,962 workers were involved in 80 labor disputes accompanied by work stoppages and work disruptions, compared with the April figure of 221,396 persons involved in 79 cases. In addition 71,171 workers were involved in 82 other labor relations cases not accompanied by work stoppages, where negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in settlement. This decrease in disputes not involving work stoppages from April's 2,062,887 workers involved in 84 cases was due primarily to the settlement of the government workers dispute.

Almost all of the 291,647 man-days of idleness were due to 24-hour work stoppages in private railways and coal mines.

LABOR DISPUTES AND MAN-DAYS IDLE

	<u>Beginning in May</u>		<u>Carried Over</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Workers Involved</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Workers Involved</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Workers Involved</u>
Accompanied by act of dispute						
Strikes	35	189,033	6	1,209	41	190,242
Lockouts	4	122	3	214	7	336
Slowdowns	9	96,716	5	1,611	14	98,327
Production control	<u>3</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1,911</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,057</u>
Total	51	286,017	29	4,945	80	290,962
Not accompanied by act of dispute <sup>a/</sup>	<u>39</u>	<u>12,432</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>58,739</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>71,171</u>
Grand total	90	298,449	72	63,684	162	362,133
Man-days idle owing to strikes and lockouts <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	291,647

<sup>a/</sup> Includes disputes where negotiations broke down and a third party intervened to assist in adjustment.

<sup>b/</sup> Assumes a six-day work-week.

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY  
May

	Accompanied by Act of Dispute		Not Accompanied by Act of Dispute		Total	
	Workers		Workers		Workers	
	Number	Involved	Number	Involved	Number	Involved
Manufacturing	58	28,635	51	50,198	109	78,833
Mining	10	38,160	9	6,802	19	44,962
Transportation and communi- cations	5	222,305	3	1,256	8	223,561
Education and liberal professions	3	1,508	4	1,537	7	3,045
Others <u>g/</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11,378</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11,732</u>
Total	80	290,962	82	71,171	162	362,133

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Labor.

LABOR EDUCATION

24. The Industrial Safety Research Institute completed 24 new film strips, mostly reproductions of U. S. Department of Labor material, on industrial safety and safety campaigns and distributed 30 copies of each through the Labor Standards Office. Two of these film strips, cartoon type and entirely Japanese, were for sale to unions and employers alike.

25. The workers' weekly radio hour continued to interest the public as reflected by the receipt of some 800 to 1,000 letters weekly. The program was further streamlined during July by answering questions through short dramatic skits. Some of the subjects covered in broadcasts were:

- (1) Child Labor and Labor Standards Act.
- (2) Women and the Labor Standards Act.
- (3) Why is production recovery important to the trade-union movement?
- (4) Who pays full-time union officials; Are too many full-time officials dangerous?
- (5) Relation of the management conference to grievance machinery.
- (6) To whom does the basic right of personnel management and decision belong?
- (7) Why is it better to combine many local unions into a national union?
- (8) Can the police bring pressure upon labor unions, especially during disputes?

(9) What is the objective of National Safety week?

(10) Does grievance machinery suspend the laborers' right to strike?

26. A labor education festival staged in Osaka 16 July under the auspices of the prefectural labor administration section featured three documentary films, a skit on how to run a union meeting and a speech on grievance machinery.

27. To educate coal mine operators and rank-and-file union members on labor conducts and the use of grievance machinery, a three-day school session was held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, 22-24 June.

28. To enable employed students to attend classes at night the Kyoto Labor College instituted a night school 2 July with three classes a week. Only trade-unionists were admitted and school rules required that trade-unions pay the students' tuition fees. The curriculums included labor education, grievance machinery, contracts, collective bargaining, labor law, structure of the major federations and political action.

The Kyoto Labor College began its fifth regular term 7 July with an enrollment of some 100 trade-union members.

In July the first five of the one-week summer labor schools scheduled on a regional basis in 10 prefectures during the next three months under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Labor and the respective prefectures were held.

29. Prefectural labor administration sections of Saitama and Chiba Prefectures held one-week labor schools in July.

#### Publications

30. The first issue of a new Ministry of Labor monthly publication entitled "Labor Education Bulletin," giving aid and practical advice to education directors of Japanese trade-unions, was published in July. The feature of the first edition dealt with the use of film strips and projectors.

31. The Kanto Employers' Association published the first of a projected series of information pamphlets covering production control and summarizing the results of various legal actions against cases of production control.

#### PUBLICATIONS ON LABOR July

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u>		
"The Struggle for Trade-union Democracy"	Ministry of Communications	20,000
"Democratic Trade-unionism"	Ministry of Communications	20,000
"Principles of Collective Bargaining"	Ministry of Communications	20,000
"The Structure and Management of Your Local Union"	Ministry of Communications	20,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government (continued)</u>		
"Top Union Organization and Structure"	Ministry of Communications	20,000
"Building Industrial Democracy Through Sound Labor Contracts"	Ministry of Communications	20,000
"Employment Conditions in Foreign Countries"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Monthly and Real Weekly Earnings During Defense, War, and Reconversion Periods in U. S.; Price-Wage Policy of the Soviet Union"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Labor Participation in Industrial Management in European Countries; Labor Legislation Enacted in U. S. in 1947"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Contract Provisions Relating to Discharge, Dismissal and Retirement of Workers"	Ministry of Labor	5,000
"Collective Bargaining and Grievance Machinery and Six Other Lectures on Labor Problems"	Ministry of Labor	2,000
"Job Analysis; Tobacco and Cigar Manufacturing Industries"	Ministry of Labor	1,000
"Job Analysis; Electric Tube Manufacturing Industry"	Ministry of Labor	1,000
"Discharge, Dismissal and Retirement Clauses in Contracts"	Ministry of Labor	3,000
"Employment Security Administration Business"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Collection of Laws on Vocational Guidance"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"The Working Rules of Johnson and Johnson, an American Company"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"Proper Labor Agreement"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"Enforcement Ordinance of the Trade Union Act"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	5,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Government</u> (continued)		
"Labor Standards Law"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	20,000
"Enforcement Ordinance of the Labor Relations Adjustment Act"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"On the Labor Agreement"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	5,000
"Trade-union Meeting"	Osaka Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Spirit of the Seamen's Law"	Ministry of Transportation	3,000
"Organization and Management of Free Trade-unions"	Aichi Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Labor Education in Your Local Union"	Yamagata Prefectural Labor Administration Section	2,000
"20 Posters on Trade-union Practices"	Yamagata Prefectural Labor Administration Section	1,000
"Operations and Structure of the Labor Relations Committee"	Hyogo Prefectural Labor Relations Committee	1,000
"International Bill of Human Rights"	Chiba Prefectural Labor Administration Section	5,000
"Grievance Machinery and the Shop Steward System"	Ishikawa Prefectural Labor Administration Section	3,000
"Radio Questions and Answers; No. 2"	Central Labor College	10,000
"Research Survey of the Postwar Japanese Textile Industry"	Central Labor College	3,000
"Investigation of Status of Unfair and Unjust Labor Activities as Handled by Local Labor Relations Committees"	Central Labor Relations Committee	3,000
"Practical Aspects of the Closed Shop and Its Applied Examples"	Central Labor Relations Committee	3,000
"Proceedings of the Second National Labor Relations Committee Liaison Conferences"	Central Labor Relations Committee	3,000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Author or Issuing Organization</u>	<u>Copies</u>
<u>Unions</u>		
"Government Railway Workers' Union Labor Handbook"	Government Railway Workers Union	15,000
"The New Wage Agreement and Grievance Machinery"	All-Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions	-
"Agenda of the Third National Convention; Report of the Third National Convention"	Japan Miner's Union affiliated with General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	-
"Organization and Structure of Trade-union Movement"	General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions	-
<u>Employers</u>		
"On Unlawful Aspects of Production Control"	Kanto Employers' Association	5,000
"The Truth About the Toho Case"	Japan Federation of Employers' Associations	3,000
<u>Private</u>		
"GHQ's Guiding Principles for Trade-unions"	Itagaki Publishing Company	6,000
"The Reality of Trade-unionism"	Matsuta Hosoya	10,000
"Labor-Management Dispute Concerning Improvement of Labor Laws"	Hagizawa Kimihiko; National Congress of Industrial Unions' Democratization League	5,000
"Taft Hartley Law; Will It Destroy Labor?"	J. MacSwizard	-
"Collective Bargaining in American Labor-Management Relations"	Kiyotaka Yoneda	3,000

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Wages

32. According to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics' monthly wage survey, average monthly cash wages in May were as shown in the following table.



AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS a/

May  
(yen)

Industry	Average		
	All Wages b/	Men c/	Women c/
Manufacturing	3,667	4,311	2,047
Metallurgy	4,530	4,760	2,505
Machines and tools	3,925	4,187	2,273
Chemicals	3,662	4,293	2,016
Ceramics	3,828	4,358	2,073
Textiles	2,438	4,732	1,901
Lumber and woodworking	2,774	3,029	1,561
Foodstuffs	3,661	4,304	1,983
Printing and bookbinding	4,397	5,209	2,753
Other	2,736	3,227	1,858
Gas, electricity and water supply	5,108	5,322	2,691
Coal mining	5,290	5,693	2,360
Metal mining	3,193	3,456	1,554
Transportation	4,979	5,230	3,430
Commerce	4,136	5,670	2,407

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

b/ Includes staff and labor, men and women.

c/ Includes staff and labor.

