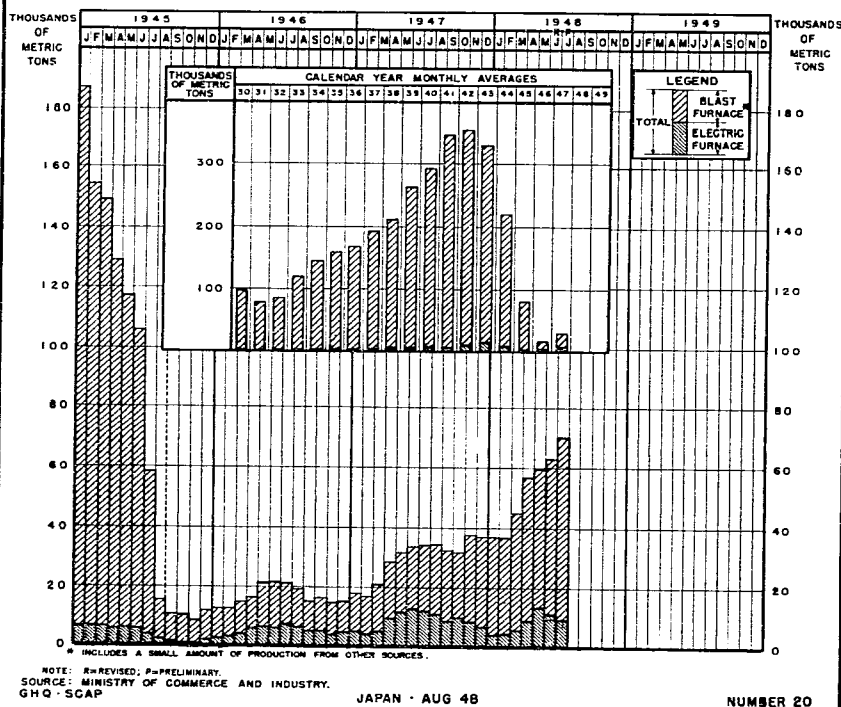


Steel production reported in July was generally below the revised June output but reports were incomplete. Steel ingots and steel for castings declined 1.3 percent, steel castings 14.2 percent and steel forgings 30.7 percent. See the second chart on the next page.

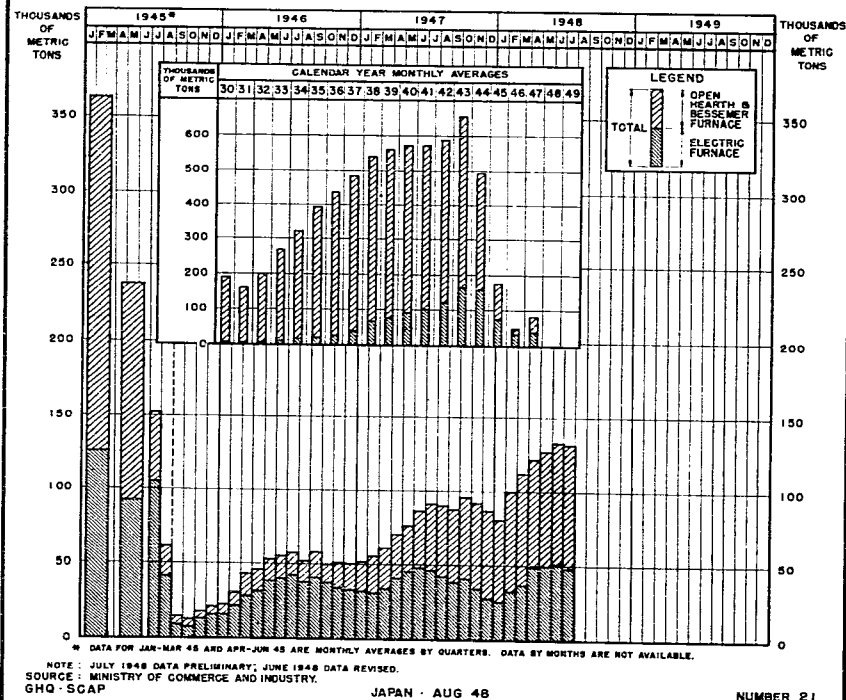
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July b/</u>
Pig iron		
For steel	36,708	43,647
For casting	<u>26,194</u>	<u>26,171</u>
Total	62,902	69,818

PIG IRON PRODUCTION



STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION

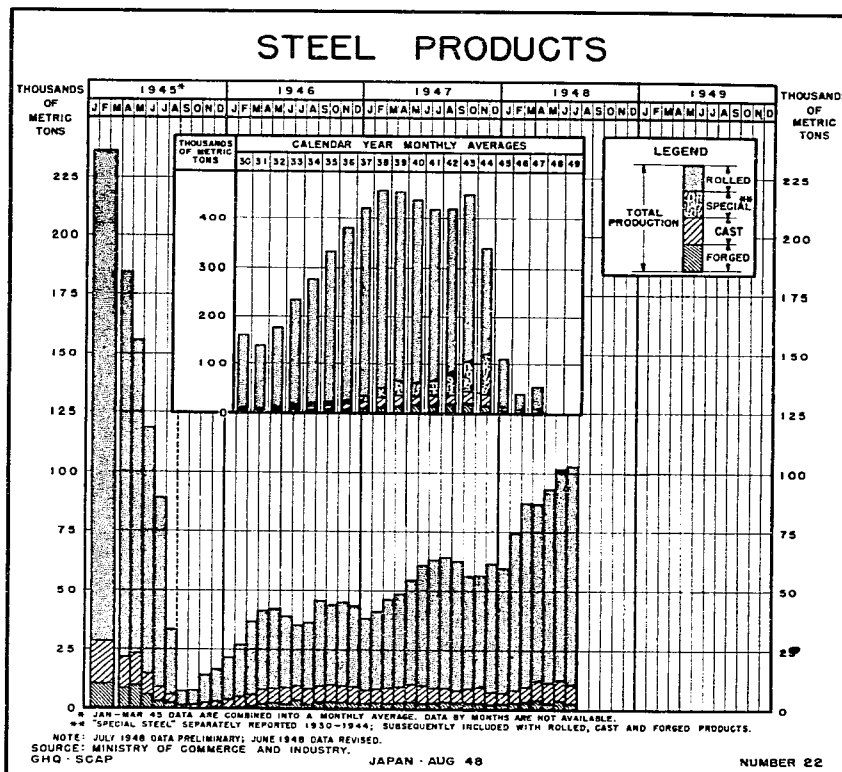


	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July b/</u>
Steel ingots and steel for castings		
Open hearth	82,610	83,776
Electric furnace	<u>50,875</u>	<u>48,000</u>
Total	133,485	131,776
Steel castings	9,031	7,750
Steel forgings	3,670	2,546
Rolled steel products		
Rails	5,410	5,072
Sheets (below 3-mm)	17,145	15,983
Tin plate	1,689	1,213
Pipe	8,730	9,351
Other	<u>55,879</u>	<u>60,826</u>
Total	88,853	92,445

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Secondary Iron and Steel Products

6. Preliminary July figures indicated increases in two out of nine secondary iron and steel products over June production reports. The declines were attributed to incomplete reporting. The output of special nails gained 17.9 percent in July while wire nails increased 5.6 percent.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL SECONDARY PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

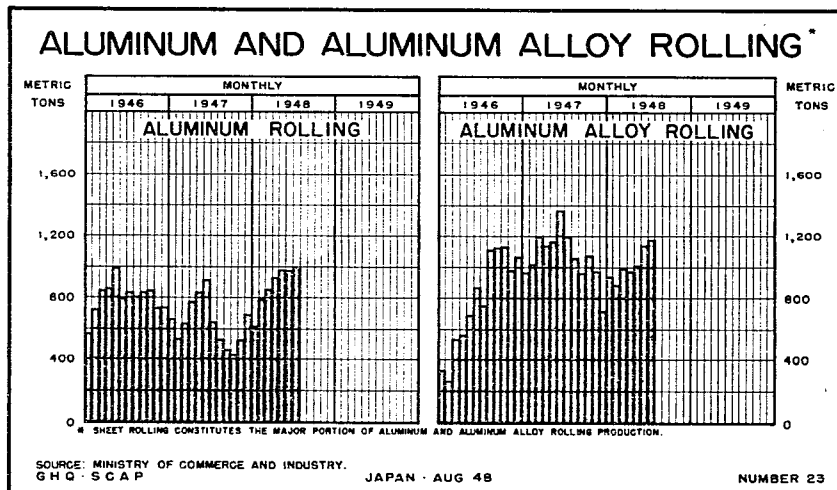
	June a/	July b/
Bolts and nuts	4,819	4,335
Wire nails	3,465	3,660
Special nails	139	164
Wire	1,694	1,667
Hard steel wire	536	536
Galvanized sheet	3,492	3,053
Wire rope	1,747	1,572
Screws and rivets	540	487
Cast-iron pipe	3,148	2,833

a/ Revised.
b/ Preliminary.

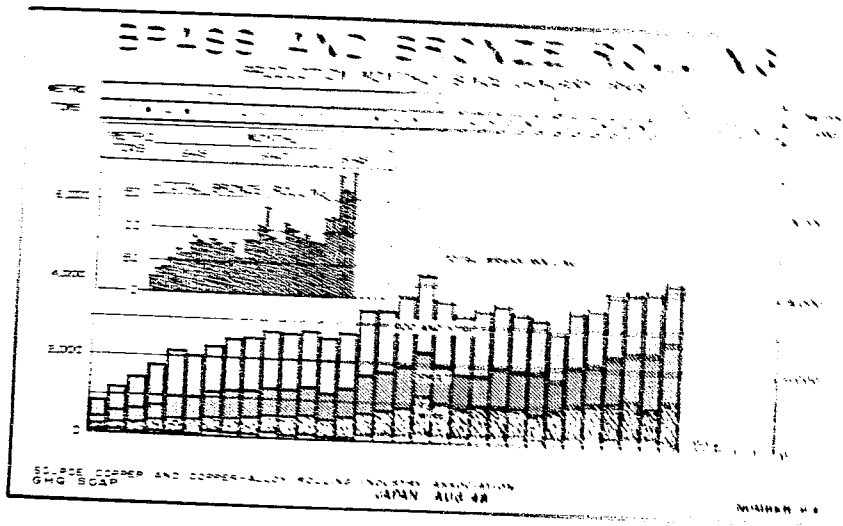
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Light Metals

7. July aluminum production in four primary and 11 secondary plants totaled 692 metric tons, an increase of 199 metric tons over the June production. Aluminum produced from alumina gained from 283 metric tons in June to 584 in July, but aluminum alloys from scrap totaled 108 metric tons, 102 tons under the June output which included aluminum from scrap. Alumina from scrap and bauxite increased to 1,443 metric tons from 894 in June.



8. A total of 48 plants, two more than in June, operated in the light-metals rolling industry in July to produce a total of 999 metric tons of aluminum sheet, foil and other products. Alloy sheet, alloy forgings and other products totaled 1,174 metric tons, a gain of 41 tons over June. Production of aluminum foil gained seven metric tons in July to a total of 25 metric tons, while tin-foil output declined two metric tons to 41.



Zinc and Lead

11. July production of electrolytic and distilled zinc increased over June while zinc plate output declined. The output of electrolytic zinc gained 315 metric tons over June to a total of 1,347 metric tons. Distilled zinc showed a gain of 23 metric tons to a total of 710 in July while a preliminary report on zinc plate showed a drop of 378 metric tons under June to a total of 107 metric tons.

12. Crude lead production declined to 622 metric tons in July, 201 under June, while refined lead output increased to 223 metric tons, 261 over June.

Other Nonferrous Metals

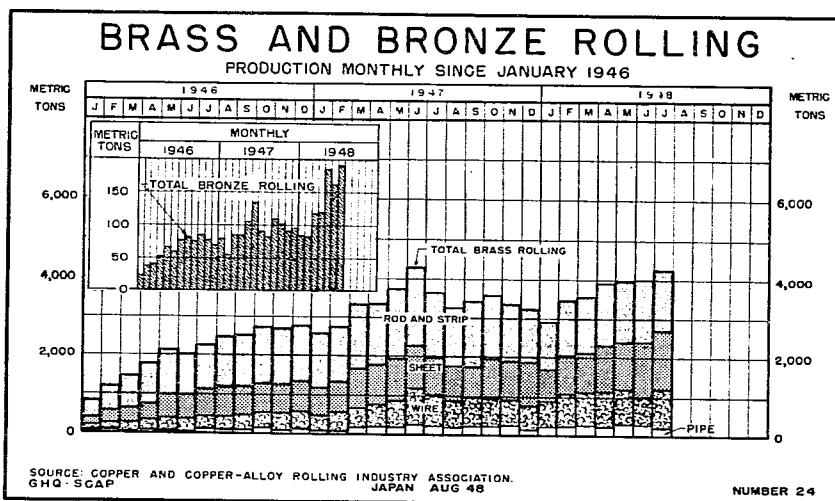
13. Refined tin production increased 102 percent in July, reflecting the June emphasis on crude tin production in anticipation of price increases in the refined product. The crude tin output declined from the 20,388 kilograms produced in June to 1,822 in July, while refined tin production increased from 2,371 kilograms in June to 21,384 in July. Mercury production showed an increase in July, 216 under the June output, which likewise declined slightly to 1,822 kilograms, 20 under June.

6/2/48

Copper and Copper Alloys

9. Twelve smelters produced 4,860 metric tons of blister copper in July, a gain of 15 metric tons over the June output from the same number of smelters. Eight refineries continued in operation during the two months and refined copper production increased 1,441 metric tons to a total of 5,253 metric tons in July.

10. The number of operating rolling mills increased by 14 in July to a total of 214. They produced 1,112 metric tons of copper products, 4,251 metric tons of brass products and 192 metric tons of bronze during the month. July production of rolled copper products was 24.9 percent under the June total of 1,480 metric tons. Production of all brass items gained 5.7 percent over June output of 4,019 metric tons and bronze production increased 18.5 percent over the 162 metric tons produced in June.



Zinc and Lead

11. July production of electrolytic and distilled zinc increased over June while zinc plate output declined. The output of electrolytic zinc gained 315 metric tons over June to a total of 1,347 metric tons. Distilled zinc showed a gain of 23 metric tons to a total of 710 in July while a preliminary report on zinc plate showed a drop of 378 metric tons under June to a total of 367 metric tons.

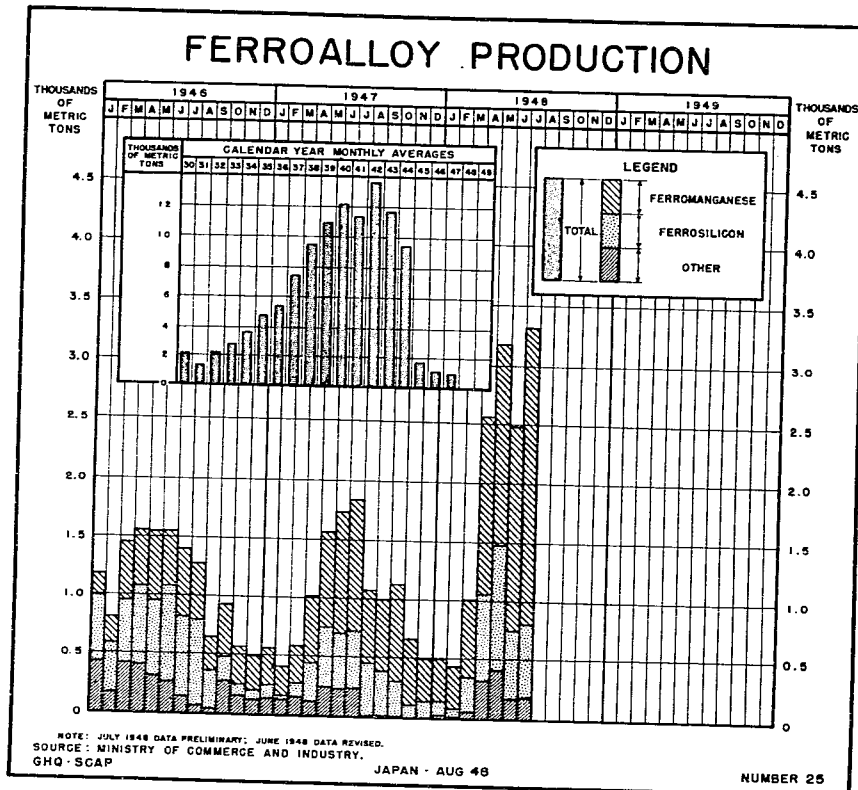
12. Crude lead production declined to 629 metric tons in July, 201 under June, while refined lead output increased to 943 metric tons, 261 over June.

Other Nonferrous Metals

13. Refined tin production increased 162 percent in July, reflecting the June emphasis on crude tin production in anticipation of price increases in the refined product. The crude tin output declined from the 20,369 kilograms produced in June to 1,653 in July, while refined tin production increased from 8,160 kilograms in June to 21,384 in July. Mercury production dropped to 5,530 kilograms in July, 316 under the June output, while bismuth declined slightly to 1,892 kilograms, 25 under June.

Ferroalloys

14. Production of ferroalloys increased 33.3 percent in July to a total of 3,320 metric tons, 831 over the revised June output of 2,489 metric tons.



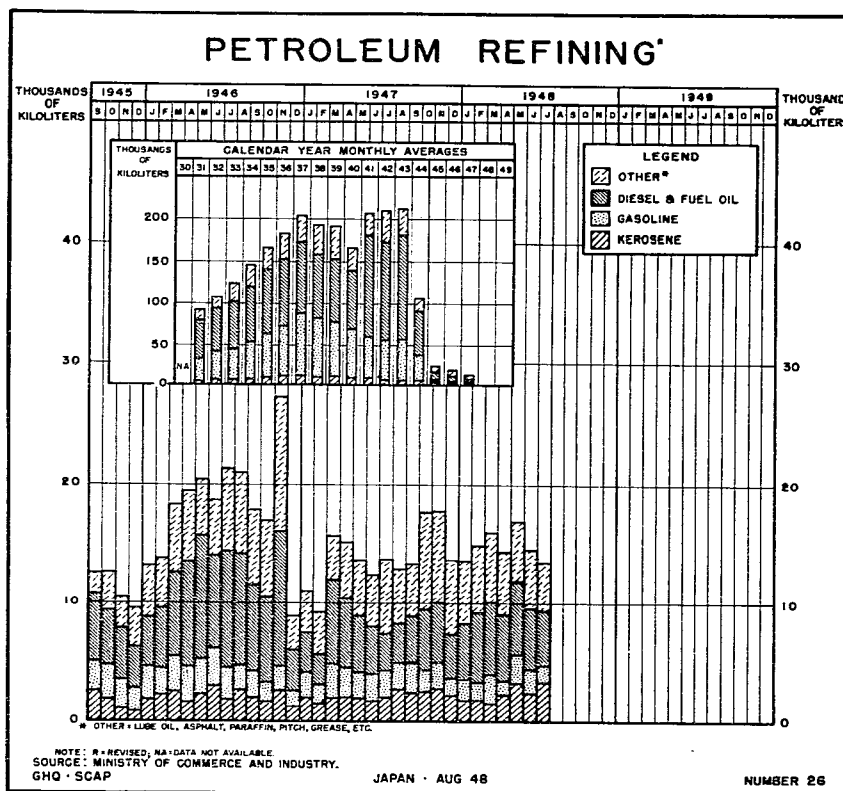
PETROLEUM

15. Crude petroleum runs to stills declined to 15,808 kiloliters in July, 2,965 under the June production. From the total run, 15,022 kiloliters were refined, including 13,400 kiloliters of finished products and 1,622 kiloliters of semifinished. Seven refineries were in operation during July.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
(kiloliters)

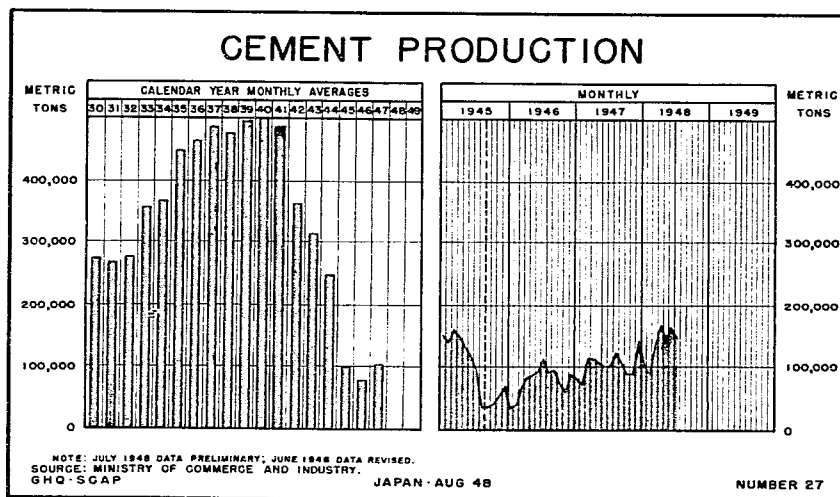
	June	July
Gasoline	2,058	1,521
Kerosene	2,339	3,189
Gas oil	881	738
Diesel oil	2,414	1,924
Fuel oil	1,852	2,023
Lubricating oil	3,130	2,357
Others	<u>1,925</u>	<u>1,648</u>
Total	14,599	13,400

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



CEMENT

16. July cement production totaled 144,734 metric tons, 12 percent or 19,700 metric tons under the revised June output. The decline was primarily due to a drop in coal allocations and to transportation difficulties which slowed down limestone deliveries.



CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

17. Output of 21 of 33 selected major chemical products increased in July. Chief gains were in the output of ammonium sulfate, calcium superphosphate, sulfuric acid and caustic soda. Declines were slight with the exception of calcium cyanamide and paint production.

18. Labor difficulties and power shortages in certain areas retarded the July output of calcium cyanamide. The largest producer, with a capacity of 7,000 metric tons a month, produced only 2,000 metric tons in July. Paint production declined 20.7 percent in July because of an acute shortage of drying oils. The June production of paint met only 15 percent of the requirements.

19. Both ammonium sulfate and calcium superphosphate production increased 10 percent in July over the June output. These rises were in line with a four-percent gain in sulfuric acid. Larger power supplies contributed to the production increase in ammonium sulfate despite flood damage to one plant which destroyed 3,000 metric tons of finished fertilizer and an explosion which damaged equipment in another plant. Most of these setbacks occurred in late July and will therefore also affect August production.

20. The increase in calcium superphosphate production was due primarily to the priority on sulfuric acid given to the industry for the late summer and fall seasons. The principal competitor for the acid is the ammonium sulfate industry. Sulfuric acid producers were able to raise their output as pyrite deliveries to their plants increased. Acid plant capacity increased approximately 4,500 metric tons per month during July upon the completion of major repairs on plants in four superphosphate factories.