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

Labor Standards

33. Preliminary reports from 45 labor standards offices on inspections made in May in compliance with the Labor Standards Law noted 15,322 inspections in establishments employing 1,021,336 workers. Of these 14,592 were routine and 730 complaint inspections. Most of the inspections were in establishments employing fewer than 100 workers. Of 42,399 violations of various types found, more than half involved noncompliance with provisions for keeping records and reporting regulations, 10,278 involved provisions relating to working hours, overtime, recess, rest days and other working time provisions. A total of 5,119 were violations of Chapter VI of the law dealing with employment provisions for women and minors. More than half of these violations involved failure to keep age certificates on file for minors under 18 years. Violations of safety and sanitation provisions totaled 4,362.

Restitution of back wages amounting to ¥ 31,519,259 was made in 712 cases. A total of ¥ 22,059,844 was paid for overtime and night work differentials, ¥ 6,319,424 was paid for wages withheld and ¥ 921,064 was paid in lieu of dismissal notices. In nine cases restitution of ¥ 920,730 was made for violation of the regulations dealing with equal wages to men and women for equal work.

In a number of cases involving safety and sanitation regulations employers were granted additional time to comply with the

law if they were unable to obtain materials to make the required changes. Twelve cases in six prefectures were referred to the procurators' offices for judicial action.

34. The Labor Standards Law's apprenticeship ordinance of October 1947 was amended 30 June to: (1) broaden the list of apprenticeable occupations and (2) permit minors between the ages of 15 and 18 and women who are subject to the provisions of certain hazardous occupation regulations to be employed as apprentices under specified safeguards. A ministerial regulation was also issued outlining study courses for apprentices in 12 occupations.

35. To clarify enforcement procedures relating to Article 2 of the Labor Standards Law, inspectors were instructed 6 July that it was not their duty to enforce collective bargaining agreements except where failure to comply with the agreement constituted a violation of other provisions of the law.

#### National Safety Week

36. The period of 1-7 July was proclaimed by the Ministry of Labor as National Safety Week during which the Japanese Government was permitted to fly the national flag together with the special safety flag. The week was publicized by newspaper editorials, radio programs, lectures and by special inspections urging employers and workers to safeguard workers' lives and health and to increase production.

37. A cabinet order was issued 10 July empowering local labor standards offices to administer matters pertaining to insurance benefit payments under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

#### Workmen's Compensation Insurance

38. Revised cumulative reports on the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law showed that by 30 April 121,259 employers had applied for coverage and paid ¥ 504,419,719 in premiums. Of this number 7,202 applications were made in April and ¥ 86,439,408 were paid in premiums.

Since the program began benefits amounting to ¥ 244,613,206 have been paid to 85,759 workers. The number of persons to whom benefits were paid for the first time totaled 30,453 in April.

The largest benefit payments since the workmen's compensation program began, totaling ¥ 15,598,580 in death benefits and ¥ 3,935,915 in funeral expenses, were made to families of 62 miners killed in an explosion at the Mitsubishi Coal Mine in Fukuoka Prefecture. The payments were completed five days after the accidents occurred.

#### Seamen's Bureau

39. A cabinet order was issued 16 July setting forth the authority of the Ministry of Transportation to establish port areas different from those specified in the Port Area Law for the purpose of administering the Seamen's Law. After consultation with the Seamen's Labor Standards Advisory Committee, required by the order, 23 port areas were designated.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### Employment Security System

40. Day labor offices were discontinued as of 1 July. Their recruitment and referral functions and some personnel were transferred to the nearest public employment security offices and the remainder of the personnel was transferred to the Special Procurement Board which on 1 April had assumed functions of paying and issuing rations to Occupation Forces workers.

41. In line with the cabinet action to reduce the number of branch and local offices of national administrative agencies, the Employment Security Bureau postponed indefinitely plans to establish branch offices of the Employment Security Bureau.

42. The Employment Security Bureau directed discontinuance of the traditional practice of local government agencies' accepting contributions from employers or private organizations for construction and maintenance of buildings for government operations. If capital is required for constructing a new building, private sources will be permitted to finance the building with the stipulation that the Employment Security Bureau will amortize the cost by monthly payments over a 10-year period. At the end of this time title will be transferred to the Government.

43. The Employment Security Bureau sent two officials to Fukui Prefecture after the earthquake to set up temporary quarters to pay unemployment compensation to workers whose unemployment resulted from damaged work facilities.

### Labor Supply Projects

44. The Diet on 29 June passed an amendment to the Employment Security Law providing for prosecution of enterprisers or persons using labor obtained from illegal labor suppliers and giving the Ministry of Labor the right to inspect establishments for enforcement of this provision.

### Coal Mine Employment

45. Despite the cabinet ordinance of 22 May freezing coal mine employment at the 30 April level for six months, employment increased from 470,263 at the end of April to 476,326 at the end of May. Of these 249,391 were underground workers and 226,935 were surface workers. Women workers in coal mines numbered 63,954. The Coal Board, responsible for enforcing the cabinet ordinance, began investigations to determine whether this increase was justified and, if not justified, to determine how employment could be reduced to the authorized figure.

### Textile Employment

46. Employment in the major spinning and weaving mills increased from 648,477 in April to 649,205 in May. Of this number 494,120 were women. Employment in the silk reeling industry at the end of May decreased to 87,856 persons of whom 75,944 were women.

The use of private recruiting agents by textile companies was greatly curtailed 1 July as the result of an order from the Ministry of Labor implementing Article 39 of the Employment Security Law, requiring full use of available local labor before recruiting further afield.

### Vocational Training

47. Under the new program operated by prefectural governments from subsidies provided by the national government, 12,660 persons attended 407 vocational training centers during April. Total trainee capacity of the training centers was 20,755.

### Unemployment Insurance

48. The Employment Security Bureau issued instructions to prefectural offices governing policy and procedure for attachment of property and for prosecution of employers delinquent in payment of unemployment insurance premiums. The first prosecution occurred in Yamanashi Prefecture when an employer refused to pay the government premiums already deducted from the worker's pay.

49. A cabinet order issued in July stated procedures under which workers could appeal for hearings concerning unemployment compensation benefits. Another cabinet order transferred 859 authorized positions from local to prefectural offices. This action was taken because premium collection required more personnel than anticipated while benefit payment operations required less.

50. Six auditors appointed to the Unemployment Insurance Section of the Employment Security Bureau to supervise the prefectural offices in the collection of unemployment insurance premiums were given additional training in July. Field auditors were selected and appointed in most prefectures to check on employer liability and determine coverage and accuracy of premium payment reports.

### PUBLIC WORKS

51. The annual budget for public works passed by the Diet for the fiscal year 1948-49 totaled ¥ 43,517,000,000 and was distributed among the various projects as follows:

	<u>Yen</u>
River improvement (flood control and irrigation)	10,415,079,000
Agriculture (land reclamation drainage, settlers' housing, etc.)	10,144,569,000
School construction and rehabilitation	5,765,230,000
Ports (improvement of commercial harbors, piers, breakwaters, unloading facilities, etc.)	3,198,132,000
Housing construction	3,095,950,000
Roads	1,955,058,000
Forestry (access roads, reforestation, afforestation, etc.)	1,916,322,000
City planning (reconstruction of war-damaged cities)	1,378,696,000
Reserve (to be used in case of disaster or applied to the program as a whole in the event of future cost increases)	1,373,294,000

	<u>Yen</u>
Government office construction	1,158,172,000
Court and prison construction	866,483,000
Employment programs (unemployment counter-measures and industrial cooperatives)	592,464,000
Fishery (fishing harbor improvement, warehousing and unloading facilities, etc.)	565,551,000
Erosion control, rivers	530,733,000
Administrative expenses	458,579,000
Welfare facilities construction	89,114,000
Industrial construction (water supply in Joban coal mine area)	13,674,000

Funds appropriated and expended for public works projects in the interim budgets for April, May and June are included in the figures.

Approximately ¥ 700,000,000 was allocated from public works funds for the second quarter to rebuild public facilities in Fukui Prefecture damaged by the earthquake.

#### ADMINISTRATION

##### Personnel Changes

52. Keiichi Yoshitake, Vice-minister of Labor and former chief of the Labor Administration Bureau under the Ministry of Welfare, resigned 10 July to run for election to the Diet. Mituru Eguchi, director of the Labor Standards Bureau, was tentatively appointed as Vice-minister and Hirosaku Teramoto, chief of the Inspection Section of the Labor Standards Bureau, replaced him as director.

Yoshio Kaneko, chief of the Wage Section of the Labor Standards Bureau, was appointed director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Research after serving as the bureau's acting chief since January 1948.

##### Women's and Minors' Bureau

53. Instructions were issued to field representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau clarifying the difference between their organizational functions and those of the Labor Standards Bureau inspectors. The instructions restated that the Women's and Minors' Bureau was not a law-enforcing agency while the Labor Standards Bureau did enforce law. Duties of field representatives with regard to the Labor Standards Law consisted of:

- (1) Dissemination of information about the law.
- (2) Review of Labor Standards Bureau inspectors' reports to determine extent of enforcement of the law.
- (3) Referral to the Labor Standards Bureau of violations reported to the field representatives. In such cases

the representatives may request immediate action by the labor standards offices. Representatives have the responsibility of checking inspectors' reports to ascertain that proper corrective steps have been taken.

54. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Women's and Minors' Bureau, held 21 June, was largely procedural. The Advisory Committee divided itself into three subcommittees on problems of women workers, minor workers and women in general.

55. Instructions were issued to the field representatives of the Women's and Minors' Bureau to submit a monthly report, beginning in July, with the first reports consisting of simple descriptions of their activities.



SECTION 9  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

1. An agreement was completed 6 July between Japan and the French Union outlining private and government trade procedures. The Banque de l'Indochine, acting for the Bank of France, will record and document all transactions. Settlement of accounts will be made semiannually on 30 June and 31 December. Countries participating in the agreement are: France, Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar and dependencies, Reunion Island, French Somaliland, French Guiana, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon, French India, Indo-China, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, French Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroons and Togo.

2. The Board of Trade was directed 6 July to accept delivery of 25,000 metric tons of anthracite coal to be imported from French Indo-China under the new Japan-French Union trade agreement. All shipments are to be completed by 31 December.

3. Negotiations which began in June for importing 200,000 metric tons of iron ore from a private Hongkong company were concluded 26 July. The ore is scheduled to arrive in the six-month period beginning 15 September.

4. On 16 July SCAP announced an amendment to the over-all sterling payment agreement made between Japan and sterling area countries. Cotton textiles will now be available without restrictions as to the source of the raw cotton used.

5. For three months ending 1 September 21,824 metric tons of maize are scheduled to be imported from Java, Australia and French Indo-China under terms of agreements made with those countries in the last fiscal year.

6. A trade conference began 8 July in Tokyo with representatives of the United Kingdom, her colonies and mandated areas (except Hongkong), Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. India was present at all meetings as an observer.

The object of the conference was to develop plans to increase trade between the countries participating to a maximum flow during the next fiscal year. Special machinery will be set up to activate the plan. All trade between the areas will be under constant review.

7. The Board of Trade was directed by SCAP on 30 July to establish by 15 August a fund of ¥ 1,000,000,000 in the Bank of Japan



to facilitate yen purchases by U. S. Occupation Forces personnel. Dollar proceeds will be used for payment of essential imports and for other approved purposes.

8. Contracts were validated 30 July by the Board of Trade and a private British company for the first postwar import of 150,000 to 200,000 metric tons of iron ore from Malaya before the end of the year. Options are held for additional purchases to be made in 1949.

#### Trade Cargo Regulations

9. SCAP announced 24 July that all commercial cargo and merchandise entering or leaving Japan must henceforth be licensed and cleared through customs. Occupation goods and commodities consigned to the Japanese Board of Trade are exempted from the regulations. The ruling extends to equipment and supplies imported by commercial concerns and other organizations licensed to operate in Japan.

Only one export license is necessary to cover all shipments under a single contract.

Businessmen need no license to bring in and take out property intended solely for their personal use or for professional instruments and samples which do not exceed a value of \$ 500.

#### TRADE BY COUNTRIES

##### Imports

10. Japan received 76 percent of the estimated dollar value of her total May imports from the United States, 14 percent from Asia and two percent from Europe. Cuba accounted for five percent of the month's total imports and Argentina for three percent.

Countries furnishing Japan with more than \$ 1,000,000 worth of commodity imports in May were the United States, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippine Republic and Cuba.

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

	May	1948 Cumulative
United States b/	21,373,641	205,044,036 c/
Asia		
Borneo	0	25,183
Ceylon	0	31,451
China	108,176	6,203,001
French Indo-China	15,273	272,250
Hongkong	417,796	2,321,508
India	282,849	12,940,435
Korea	267,678	2,071,521
Netherlands East Indies	1,273,568	2,672,337
Philippine Republic	1,116,572	6,300,081
Ryukyu Islands	0	23,718
Singapore	430,316	2,286,268
U. S. S. R.	0	32
Total	3,912,228	35,202,785



- a/ C.I.F. Japanese ports.
- b/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government.
- c/ Revised; includes value of petroleum imports January through May.
- d/ Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.
- e/ Represents correction of data reported in previous months. There was no trade with Mexico during May.

Exports

11. Asia, Japan's leading customer in May, received 50 percent of the estimated dollar value of the month's total exports. Shipments to the United States accounted for 28 percent of total May exports and those to Europe 21 percent.

The Netherlands East Indies imported \$ 4,890,808 worth of Japanese commodities in May. Germany imported merchandise valued at \$ 2,106,737 and Korea merchandise valued at \$ 1,184,843.

Countries receiving more than \$ 500,000 and less than \$ 1,000,000 of Japan's May exports were China, Hongkong, the Philippine Republic and the United Kingdom.

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

	<u>May</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u>
United States	4,918,908	13,512,792
<b>Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	0	13,003
Burma	0	389,394
Ceylon	0	22,000
China	721,428	3,364,600
French Indo-China	0	13,300
Hongkong	866,860	7,204,916
India	5,910	5,910
Iran	15,858	24,182
Korea	1,184,843	5,983,167
Netherlands East Indies	4,890,808	19,544,214
Philippine Republic	627,026	1,303,823
Ryukyu Islands	7,461	600,729
Siam	157,096	288,675
Singapore	248,586	1,678,285
Syria	0	49,747
U. S. S. R.	<u>142,417</u>	<u>142,417</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,868,293</b>	<b>40,628,362</b>

	<u>May</u>	<u>1948 Cumulative</u>
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium	65,506	220,255
Denmark	1,920	1,920
France	0	105,736
Germany	2,106,737	2,861,040
Italy	113,463	113,463
Netherlands	114,639	414,792
Portugal	696	696
Sweden	10,000	13,900
Switzerland	432,417	498,444
United Kingdom	<u>914,264</u>	<u>2,186,051</u>
Total	3,759,642	6,416,297
 <b>Others</b>		
Argentina	0	31,235
Australia	0	560,299
Belgian Congo	3,500	149,880
Canada	54,650	209,538
Egypt	36,895	1,242,344
French Morocco	145,040	158,012
Panama Republic	<u>0</u>	<u>2,957</u>
Total	240,085	2,354,265
Grand total	17,786,928	62,911,716

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.

#### TRADE BALANCES

12. Japan's over-all trade balance for the first five months of 1948 was negative in the amount of \$ 219,737,076. Her negative trade balance with the United States for the same period was \$ 191,531,244.

Japan's 1948 favorable trade balance with Asia increased from \$ 469,512 at the end of April to \$ 5,425,577 at the end of May. Her negative trade balance with Europe was reduced from \$ 3,674,514 for the first four months of 1948 to \$ 522,325 at the end of May.

Negative trade balances were developed during the first five months of 1948 with Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Guam, Mexico, South Africa and Uruguay. Favorable balances were realized in trade with Australia, the Belgian Congo, French Morocco and the Panama Republic. Japan's over-all trade balance with this group was unfavorable in the amount of \$ 33,109,084.

#### TRADE BALANCES (estimated dollar value)

	<u>Imports May</u>	<u>Exports May</u>	<u>1948 Balance</u>
United States a/	21,373,641	4,918,908	-191,531,244 b/

	Imports <u>May</u>	Exports <u>May</u>	1948 <u>Balance</u>
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	0	0	13,003
Borneo	0	0	-25,183
Burma	0	0	389,394
Ceylon	0	0	-59,451
China	108,176	721,428	-2,838,401
French Indo-China	15,273	0	-258,950
Hongkong	417,796	866,860	4,883,408
India	282,649	5,910	-12,934,525
Iran	0	15,858	24,182
Korea	267,678	1,184,843	3,911,646
Netherlands East Indies	1,273,568	4,890,808	16,871,877
Philippine Republic	1,116,572	627,026	-4,996,258
Ryukyu Islands	0	7,461	572,011
Siam	0	157,096	288,675
Singapore	430,316	248,586	-607,983
Syria	0	0	49,747
U. S. S. R.	<u>0</u>	<u>142,417</u>	<u>142,385</u>
Total	3,912,228	8,868,293	5,425,577
<b>Europe</b>			
Belgium	12,716	65,506	-119,401
Denmark	0	1,920	1,920
France	0	0	105,736
Germany	0	2,106,737	2,861,040
Italy	0	113,463	-2,218,339
Netherlands	0	114,639	397,450
Portugal	0	696	696
Sweden	346,443	10,000	-332,543
Switzerland	0	432,417	498,444
United Kingdom c/	<u>248,294</u>	<u>914,264</u>	<u>-1,717,328</u>
Total	607,453	3,759,642	-522,325
<b>Others</b>			
Argentina	735,123	0	-2,169,489
Australia	0	0	279,352
Belgian Congo	0	3,500	149,880
Canada	233,119	54,650	-26,880
Cuba	1,396,238	0	-27,858,750
Egypt	1,005	36,895	-182,159
French Morocco	0	145,040	158,012
Guam	0	0	-20,140
Mexico	-69 d/	0	-3,329,054
Panama Republic	0	0	2,957
South Africa	24,064	0	-24,064
Uruguay	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-88,749</u>
Total	2,389,480	240,085	-33,109,084
Grand total	28,282,802	17,786,928	-219,737,076

- a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government.
- b/ Revised; includes value of petroleum imports January through May.
- c/ Includes British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.
- d/ Represents correction of data reported in previous months. There was no trade with Mexico during May.

TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

Imports

13. The estimated dollar value of textile fibers and manufactures received by Japan in May was \$ 7,224,271, approximately 25 percent of the month's total imports. Textile commodities from the United States were valued at \$ 5,805,127. The largest item was miscellaneous clothing, valued at \$ 3,142,748. Shipments of raw cotton valued at \$ 170,220 were received from Egypt and Hongkong. Raw wool imported from Argentina, South Africa and Hongkong was valued at \$ 775,389. Other textile commodities imported by Japan in May were hemp from the Philippine Republic and vegetable fiber from Hongkong.

Nonmetallic minerals received by Japan in May were valued at \$ 7,072,379, approximately 25 percent of the month's total imports. Petroleum valued at \$ 5,175,955, imported from the United States, was the most important item. Also in this group were shipments of coal from Canada, mica from India, gypsum rock from the United Kingdom and clay from Hongkong and Korea.

14. Foodstuffs imported in May were valued at \$ 6,977,862, approximately 25 percent of the month's total imports. Vegetable food products and beverages shipped from the United States were valued at \$ 4,867,314 and sugar shipped from Cuba at \$ 1,396,238. Foodstuffs imported in smaller amounts included dairy products from the United States, vegetables from Hongkong and the United Kingdom and fish from Korea.

15. The estimated dollar value of inedible vegetable products imported in May was \$ 3,910,505, about 14 percent of the month's total imports. The most important item of this classification was crude rubber; the largest shipment of this commodity valued at \$ 1,257,153, came from the Netherlands East Indies. Smaller shipments of crude rubber arrived from the United States, Singapore and the Philippine Republic.

16. Chemicals and related products imported by Japan from the United States during May were valued at \$ 2,016,749, approximately seven percent of the month's total imports. Fertilizer valued at \$ 1,521,656 was the most important item received in this classification.

17. Metals and manufactures, machinery and vehicles, inedible animal products and wood and paper products valued at \$ 1,073,151 made up the remaining four percent of the month's total imports. Most important among these commodities were tin plate, scrap and cans from the United States, typewriters and truck parts from the United Kingdom and scrap leather, shoes and casein glue from the United States.



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

	<u>May</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative b/</u>
<b>Animals and animal products, edible</b>		
Meat products	329,967	820,657
Animal oils and fats	759	1,256
Dairy products	36,101	1,397,747
Fish and fish products	238,503	456,374
Other	<u>17,854</u>	<u>254,319</u>
Total	623,184	2,930,353
<b>Animals and animal products, inedible</b>		
Hides and skins	28,566	382,684
Leather	75,268	286,778
Leather manufactures	94,757	343,073
Other	<u>81,539</u>	<u>1,025,248</u>
Total	280,130	2,037,783
<b>Vegetable food products and beverages</b>		
Grains and preparations	1,092,625	51,738,920
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	2,656,076	26,723,995
Fodders and feeds	0	14,395
Fruits and fruit preparations	964,078	6,156,174
Nuts and nut preparations	3,907	820,692
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	1,809	56,773
Table beverage materials	125,509	128,924
Spices	56,157	193,213
Sugar and related products	1,406,763	33,557,969
Beverages	47,754	943,340
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>212,621</u>
Total	6,354,678	120,547,016
<b>Vegetable food products, inedible, except fiber and wood</b>		
Rubber and rubber manufactures	1,779,299	5,049,616
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	141	1,809,983
Oil seeds	634,940	5,452,987
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	784,833	784,833
Miscellaneous vegetable products, inedible	691,771	4,155,571
Seeds, except oil seeds	1,674	315,207
Naval stores, gums and resins	<u>17,907</u>	<u>695,596</u>
Total	3,910,505	18,263,793
<b>Textile fibers and manufactures</b>		
Cotton, unmanufactured	423,132	67,276,384
Cotton, semimanufactured	91,070	742,516
Cotton manufactures	141,223	539,588
Wool, unmanufactured	775,339	1,708,237
Wool, semimanufactured	1,586	64,833
Wool manufactures	2,122,609	5,929,706
Vegetable fibers and vegetable fiber manufactures	508,980	1,893,783
Miscellaneous textile products	<u>3,160,282</u>	<u>9,778,564</u>
Total	7,224,271	87,933,611



	May	1946 Cumulative b/
<b>Wood and paper</b>		
Wood, unmanufactured	0	1,350
Wood manufactures	408	68,283
Sawmill products	0	34,132
Paper base stocks	346,443	346,475
Paper, related products and manufactures	<u>94,532</u>	<u>174,266</u>
Total	441,383	624,506
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>		
Coal and related fuels	772,301	3,319,014
Clay and clay products	93,699	196,574
Petroleum and petroleum products	5,175,956	14,538,130
Other nonmetallic minerals	<u>1,030,423</u>	<u>9,983,705</u>
Total	7,072,379	27,837,423
<b>Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles</b>		
Iron and steel manufactures	4,920	15,082
Iron ore and concentrates	108,176	4,021,185
Steel mill products	119,190	345,894
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	0	77,699
Lead and lead manufactures	0	33,214
Zinc and zinc manufactures	0	15,580
Other nonferrous ores and metals	<u>0</u>	<u>2,086</u>
Total	232,286	4,511,040
<b>Machinery and vehicles</b>		
Miscellaneous machinery and vehicles	72,464	72,464
Office appliances	<u>46,668</u>	<u>110,067</u>
Total	119,332	182,531
<b>Chemicals and related products</b>		
Coal-tar products	104,534	1,092,404
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	34,792	607,077
Chemical specialties	313,743	930,739
Industrial chemicals	3,656	206,686
Pigments, paints and varnishes	37,272	59,472
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1,521,656	14,814,791
Miscellaneous chemical products	<u>1,096</u>	<u>6,068</u>
Total	2,016,749	17,707,237
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>7,905</u>	<u>73,499</u>
Grand total	28,262,802	282,648,792

a/ Includes estimated value of goods procured with United States Government appropriated funds and estimated value of surplus stocks transferred to the Japanese Government C.I.F. Japanese ports.

b/ Revised; includes value of petroleum imports January through May.

## Exports

18. Textile products shipped from Japan in May were valued at \$ 10,905,150, 61 percent of the month's total exports. In terms of the month's total textile exports, cotton manufactures represented 49 percent, silk and silk manufactures 38 percent and rayon and rayon manufactures 10 percent.

The Netherlands East Indies received cotton manufactures valued at \$ 4,568,769, 42 percent of textile exports. The United States received 29 percent of Japan's textile exports valued at \$ 3,173,023, including raw silk, silk fabric and small amounts of other textile products.

Textiles were exported in lesser amounts to Hongkong, the United Kingdom, the Philippine Republic, Switzerland, China, Siam, Singapore, Italy, the U. S. S. R., Iran and Egypt.

19. Inedible animal products exported in May were valued at \$ 2,349,865, 13 percent of the month's total exports. Whale oil shipped to Germany was valued at \$ 2,106,737. A shipment of hides, leather manufactures, furs, fish oil and black bristle to the United States was valued at \$ 243,128.

20. Nonmetallic minerals accounted for eight percent of total exports in May. These included shipments of low-grade coal to Korea; glass products to the United States, Canada, Hongkong, Korea, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippine Republic; tile to Egypt; and cultured pearls and coral to the United States.

21. Metals and manufactures exported in May accounted for seven percent of the month's total exports. Included in these shipments were zinc slab to Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland; iron and steel manufactures, including enamelware, pans, needles and tuna hooks, to the United States, Singapore and Hongkong; copper cable and cord to Korea; and aluminum manufactures, antimony ware, mercury, precious metals and plated ware to the United States.

22. Among the remaining May commodity exports three percent were machinery and vehicles, including electrical machinery and appliances to the United States, China, Korea and Singapore, and a tugboat to the U. S. S. R.; three percent were inedible vegetable products, wood and paper products and chemicals and related products, including canvas shoes to Belgium and Hongkong, seeds to Denmark, industrial chemicals to the United States and Hongkong, paper to the United States and Belgium, and timber to China; two percent were foodstuffs, including fish products to Belgium and the Philippine Republic and tea to French Morocco; and three percent were miscellaneous products.