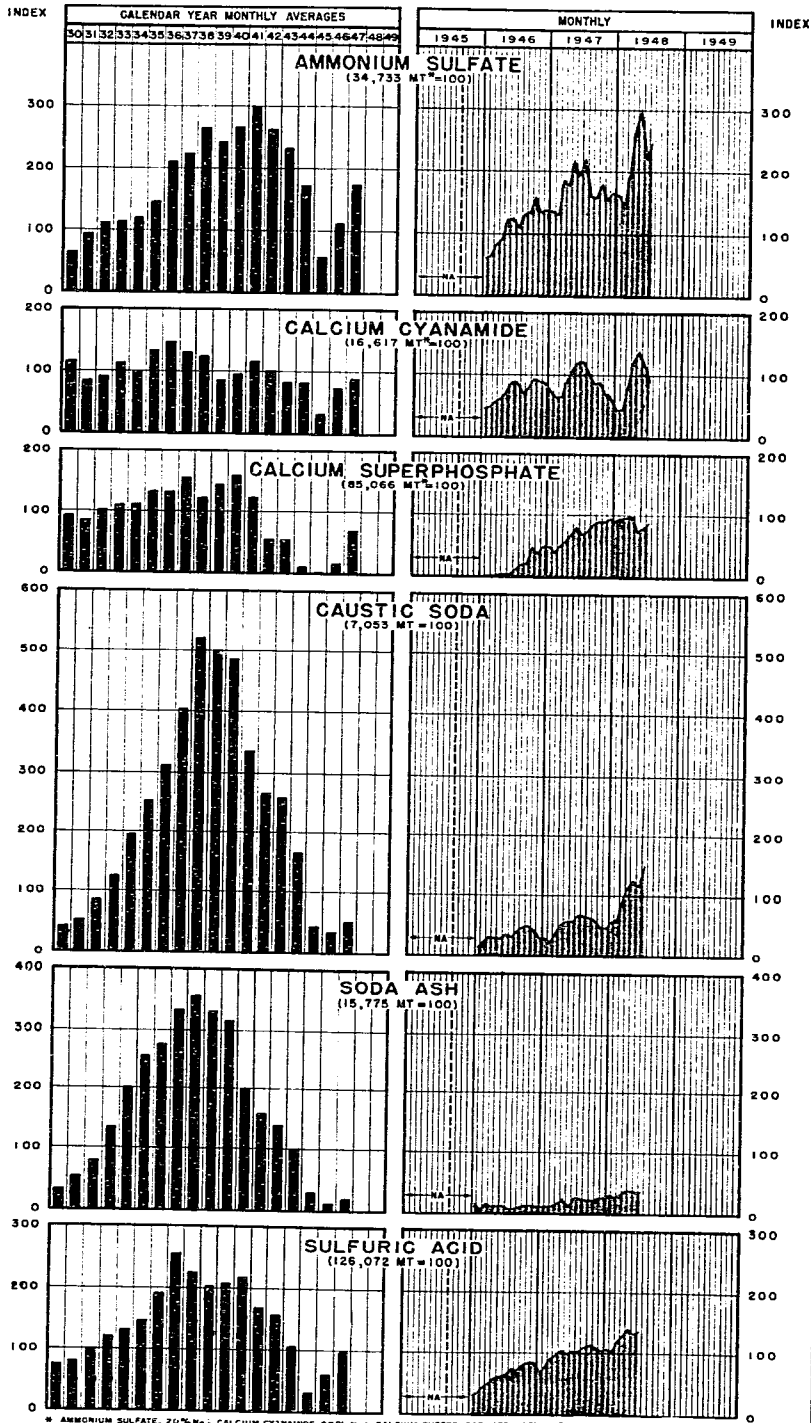
21. Caustic soda, a vital raw material for rayon, aluminum, paper, soap and other chemical products, reached postwar peak production in July with the addition of a third Solvay process plant. Forty-seven percent of the month's production was from Solvay process operations.

22. July production of dyes dropped to 372.5 metric tons, 27.8 under June. Slight gains were registered in the output of acid, basic, chrome and vat dyes, while the remainder declined. The over-all production decline was partially attributed to a large loss of raw materials and equipment in a warehouse fire in Osaka 2 July.

23. July production of five key intermediates, phenol, aniline, chlorobenzene, phthalic anhydride and B-naphthol, totaled 456.8 metric tons, 317 under the June output. The over-all production of intermediates dropped 28.5 metric tons under the revised June total of 896.1. The slight decline in the output of the key group was partially due to the drop in dinitrobenzene production. None was produced in July because summer heat intensified the danger of poisonous fumes released during the process. Manufacture of the chemical will be resumed in October.

INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100

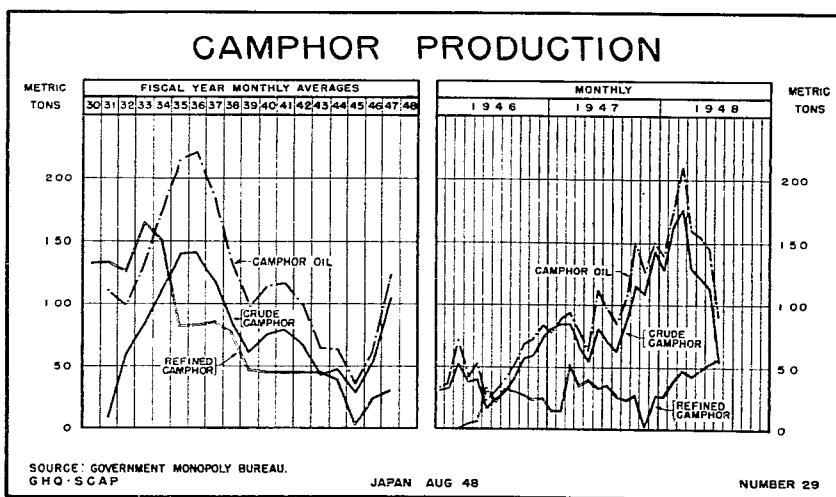


* AMMONIUM SULFATE, 20% N₂; CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, 20% N₂; CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE, 16% P₂O₅
 NOTE: JULY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; JUNE 1948 DATA REVISED; MT = METRIC TONS; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE; SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.
 GHO: SCAP JAPAN · AUG 48 NUMBER 28

0452

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July a/</u>
Chemical fertilizers		
Ammonium sulfate	77,399 <u>b/</u>	85,315
Calcium superphosphate	67,064	73,712
Calcium cyanamide (20 percent)	19,038 <u>b/</u>	14,970
Soda chemicals		
Soda ash	5,658	5,745
Caustic soda	8,217 <u>b/</u>	10,693
Hydrochloric acid	4,423	4,840
Sodium bicarbonate	417	424
Chlorine	449 <u>b/</u>	756
Coal tar and derivatives		
Coal tar	14,284 <u>b/</u>	16,052
Benzene	1,312	1,384
Naphthalene (crude)	568	622
Acetone	70	55
Oil products		
Paints	1,153 <u>b/</u>	915
Glycerine	46 <u>b/</u>	90
Soap	572 <u>b/</u>	779
Hardening oils	583 <u>b/</u>	3,169
Camphor		
Camphor oil	145	91
Crude camphor	113	55
Refined camphor	53 <u>b/</u>	57
Ammonia	22,020 <u>b/</u>	24,017
Sulfuric acid	165,751 <u>b/</u>	172,965
Nitric acid	2,321 <u>b/</u>	2,583
Acetic acid	711 <u>b/</u>	706
Ethyl alcohol (kiloliters)	1,099	1,758
Methyl alcohol	600	544
Calcium carbide	27,722 <u>b/</u>	30,521



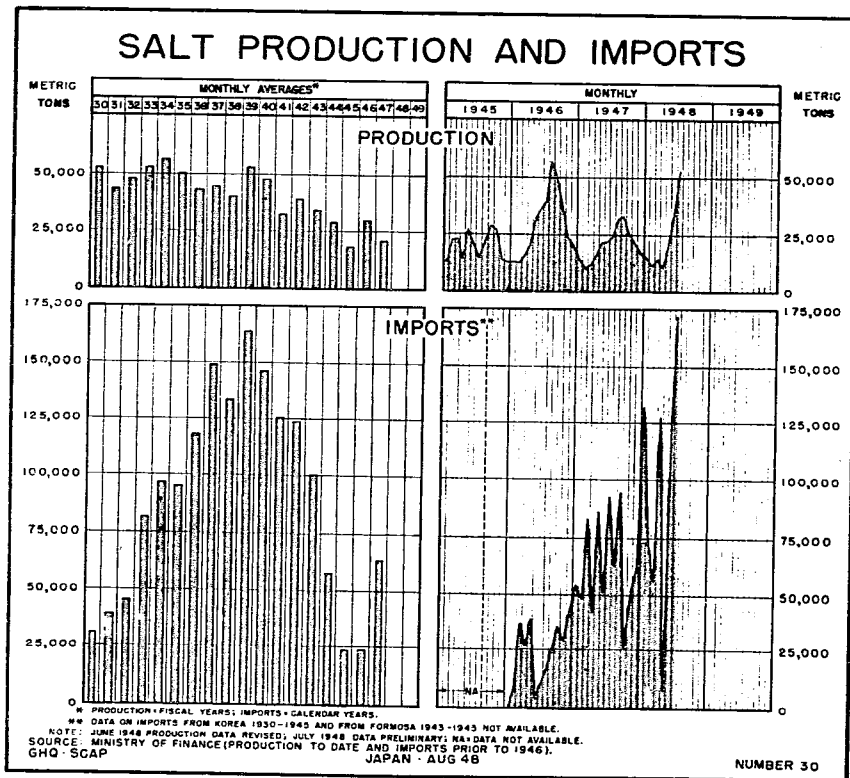
	June	July a/
Bleaching powder	2,272 b/	2,859
Toluence	134	113
Chlorosulfonic acid	436 b/	381
Nitrocellulose	301 b/	262
Industrial explosives c/	1,107 b/	1,158
Dyestuffs	400 b/	373
Intermediates	896 b/	867.6

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
c/ Excludes TNT.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SALT

24. Domestic salt production increased 55.8 percent in July to a total of 53,000 metric tons, 19,000 over revised June production, while salt imports gained 38.3 percent to a total of 172,058 metric tons, 47,702 over June. The increase in indigenous output was attributed to increased official salt prices, favorable weather for concentrated brine production and increased availability of lignite.



PULP AND PAPER

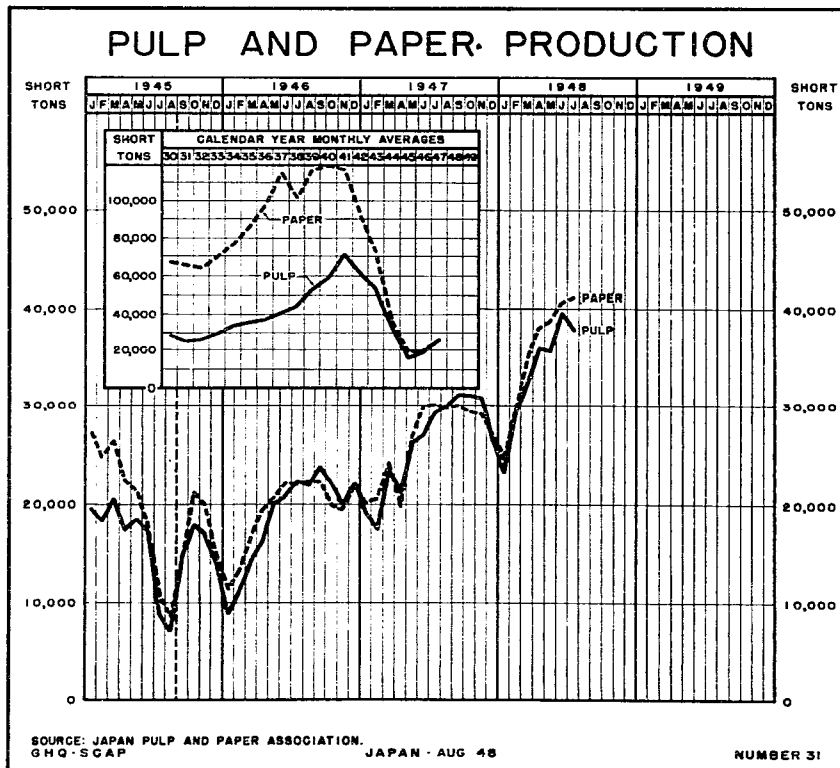
25. July pulp production declined 4.4 percent under the June output although there were slight gains in the production of bleached sulfite and unbleached kraft. The decline reflected a normal leveling off after the high June output.

PULP PRODUCTION
(short tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Groundwood	22,353	20,987
Unbleached sulfite	10,988	9,734
Bleached sulfite	4,336	5,207
Unbleached kraft	1,701	1,768
Others	<u>234</u>	<u>189</u>
Total	39,612	37,885

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.

26. July paper production exceeded the June postwar peak by 1.8 percent. Gains were recorded in the output of newsprint, paperboard, wrapping paper, paper bags, and special Japanese machine-made and handmade papers. A mill in Kyushu, destroyed by fire in 1946, was restored to operation during the month. Capacity production from the mill will add about 2.5 percent to the total paper output of Japan.



PAPER PRODUCTION
(short tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Printing	8,445	7,643
Newsprint	8,861	9,602
Paperboard	6,035	6,060
Wrapping and bags	3,360	3,425
Writing and drawing	253	218
Tissue	383	332
Japanese, machine-made	9,743	10,396
Japanese, handmade	513	729
Others	<u>2,962</u>	<u>2,874</u>
Total	40,555	41,279

SOURCE: Japan Pulp and Paper Association.

SECTION 4

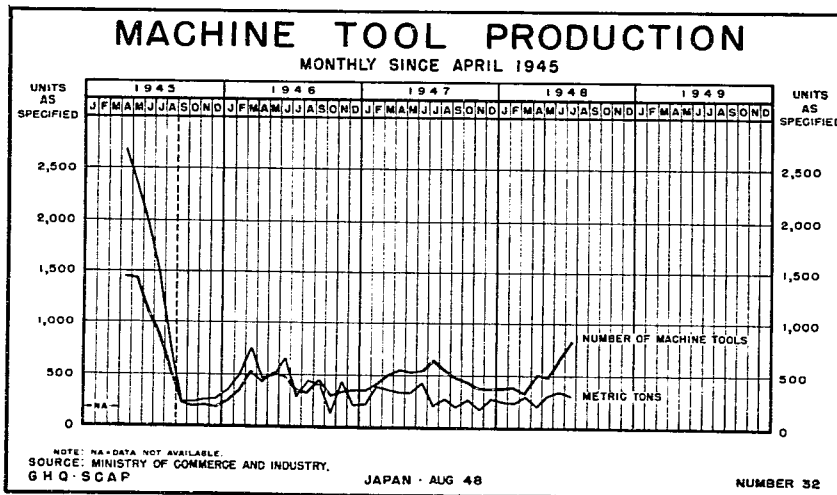
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Machinery	1
Industrial Rolling Stock.	8
Railway Rolling Stock	9
Electrical Manufacturing.	11
Transportation Equipment.	13
Communications Equipment.	14
Construction and Housing.	16
Shipbuilding.	18

MACHINERY

1. Fifty-four machine tool plants completed production of 831 tools with a combined weight of 300 metric tons in July, an increase of 168 tools but a decline of 39 metric tons from the June output of the same number of plants.



2. Small-tool plants operating in July totaled 85, an increase of five over the revised June figure although personnel declined to 5,258 employees, 360 under June. Steel consumed for July production dropped to 228 metric tons, 96 under the June consumption.

SMALL-TOOL PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Straight-shank drills	474,090	327,894
Taper-shank drills	19,806	15,117
Milling cutters	34,902	23,060
Taps and dies	274,677	232,236

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

3. July production of tungsten carbide tools declined to 1,800 kilograms, 101 under June, while reporting plants increased from 17 to 19 with a comparable gain in employed personnel from 1,641 to 1,737 in July. The July consumption of special rolled steel totaled 17,720 kilograms, 9,585 under the June consumption.

TUNGSTEN CARBIDE TOOL PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Tips	1,180	1,274
Bits	368	242
Dies	353	284

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

4. Over-all production of bearings declined in July despite an increase in reporting plants from 33 to 36. Employment remained approximately the same, with a loss of only one person, making a total of 7,859 employees. Consumption of bearing steel declined 56 metric tons from the revised June figure to a total of 780 metric tons.

BEARING PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Ball bearing	558,963	431,139
Roller bearings	72,369	53,873
Journal bearings	782	363

SOURCE: Japan Bearing Association.

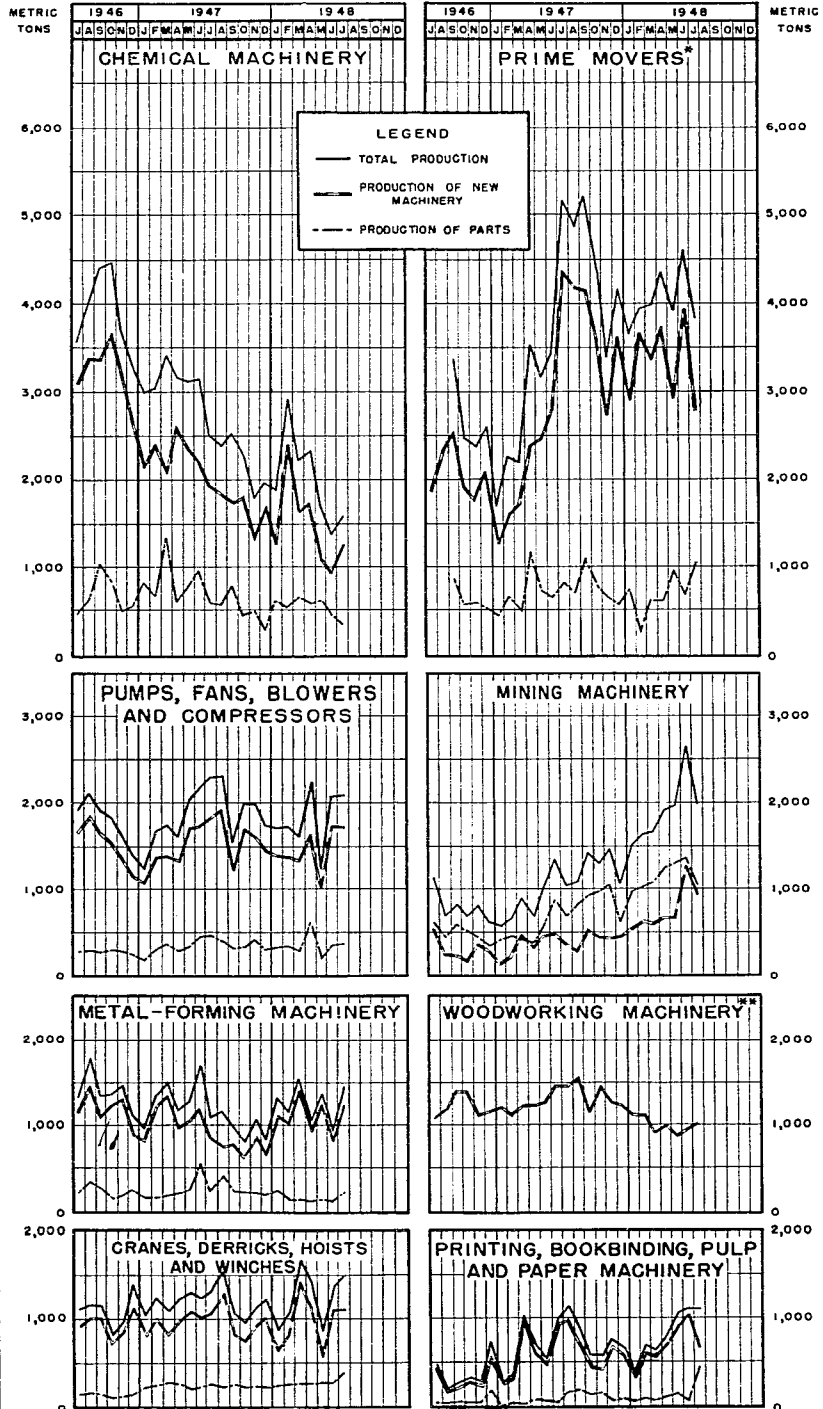
Industrial Machinery

5. The output in the eight principal categories of industrial machinery declined to 14,549 metric tons of new units and parts in July, 522 under June. The total included 10,686 metric tons of new products.

6. The total number of factories which reported production of 20 categories of industrial machinery increased from 1,874 in June to 2,218 in July. The over-all consumption of coal and power by these industries declined while iron, steel and coke consumption increased.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · BY WEIGHT · MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



* JUL 48 AND AUG 48 DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.
 ** DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 33

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
BY INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS
(metric tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Iron	13,031	16,736
Coal	11,311	11,222
Steel	9,126 ^{a/}	11,333
Coke	9,859	11,474
Power ^{b/}	13,265	13,225

^{a/} Revised.

^{b/} 1,000 kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Textile Machinery

7. Value of textile machinery production in June as reported by 662 factories, 101 under June, increased to ¥ 824,526,000 for new production, parts and repairs, ¥ 104,987,000 over May values. Weight of new production and parts, excluding repairs, totaled 9,249 metric tons, 428 tons over the preceding month.

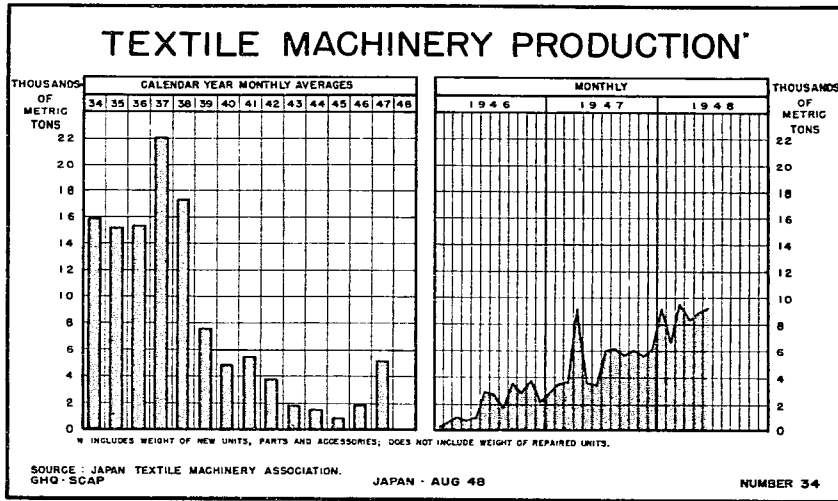
TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION

	<u>Thousands of Yen</u>			Plants <u>Reporting</u> ^{a/}	Weight (metric tons) ^{b/}
	<u>New Units</u>	<u>Parts</u>	<u>Repairs</u>		
Cotton					
May	265,311	109,157	94,800	495	5,559
June	250,892	131,446	60,142	384	5,380
Silk, spinning and weaving					
May	76,128	5,529	7,653	157	1,586
June	93,695	20,746	3,115	181	1,946
Raw silk, reeling					
May	5,876	8,474	1,362	15	262
June	10,929	1,642	1,164	11	390
Wool and worsted					
May	69,169	18,433	15,719	84	977
June	81,757	15,243	110,352	99	1,123
Finishing and dyeing					
May	19,149	833	3,791	22	272
June	9,229	861	3,692	26	142
Other					
May	11,833	1,267	5,055	-	165
June	18,715	1,204	9,702	-	268
Total					
May	447,466	143,693	128,380	763	8,821
June	465,217	171,142	188,167	662	9,249

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

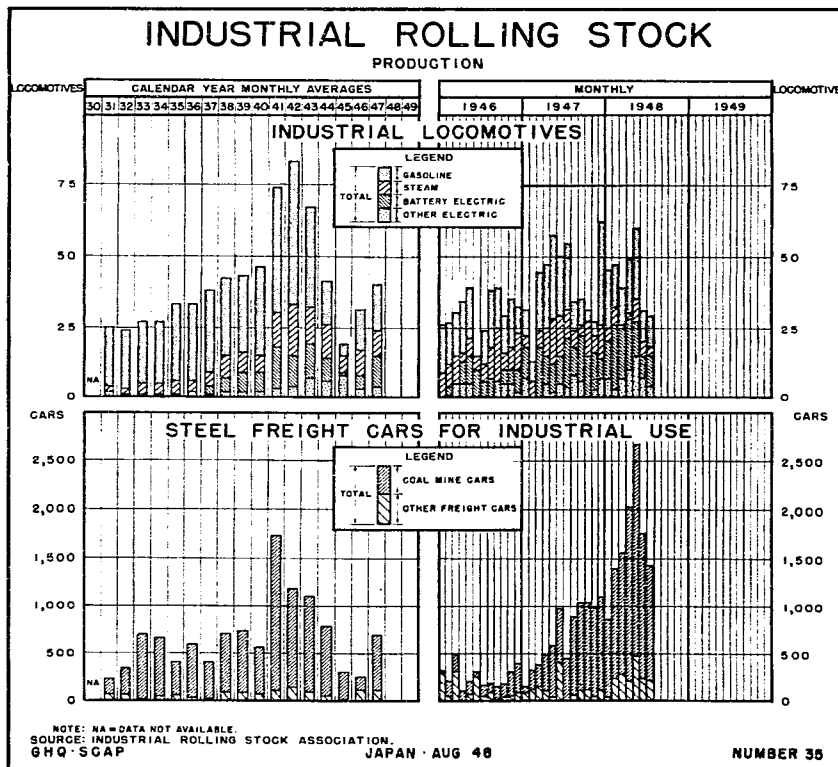
^{b/} Does not include weight of repairs.

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



INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

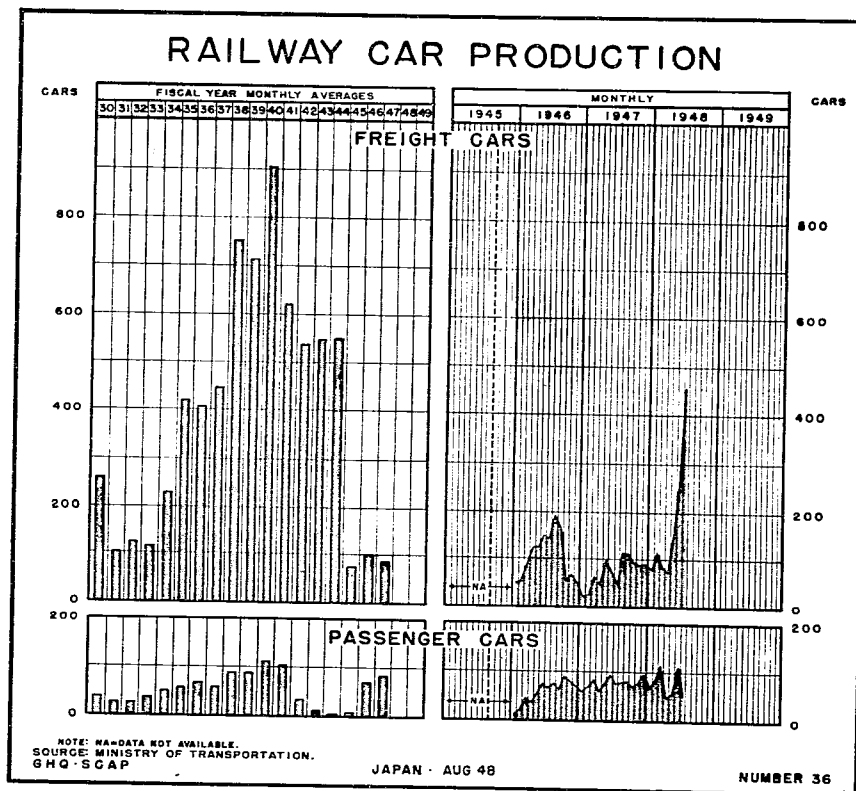
8. Production of industrial rolling stock generally declined in July despite slight gains in the output of battery locomotives, battery cars and trailers. Production of steam, electric, gasoline and battery locomotives declined to 29 with a total weight of 117 tons, 75 metric tons under revised June production which had a combined weight of 192 tons. Output of wooden freight cars dropped



2,384 units to a total of 1,432 units, while steel freight car production declined to 1,430 units, 338 under June. Total weight of steel and wooden freight cars was 1,430.4 tons in July, 747.2 under the June tonnage.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

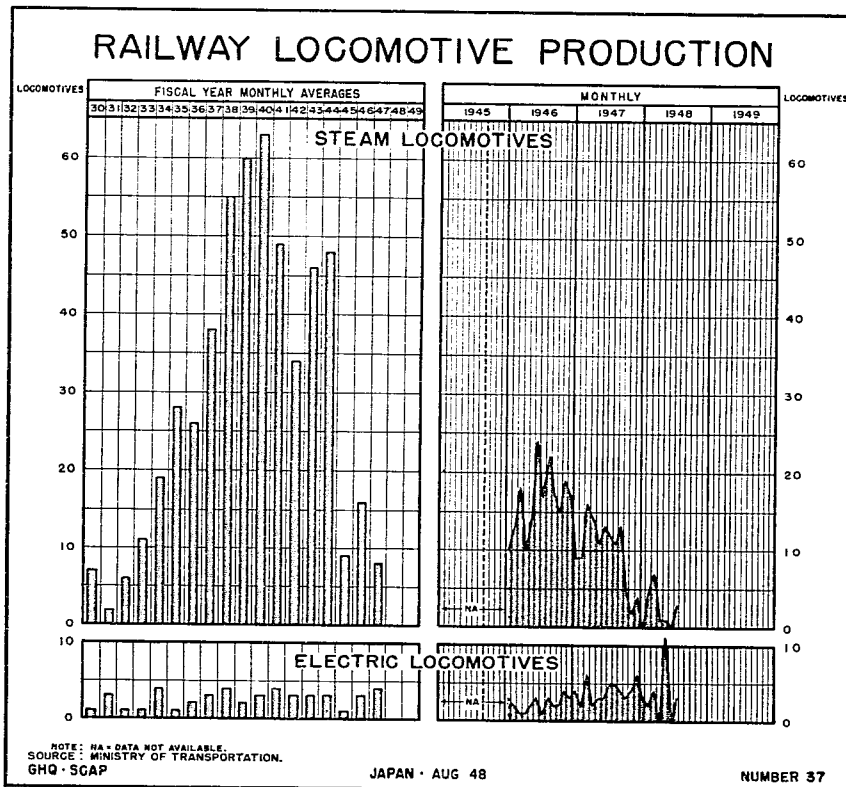
9. Production of new freight cars for government railways continued to show improvement in July. Manufacturers constructed a total of 459, an increase of 202 over the preceding month and 72 over the month's scheduled output. General and partial repairs were made on 5,952 freight cars in the month, 641 less than in June. The repair schedule is aided by the added facilities of reconverted war plants and private car builders.



10. Other July production included six locomotives. None were produced in June. General and partial locomotive repairs totaled 501 in July, 40 under June. Passenger car output of 54 in July was 56 under June while general and partial repairs to passenger cars dropped 62 units under June to a total of 905. Shortages of funds and materials prevented further construction of passenger cars this fiscal year. Those completed in July were started in the last fiscal year. Funds and materials this fiscal year were primarily set aside for freight car output. See chart page opposite.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

11. There were unit increases in 11 out of 20 selected categories of major electric manufactures in July. Principal gains



were in the output of household and office equipment, measuring instruments and electric bulbs. Declines were noted in the production of generators, rectifiers and switch and breaker equipment.

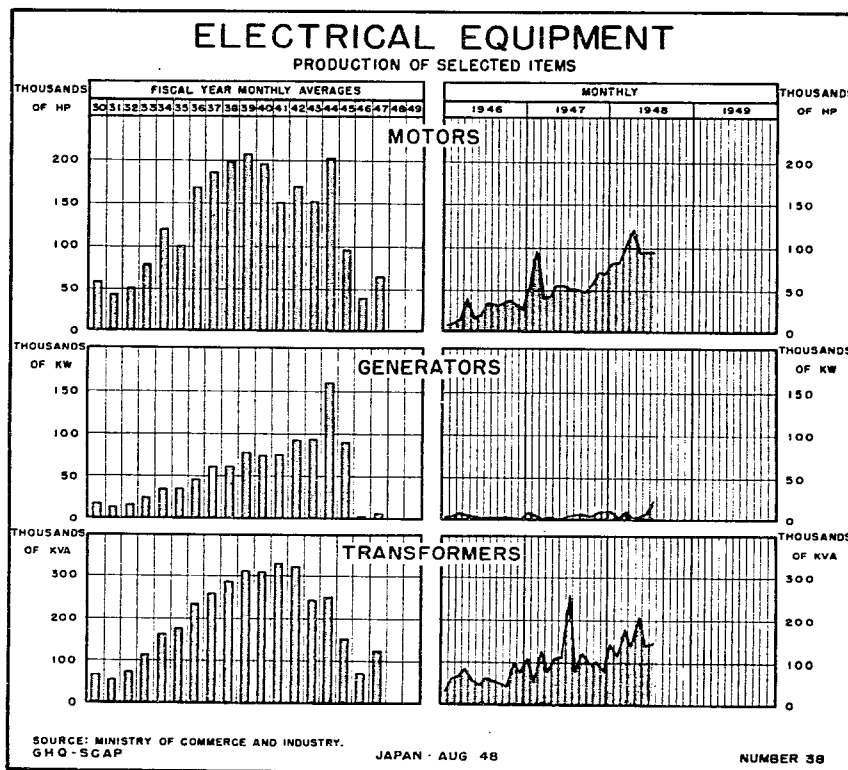
MAJOR ELECTRIC MANUFACTURES

	June		July	
	Pieces	Capacity or Weight	Pieces	Capacity or Weight
Motors	23,343	95,944 hp	22,736	95,670 hp
Generators	6,229	8,363 kw	2,713	23,164 kw
Converters	1	3 MT	-	-
Transformers	9,700	140,473 kva	9,721	148,220 kva
Rectifiers	1,334	5,531 kw	831	4,357 kw
Power condensers	4,770	18,932 kva	4,834	23,576 kva
Switchboards	360	74 MT	409	89 MT
Switch and breaker equipment	33,714	332 MT	29,229	315 MT
Control equipment	1,636	76 MT	2,174	115 MT
Furnaces	64	17 MT	87	30 MT
Welders	105	25 MT	97	26 MT
Electric tools	3,325	22 MT	4,074	34 MT
Household and office equipment	71,974	358 MT	73,579	331 MT
Electromedical equipment	1,015	77 MT	1,068	65 MT
Railway equipment	3,637 a/	1,021 MT	4,469	973 MT

	June		July	
	Pieces	Capacity or Weight	Pieces	Capacity or Weight
Batteries	4,677,089	2,679 MT	4,476,605	2,647 MT
Measuring instrument	62,041	70 MT	82,462	92 MT
Electric bulbs	12,834,957	367 MT	13,399,972	338 MT
Insulation material	-	170 MT	-	207 MT
Wire and cable	-	3,487 MT	-	3,537 MT
	-	33,704 km	-	32,279 km
	-	99,959 cond km	-	69,960 cond km

a/ Revised.

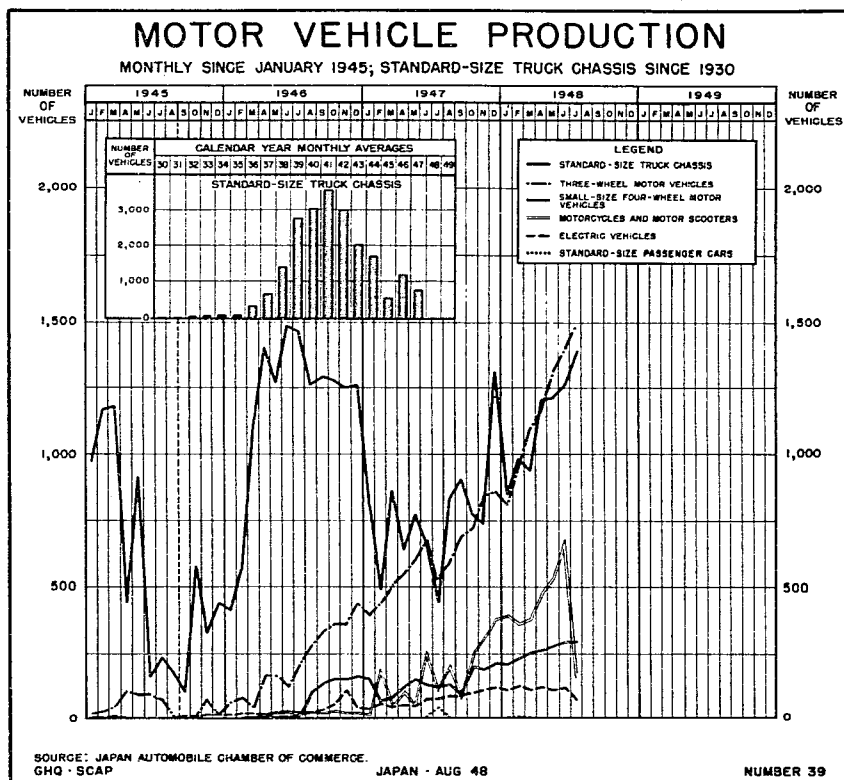
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



12. April and May figures for railway electrical equipment were revised to 4,414 units in April and 7,508 in May.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

13. Standard truck production increased 10 percent in July to a total of 1,388 trucks but dropped 112 short of the production goal due to shortages of funds for raw materials and tires.



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Trucks, standard	1,260	1,388
Trucks, heavy diesel (includes buses)	28	33
Tractor trucks, diesel	27 ^{a/}	23
Trailers, semi	70	59
Buses, standard electric	21	-
Trucks, small	266	273
Trucks, small electric	25	21
Passenger cars, small	33	27
Passenger cars, small electric	72	37
Trucks, three-wheel	1,392	1,485
Motorcycles with side cars	13	26
Motorcycles	64	18
Motor scooters	601	135
Bicycles, complete	37,904	21,349
Bicycles, without tires and tubes	41,386	34,906
Bicycle trailers	6,631	6,684
Pedi-cabs	346	245
Tractors	2	18
Carts, light	29,401	34,493
Trucks, hand	7,897	10,429

^{a/} Revised.

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

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

14. Production of communications cable declined in July due to the drop in orders from the Ministry of Communications. July production in cable length totaled 2,696,000 feet, 788,000 under the June output, while conductor length fell 120,000,000 feet to 345,000,000 feet.

15. July production of communications equipment increased in 9 of 17 selected categories. Chief gains were in the production of resistors, transformers and speakers. Note the chart opposite.

PRODUCTION OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Vacuum tubes		
Receiver tubes	1,046,768	962,634
Repeater tubes	20,392	17,631
Transmitter tubes	4,861	4,638
Other tubes	29,990	22,084
Radio receivers and transmitters		
Regenerative sets	29,266	27,654
Superheterodyne sets	36,666	37,315
Other sets <u>a/</u>	6,763	6,947
Transmitters	165	174
Radio parts		
Condensers	2,642,000	2,390,000
Resistors	2,015,000	2,222,000
Transformers	182,000	193,000
Speakers	135,000	143,000
Wire communications		
Telephone sets	26,412	25,407
Manual switchboards	614	773
Automatic switch units	5,563	5,780
Carrier systems	100	148
Repeater systems	12	10

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

SOURCES: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Coal Miners' Housing

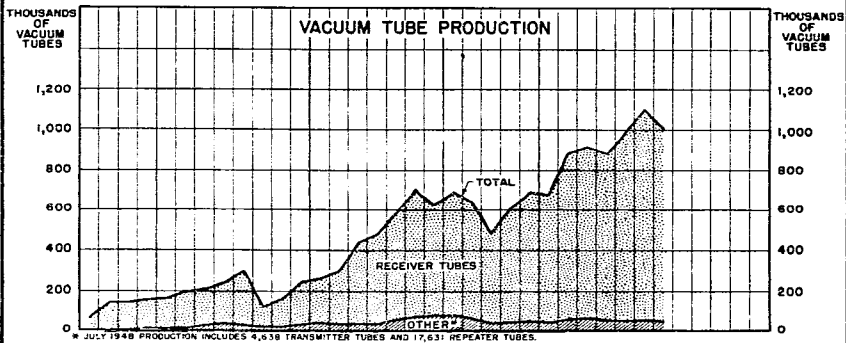
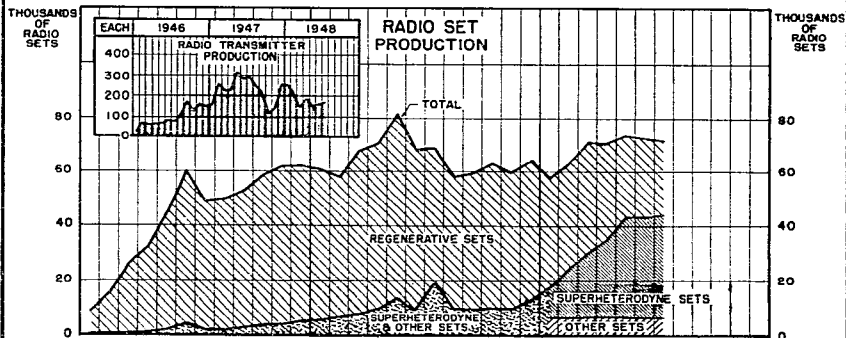
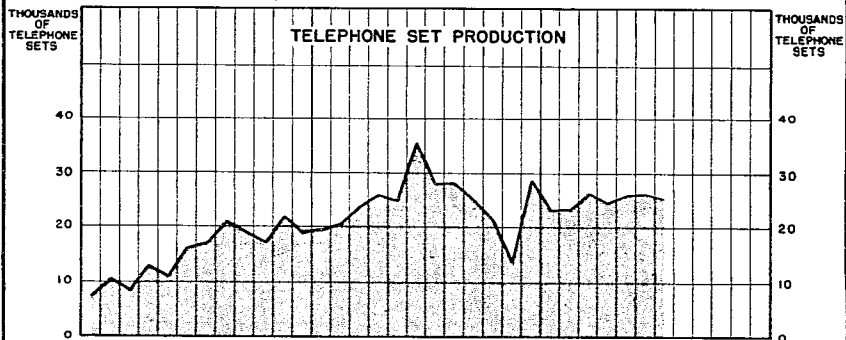
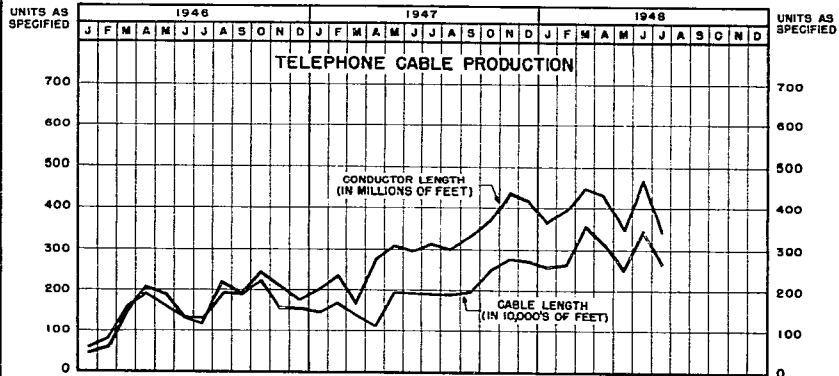
16. July construction of coal miners' housing included 1,659 new houses, 499 welfare units, 21 dormitories and 1,926 repairs. A loan of ¥ 3,400,000,000 to 25 restricted mining companies was approved in July for construction of coal miners' housing. Non-restricted companies will receive an additional ¥ 2,200,000,000.

Other Construction

17. Building permits issued in July totaled 70,077, a decline of 14,284 under the June issue. New construction started and completed in the month declined. Rural construction continued to exceed urban. The declines in issued permits and construction were primarily attributed to the diversion of labor to farm work, the increased cost of construction, and material shortages.

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MANUFACTURERS' REPORTS.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 40

NEW CONSTRUCTION
July

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
<u>Started</u>						
Dwellings Combined	13,555	524,984	28,380	1,275,946	41,935	1,800,930
dwellings and shops	7,840	350,349	3,360	181,941	11,200	532,290
Nonresidential buildings	<u>6,739</u>	<u>574,968</u>	<u>17,909</u>	<u>968,887</u>	<u>24,648</u>	<u>1,543,855</u>
Total	28,134	1,450,301	49,649	2,426,774	77,783	3,877,075
<u>Completed</u>						
Dwellings Combined	12,298	465,926	26,111	1,157,374	38,409	1,623,300
dwellings and shops	6,721	292,372	2,454	124,751	9,175	417,123
Nonresidential buildings	<u>5,897</u>	<u>458,858</u>	<u>15,300</u>	<u>807,749</u>	<u>21,197</u>	<u>1,266,607</u>
Total	24,916	1,217,156	43,865	2,089,874	68,781	3,307,030

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Construction.

SHIPBUILDING

18. In August 10 tugs were shipped to Russia under the U. S. S. R. contract for 100 tugs and 75 barges, bringing the total deliveries to 29 tugs and 32 barges. In addition 14 wooden tugs and 29 wooden barges were completed during August and were awaiting shipment.

19. From 20 July to 20 August shipyards completed 13 steel vessels totaling 12,896 gross tons. Of these, nine were cargo ships aggregating 11,920 gross tons while the remainder were small fishing vessels.

20. During the same period eight steel ships totaling 5,440 gross tons were launched. Included were three steel cargo ships with a combined tonnage of 4,860 gross tons and five steel fishing craft.

21. From 10 July to 10 August major repairs were completed on 362 vessels with a combined tonnage of 655,506 gross tons. From 12 July to 12 August the shipyard scrapping program produced 6,958 tons of scrap, 136 under the preceding period.

SECTION 5
MANUFACTURED GOODS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Tobacco Products	4
Glass and Ceramics	5
Rubber	8
Leather	10
Handicraft	13
Miscellaneous Manufactures	14

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Canned food production dropped 50.6 percent in June with the end of the season for canning fruits, crabs and sardines. Despite an increase of 36.8 percent in edible fats and oils, the over-all production of fats and oils declined due to a shortage of raw materials. Imported copra stocks were exhausted by 1 June.

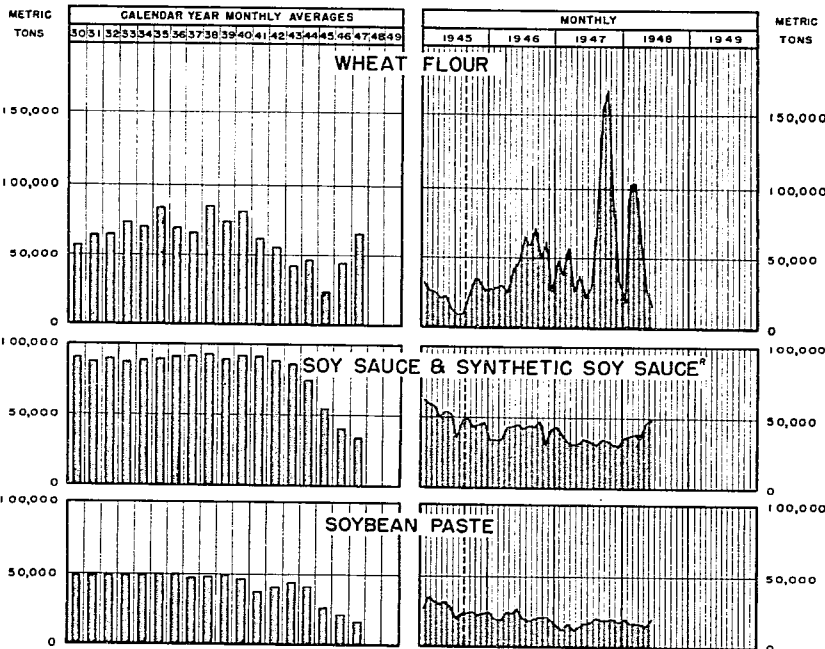
Chief gains were registered in the output of dairy products, bottled food, bread and miso. In June flour mills started milling domestic and imported grains. July through October is peak season for flour milling.