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

	<u>May</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative</u> <sup>b/</sup>
Animals and animal products, edible		
Fish and fish products	223,903	1,987,834
Other	<u>4,123</u>	<u>24,526</u>
<b>Total</b>	228,026	2,012,360

	1948 <u>May</u>	<u>Cumulative b/</u>
<b>Animals and animal products, inedible</b>		
Leather manufactures	10,002	181,938
Furs and fur manufactures	9,335	100,180
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	94,228	106,048
Animal and fish oils and greases	2,187,405	3,076,132
Other	<u>48,895</u>	<u>51,995</u>
Total	2,349,865	3,516,293
<b>Vegetable food products and beverages</b>		
Vegetable and vegetable preparations, edible	30,540	327,929
Fruits and fruit preparations	3,553	117,506
Table beverage materials	146,604	586,361
Beverages	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Total	180,697	1,038,296
<b>Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood</b>		
Rubber and rubber manufactures	59,717	419,515
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	37,450	62,450
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	7,450	47,985
Seeds, except oil seeds	9,975	53,017
Nursery and greenhouse stock	31	48,179
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	0	275,170
Miscellaneous	<u>32,908</u>	<u>775,148</u>
Total	147,531	1,681,464
<b>Textile fibers and manufactures</b>		
Cotton manufactures	5,345,332	21,249,861
Vegetable fibers and vegetable fiber manufactures	113,597	222,552
Wool manufactures	202,003	1,791,028
Silk and silk manufactures	4,098,019	8,354,779
Artificial fibers and related manufactures	1,062,136	3,897,070
Miscellaneous products	<u>84,063</u>	<u>1,817,010</u>
Total	10,905,150	37,332,300
<b>Wood and paper</b>		
Wood, unmanufactured	20,250	1,315,122
Wood manufactures	116,579	183,328
Sawmill products	0	3,557
Paper and related products and paper manufactures and related products	<u>53,523</u>	<u>253,588</u>
Total	190,352	1,755,595
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>		
Coal and related fuels	766,248	3,814,680
Stone, hydraulic cement and lime	132,000	209,000
Glass and glass products	77,981	496,150
Clay and clay products	320,379	1,243,928
Other	<u>53,467</u>	<u>436,484</u>
Total	1,350,075	6,200,242

	<u>May</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative b/</u>
<b>Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles</b>		
Steel mill products	0	66,202
Iron and steel manufactures	139,783	878,703
Aluminum and aluminum manufactures	36,121	99,497
Copper and copper manufactures	5,400	51,622
Brass and bronze and manufactures	380	840
Zinc and zinc manufactures	905,600	1,827,961
Precious metals and plated ware	26,516	65,405
Other nonferrous ores, metals and alloys	<u>76,770</u>	<u>137,576</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,190,570</b>	<b>3,127,806</b>
<b>Machinery and vehicles</b>		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	232,948	552,210
Construction and conveying machinery	0	17,100
Engines, turbines and parts	6,976	491,836
Textile, sewing and shoe machinery	33,259	191,047
Agricultural machinery and implements	0	128,618
Automobiles, parts, accessories and service equipment	7,758	405,390
Other vehicles and parts	291,872	767,517
Printing and bookbinding machinery	0	2,056
Other industrial machinery	<u>0</u>	<u>129</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>572,813</b>	<b>2,555,903</b>
<b>Chemicals and related products</b>		
Coal-tar products	229	12,308
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	9,753	357,112
Chemical specialties	4,959	4,959
Industrial chemicals	44,059	306,147
Pigments, paints and varnishes	0	42,352
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	165,504	885,650
Explosives, fuses and blasting caps	<u>0</u>	<u>39,106</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,504</b>	<b>1,647,634</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Photographic and projection goods	45,186	130,633
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	49,459	195,066
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	<u>33,180</u>	<u>105,970</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>127,825</b>	<b>431,669</b>

	<u>May</u>	1948 <u>Cumulative b/</u>
Carried forward	127,825	431,669
Miscellaneous (continued)		
Miscellaneous office supplies	3,935	28,043
Toys and athletic and sporting goods	133,711	371,602
Books, maps, pictures and other printed matter	3,938	61,956
Miscellaneous commodities	<u>177,936</u>	<u>1,150,553</u>
Total	447,345	2,045,823
Grand total	17,786,928	62,911,716

a/ F.O.B. Japanese ports.  
b/ Revised.

SECTION 10  
PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Supply . . . . .	1
Prices. . . . .	13
Distribution. . . . .	25
Enforcement . . . . .	29

FOOD SUPPLY

Staple Foods

1. Except for minor local rationing delays due to milling and transportation bottlenecks, the staple food ration requirement was met in full in July by releasing imported food equivalent to 177,792 metric tons of brown rice. This imported food represented 28.6 percent of the total July ration requirement. In addition SCAP authorized distribution of 222,450 metric tons of indigenous rice stored during the winter months in place of an equivalent amount of imported food released during the period December 1947 through March 1948. Sugar was substituted as a staple food for 5.2 days.

RATION COMPONENTS  
July

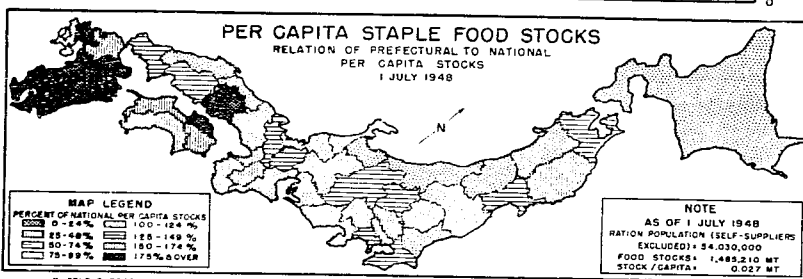
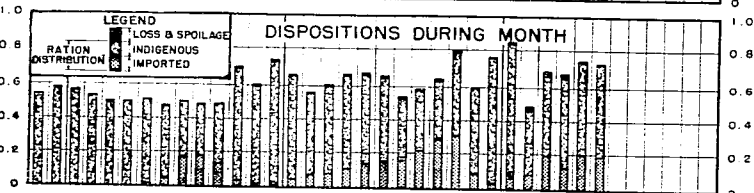
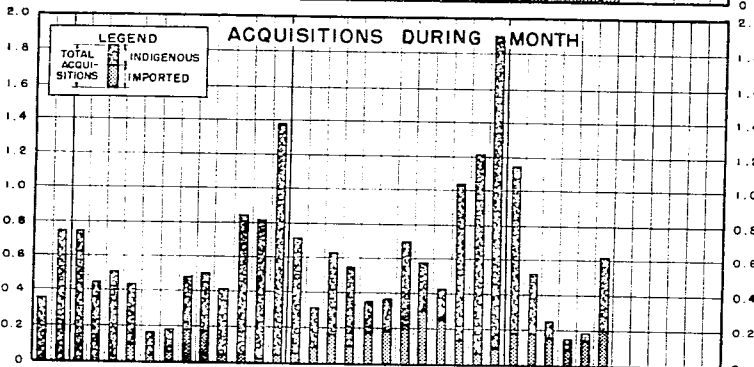
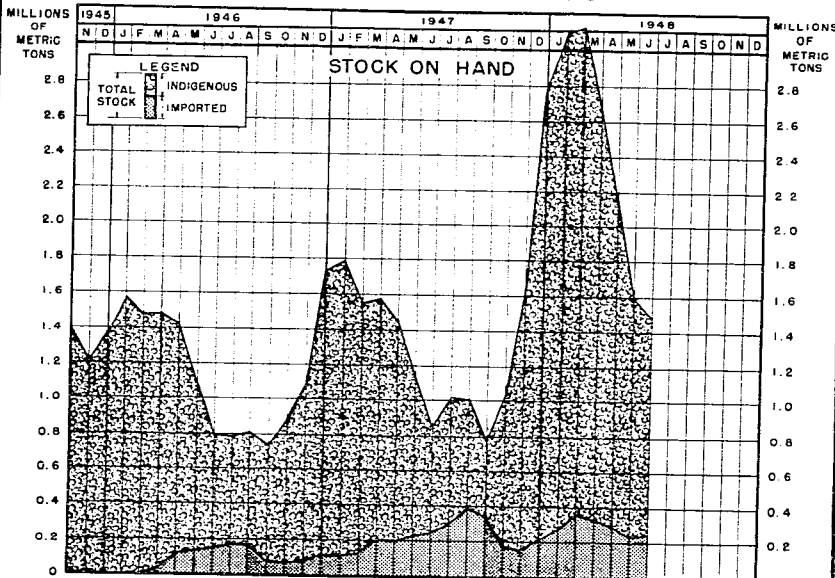
	<u>Days' Supply</u>
Rice	14.8
Cereals	8.4
Sugar	5.2
White potatoes	2.5
Canned foods, miscellaneous	<u>0.1</u>
Total	31.0

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. Collection of the 1947 wheat, barley and naked barley crops, completed 30 June, netted a total of 817,700 metric tons (brown rice equivalents), 108.8 percent of quota. The 1947 collection of white potatoes, completed 31 May, totaled 991,400 metric tons, 110.9 percent of the quota. Small amounts of rice and rice substitutes and sweet potatoes continued to be collected. As of 31 July 4,590,800 metric tons of 1947 rice and rice substitutes in brown rice equivalents had been collected. The amount was 100.2 percent of the quota. Sweet potato collection, 1947 crop, totaled 2,262,300 metric tons, 104.6 percent of the quota as of 31 July.

# GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STAPLE FOODS\*

STOCKS, ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS



\* STAPLE FOODS CONSIST OF POTATOES, GRAINS AND THEIR MILLED PRODUCTS, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF BROWN RICE OF EQUIVALENT CALORIC VALUE.