PROCESSING OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS
(metric tons)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Canned food	1,924	951
Bottled food	835	1,094
Flour (wheat)	26,295	16,886
Flour (corn and wheat)	-	20,338
Rolled wheat, barley, oats, etc.	7,146	11,748
Processed meats	322	274
Processed fish	39,673 <u>a/</u>	20,131
Processed seaweed	2,360 <u>a/</u>	2,949
Confections	3,242	3,875
Bread	12,058	16,878
Soy sauce (shoyu)	44,487	42,984
Bean paste (miso)	13,371	19,647
Synthetic soy sauce	3,015 <u>a/</u>	6,672
Vegetable fats and oils		
Edible	1,899	2,599
Drying	30	17
Others	2,928	962

WHEAT FLOUR AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

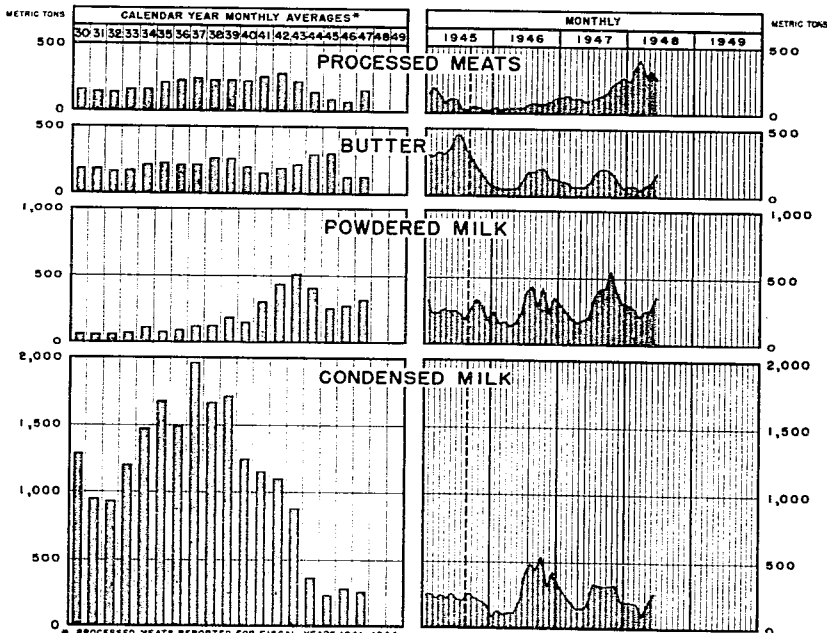
PRODUCTION



NOTE: R=REVISED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 41

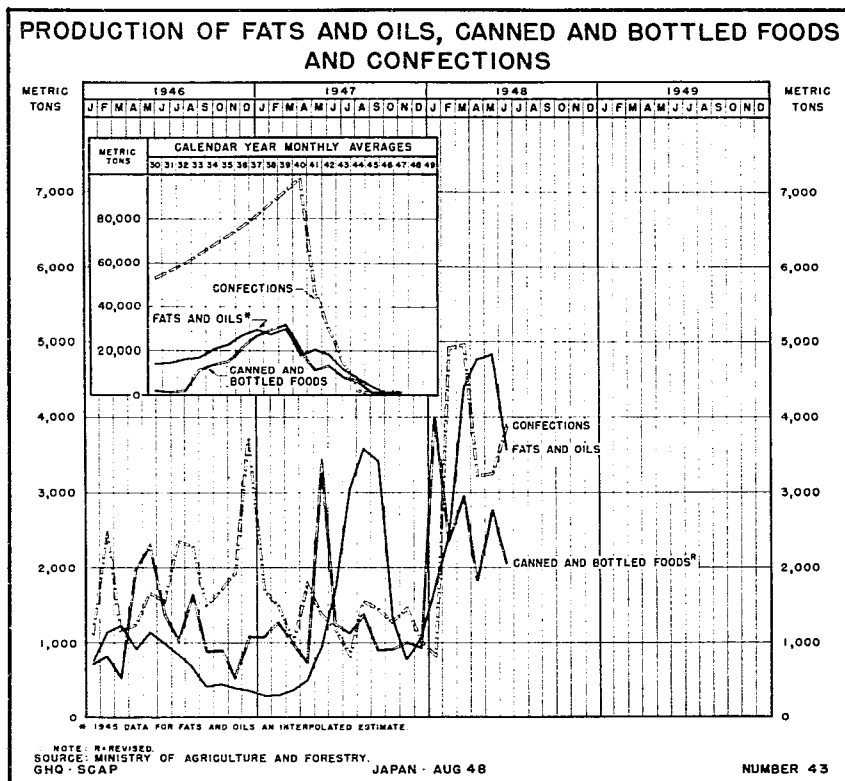
PROCESSED MEATS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION



* PROCESSED MEATS REPORTED FOR FISCAL YEARS 1941-1944.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 42

0471



	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Dairy products		
Condensed milk	192	276
Powdered milk	269	374
Butter	102	170
Cheese	21	44

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Containers

2. Tin plate used in the manufacture of cans increased to 582 metric tons in June, 159 metric tons over May, while the production of wooden casks, used principally for soy sauce, dropped 7,630 under May to a total of 296,030 units.

Brewing and Distilling

3. Shochu production gained 47.4 percent in June while all other reported alcoholic beverages declined. The gain in shochu output was primarily due to the regular seasonal blending period. Beer dropped 5.3 percent with the leveling off from the May peak.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION
(hectoliters)

	May	June
Beer	85,637	81,156
Sake	3,178	698
Imitation sake	29,003	26,292
Shochu	14,159	20,871
Liquor and wine	8,591	5,547

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance.

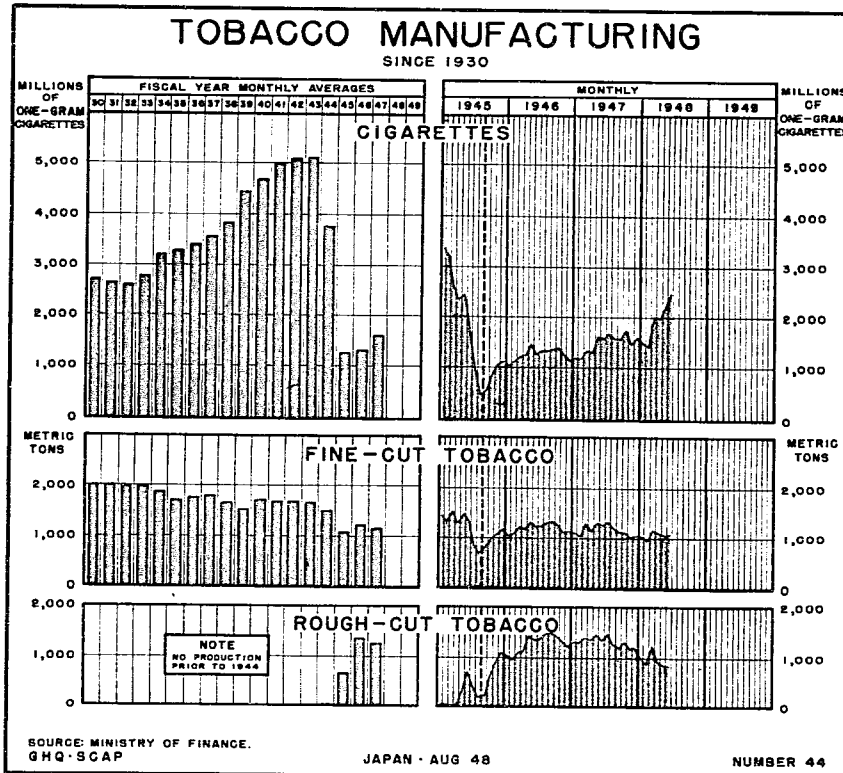
TOBACCO PRODUCTS

4. Cigarette production increased 12.3 percent in June due to increased availability of cigarette rolling machines and utilization of stockpiles of rough-cut tobacco. Production of cigarette tobacco declined 2.3 percent while Japanese-style tobacco gained slightly.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

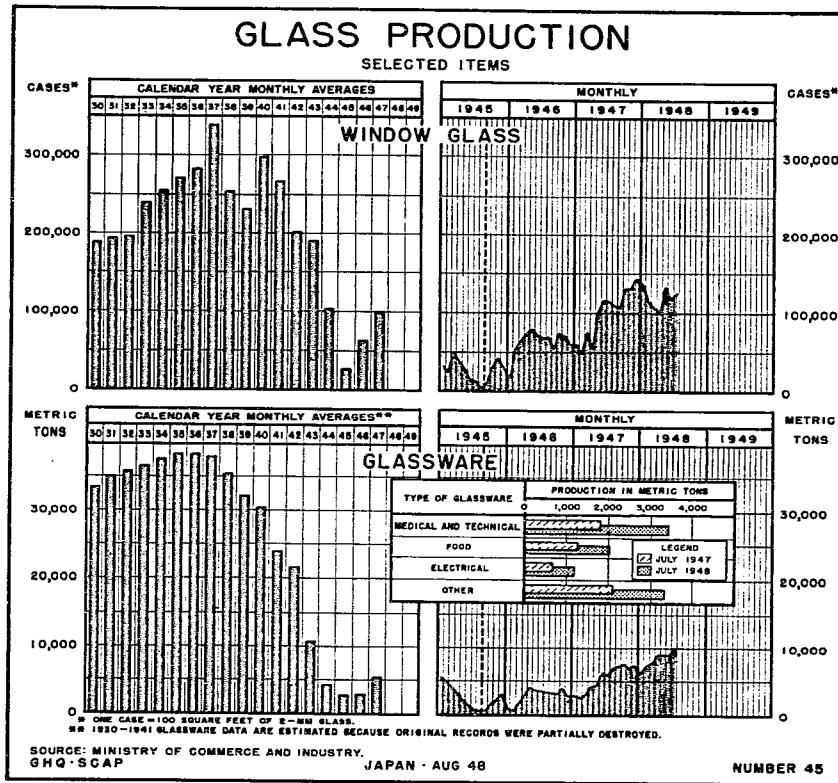
	Unit	May	June
Cigarettes	millions of pieces	2,202	2,472
Cigarette tobacco	metric ton	848	829
Japanese-style tobacco	metric ton	1,069	1,078

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Monopoly Bureau.



GLASS AND CERAMICS

5. Eight of 11 selected items of glass, glassware and optical products increased in July with chief gains in the output of sheet glass, binoculars and opera glasses. Declines were noted in the production of cameras and projectors.



GLASS AND GLASSWARE PRODUCTION

	Unit	June	July
Sheet glass			
Ordinary	case a/	97,719	104,728
Figured	case a/	21,387	22,100
Thin plate	case a/	324	547
Glassware			
Medical, technical and scientific containers	metric ton	4,193	3,414
Electric products	metric ton	1,008	1,175
Food containers	metric ton	1,850	2,040
Other	metric ton	1,839	3,312
Optical glass b/	metric ton	5 c/	5

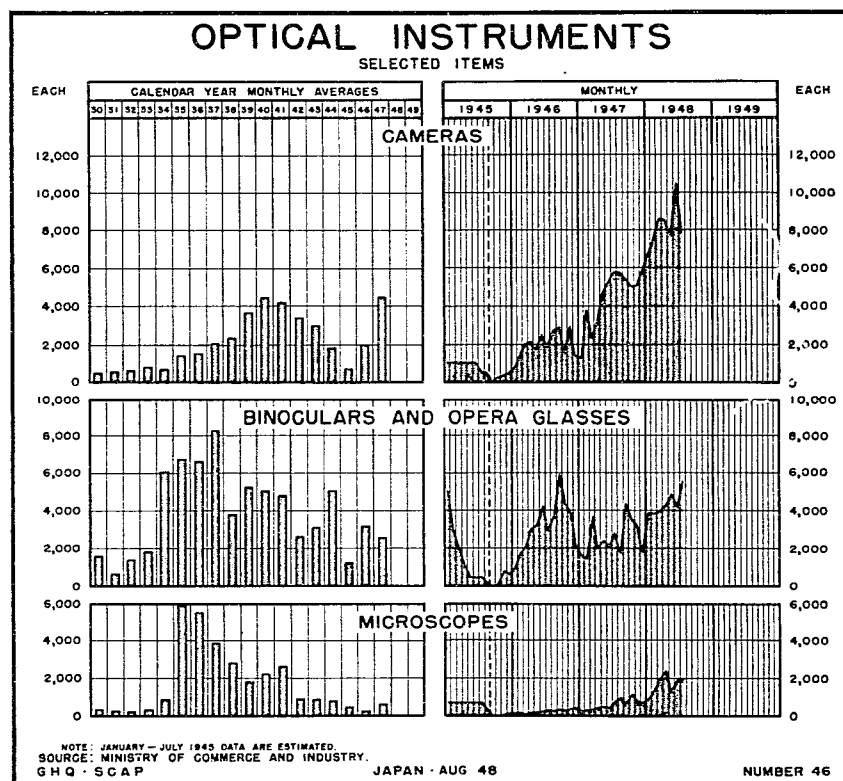
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Selected optical instruments			
Cameras	each	10,415	7,889
Projectors	each	910 <u>c/</u>	761
Binoculars and opera glasses	each	4,251	5,520
Microscopes	each	1,887	1,953

a/ Each case contains 100 square feet of 2-mm glass.

b/ Production figures before June represented melted glass brut. From June, net results of selected glass suitable for optical lenses are reported.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Ceramics

6. July production of building brick gained 23.7 percent as summer sunshine facilitated rapid drying. Refractory brick production gained 12.7 percent. The pottery output dropped 41.6 percent primarily because of a shortage of coal.

BRICK, POTTERY AND ASBESTOS CEMENT
(metric tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Building brick (thousands of bricks)	9,536	11,804
Refractory brick		
Fire clay	21,978	23,654
Silica	7,556	9,679
Other	1,932	2,132
Pottery		
Electric porcelain insulators	2,313	2,392
Industrial ware	2,712	2,127
Tile	1,017	-
Laboratory ware	340	326
Domestic pottery products	22,193	11,460
Sanitary ware	681	755
Asbestos cement products		
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	243	178
Concrete pipe	6,729	8,191
Asbestos cement pipe (units)	208,074	-
Corrugated sheets and shingles (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	128,100	128,745
Wallboard (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	44,544	32,412
Slates (tsubo) <u>a/</u>	58,335	58,555

a/ One tsubo equals 3.3 square meters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Crucibles and Abrasive Grains

7. The production of graphite crucibles gained 13.1 percent in June while abrasive grains increased 22 percent. The output of grinding wheels and abrasive paper and cloth declined.

CRUCIBLE AND ABRASIVE PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Graphite crucibles	thousands of ban <u>a/</u>	1,288	1,458
Grinding wheels	metric ton	564	539
Abrasive grains	metric ton	86	105
Abrasive paper and cloth	ren <u>b/</u>	7,994	7,169

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

b/ One ren equals 430 sheets or their equivalent.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

RUBBER

Rubber Inventories

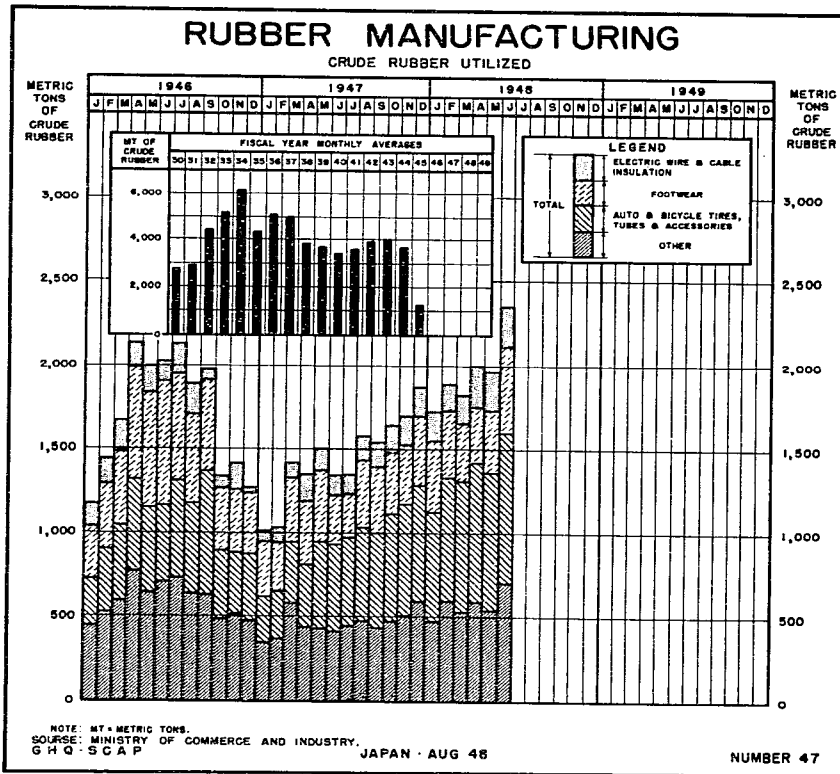
8. Inventories of crude rubber, latex and scrap increased 16.7 percent in June to an aggregate of 10,590.66 metric tons on 1 July, 1,518.40 metric tons over the inventory on 1 June.

RUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap</u>
Inventory, 1 June	4,454.08	186.38	4,431.8
June receipts	3,065.82	2.00	2,156.4
June consumption	2,378.60	40.72	1,286.5
Inventory, 1 July	5,141.30	147.66	5,301.7

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

9. Production of rubber goods from crude rubber increased 19.5 percent in June with a total consumption of 2,348 metric tons of crude rubber compared with 1,964 in May. The chief gain was in the output of rubber-soled socks, due to the availability of textile materials to manufacture the "jikatabi" as incentive goods for agriculture, coal mining, transportation and other critical industries. Major increases also occurred in the output of rubber belting and mechanical goods. The only declines were in the production of tire repair sheets and electric wire and cable insulation. Lump deliveries of raw materials led to production gains in other rubber-utilizing goods.



RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION
(kilograms of crude rubber consumed)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Auto tires and tubes	572,983	608,626
Rebuilt tires	25,297	30,441
Bicycle tires, tubes and accessories	174,205	209,553
Rubber-soled socks (jikatabi)	130,149	244,982
Boots and shoes	168,139	179,775
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	46,121	64,513
Soles and heels	29,655	32,947
Belting	104,991	127,560
Hose	51,405	54,073
Rubberized cloth and products	57,560	68,881
Tire repair sheets	46,342	46,203
Medical and sporting goods	65,170	79,234
Rice thresher rolls	45,364	66,362
Mechanical goods	205,056	264,339
Electric wire and cable insulation	234,000	233,400
Other rubber-utilizing goods	<u>8,000</u>	<u>36,700</u>
Total	1,964,437	2,347,589

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

LEATHER

10. Hides received by tanneries in July declined 237,200 pounds under the June receipts to a total of 1,649,400 pounds. The total included 757,729 pounds of imported hides. The decline was attributed to the seasonal drop in the cattle slaughter.

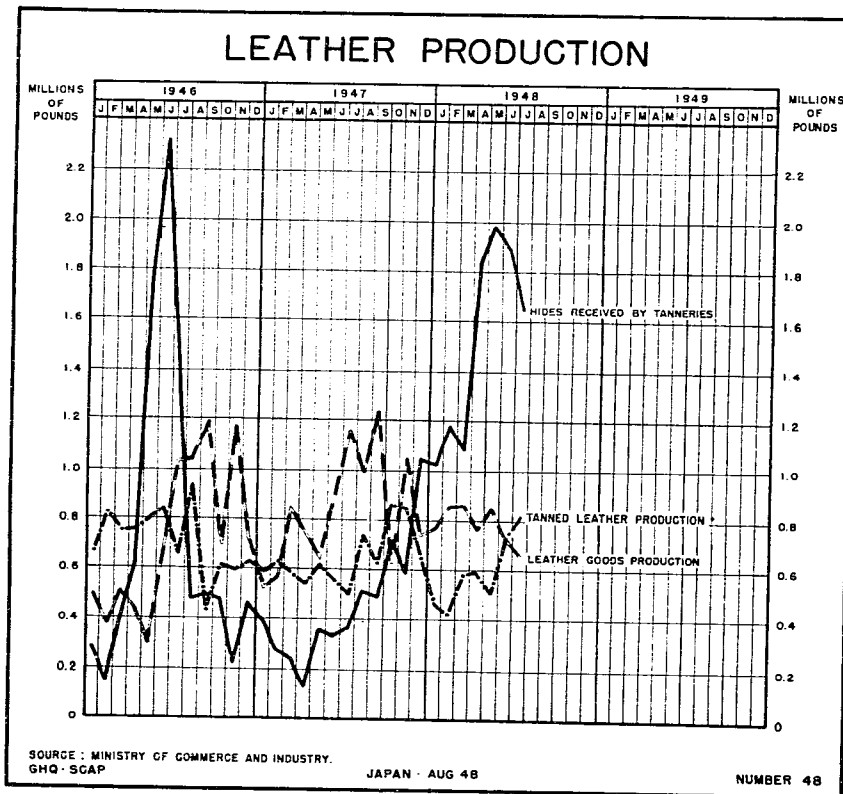
11. Tanned leather production increased 93,700 pounds over the May output to a total of 819,600 pounds due to favorable weather for tanning processes.

12. Leather goods production dropped eight percent in July despite increases in five of 12 selected items. The decline was mainly attributed to the drop in man-hours due to the summer holidays.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Footwear, men and women's		
Handmade	10.1	61.9
Semi-machine-made	26.7	56.0
Machine-made	229.9	190.0
Footwear, children's	45.3	61.3
Belting	129.1	83.6
Sheet leather	27.8	28.8
Bicycle seats	62.9	40.9
Harness, including saddles	23.1	19.6
Packing	37.9	31.4
Pickers	13.4	12.6
Sporting goods	14.3	6.0
Medical instruments	16.7	17.9
Others	<u>78.5</u>	<u>48.6</u>
Total	715.7	658.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



HANDICRAFT

13. Six of nine selected categories of handicraft items increased production in June. The button output rose 14.6 percent due to deliveries of raw materials while toy production made seasonal gains in anticipation of the Christmas trade.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Antimony ware (pieces)	48,500	50,500
Celluloid manufactures (dozens)	897,820	1,372,342
Toys (excluding celluloid)	19,297,106	19,842,351
Buttons	72,700,000	83,400,000
Lacquerware (pieces)		
Wood base	1,607,902	1,526,363
Metal base	6,920	5,111
Paper base	103,590	104,400
Luggage (pieces)	39,151	20,871
Purses	90,954	91,000
Ivory carvings	10,530	9,820
Flatware (dozens)	146,813	169,760

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

14. Production of calculating machines increased 11.6 percent in July, primarily due to the relaxation of ceiling prices. Total value of business machine production in July, including parts and repairs, was ¥ 28,821,775, an increase of ¥ 1,492,175 over June.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Japanese typewriters	257	251
Communication typewriters	28	-
Calculating machines	197	220
Time recorders	63	60
Mimeographs	7,187	8,136
Blueprinting machines	9	7
Cash registers	-	36
Numbering devices	2,277	2,075

SOURCE: Japan Business Machine Society.

Musical Instruments

15. Production during July of some minor items in the musical instrument industry showed substantial gains. Output of musical strings increased 57 percent. Tambourines, cymbals, drums, violin bows and pianos recorded increases while the manufacture of castanets, bamboo wind instruments, harmonicas and plectrum instruments declined due to slackening of demand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Pianos	111	130
Reed organs	522	426
Brass instruments	376	369
Woodwind instruments	59 a/	58
Plectrum instruments	6,479	4,982
Harmonicas (dozens)	18,037	11,930
Accordions	563	616
Violins	1,776	1,472
Violin bows	2,798	3,380
Musical strings (dozens)	10,684	16,795
Xylophones	3,499	3,104
Bamboo wind instruments	6,652	4,421
Drums	707	840
Tambourines	4,950	6,543
Cymbals	520	650
Castanets	11,670	5,095

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

16. Production of phonograph records declined to 616,538 recordings in July, 351,717 under the June postwar peak output.

Matches

17. Match production declined in July 21,808 match tons, six percent under the revised June output of 23,251. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 match sticks each.

Watches and Clocks

18. July production of watches and clocks declined 6,746 units under the revised June output to a total of 196,300 units. The drop was ascribed to loss of workers.

WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION (pieces)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Wrist watches	36,444 a/	37,642
Pocket watches	11,396	8,895
Alarm clocks	86,395	84,524
Desk clocks	23,236	22,030
Wall clocks	44,963	42,390
Electromagnetic clocks	575	819
Electric clocks	<u>37</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	203,046	196,300

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Watch and Clock Association.

Small Tools

19. Small-tool production in July totaled 710,280 units, a decline of 98,787 under June. Major gains were in the production of screw drivers and hack-saw frames while there were sharp declines in the output of pliers, miscellaneous wrenches and vises.

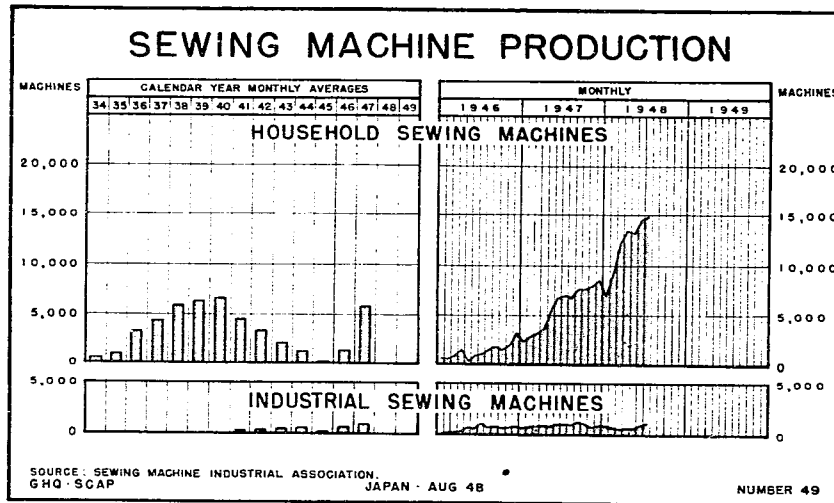
Sewing Machines

20. Production of industrial sewing machines increased 16.6 percent in July while output of home-type machines gained 2.5 percent. Production of shuttle hooks and bobbin cases declined while that of needles gained.

SEWING MACHINE AND PARTS PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Sewing machines, home-type	14,480	14,842
Sewing machines, industrial	889	1,037
Parts and accessories		
Shuttle hooks	7,362	6,734
Bobbin cases	42,880	32,919
Needles	935,654	937,254
Others	388,127	285,513

SOURCE: Sewing Machine Industrial Association.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

21. June production of cosmetics and dentifrices generally declined except for lotions which gained 305 percent over May's production.

COSMETIC AND DENTIFRICE PRODUCTION (kilograms)

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Cosmetics		
Cream	99,716	44,227
Face powders	60,517	40,607
Lotions	30,269	122,641
Hair preparations	79,501	56,779
Make-up	1,615	1,130
Others	117,622	127,663
Dentifrices		
Tooth paste	2,610	910
Semipaste	86,506	79,440
Tooth powder	1,124,540	1,077,533

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Light-metal Consumers Goods

22. Production of aluminum sheet goods in July was 12 per cent under June due to coke shortages.

ALUMINUM SHEET GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>		<u>July</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Pans	885,124	270	730,285	228
Rice warmers	47,463	25	42,705	23
Kettles	292,329	85	329,743	93
Lunch boxes	841,126	140	758,897	83
Wash basins	218,033	81	244,800	75
Others	<u>3,778,077</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>3,211,072</u>	<u>408</u>
Total	6,062,152	1,000	5,317,502	910

a/ Metric tons of metal used.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

23. Output of cast aluminum products during July showed a decrease of 22 percent compared with June, also due to lack of coke.

CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

	<u>June</u>		<u>July</u>	
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Weight a/</u>
Rice pots	305,600	417	279,200	390
Pots and pans	166,300	166	156,600	163
Kettles	50,100	56	49,200	53
Other kitchen utensils	520,600	405	386,100	442
Other cast products	<u>692,200</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>477,900</u>	<u>396</u>
Total	1,734,800	1,615	1,349,000	1,444

a/ Metric tons of metal used.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SECTION 6
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Earthquake Damage	2
Cotton.	3
Silk.	8
Artificial Fibers	16
Wool.	21
Hard and Bast Fibers.	24
Throstle-spun and Reprocessed Materials	29
Knit Goods.	32
Clothing and Household Goods.	35
Sundry Goods.	37
Dyeing and Finishing.	40

1. July output of cotton yarn decreased slightly while cotton fabrics showed a small increase. Raw silk production reached a postwar peak of 11,521 bales. Spun silk yarn and silk fabric output decreased slightly. The upward trend in rayon staple fiber and filament yarn output continued while rayon fabric production declined. Mixed woolen and pure worsted yarn and fabric output increased. See the chart on the following page.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

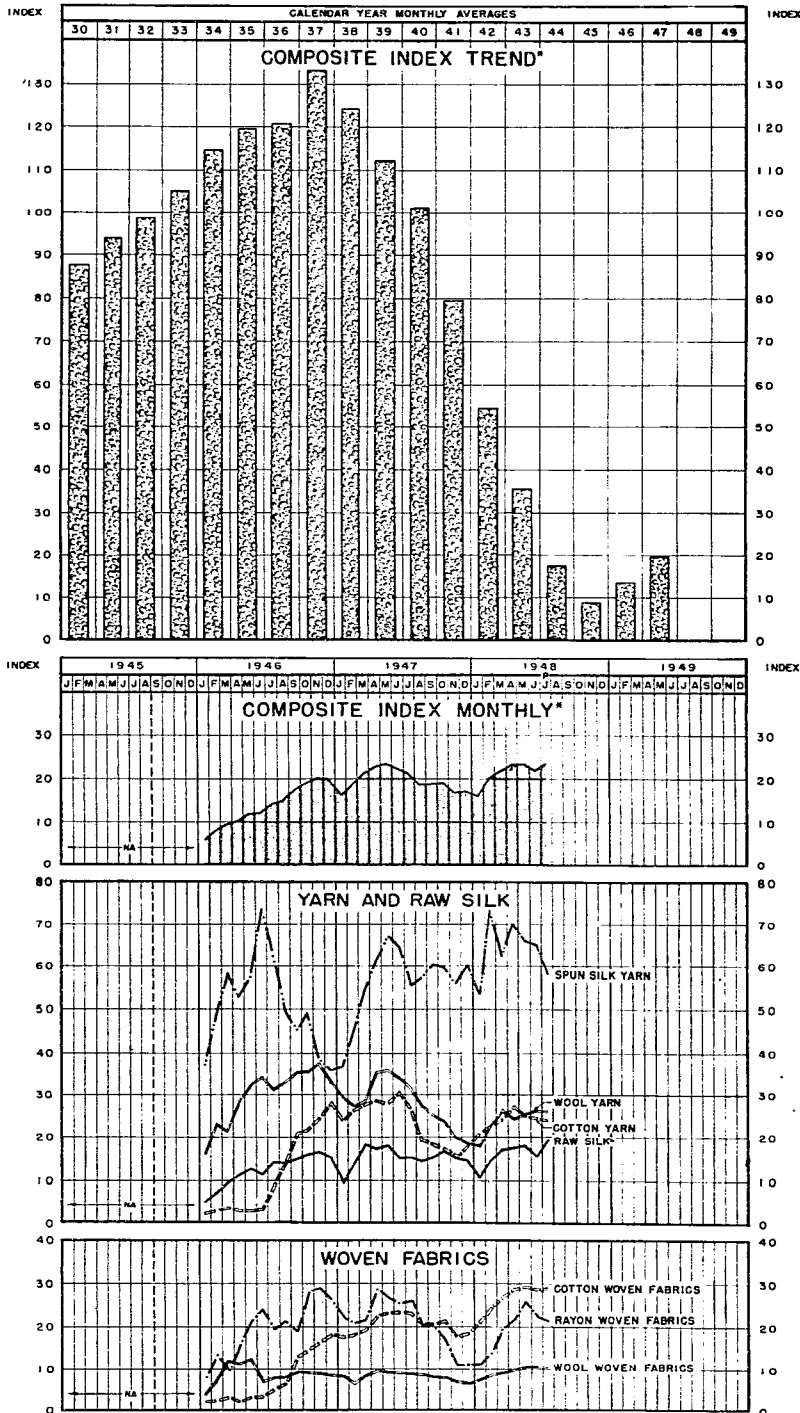
2. A survey team appointed by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Economic Stabilization Board made a check of damages in the Fukui-Ishikawa earthquake area in August to estimate the emergency financial assistance necessary for repairs and for protection of stocks and equipment.

Slightly more machinery damage was found in Fukui Prefecture than had been estimated previously and slightly less damage was found in Ishikawa Prefecture.

The commission recommended expenditures of a minimum of ¥ 1,514,058,000 to clear away debris, salvage slightly damaged equipment and build shelters before winter. As local banks have inadequate capital for long-term loans, the Reconstruction Finance Bank agreed to furnish ¥ 1,131,376,000 and also to guarantee loans of ¥ 382,682,000 by local banks.

INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934)
 NOTE: P=PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF RAW SILK; FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN AUG 48 NUMBER 50

DAMAGES TO TEXTILE MILLS

	<u>Fukui Prefecture</u>	<u>Ishikawa Prefecture</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total mills	1,200	574	1,774
Damaged	632	54	686
Percent damaged	53	9	39
Total looms installed	36,981	15,825	52,806
Damaged			
Heavy <u>a/</u>	4,428	499	4,927
Medium <u>b/</u>	7,269	691	7,960
Slight <u>c/</u>	4,252	1,076	5,328
Total	15,949	2,266	18,215
Percent of looms damaged	43	14	35

a/ Require about 2½ years for repair.

b/ Expected to be operable by June 1949.

c/ Repairable by salvaged parts as soon as shelter can be rebuilt.

Stock damage reports are being rechecked.

While complete production figures are unavailable, weaving output has already begun recovery with workers from inoperable plants transferred to other mills now working double shifts.

Electric power generation recovered more rapidly than production needs. Fukui-Ishikawa furnished generated power to neighboring prefectures.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Imports

3. Raw cotton imports increased from 1,612,000 pounds (revised) in June to 43,932,000 pounds in July. This increase was chiefly Indian cotton.

RAW COTTON IMPORTS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks 30 June</u>	<u>Receipts July</u>	<u>Deliveries July</u>	<u>Stocks 31 July</u>
American	31,781 <u>a/</u>	12,281	10,031	34,031
Egyptian	2,745	0	432	2,313
Indian	<u>14,591</u>	<u>31,651</u>	<u>5,631</u>	<u>40,611</u>
Total	49,117	43,932	16,094	76,955

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Spinners' Cotton Supplies

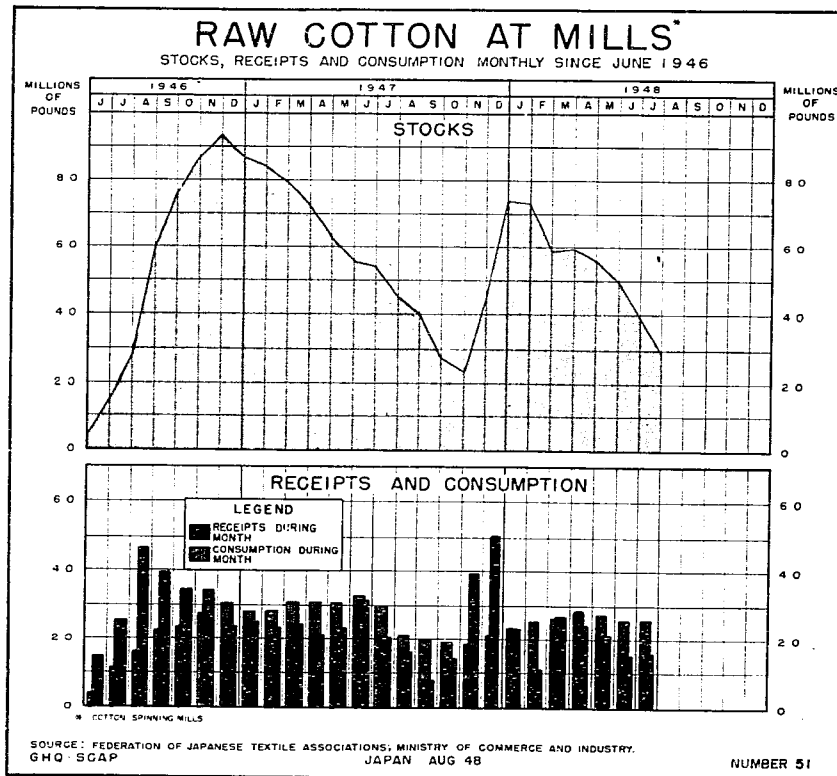
4. Cotton mill receipts increased 629,000 pounds in July. In order to improve the quality of cotton goods, the industry has returned to the prewar chop (or trade-mark) system. In this system raw cotton of higher grades is delivered to spinners in proportions necessary for trade-mark specifications.

SPINNERS' RAW COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	Receipts June	Stocks 30 June	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Stocks 31 July
Cotton spinners					
American	11,202	28,072 a/	10,140	18,216	19,996
Egyptian	286	1,231	482	606	1,107
Indian	3,991	9,626 a/	5,479	7,081	8,024
Other	0	457	3	3	457
Other spinners	0	101 a/	4	21	84

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



WASTE COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

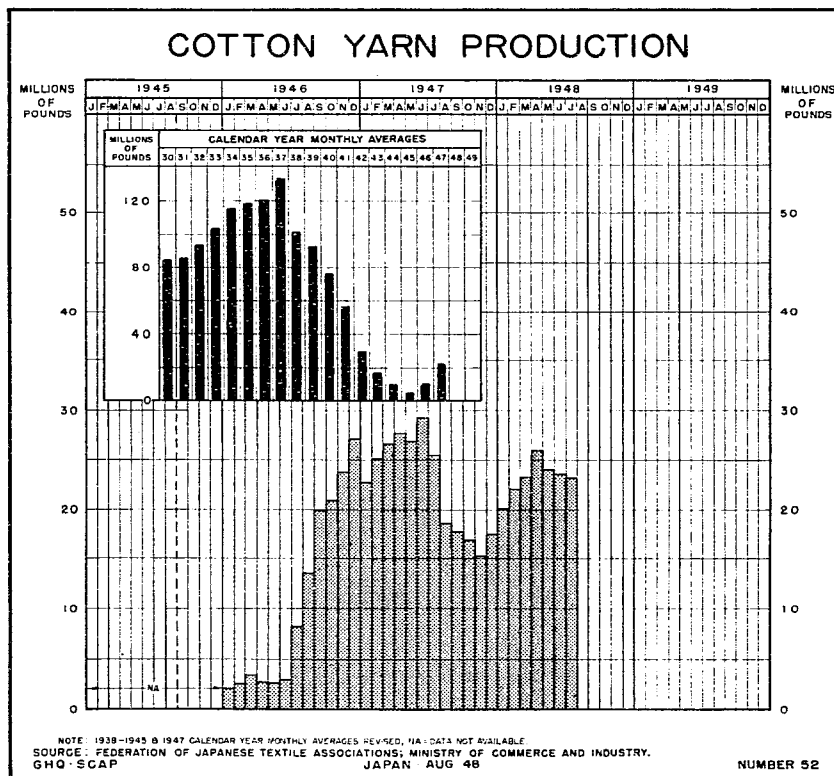
	Stocks 30 June a/	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Deliveries July	Stocks 31 July
Cotton spinners	25,756	3,923	763	4,406	24,510
Other spinners	616	27	46	0	597
Warehouses	<u>5,196</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>4,746</u>
Total	31,568	3,950	809	4,856	29,853

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Cotton Yarn Production and Stocks

5. Output of pure cotton yarn dropped 333,000 pounds in July. In view of irregular raw cotton receipts and a decline in yarn exports spinners continued to restrict production. In order to maintain the operating ratio of the machinery the mills took delivery of 1,500,000 pounds of rayon fiber for spinning during the year.



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

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Pure	23,369	48,098 a/	23,036	20,708	50,426
Mixed	0	20	0	0	20
Waste	156 a/	633 a/	207	96	744

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

COTTON YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Weavers					
Pure	18,882	15,914 a/	16,834	18,896	13,852
Mixed	47	66 a/	1	33	34
Waste	138	281	95	95	281
Processors					
Pure	6,243	3,533 a/	4,932	5,190	3,275
Mixed	6 a/	165 a/	1	6	160

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

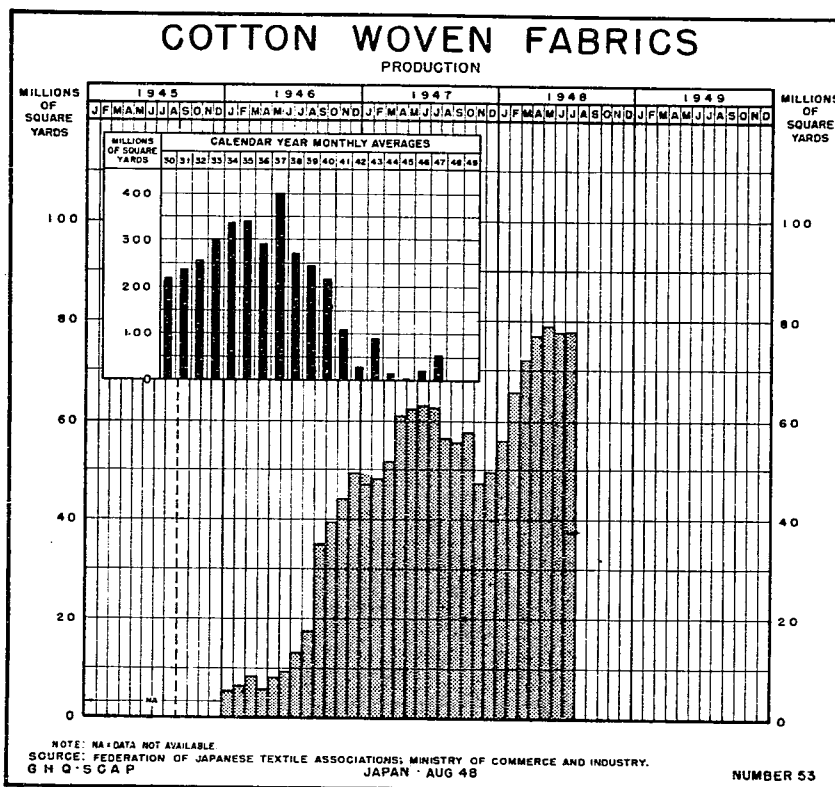
6. Spinner-weavers able to supply yarn from their own spinning sections increased July output by 1,932,000 square yards of fabric. Yarn shortages resulting from hoarding by spinners restricted production by independent weavers.

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

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Production		
Cotton spinners' affiliates	32,789	34,721
Independent cotton weavers	44,476 a/	43,129
Other weavers	8 a/	14
Month-end stocks		
Spinners: weaving affiliates	46,875 a/	61,252
Independent cotton weavers	53,658 a/	43,129
Other weavers	59 a/	65
Other manufacturers	54,322 a/	81,167

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Cotton Machinery

7. The restricted yarn production was reflected in a decrease in spindle operation of 9,574,000 spindle hours, and the increase in weaving in a gain of 1,206,000 loom hours during July.

COTTON MACHINERY

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	3,255,968	3,278,045	159,458 <u>a/</u>	177,701
Operable	3,136,324	3,174,457	155,127 <u>a/</u>	173,107
Operating	2,198,775	2,289,429	111,749 <u>a/</u>	112,991
Hours operated <u>b/</u>	900,208	890,634	26,674	27,880

a/ Revised.

b/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SILK

Raw Silk Production and Stocks

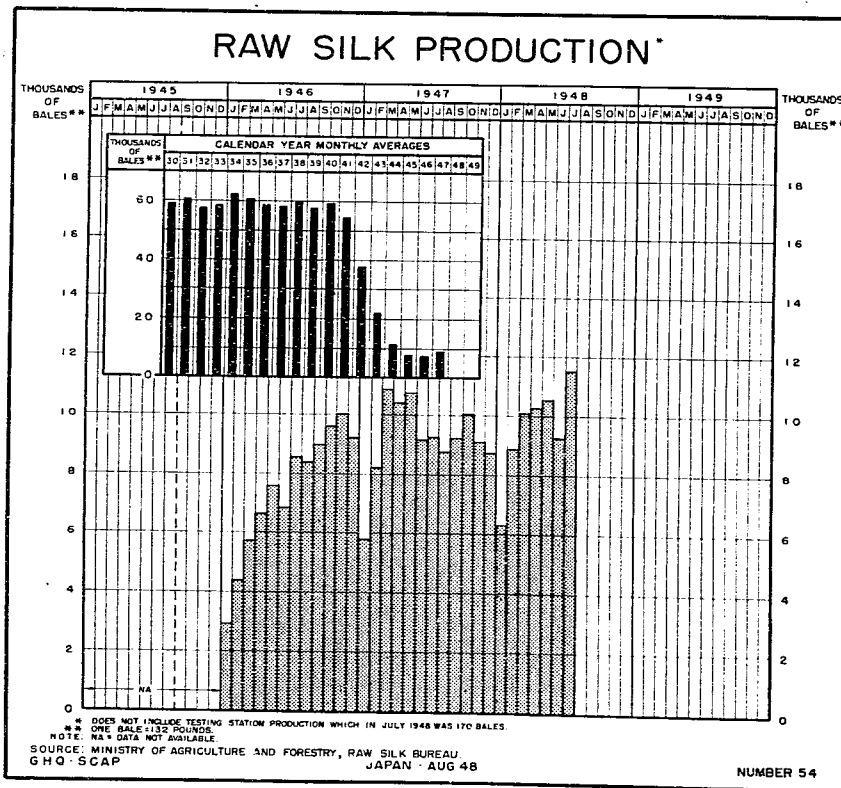
8. July raw silk output recovered from a seasonal decline in June to a postwar production peak of 11,521 bales. Due to

large stocks of 13/15 denier silk on hand, most of the current production is 20/22 denier for which there is greater export demand.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(bales of 132 pounds)

Reelers	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliv-	
	June	30 June	July	eries	31 July
In mills					
13/15 denier	2,091	1,660	1,069	1,400	1,329
20/22 denier	6,628	7,843	9,647	8,077	9,413
Other deniers	<u>564</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>690</u>
Total	9,283	10,100	11,521	10,189	11,432

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



RAW SILK RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
(bales of 132 pounds)

	<u>Receipts</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Reelers					
In warehouses	7,732	3,943	6,402	636	9,709
Distributing agencies					
Exportable	8,840	51,350	2,396	6,041	47,705
Domestic	7,144	28,014	. 227	109	28,132
Weavers	14,322 a/	18,634 a/	7,687	9,661 b/	16,660
Other manufacturers	1,427 a/	4,042 a/	1,563	1,541 b/	4,064

a/ Revised.

b/ Put in process.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Raw silk produced in testing houses totaled 170 bales in July compared with 173 bales in June.

Silk Testing

9. Raw silk tested for export decreased to 3,124 bales in July from 5,739 bales tested in June.

Reeling Mills and Basins

10. Two additional mills were made operable and four others started production in July. The increase in raw silk reeling was reflected in an increase of 647,000 basin hours.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	<u>Mills</u>		<u>Basins</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	296	296	46,958 a/	46,961
Operable	289	291	45,610	45,775
Operating	281	285	39,669	41,887
Basin hours b/	-	-	8,091	8,738

a/ Revised.

b/ In thousands for the month.

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

Cocoon Supplies

11. Cocoon receipts decreased 10,233,000 pounds in July. This was a seasonal decline from the June peak deliveries of the spring crop.

COCOON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Reeling mills		
Receipts	32,991 <u>a/</u>	22,758
Put in process	9,900	11,922
Month-end stocks (new crop)	32,496 <u>a/</u>	53,081
Month-end stocks (old crop)	34,624 <u>a/</u>	24,874
Other stocks <u>b/</u>	6,701	7,710

a/ Revised.

b/ Excluding farmers' holding for home use.