NOTE: MT., METRIC TONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

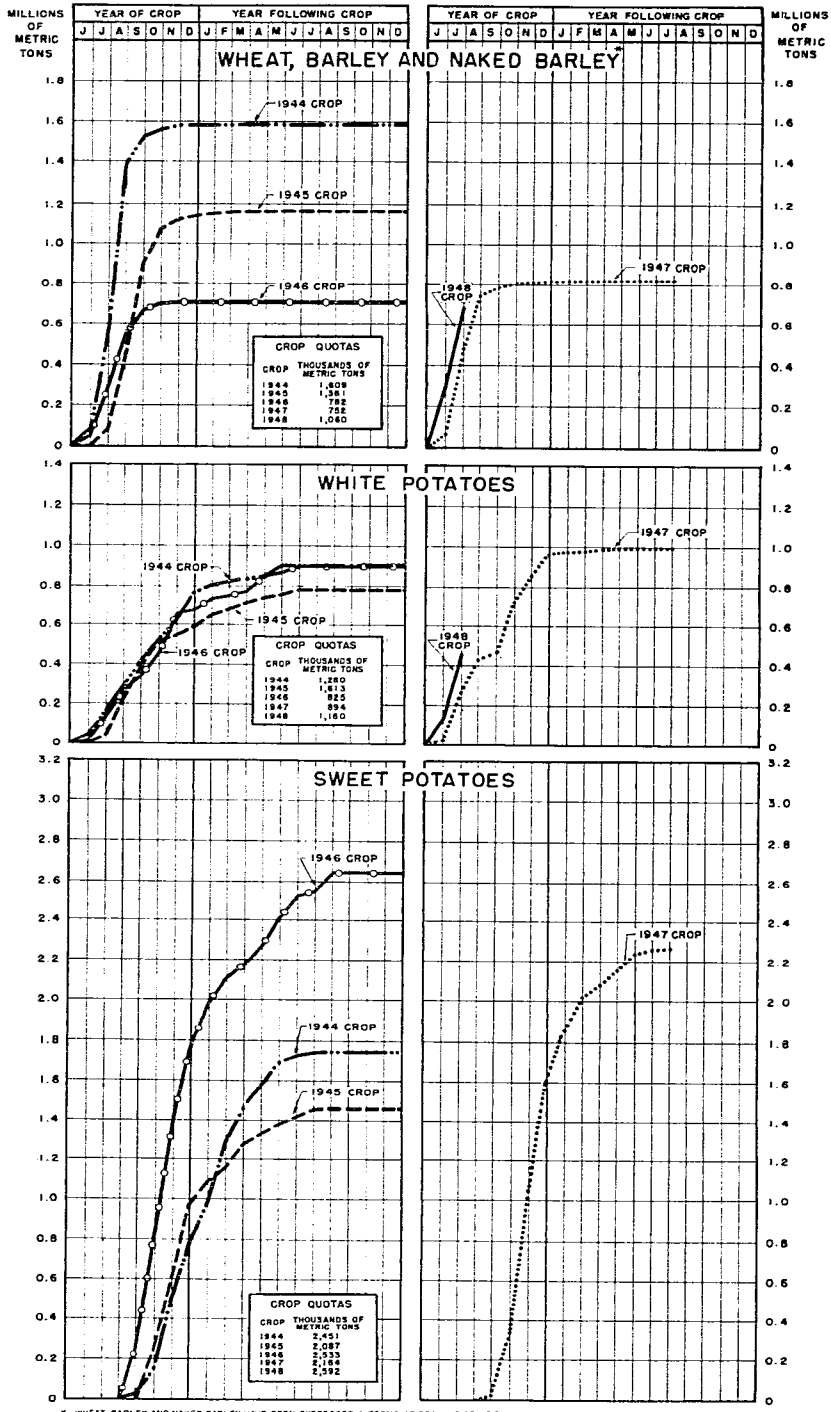
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JUL 48

NUMBER 80

# WHEAT, BARLEYS AND POTATOES

GOVERNMENT COLLECTIONS CUMULATED MONTHLY SINCE BEGINNING OF SPECIFIED CROP YEAR



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

0252



3. Preplanting tentative collection quotas assigned 1 March for the 1948 crops were reduced 10 percent for wheat and barley and one percent for white potatoes because of disease and weather damage to crops. Final collection quotas of 933,930 metric tons of wheat and barley, in brown rice equivalents, and 609,128 metric tons of white potatoes were assigned to prefectures 23 July. The wheat and barley quota does not include Hokkaido while the quota for white potatoes excludes Aomori and Hokkaido production.

COLLECTIONS OF 1948 SUMMER CROPS  
30 July  
(metric tons)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Cumulative Amount Collected</u>	<u>Percent Quota Fulfilled</u>	
			<u>1947 a/</u>	<u>1948</u>
Wheat, barley and naked barley <u>b/</u>	956,145 <u>c/</u>	684,200	64.4	71.6
White potatoes	1,153,583 <u>d/</u>	455,300	29.0	39.5

a/ As of 30 July 1947.

b/ Brown rice equivalents.

c/ Includes Hokkaido's tentative preplanting quota of 22,215 metric tons.

d/ Includes Hokkaido's and Aomori's tentative preplanting quota of 544,455 metric tons.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

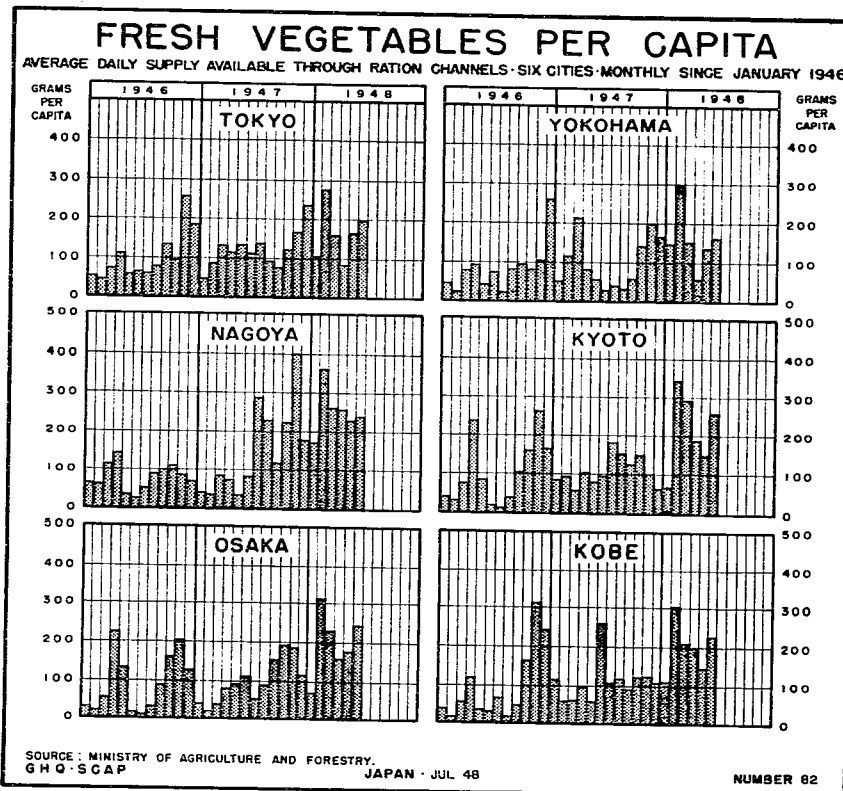
4. The Food Maintenance Temporary Measures Law, passed by the Diet 5 July and promulgated 29 July, designated crops of basic staples and all miscellaneous cereals and legumes as subject to preplanting quotas for delivery to government collectors. The law empowered the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the prefectural governors and village mayors, after considering recommendations of food adjustment advisory committees, to impose delivery quotas. Appeal against quotas by farmers was authorized and final authority for adjustment of quotas was vested in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Observance of the law was encouraged by linking distribution of fertilizer and other production materials to maximum production and by establishing fines for violations. The law applies to all crops planted after 20 July.

5. On 1 and 9 July the release of 1,275 metric tons of substitute rice and 296 metric tons of imported canned food was authorized for emergency distribution to earthquake and fire sufferers in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures.

6. The first shipments of Egyptian rice allocated to Japan by the International Emergency Food Committee arrived and 6,000 metric tons were distributed as part of the staple food ration.

Perishable Foods

7. Abundant spring vegetable harvests provided the six major cities with 78,788 metric tons of vegetables in June. Consumers received through the household ration an average 216 grams per person per day, mainly onions, cabbages, radishes, cucumbers and pumpkins.



SUPPLY OF SELECTED VEGETABLES  
Six Major Cities a/

	June 1946		June 1947		June 1948	
	Average Supply (metric tons)	Wholesale Price (yen/kan) b/	Average Supply (metric tons)	Wholesale Price c/ (yen/kan) b/	Average Supply (metric tons)	Wholesale Price (yen/kan) b/
Radiishes	5,758	4.61	14,520	9.89	12,837	9.72
Cabbages	498	7.88	3,260	27.49	18,794	30.25
Leeks	127	8.02	353	19.25	754	24.99
Onions	744	16.87	8,001	22.27	24,158	37.45
Turnips	994	4.95	2,031	15.17	960	12.71
Greens	2,134	4.49	2,470	4.80	1,668	8.31
Cucumbers	362	17.30	1,238	33.80	6,826	37.33
Chinese cabbages	119	5.37	223	17.31	557	15.84
Carrots	98	10.11	518	25.87	1,655	31.07
Pumpkins	283	23.20	616	15.34	4,034	40.11
Burdocks	35	12.23	657	35.81	377	44.43