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

Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarn

12. Receipts of silk waste declined in July as the reelers held their stocks for a price increase expected in August.

SPUN SILK YARN RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	972 <u>a/</u>	414 <u>b/</u>	352 <u>c/</u>	1,034
Silk spinners				
Scoured waste	663 <u>a/</u>	264	369	558
Unscoured waste	1,048	149	180	1,017
Uncut lap	806	273	246	833
Cut staple	413 <u>a/</u>	225	112	526
Noils	1,266 <u>a/</u>	258	241	1,283
Other silk fibers (wild tussah)	354	-17 <u>d/</u>	53	284
Rayon staple	564	102	160	506
Other spinners				
Scoured waste	3	1	2	2
Unscoured waste	322	49	50	321
Uncut lap	315	0	106	209
Cut staple	1,169	-33 <u>d/</u>	40	1,096

a/ Revised.

b/ Production.

c/ Deliveries.

d/ Intermill delivery.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

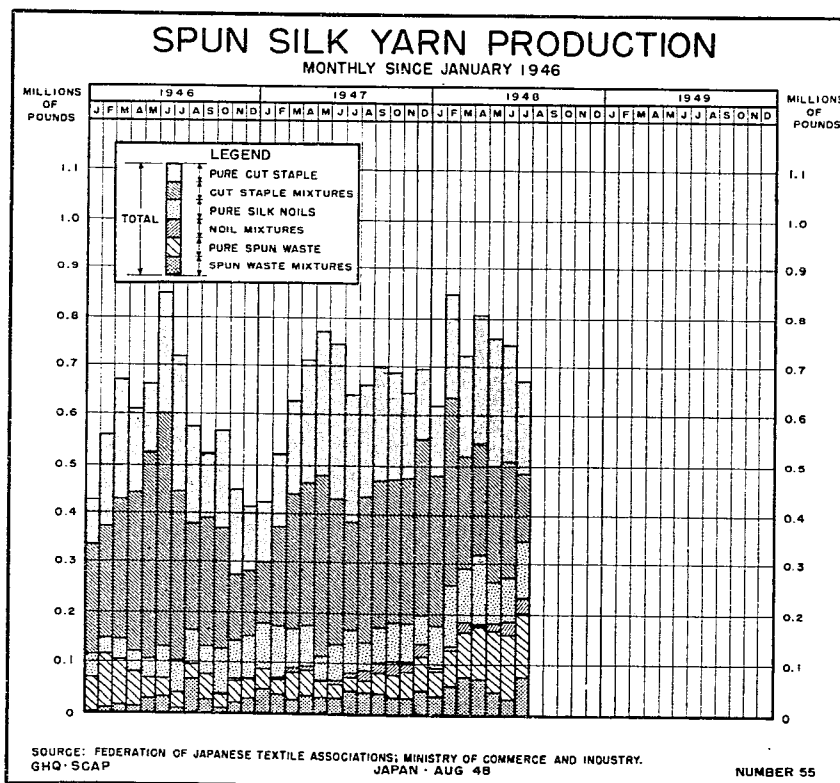
13. Total output of pure and mixed spun silk yarn in July was slightly below the June production due to reduced supplies of waste silk.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliv-</u> <u>eries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Pure					
Spun waste silk	125	347	127	87	387
Silk noils	88	293	113	100	306
Cut staple	234	556	188	174	570
Mixtures					
Spun waste silk	34	159	75	49	185
Silk noils	27	88	31	2	117
Cut staple	238	857 ^{a/}	137	128	866

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



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

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process	30 June ^{a/}	July	Process	31 July
	June			July	
Filament yarn	1,662	3,000	1,223	1,482	2,741
Spun yarn					
Pure					
Spun waste					
silk	233	386	194	202	378
Silk noils	35	42	32	20	54
Cut staple	18	55	53	38	70
Mixtures					
Spun waste					
silk	100	150	69	101	118
Silk noils	-	-	-	-	-
Cut staple	212	292	110	171	231

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Silk Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

14. A decrease in silk fabric production of 318,000 square yards reflected the shortages in silk filament and spun silk yarns. It was reported that reelers and spinners are holding their stocks for higher prices. Production and stock figures exclude mills in the earthquake area. Note chart on the facing page.

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

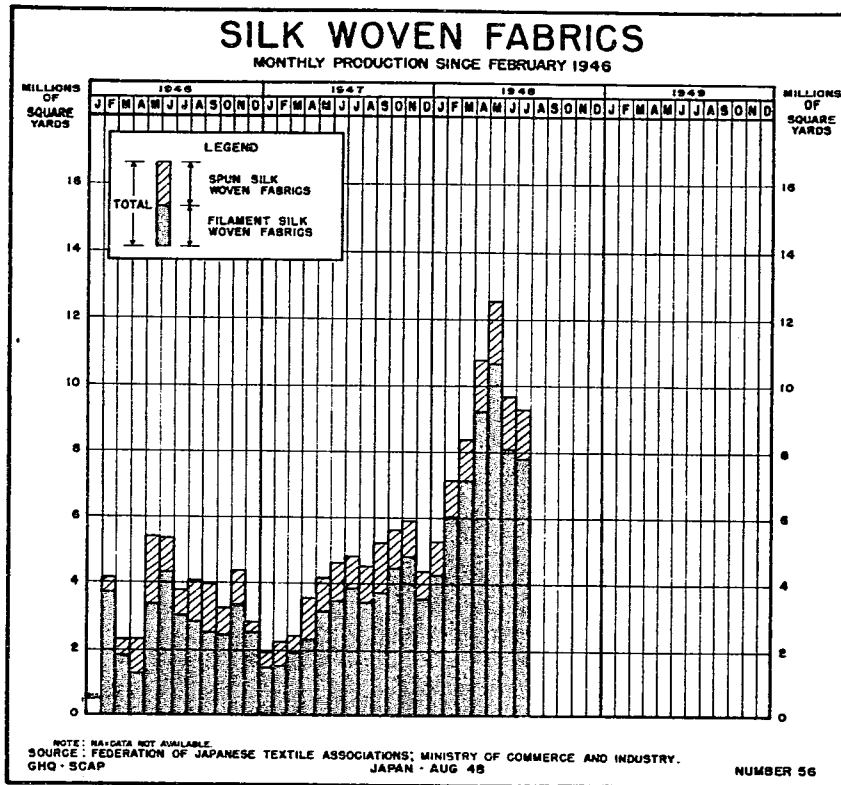
	June	July
Production		
Filament silk	8,099	7,797
Spun silk	1,556	1,484
Mixtures	672	728
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament silk	11,854 ^{a/}	12,376
Spun silk	3,348 ^{a/}	3,537
Mixtures	1,074 ^{a/}	1,304
Other manufacturers	10,563 ^{a/}	10,122

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Silk Machinery

15. The removal for repair of machinery in some mills in the earthquake area reduced machinery reported for 31 July.



SPINDLES

	<u>Silk</u>		<u>Moils</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	235,963	209,972	20,119	17,955
Operable	228,453	189,272	19,489	17,325
Operating	145,680	116,500	10,765	6,904
Hours operated <u>a/</u>	49,889	41,623	3,754	3,364

a/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

LOOMS

	<u>Power</u>		<u>Hand</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	72,959	69,180	47,288	44,269
Operable	72,943	68,340	47,017	44,081
Operating	43,685	46,731	3,629	7,953
Hours operated <u>a/</u>	7,176	8,096	245	583

a/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ARTIFICIAL FIBERS

Raw Materials

16. In July 1,373 metric tons of cotton linter pulp and 50 metric tons of cellulose acetate were received from the United States and 2,000 metric tons of rayon pulp were received from Canada. The bottleneck in rayon production continued to be an acute shortage of caustic soda whose manufacture is dependent upon imported salt, sulfuric acid and carbon disulfide.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
Artificial Fibers
(metric tons)

	Stocks 30 June	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Stocks 31 July
Pulp				
Rayon	4,317	5,912	3,540	6,689
Cotton linter	1,573	932	507	1,998
Raw cotton linters	1,657	0	159	1,498
Acetone	46	2	3	45
Acetate flakes	34	1	5	30
Caustic soda	3,133	2,538	3,055	2,616
Sulfuric acid	3,712	4,963	5,618	3,057
Carbon disulfide	517	1,349	1,341	525
Coal	31,591	35,698	26,853	40,436

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rayon Staple and Filament Yarn

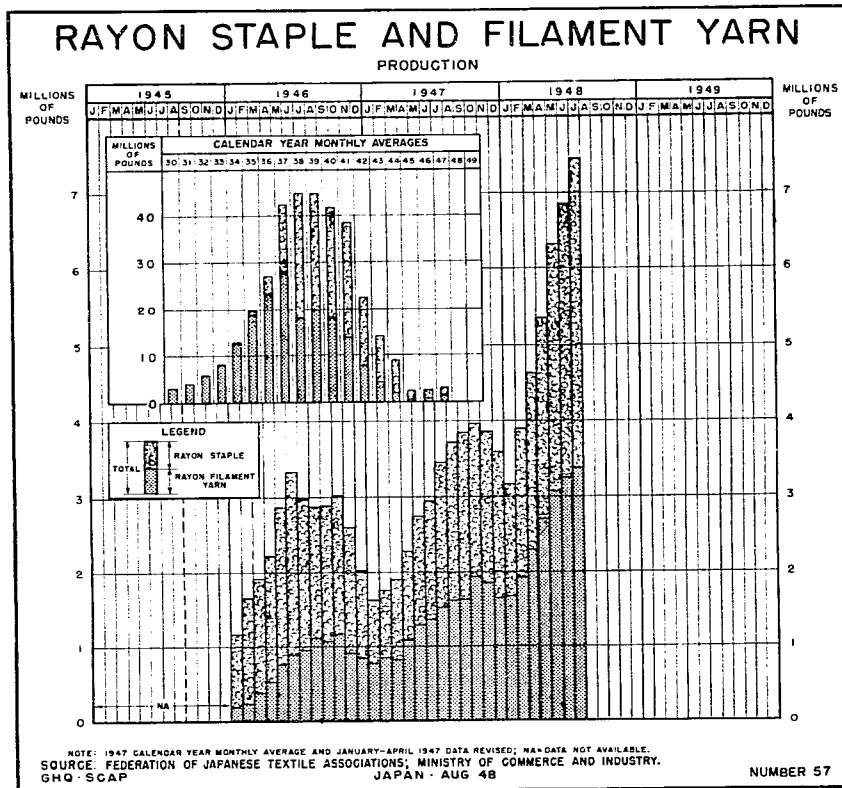
17. Output of rayon staple and filament yarn increased 466,000 and 133,000 pounds respectively in July. An increase of 1,254,000 pounds in stocks was reported due to slow export sales.

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

	Produc- tion June	Stocks 30 June	Produc- tion July	Deliv- eries July	Stocks 31 July
Producers					
Staple	3,609	5,171	4,075	3,362	5,884
Filament					
Viscose	3,102	7,894	3,188	2,656	8,426
Cuprammonium	130	406	175	173	408
Acetate	6	27	8	1	34
Spinners					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,821	8,322 ^{a/}	1,892	2,271	7,943
Mixed	254	744 ^{a/}	160	133	771

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



NUMBER 57

Rayon Yarn Consumption

18. Increased rayon yarn consumption resulted from shifts to heavier fabrics for export.

RAYON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

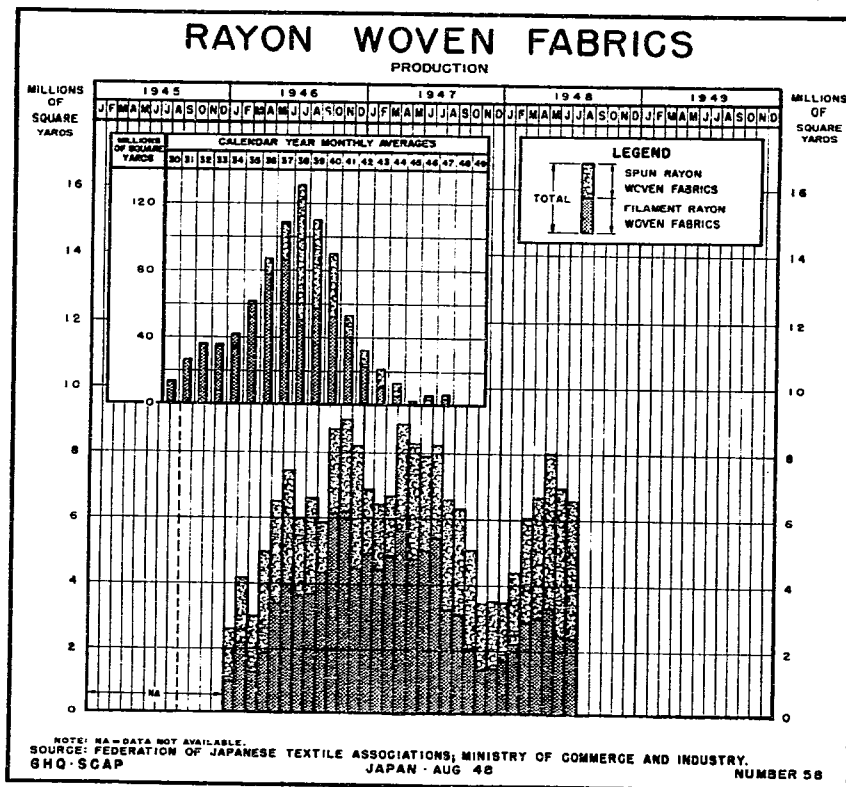
	Put in Process June	Stocks 30 June a/	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Stocks 31 July
Weavers					
Filament yarns	504	1,473	568	531	1,510
Spun yarns					
Pure	1,274	2,477	1,088	1,555	2,210
Mixed	54	135	42	54	123
Other manufacturers					
Filament yarns	55	339	11	57	293
Pure spun yarns	33	168	46	70	144

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rayon Fabric Production and Stocks

19. July output of rayon fabric declined as a result of increased attention to production of higher quality export goods.



Increased fabric exports and domestic allotments reduced fabric stocks to the lowest postwar level. Production and stock figures of mills in the earthquake area are not reported.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Production		
Filament rayon	2,449	2,581
Spun rayon	4,483	4,205
Month-end stocks		
Weavers		
Filament	3,516 <u>a/</u>	3,806
Spun rayon	10,650 <u>a/</u>	10,950
Other manufacturers		
Filament rayon	4,020 <u>a/</u>	3,902
Spun rayon	4,389 <u>a/</u>	3,263

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

20. Operable spindles increased in July as spindles hitherto operating on other fibers again worked on rayon.

Hours operated increased in July because shifts to heavier fabrics required more time to produce.

RAYON STAPLE SPINDLES

	<u>Rayon Spinners</u>		<u>Other Spinners a/</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	201,118	202,798	45,918	44,146
Operable	182,862	186,982	45,918	44,146
Operating	169,240	160,019	44,687	43,211
Hours operated b/	61,565	62,984	13,455	12,362

a/ Includes worsted, silk and cotton spinners.

b/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

POWER LOOMS

	<u>Filament</u>		<u>Spun</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Installed	27,347	28,669	12,326	14,142
Operable	27,343	28,318	12,326	14,137
Operating	9,831	12,809	7,185	7,582
Hours operated a/	1,481	1,964	1,534	1,582

a/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WOOL

Raw Materials

21. In July 2,167,000 pounds of raw wool were received from Australia, 2,039,000 pounds from South America and 15,000 pounds from China. Purchases yet to be delivered total 8,280,000 pounds.

These and the June imports raised July stocks to 1,295,000 pounds of clothing wool and 2,139,000 pounds of combing wool. Stocks recovered from a postwar low in March of 888,000 pounds of clothing wool and 67,000 pounds of combing wool.

RAW MATERIALS

For Wool Spinners

(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>Process</u>			<u>Process</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Wool	210	1,107	324	136	1,295
Worsted	577	1,585	1,197	643	2,139
Wool waste	1,132	6,981 a/	1,065	1,412	6,634
Camel and goat hair	133	936 a/	20	68	888
Rayon staple	659	1,532 a/	640	583	1,589

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process	30 June	July	Process	31 July
Silk fiber	100	1,008	1	139	870
Cotton	6	95	0	16	79
Others	653	4,401 <u>a/</u>	690	624	4,467

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

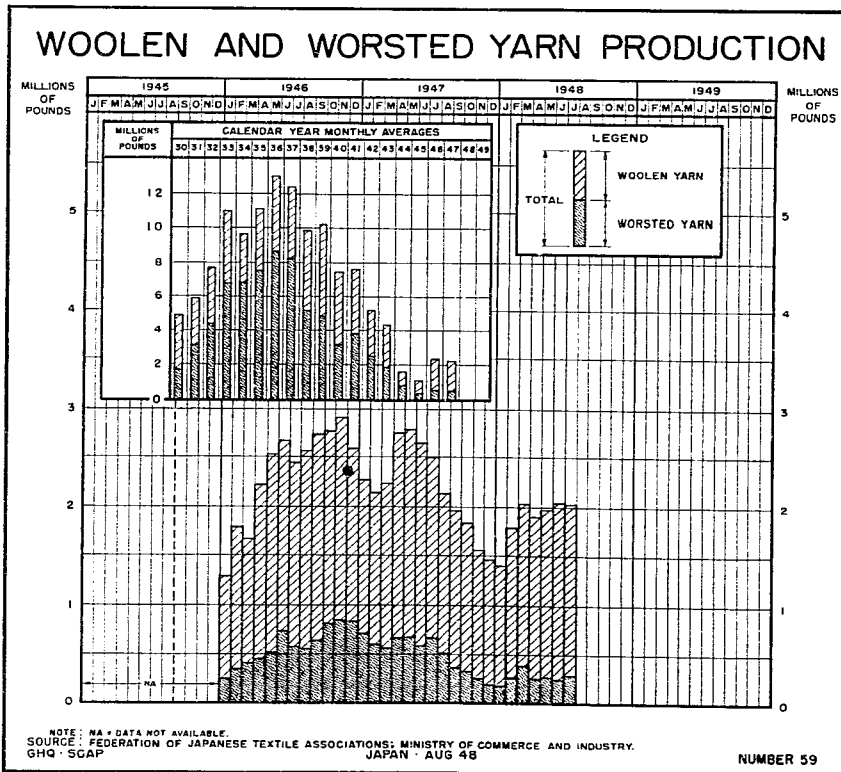
Yarn Production and Stocks

22. Small increases were reported in July production of mixed woolen yarns for domestic weaving and in pure worsted yarn for export.

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

	Production	Stocks	Production	Deliveries	Stocks
	June	30 June	July	July	31 July
Woolen					
Pure	167	634	84	95	623
Mixed	1,628	3,029	1,652	1,333	3,348
Worsted					
Pure	139	199	220	256	163
Mixed	111	824	75	206	693

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
Weavers and Other Manufacturers
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	Process	30 June	July	Process	31 July
	June			July	
Woolen					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	777	812 ^{a/}	917	870	859
Independent weavers	952	1,749 ^{a/}	588	922	1,415
Worsted					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	82 ^{a/}	152 ^{a/}	109	128	133
Independent weavers	165	292	127	154	265
Other manufacturers	119 ^{a/}	216 ^{a/}	111	123	204

^{a/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

23. July output of mixed woolen fabrics for domestic consumption and pure worsted fabrics for export showed slight increases over June production. Note total wool fabric production in the chart on the following page.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Month-end Stocks			
	June	July	Weavers		Manufacturers	
			June	July	June	July
Woolen	1,759	1,782	1,099 ^{a/}	1,226	5,876 ^{a/}	6,290
Worsted	401	428	381	323	2,898	2,646
Blanketing	138	117	205	114	1,283	1,184
Upholstery	34	28	73	59	12	10
Felt ^{b/}	335	319	880	738	236	247

^{a/} Revised.

^{b/} Thousands of pounds.

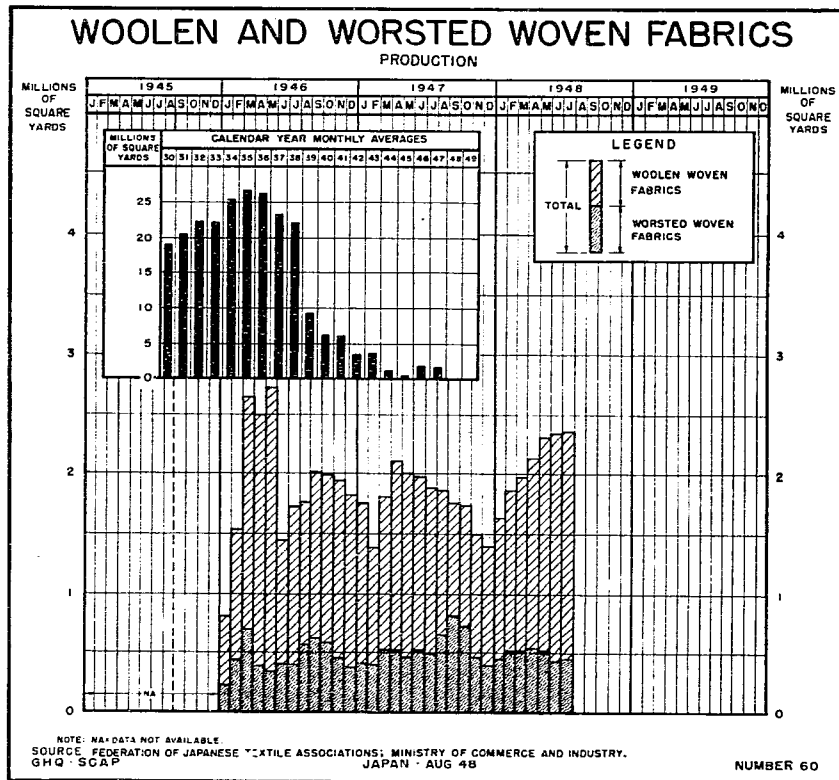
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WOOL MACHINERY

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles		Looms	
	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July
Installed	629	646	483,409	516,999	12,404	12,495
Operable	583	601	443,628	476,700	11,797	12,127
Operating	512	410	54,704	75,839	4,291	4,503
Hours operated ^{a/}	106	105	11,847	18,103	843	825

^{a/} In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

24. Stocks of raw materials for production of hard and bast fibers increased in July to 20,530,000 pounds from 15,645,000 pounds in June. Two shipments of Indian jute totaling 1,686,800 pounds made a total of 3,582,400 pounds received of 8,400,000 pounds contracted for. Of the amount received, 3,197,800 pounds have been moved to the mills.

July imports of abaca increased to 15,876,315 pounds from 10,004,685 pounds in June. Of the 25,881,000 pounds received in two months, 21,734,000 pounds were allocated to the fishing industry.

Shipments of 1,150,000 pounds of Maguey fiber from the Philippines and 2,014,000 pounds of henequen binder twine from the United States were received in July.

RAW MATERIALS
Receipts by Hand and East Fiber Spinners
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 30 June	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Stocks 31 July
Flax	4,241	2,618	1,925	4,934
Ramie	118	61	54	125
Jute	1,604	1,668	840	2,432
Hemp	1,573 <u>a/</u>	380	523	1,430
Abaca	6,367 <u>a/</u>	5,846	3,216	8,397
Sisal	4 <u>a/</u>	0	4	0
Henequen yarn	42	1,382	405	1,919
Maclan	727 <u>a/</u>	482	599	610
Palm	20	516	507	29
Others	949 <u>a/</u>	196	191	954

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Rope and Cordage

25. July production of rope and cordage rose 1,841,000 pounds over the June output. An increase of 1,559,000 pounds of fishing rope resulted from large allocations of abaca and henequen yarn received by the mills.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	June	July	30 June <u>a/</u>	31 July
Rope	2,477 <u>a/</u>	4,036	2,841	3,993
Cord	207 <u>a/</u>	250	188	167
Twine	730	931	1,067	1,074
Thread	241	279	630	692

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

26. Flax yarn output which began to rise sharply in February leveled off in July as production approached capacity.

Hemp yarn production dropped 55,000 pounds as raw material dwindled.

Jute yarn output jumped from 45,000 pounds in June to 532,000 pounds in July as a result of mills' receipts of Indian jute.

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

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Flax					
Pure	1,057	1,632	1,030	781	1,882
Mixtures	198	460	231	108	583
Ramie					
Pure	28	19	19	23	15
Mixtures	160	286	200	64	422
Hemp					
Pure	121	200	84	122	162
Mixtures	63	178	67	61	184
Jute	45	40	532	285	287
Others	130	15	11	26	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WEAVERS' YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
Hard and Bast Fibers
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Flax					
Pure	648	1,026 <u>a/</u>	446	664	808
Mixed	158	154 <u>a/</u>	105	130	129
Ramie					
Pure	10	23	1	5	19
Mixed	107	235	65	112	188
Hemp					
Pure	20	16	25	21	20
Mixed	15	50 <u>a/</u>	13	22	41
Jute	11	87	95	58	124

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Woven Fabric Production and Stocks

27. Production of linen fabric dropped 247,000 square yards in July. Hemp fabric output showed a moderate increase, while jute fabric followed the sharp upward trend of yarn production. Production and stocks of mills in the earthquake area are not reported.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
Hard and Bast Fibers
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Linen					
Pure	966 a/	2,849 a/	860	1,650	2,059
Mixtures	515 a/	1,586 a/	374	552	1,408
Ramie					
Pure	17	34	7	30	11
Mixtures	238 a/	377 a/	320	387	310
Hemp					
Pure	20	237 a/	24	164	97
Mixtures	35	73	58	58	73
Jute	12	30	67	12	85
Hose (thousands of pounds)	51	133	58	101	90

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

28. Substantial increases in jute machinery operating on 31 July reflected the increased production program.

MACHINERY OPERATING
Hard and Bast Fibers

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Flax	60,121	59,829	2,175	2,262
Ramie	16,875	20,480	692	849
Jute	4,192	5,925	18	90
Hemp	8,603	8,639	107	97
Others	10 a/	36	0	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

HOURS OPERATED
Hard and Bast Fibers
(thousands)

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Flax	15,860	15,688	439 a/	440
Ramie	3,695	4,437	113	152
Jute	104	729	1	8
Hemp	2,326	2,162	19	21
Others	139 a/	31	0	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Raw Materials

29. The flow of raw materials was restricted in July in anticipation of higher prices. Receipts dropped 281,000 pounds.

RAW MATERIALS
For Throstle and Reprocessed Yarn Spinners
(thousands of pound)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u> a/	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Waste fiber	540	145	146	539
Cotton waste	1,207	736	733	1,260
Worn-out fiber	2,520	1,226	1,527	2,569
Others	<u>1,477</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>1,385</u>
Total	5,754	2,402	2,603	5,553

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yarn Production and Stocks

30. July output of throstle-spun and reprocessed yarns decreased to 1,532,000 and 8,000 pounds respectively from 1,422,000 (revised) and 21,000 pounds in June.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Throstle-spun</u>		<u>Reprocessed</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Spinners	1,231 a/	1,555	103	106
Weavers	728 a/	769	51 a/	58
Other manufacturers	28	28	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Fabric Production and Stocks

31. Despite reduced supplies of raw materials, fabric production showed a slight seasonal increase in July.

FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
Throstle and Reprocessed
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Mill Stocks			
			Weavers		Manufacturers	
	June	July	30 June a/	31 July	30 June	31 July
Throstle	871	915	1,971	1,770	127	2,642
Reprocessed	32	79	152	167	146 a/	141
Others	29	20	11	17	0	7

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

KNIT GOODS

Fabric Production

32. Output of cotton knit fabric dropped 402,000 pounds in July. Production of this fabric fluctuates with allocations of yarn for export manufacture and June was a high month following receipt of the seventh export allocation. Increases were reported in output of filament rayon, spun rayon and spun silk fabrics.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Production July	Deliveries July	Stocks 31 July
	June	30 June			
Cotton	1,411	511 a/	1,009	1,334	186
Filament rayon	1	7	3	4	6
Spun rayon	10	28	19	18	29
Filament silk	18	18 a/	12	11	19
Spun silk	3	6 a/	4	4	6
Woolen	3	5	3	2	6
Others	0	1 a/	0	0	1

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS
Knit Goods
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks	Receipts	Put in	Stocks
	30 June	July	Process July	31 July
Pure cotton	946 a/	334	899	361
Mixed cotton	8 a/	1	4	5
Filament rayon	132 a/	10	28	114
Spun rayon	75 a/	36	57	54
Raw silk	135 a/	67	74	128
Spun silk	46 a/	16	20	42
Woolen	216 a/	111	123	204
Others	1	1	1	1

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Garment Production

33. Total production of knit underwear increased while the output for export dropped from 159,862 dozens in June to 151,219 dozens in July. Production of outerwear and hosiery increased while output of gloves decreased.

KNIT GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozens)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u> a/	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Underwear	215	168	217	95	290
Outerwear	13	28	15	16	27
Gloves	119	266	102	134	254
Hosiery	117	528	166	170	524

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Cotton	312 a/	1,106	1,222	196
Filament rayon	2	16	15	3
Spun rayon	6 a/	16	17	5
Filament silk	16	14	12	18
Spun silk	0 a/	4	4	0
Woolen	12 a/	2	6	8
Others	3	0	0	3

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

34. Knit goods machinery operations on 31 July increased generally due to materials in process for completion in August.

KNIT GOODS MACHINERY

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Fabric				
Warp	353	439	116	142
Circular	14,853	15,547	4,547	5,840
Flat	12,934	12,930	2,774	3,095
Glove, flat	17,384	17,260	3,800	3,472
Hosiery				
Circular	11,792 a/	12,191	3,415 a/	4,092
Full fashioned	919 a/	1,855	434 a/	815

	<u>Operable</u>		<u>Operating</u>	
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>	<u>30 June</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Sewing machines				
Foot	253	353	77	110
Power	14,896	16,467	7,036	7,857

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Supplies

35. July receipts of cloth for clothing and household goods producers increased except for rayon and hard and bast fibers. Rayon fabric receipts declined because allocation certificates for the April-June period were not received until July.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Put in</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
	<u>30 June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>31 July</u>
Cotton	3,783	4,024	4,140	3,667
Rayon filament	2,356	1,133	1,130	2,359
Spun rayon	2,070	1,653	2,293	1,430
Silk filament	2,776 a/	1,913	1,850	2,839
Hard and bast fiber	993	978	884	1,087
Woolen	899	1,082	864	1,117
Worsted	361	527	473	415
Reprocessed	139	81	86	134
Others	118	41	41	118

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Garment Production and Stocks

36. Completion in early July of Japanese clothing, started late in June, increased production reported in July.

The release to domestic use of cotton fabric previously earmarked for export provided tabi linings which had been a production bottleneck. The July output increased 1,561,000 pairs.

The reduction in Western-style clothing output was due to change-over in production from summer to winter garments.

A switch to patterns suitable for export restricted under-wear production. Output decreased 679,000 during July.

PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
Clothing and Household Goods
(thousands)

	Production June	Stocks 30 June	Production July	Deliveries July	Stocks 31 July
Japanese ready-made clothing	261	310	417	643	84
Western-style ready-made clothing	2,081	1,720 a/	1,801	2,142	1,379
School uniforms	337	864	699	846	717
Work clothing	790	837	953	911	879
Official uniforms	8	14	15	22	7
Underwear	1,202	1,082 a/	523	845	760
Tabi (pair)	3,178	700	4,739	2,782	2,657
Bedding (sets of 2)	69	64	35	41	58
Others	887	964 a/	561	655	870

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MACHINERY
Clothing and Household Goods

	Sewing Machines					
	Electric Cutters		Foot			
	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July	30 June	31 July
Operable	5,284	5,301	43,399	43,332	119,851	120,641
Operating	3,488	3,733	28,423	27,196	76,538	72,930
Hours operated a/	510	593	3,997	4,480	12,382	12,582

a/ In thousands for the month.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SUNDRY GOODS

Fish Net Production and Stocks

37. Incomplete reports on fish net production indicate an increased output in July.

Yarn Receipts and Stocks

38. Sundry goods producers' receipts of yarn increased 544,000 pounds in July.

YARN RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
Sundry Goods Producers
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 30 June	Receipts July	Put in Process July	Stocks 31 July
Pure cotton	2,587 a/	4,537	4,290	2,894
Mixed cotton	157	0	2	155

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Raw silk	400	140	130	410
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Filament rayon	207	1	29	179
Spun rayon	93	10	13	90
Reprocessed	5	0	0	0
Throstle	27	- <u>b/</u>	- <u>b/</u>	27
Abaca	212	607	469	356

a/ Revised.

b/ Less than 500 pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Miscellaneous Sundries

39. Production of miscellaneous sundries increased 52,900 pounds in July.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDRIES PRODUCTION AND STOCKS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>Production</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Deliveries</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Sewing thread					
Cotton, pure	220	1,058	216	683	1,191
Silk	66	65	91	92	64
Rayon	0	4	0	4	0
Braid	29	82	47	51	78
Fringe	0	2	0	0	2
Lace	8	17	9	0	26
Tape, ribbons, etc.	96	223	115	125	213
Twine and net	6	2	9	8	3
Cotton rope	56	21	57	55	23

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Gray Fabrics

40. Receipts of gray fabrics by dyers and finishers decreased in July except for woolen, spun rayon and "others." An increased supply of 7,127,000 square yards of cotton materials was put in process for printing to fill export orders.

Due to necessary changes in designs to meet specifications for export orders, the printing of large quantities of cotton gray goods did not start until late in the month.

GRAY FABRICS RECEIPTS AND STOCKS
Dyers and Finishers
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Stocks</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Receipts</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Put in</u> <u>Process</u> <u>July</u>	<u>Stocks</u> <u>31 July</u>
Cotton	37,795	53,112	35,019	55,888
Woolen	2,715	2,225	2,305	2,635
Worsted	1,052	792	849	995
Filament silk	1,629 <u>a/</u>	6,656	6,580	1,705
Spun silk	271	1,197	1,164	304
Filament rayon	422	1,058	1,043	437
Spun rayon	981	840	1,170	651
Hard and bast fiber	1,556	1,362	1,848	1,070
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	6	70	72	4
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	0	18	18	0
Others	100	772	793	79

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Fabrics Processed

41. Total fabrics processed increased from 41,476,000 square yards in June to 45,113,000 square yards in July, 14,551,000 square yards of which were dip dyed.

FABRICS PROCESSED
Dyers and Finishers
(thousands of square yards)

	Processed At Mills		Returned to Client		At Mills 31 July
	June	30 June	July	July	
Cotton	24,541	12,743	29,892	21,023	21,612
Woolen	1,953	3,546 <u>a/</u>	2,098	1,800	3,844
Worsted	876	1,497	815	1,067	1,245
Filament silk	7,391	4,288 <u>a/</u>	6,320	6,398	4,210
Spun silk	1,320	1,601	1,052	1,589	1,064
Spun rayon	1,588	1,337	1,137	1,292	1,182
Filament rayon	1,385	1,241	1,120	1,255	1,106
Hard and bast fibers	1,612	1,629 <u>a/</u>	1,812	2,075	1,566
Wool felt <u>b/</u>	64	231	68	57	242
Knit fabrics <u>b/</u>	20	0	18	18	0
Others	726	107	781	775	113

a/ Revised.

b/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

FABRIC PROCESSING
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Cotton	10,821	9,680	3,539	5,852
Woolen	0	2,098	0	0

	<u>Bleached</u>	<u>Dyed</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Others</u>
Worsted	0	815	0	0
Filament silk	3,157	275	411	2,477
Spun silk	477	263	11	301
Filament rayon	434	348	139	199
Spun rayon	114	269	17	737
Hard and bast fibers	419	658	0	735
Wool felt <u>a/</u>	0	68	0	0
Knit fabrics <u>a/</u>	18	0	0	0
Others	3	59	0	719

a/ Thousands of pounds.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Machinery

42. Two small plants commenced operations in July, one for dyeing and finishing of cotton goods and one for silk fabrics.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	<u>30 June</u>			<u>31 July</u>		
	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Machine Hours <u>b/</u></u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Others <u>a/</u></u>	<u>Machine Hours <u>b/</u></u>
Boilers	-	326 <u>c/</u>	72	-	341	70
Tenters	-	298	48	-	317	53
Printers	-	43	5	-	42	4
Napping machines	156	128	52	159	131	54
Driers	81	455	81	79	480	87

a/ Includes cotton, rayon and silk.

b/ In thousands for the month.

c/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

SECTION 7

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

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MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. Registered motor vehicles in July numbered 219,094, a decline of 12 from the revised June total. Standard-size trucks and buses totaled 112,380, an increase of 701 over the preceding month. Operable vehicles increased from the revised 67.2 percent in June to 69.4 percent in July. The operable percentage of standard-size trucks and buses was 68.2, an increase of 0.5 percent over the preceding month.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY

	<u>Registered</u>		<u>July</u>	
	<u>June a/</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Operable</u>	<u>Percent Operable</u>
Trucks				
Standard size	98,662	99,306	67,712	68.2
Small size	58,723	57,304	40,404	70.5
Buses	13,017	13,074	8,935	68.3
Passenger cars	33,643	34,058	24,845	72.9
Special vehicles b/	15,061	15,352	10,250	66.8

a/ Revised.

b/ Includes fire engines, ambulances and other special vehicles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

2. Standard-size trucks and buses deadlined in July numbered 35,733. Of these 9,980 were without fuel, 10,296 had no tires, 9,525 needed repairs and 5,932 were inoperable for other reasons.

3. The number of passengers carried, including municipal bus passengers in the six principal cities, decreased four percent under the preceding month's total to 68,475,087. Freight conveyed by motor vehicles in July was estimated at 17,000,000 tons, an increase of 11.6 percent.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Labor Disorder

4. Issuance 31 July of a cabinet order warning government

employees that they no longer had the right of collective bargaining supported by threat of strikes or sabotage but affirming the right of petition and complaint led in August to labor unrest among railroad workers.

The chief of the Shikoku Railways Bureau 10 August charged "a certain political party" with "pulling strings behind the scenes."

The statement followed the arrest of 14 agitators, including two Communist Party leaders, accused of using force to prevent the transfer of certain railway workers from Hiroshima to Shikoku.

The arrival of Communist organizers in Hokkaido, headed by Sanzo Nosaka, in mid-July fomented the unrest that culminated in mass absenteeism which resulted in cancellation of 118 trains on 16 August.

Director Yukio Kagayama of the Railway General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation ordered the discharge of all railway employees who are absent from their posts without authorization after 23 August.

A total of 457 Hokkaido employees returned to duty by 22 August, but 958 absentees were discharged. Warrants were issued for the arrest of 471 other illegal absentees.

5. Private and government railways carried 519,915,168 passengers in July, an increase of 45,508,424 passengers over the June total. Fifty-nine percent of the passengers were carried by the government railways and 41 percent by the private railways in July. Although passengers carried in July numbered 9.6 percent more than the preceding month they were 24.7 percent less than in July 1947 due principally to the recent increase in fares. See the chart on following page.

PASSENGERS CARRIED

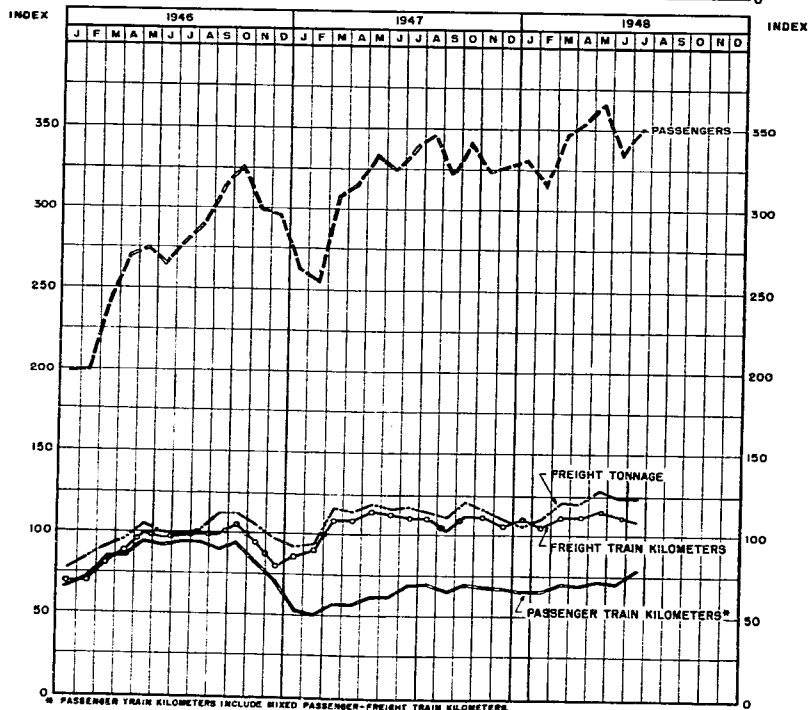
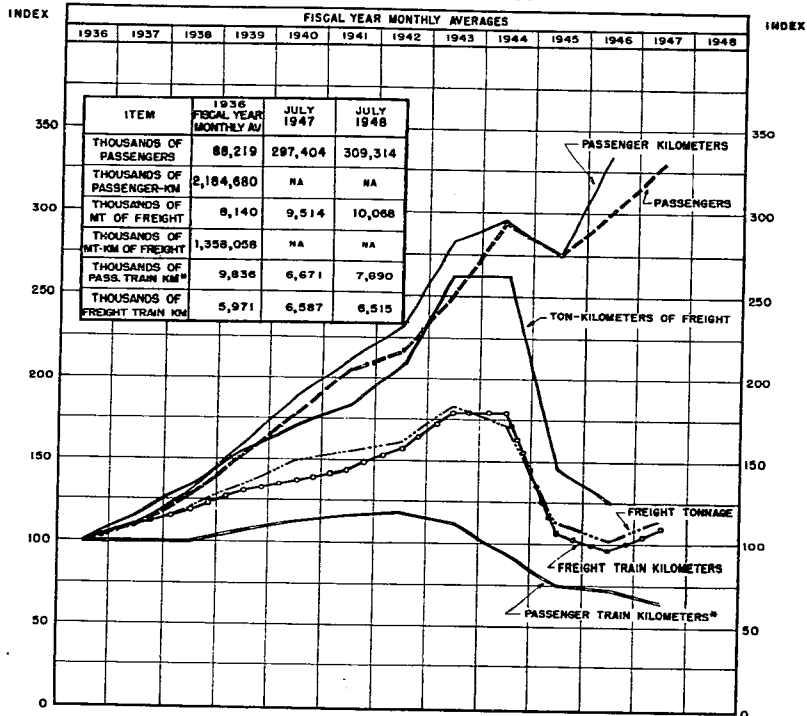
	<u>Government Railways</u>		<u>Private Railways</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Regular	116,313,656	123,225,888	78,273,060	102,778,764
Commuter	<u>180,295,296</u>	<u>186,088,051</u>	<u>99,524,732</u>	<u>107,822,465</u>
Total	296,608,952	309,313,939	177,797,792	210,601,229

6. Government railways carried 10,068,000 tons of freight in July, 94.4 percent of the scheduled July tonnage; forestry products and manufactured goods were moved as scheduled while all others were below the goals. Due to a mining slump and to absenteeism on the railways coal movements fell 12.3 percent below the quota. See the chart on page 154.

7. Train kilometers operated by private and government railways totaled 16,044,900 of which government railways operated 92.5 percent and the private railways ran 7.5 percent. The total train kilometers operated in July were 5.5 percent greater than in June.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TRAFFIC INDEXES

1936 MONTHLY AVERAGES = 100



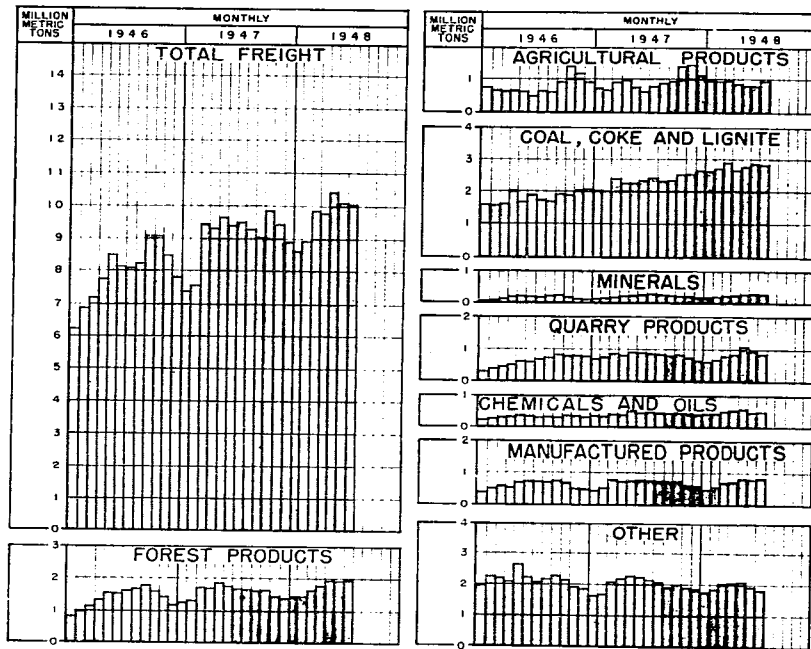
NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS USED: MT=METRIC TONS, KM=KILOMETERS, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
 GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 48

NUMBER 61

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FREIGHT TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - AUG 48

NUMBER 62

TRAIN OPERATIONS (thousands of kilometers)

	Government Railways			Private Railways		
	July 1947	June	July	July 1947	June	July
Freight	6,586.9	6,691.0	6,514.9	413.5	412.2	425.6
Passenger	5,596.8	5,322.3	6,238.6	148.9	127.5	131.9
Mixed	1,074.6	1,069.3	1,651.2	599.9	611.8	629.6
Allied	486.5	450.5	438.6	12.2	10.8	14.5
Total	13,744.8	14,033.1	14,843.3	1,174.5	1,162.3	1,201.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

8. Government and private railways received 571,496 metric tons of coal in July or approximately 95 percent of allocation. Consumption in July was 550,556 metric tons or 96.4 percent of the amount received. During the summer months tonnage consumed is less than tonnage received because stockpiles must be accumulated to meet winter demands.

COAL REQUIREMENTS
(metric tons)

	<u>Government Railways</u>			<u>Private Railways a/</u>		
	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Required	629,700	650,000	620,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Allocated	542,000	646,500	586,000	15,000	15,500	16,000
Received	537,377	561,275	555,997	15,901	15,664	15,499
Consumed	540,699	548,118	535,834	15,286	15,075	14,722

a/ Honshu and Shikoku only.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

9. The Japanese Government was directed 13 August to assume responsibility gradually for all the port and terminal operations in connection with the handling of commercial cargo for private owners and shipments of civil relief supplies into Japan. This responsibility includes customs surveillance, under general supervision of SCAP, of all incoming and outgoing cargo and personnel. Piers, warehouses and other port facilities not required for the handling of Occupation Forces cargo are being released to Japanese control.

Port and terminal facilities required to handle Occupation Forces cargo or to service Army vessels will continue under Army supervision.

The Government or its designated agents will also take over responsibility for furnishing the necessary port facilities to commercial vessels which enter Japanese ports. For this purpose they will be authorized to deal directly with licensed general shipping agents of foreign shipping companies for the provision of port facilities and services from Japanese sources.