a/ Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

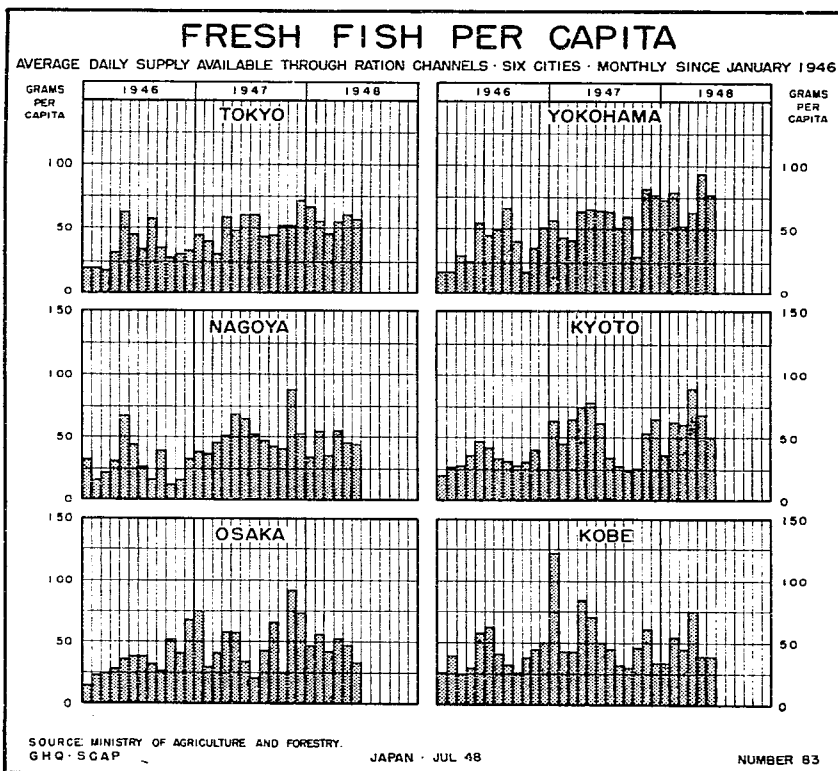
b/ One kan equals 3.75 kilograms.

c/ Because of the existence of illegal vegetable auctions at "free" prices in Tokyo markets during June 1947, the averages are substantially higher than prices prevailing in the other five cities.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

8. A total of 15,775 metric tons of fruit was distributed through markets in the six large cities in June. The weighted average wholesale price was ¥ 177.20 per kan, seven percent lower than the May price.

9. The June fish distribution in the six major cities totaled 28,997 metric tons, with household rations averaging 51 grams per capita per day. Of the distribution, 66 percent was fresh fish, four percent frozen fish, three percent whale meat, 13 percent processed marine products (salted or dried fish, seaweeds) and 14 percent shellfish and other miscellaneous seafoods. Bonito, mackerel, croaker and albacore were the species of fresh fish distributed in the greatest volume.



Miscellaneous Foods

10. Miso (soy paste) consumption averaged 9.7 grams per capita in June, approximately 45.1 percent of the average weighted official ration and 31 percent of 1932-40 average consumption. Shoyu (soy sauce) distribution in May averaged 19.3 grams per capita, 92.8 percent of the average standard ration allowance and 39.5 percent of the prewar average per capita consumption. Increased releases of raw materials accounted for the higher per capita distribution.

11. With the exception of 78 metric tons of imported sugar released for the manufacture of food for convalescents, all imported sugar was released as staple food substitutes. In addition 1,748 metric tons of indigenous sugar were released for food-processing purposes.

12. A total of 334 metric tons of dry skim milk was released for the production of food for convalescents. An additional release of 241 metric tons of assorted canned goods, mainly spices and seasoning that were deteriorating rapidly, was made to various processing industries and tourist hotels. A total of 703.7 metric tons of canned jams and syrups was released for distribution to children throughout the country.

### PRICES

#### Price Stabilization Program

13. The Government in June adopted a new price stabilization program based on a calculated average monthly wage of ¥ 3,700 for industrial workers. The new program resulted in an increase of 70 percent over the previous price level set in July 1947 or 110 times the 1934-36 level for certain subsidized basic materials such as pig iron for casting, soda ash, caustic soda, ammonium sulfate and calcium superphosphate. Prices of other commodities were revised accordingly. A subsidy fund of ¥ 51,500,000,000 was allotted to cover the price adjustment in the 1948 budget.

New prices were announced in four major groupings, covering some 180 commodities, mostly producer goods. The first group, announced 23 June, consisted of 27 major basic materials and services, including coal and coke, electricity, charcoal, salt, caustic soda, lumber, petroleum and some forms of privately controlled transportation. The second group, announced 30 June, included 42 major items such as primary chemicals, secondary iron and steel products, glass, cement and nonferrous metals. Included in the third group announced 10 July were 75 major items, including chemical fertilizers, straw products, bicycles and textile charges. The fourth group, announced 17 July, included 32 commodities such as silk cocoons, cotton fabrics and imported wool.

14. Announcement of these revisions was delayed pending Diet action on the budget and on the government railway rate bill but, since many producers could not continue operating at the existing prices due to greatly increased labor costs, the first two groups of new prices were put into effect before the Diet acted on these bills. Accordingly, the first two commodity groups included two prices, one based on existing government railway freight rates and the other on anticipated new rates 3.5 times the old ones. The railway rates bill, passed 5 July, went into effect 10 July concurrently with the third group of new prices.

15. The revision of the July 1947 price level, which had been based on an ¥ 1,800 average monthly wage for government workers, was necessitated by increased costs of labor and production. Note chart on the following page.

#### Textile Prices

16. The new producer price of ¥ 14,208 per 100 pounds of rayon filament yarn was based on an estimated monthly production of more than 3,000,000 pounds and on the current average monthly wage of ¥ 3,640.95 for the industry. The monthly wage used in setting the previous price of ¥ 7,500 was ¥ 1,443.50 when monthly production was 2,000,000 pounds.

17. Increases in the price of worsted yarn from ¥ 93.30 per pound of 2/36s all-wool yarn to ¥ 248.18 and in the price of woollen yarn from ¥ 55.75 per pound of 1/5s all-wool yarn to ¥ 148.29 were due primarily to the increase in the price of imported raw wool

from ¥ 45.00 to ¥ 135.00 per pound. As the bulk of worsted yarns are used in the manufacture of cloth for export, the increases have little effect on the cost of living.

GENERAL PRICE REVISION - SELECTED COMMODITIES  
June - July  
(yen)

Commodities	Unit	1934-36 Prices		July 1947 Prices		Revised Prices a/	
		Producer	Wholesale	Producer	Wholesale	Producer	Wholesale
<u>First Group b/</u>							
Coal (average)	metric ton	7.50	12.40	956.08	1,208.58 600.00 c/	2,388.53	3,344.86 1,000.00 c/
Coke (average)	metric ton	39.00	46.00	2,240.38	2,710.25	3,427.06	5,151.91
Petroleum (average)	kiloliter	102.00	120.00	5,477.64	6,539.64	10,359.31	13,029.69
<u>Second Group b/</u>							
Cement, ordinary portland	metric ton	17.00	19.00	1,270.00	1,649.25	2,921.00	3,403.70
Cast iron pipe (average five types)	metric ton	145.63	150.00	10,883.49	11,210.00	19,000.00	12,250.00 d/
Plate glass, ordinary (transparent 1.7-2.0-mm thick)	150 sq ft, (25-154 sheets)	12.36	13.80	1,370.00	1,534.00	3,300.00	3,597.00
<u>Third Group</u>							
Ammonium sulfate, 20 percent	metric ton	90.00	101.15	7,142.00	6,500.00 e/	18,800.00	11,126.00 f/
Straw rope (ordinary)	5 kan	0.96	1.32 g/	63.80	98.80 g/	107.30	141.70 g/
Bicycles (standard)	each	55.00	74.33	3,200.00	3,731.00	6,300.00	7,345.00
Spinning charge, cotton yarn 20s cheese	400-lb bale	43.13	-	3,593.00	-	7,000.00	-
Rayon staple fiber, bright, 1st grade	100 lbs	64.33	-	6,000.00	6,150.00	11,000.00	11,275.00
Rayon filament yarn, viscose, 1st class, 1200 glossy, hank	100 lbs	74.33	-	7,500.00	7,800.00	14,208.00	14,705.28
Worsted yarn, 100 percent wool, 2/36s	pound	2.41	-	93.30	97.03	248.18	256.87
Raw cotton, D class	pound	0.37	-	-	14.90	-	29.80
Cotton yarn, 20s, cheese	400-lb bale	213.00	-	9,920.00	10,317.00	20,897.00	21,732.88
<u>Fourth Group</u>							
Cocoon, single, 3rd grade silk content 14 percent	kan	7.77 h/	-	364.00	370.00	784.00	810.00
Raw wool, type 72, scoured	pound	1.86	-	-	45.00	-	135.00
Woolen yarn, 100 percent, 1/5s	pound	1.40	-	55.73	57.96	148.29	153.48
Weaving charge, cotton T-cloth, No. 2A, 30" wide	40 yds	2.09	-	168.73	-	293.00	-
Cotton T-cloth, No. 2A, 30" wide	40 yds	7.48	-	476.80	514.94	940.82	1,039.61
Processing charge, staple fiber yarn, bright, 20s cheese	100 lbs	12.72	-	898.34	-	1,820.00	-
Staple fiber yarn, 20s bright cheese	100 lbs	80.81	-	7,596.00	7,823.88	14,427.00	14,931.85
Twisting charge, silk yarn, 21d, 2 ply, double twist	10 kan	90.00	-	4,330.00	-	8,633.00	-

- a/ Based in part on revised government railway freight rates 3.5 times the previous rates.  
b/ From 23 June for the first group and from 30 June for the second until 10 July, the following producer and wholesale prices, based on the old railway rates, were in effect: coal ¥ 2,347.82 and ¥ 3,174.97; coke 3,427.06 and 4,989.70; petroleum 9,644.83 and 12,177.34; cement 2,660.64 and 3,573.96; cast iron pipe 17,800 and 12,250 (after subsidy of 7,426); and plate glass 3,179 and 3,465.  
c/ Subsidized for certain manufacturing industries.  
d/ After subsidy of ¥ 8,626.  
e/ After subsidy of ¥ 2,030.90.  
f/ After subsidy of ¥ 9,940.01.  
g/ Retail price. Revised wholesale price is ¥ 128.80.  
h/ Base period, 1924-30.

SOURCE: Price Board.

### Food Prices

18. New producer prices of 1948 wheat, barley, naked barley and white potatoes were announced 10 July.

#### REVISED PRODUCER PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS 10 July (yen/unit)

	<u>Unit</u> (kilograms)	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Previous</u> <u>Prices a/</u>
Barley	52.5	732.00	345
Naked barley	60.0	972.00	455
Wheat	60.0	972.00	455
White potatoes	37.5	173.40	87
Broad beans	60.0	812.40	444
Green peas	60.0	1,047.40	513

a/ July 1947.

SOURCE: Price Board.

19. A new principle for the parity pricing of staple foods was announced simultaneously with the prices of the 1948 summer grains. The new prices of wheat, barley and naked barley will be reviewed as of 31 March 1949. If the average of the monthly parity indexes for the 1948-49 fiscal year proves higher than the 10 July price, the difference will be paid to farmers in the spring of 1949.

The plan is designed to protect the farmers against price increases in goods and services which they must purchase during the crop year.

20. The agricultural price parity index 15 June was 71.11 times the 1934-36 average. The producer price of the 1947 rice crop of ¥ 1,700 per koku was 88 percent of the 15 June parity index.

21. Consumer prices of staple foods were revised 10 July. These prices, when pooled, represent an 80-percent increase over the previous level.

#### REVISED CONSUMER PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS 10 July (yen/unit)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Previous</u> <u>Prices a/</u>
Rice, polished	10 kilograms	266.00	148.50
Barley and wheat, polished	10 kilograms	251.00	127.00
Wheat flour	10 kilograms	266.00	131.50
White potatoes	10 kan b/	212.00	130.00
Sugar, crude	1 kin c/	17.50	14.60

a/ November 1947.

b/ One kan equals 3.75 kilograms.

c/ One kin equals 0.6 kilograms.

SOURCE: Price Board.

## Rents

22. Rents continued to increase in May with the index showing an increase of 2.7 for all of Japan. The Osaka rise was approximately 2.78 times the general rise. The official rates have not yet been revised to conform to the new price levels.

### MONTHLY RENT INDEX August 1946 - March 1947 = 100

	<u>All Urban Japan</u>	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>Osaka</u>
January	180.4	182.3	157.5
February	184.5	185.6	160.7
March	186.4	188.3	168.5
April	195.3	194.7	171.5
May	198.0	199.2	179.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics.

23. The consumer price index in 28 cities rose to 328.7 in May from April's revised index of 322.1. The price index, based on prices paid from August 1946 through March 1947, rose to 282.4 for Osaka and fell slightly in Tokyo to 336.1 from April's revised index of 339.2. Note the chart on the page opposite.

24. Expenditures by representative urban families (4.75 persons) rose considerably in May to a weighted average of ¥ 9,014 in cities with a population over 400,000, ¥ 6,804 in cities of 100,000 to 400,000 population, and to ¥ 6,691 in smaller cities. Food accounted for 66.6 percent of total expenditures in the large cities, 61.3 in the medium-size cities and 58 in the small cities. See chart on page 256.

## DISTRIBUTION

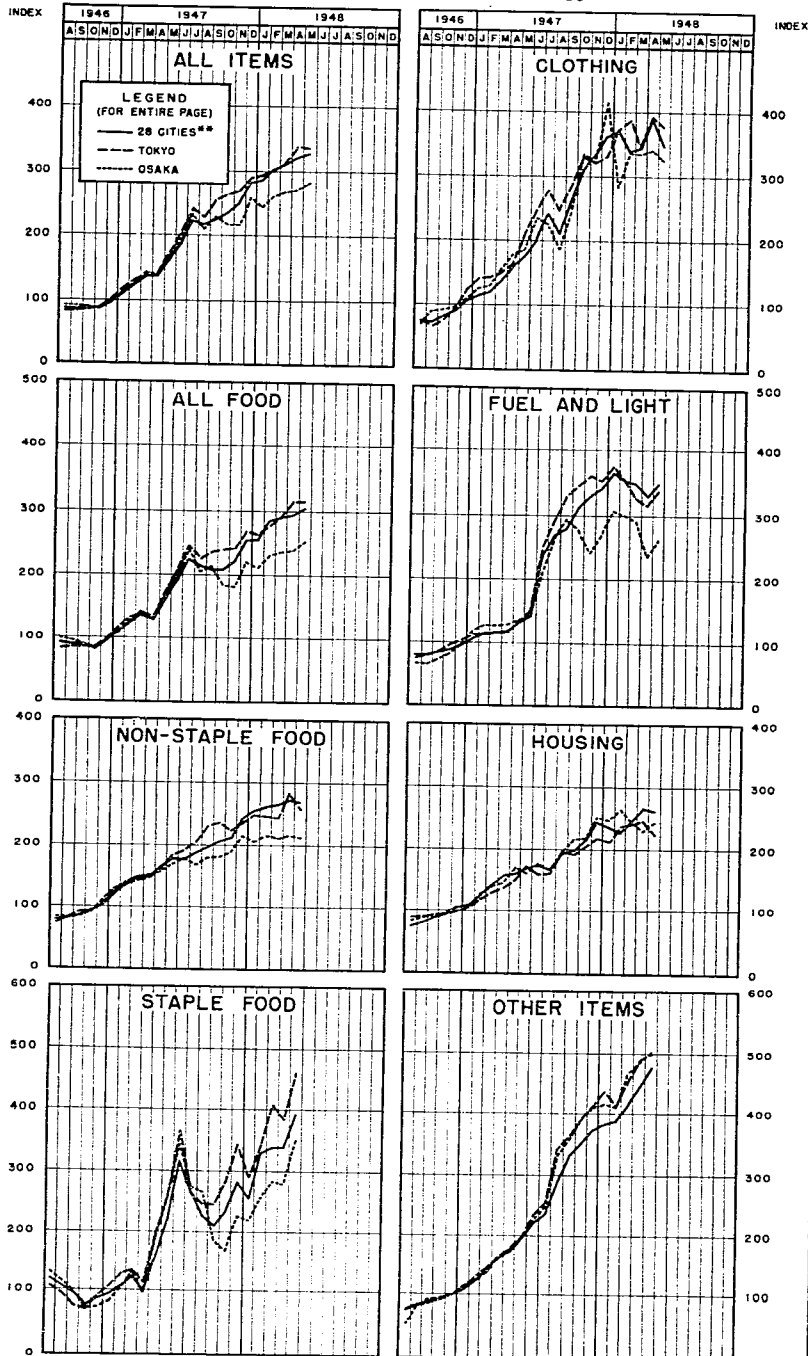
### Food Distribution Program

25. In accordance with the master program approved by the Cabinet 1 June, the Fresh Marine Products Distribution Regulation and the Processed Marine Products Distribution Regulation were amended 1 July to clarify administrative responsibilities and to provide for necessary revisions in rationing procedures. Some of the important amendments were:

- (1) Consumers will select their retail dealers once every six months rather than once every three months.
- (2) A fisherman will be limited to two kan (7.5 kilograms) or less as a "take home" for his own and his family's consumption.
- (3) Purchasing passbooks (ration cards) must be presented before a ration can be obtained.
- (4) Noncontrolled items must be conspicuously marked and distinctly separated from rationed goods in the shops.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX\*

AUGUST 1946 - MARCH 1947 AVERAGE = 100



\* INDEX CALCULATED FROM THE PRICES AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED OF 118 ITEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR 65 TO 70 PERCENT OF AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURES.

$$I = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times \frac{\sum p_0 q_0}{\sum p_1 q_0}$$

I = CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Σ = SUMMATION, p<sub>1</sub> = PRICE PAID IN BASE PERIOD, q<sub>1</sub> = QUANTITY BOUGHT IN BASE PERIOD,  
 p<sub>0</sub> = PRICE PAID IN GIVEN PERIOD, q<sub>0</sub> = QUANTITY PURCHASED IN GIVEN PERIOD.

\*\* 28 CITIES: AOMORI, CHIBA, FUJISAWA, HIROSHIMA, KOBE, KOFU, KYOTO, MAIZUMI, MATSUYAMA, MIYAKONOJO, NAGOYA, NARA, OMIYA,  
 OSAKA, OZU, SHIMIZU, SENDAI, SHIMIZU, TAKASAKI, TOKUSHIMA, TOKYO, TOTTORI, TOYAMA, TOYOHASHI, YAMATA, YOKOHAMA AND YUBARI.

NOTE: APRIL 1948 DATA REVISED.

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