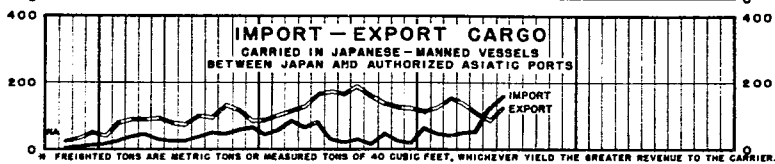
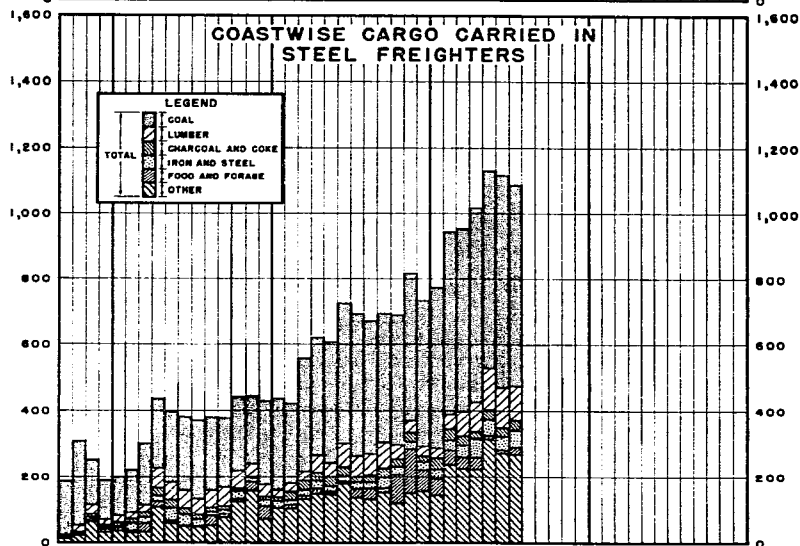
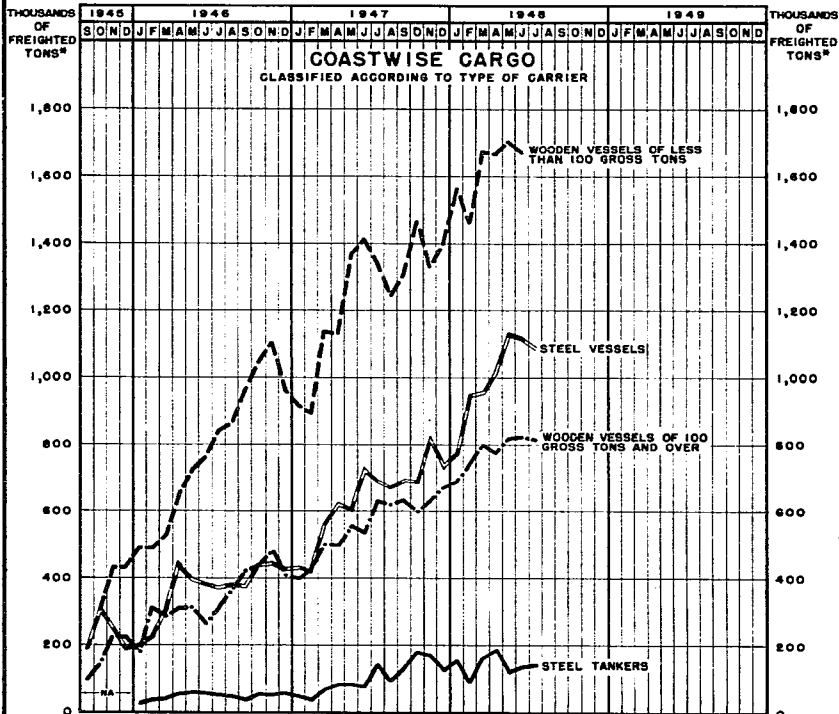
In addition to operating the piers and other terminal facilities released to them, the Japanese have been directed to compute and invoice charges for all port facilities and terminal services furnished private owners, commercial vessels and government vessels which carry commercial cargo. Payment for all facilities and services furnished by the Japanese to foreign commercial interests will be made to SCAP.

The Government was directed to assume responsibility 1 October for operating the piers and port facilities at the ports of Tokyo-Yokohama and Kobe which are not required for the exclusive use of the Occupation Forces.

10. Cargo carried in steel ships over 100 gross tons in July declined 4.3 percent from the June total but was 55 percent greater than in July 1947. Tonnage carried in wooden ships over 100 gross tons also declined slightly in July. Principal cargoes carried in this coastwise trade were coal and lumber.

WATER-BORNE CARGO TONNAGE

MONTHLY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945



NOTE: NA-DATA NOT AVAILABLE. NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1945 IMPORT DATA ARE INTERPOLATED ESTIMATES.
SOURCE: CIVILIAN MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE.
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - AUG 48 NUMBER 63

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

<u>Types of Vessels</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Steel ships (more than 100 gross tons)	689,649	1,115,940	1,086,531
Wooden vessels			
Over 100 gross tons	628,310	823,133	816,298
Under 100 gross tons	<u>1,340,754</u>	<u>1,669,446</u>	-
Total	2,658,713	3,608,519	-

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

COMMODITIES CONVEYED IN COASTWISE TRADE a/
(freighted tons)

	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Coal	432,403	649,734	615,047
Coke and charcoal	20,245	25,012	30,125
Lumber	56,745	118,256	100,041
Paper and pulp	10,790	24,529	20,654
Salt	15,091	40,579	43,527
Provisions	23,698	9,649	25,670
Iron and steel	21,773	44,747	50,712
Nonferrous metals	36,848	56,928	59,475
Iron ore	31,889	23,373	17,607
Miscellaneous	<u>40,167</u>	<u>123,133</u>	<u>123,673</u>
Total	689,649	1,115,940	1,086,531

a/ In steel vessels 100 gross tons and over.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

Foreign Shipping

11. Cargo imported in July from Asiatic ports in Japanese-manned steel vessels increased approximately 33 percent over the preceding month while total exports rose 38 percent. Eighty percent of the exports was coal to Korea and 15 percent was fertilizer to Korea. Imports from other sources included 67,500 metric tons of coal and coking coal from Sakhalin.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN STEEL SHIPS a/
(freighted tons)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
From Korea	1,377	28,547	46,334
From China	2,318	0	4,002
Other	<u>15,369</u>	<u>91,391</u>	<u>108,821</u>
Total	19,064	119,938	159,157

<u>Exports</u>	<u>July 1947</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
To Korea	129,958	80,636	117,377
To China	26,280	0	3,981
Other	<u>3,886</u>	<u>8,532</u>	<u>1,972</u>
Total	160,124	89,168	123,330

a/ Manned by Japanese crews.

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

ELECTRIC POWER

12. Electric power generated in July, exclusive of private industrial generating plants not connected with the utility system, was 2,843,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7.6 percent over the 2,642,000,000 kilowatt hours in June but 5.5 percent under the 3,009,000,000 kilowatt hours generated in July 1947.

Hydroelectric generation was 2,772,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, an increase of 14 percent over the 2,432,000,000 kilowatt hours produced in June. July output was only two percent below the May 1948 peak figure of 2,828,000,000 kilowatt hours, the greatest hydroelectric generation in the past year.

Thermal generation amounted to 71,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, a decrease of 66.2 percent from the June figure of 210,000,000 kilowatt hours but an increase of 9.2 percent over the July 1947 figure of 65,000,000 kilowatt hours. Thermal generation is purposely reduced when more hydroelectric power is available.

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION July (millions of kilowatt hours)

	<u>Hydroelectric</u>	<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hokkaido	106	5	111
Tohoku	187.5	0	187.5
Kanto	878	1	879
Kansai	1,040.5	5	1,045.5
Chugoku	156	8	164
Shikoku	116	0	116
Kyushu	<u>288</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>340</u>
All Japan	2,772	71	2,843

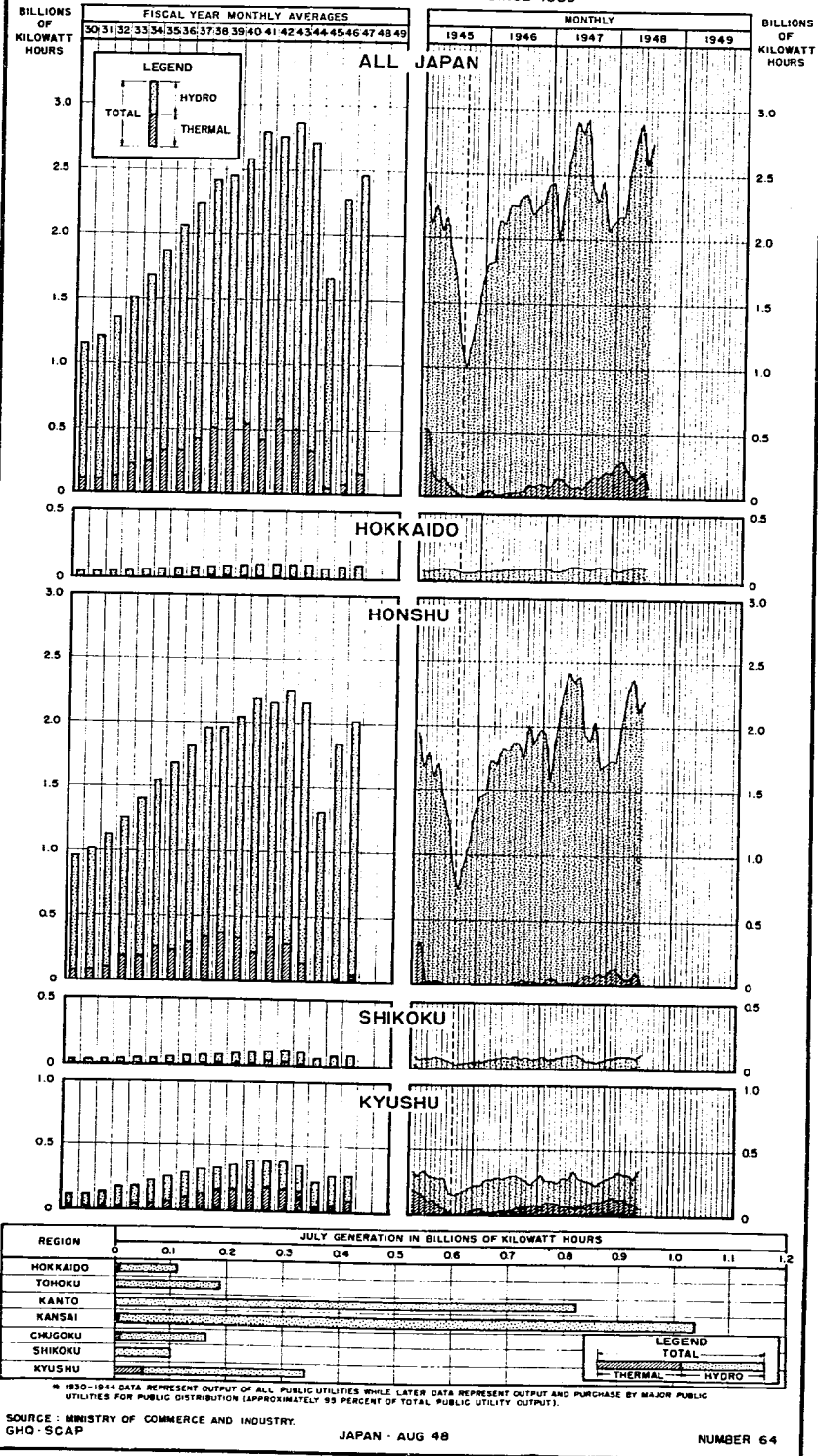
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Electric Power Bureau.

13. The major utility system generated or purchased 2,765,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power for public distribution in July. Hydroelectric generation provided 2,694,000,000 kilowatt hours of this amount and thermal generation 71,000,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the June hydroelectric generation of 2,364,000,000 kilowatt hours and thermal generation of 210,000,000 kilowatt hours.

14. The stream flow available in July at the natural-flow-type hydroelectric plants was 21 percent more than the June daily average and nine percent above the average of the same period during the last 10 years.

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

BY MAJOR PUBLIC UTILITIES - SINCE 1930*



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

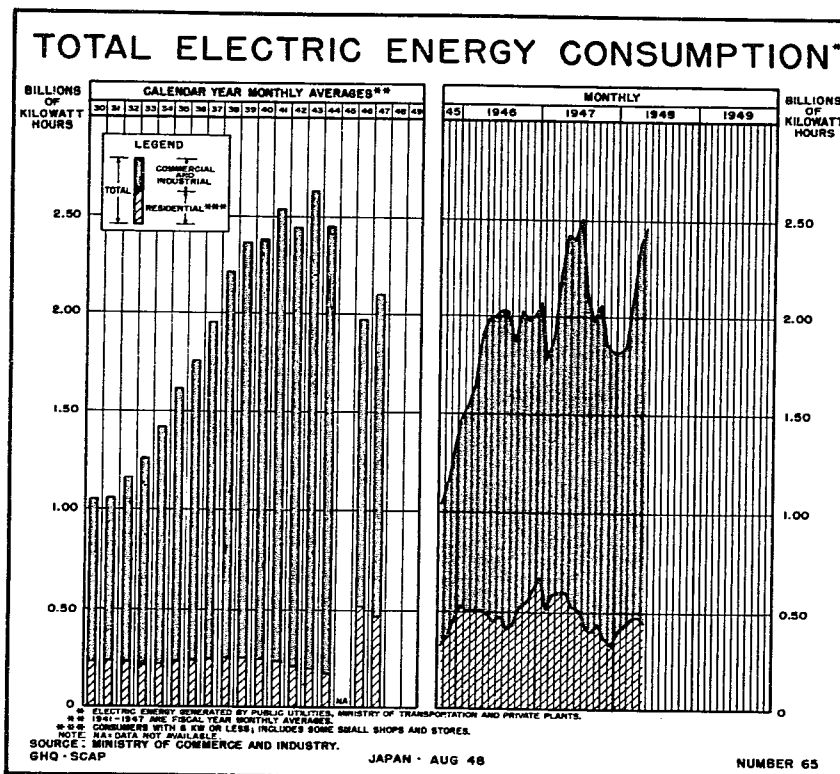
	June Daily Average	July Daily Average	10-year July Daily Average	Percent July Average to 10-year July Average
Hokkaido	114	101	100	101
Tohoku	122	134	118	114
Kanto	998	1,080	1,017	106
Kansai	1,329	1,543	1,443	107
Chugoku	62	158	122	130
Shikoku	59	135	106	127
Kyushu	158	290	250	116
All Japan	2,842	3,441	3,156	109

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Consumption

15. The total amount of electric power consumed in May was 2,465,000,000 kilowatt hours. The public utility system supplied 2,113,000,000 kilowatt hours and the remainder was furnished by private producers and Ministry of Transportation plants. Commercial and industrial consumers used 2,020,000,000 kilowatt hours and residential consumers used 445,000,000 kilowatt hours.



16. The electric utility system supplied 1,915,000,000 kilowatt hours in June, a decrease of 198,000,000 kilowatt hours or 9.4 percent under the May figure. Note the chart on the following page.

Residential consumption of electric power supplied by the public utility system in June totaled 381,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 64,000,000 kilowatt hours or 14.4 percent under the May figure. Commercial and industrial consumers with demands of 500 kilowatt hours and over consumed 1,096,000,000 kilowatt hours in June, a decline of 132,000,000 kilowatt hours or 10.7 percent under the May total, while consumers with demands under 500 kilowatts used 438,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 0.5 percent from the preceding month. The estimated transmission and distribution loss was 659,000,000 kilowatt hours or 25 percent of the total generation.

Coal Allocations and Deliveries

17. The Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company in July received 224,453 metric tons of coal, 75 percent of the 300,400 metric tons allocated. Coal consumption by thermal plants of the same company was 75,296 metric tons or 33.5 percent of deliveries, as producers built up stockpiles for the winter. The planned operating reserve on 31 July was 515,700 metric tons but the actual operating reserve at the end of the month was only 480,125 metric tons or 93 percent, due to lagging coal deliveries.

18. A further reduction in coal available during the second quarter of the 1948 fiscal year was made in July. The Economic Stabilization Board was instructed to reduce August deliveries of coal by 18 percent. This reduction will further restrict thermal electric power generation.

Plant Construction and Expansion

19. The 14 hydroelectric plants reported in July as being enlarged included eight plants which will provide a combined maximum capacity of 71,910 kilowatts upon completion. The six other plants with a maximum combined capacity of 135,800 were being enlarged to 180,280 kilowatts.

20. Operations of 20 hydroelectric plants were partially or totally suspended as of 31 July due to accident or machinery breakdown reducing hydroelectric generating capacity by 157,820 kilowatts.

The Minato No. 2 thermal plant with a capacity of 20,000 kilowatts was being enlarged as of 31 July to increase its capacity to 30,000 kilowatts. Two thermal plants located in Tobata and Kokura with a combined capacity of 96,000 kilowatts were undergoing extension to increase their combined maximum capacity to 140,000 kilowatts.

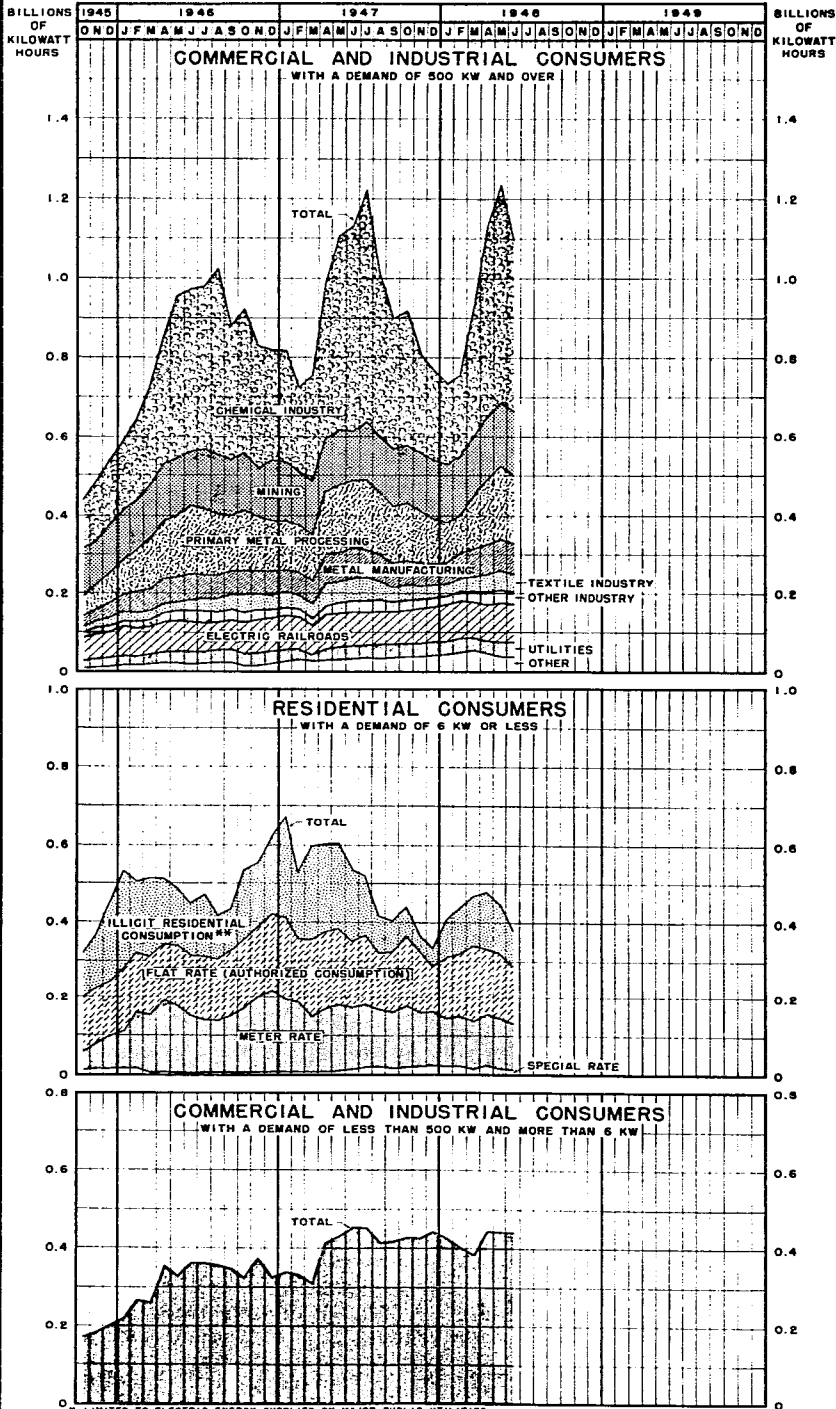
GAS INDUSTRY

Production

21. The public utility gas industry produced or purchased a total of 61,979,875 cubic meters of gas in July, a decrease of 2.7 percent from 63,727,676 cubic meters in June. Of this total amount the utility gas works produced 60,286,376 cubic meters or 55.8 percent of maximum capacity; manufactured gas purchased from private industries totaled 357,512 cubic meters; and in the four prefectures producing natural gas 1,335,987 cubic meters were distributed through the public utility gas industry.

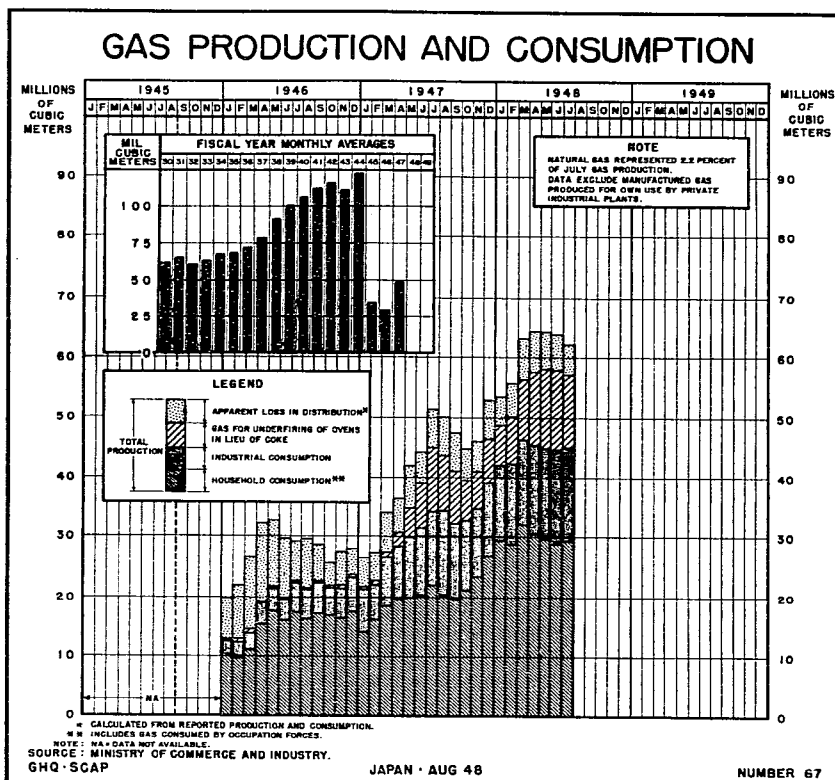
PUBLIC UTILITY ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION*

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 - AUG 48 NUMBER 66

0527



Distribution

22. The public utility gas industry distributed a total 50,050,948 cubic meters of gas in July or 80.8 percent of the amount available, compared with June distribution of 79.6 percent of that available.

GAS DISTRIBUTION (cubic meters)

	<u>June</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Domestic	28,977,174	57.2	29,389,736	58.7
Industrial <u>a/</u>	15,899,976	31.4	15,831,897	31.6
Apparent loss (unaccountable and/or losses)	<u>5,795,954</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>4,829,315</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Total	50,673,104	100.0	50,050,948	100.0

a/ Including consumption by gas works for normal operation.

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

Self-consumption

23. In July 11,928,927 cubic meters of coal gas, or 19.2 percent of the total gas available, were self-consumed for underfiring

of coke ovens in order to minimize the use of coke. This increased the supply of critically needed coke to other industries at the expense of slightly less-essential gas.

By-products

24. The gas industry released 80,186 metric tons of by-products for sale to other industries in June, a decline of four percent from the preceding month. Coke constituted approximately 92 percent of all the by-products released.

BY-PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Coke	78,489	73,375
Crude coal tar	1,746	2,379
Refined coal tar	177	92
Pitch	1,799	2,952
Crude anthracene	5	17
Ammonium sulfate	319	324
90-percent motor benzol	96	184
Pure benzol	148	230
Cresote oil	516	441
Solvent naphtha	21	64
Pure naphthalene	125	109
Crude naphthalene	5	0
Phenol	11	15
Pure toluol	2	4

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

Coal Allocations and Delivery

25. The gas industry was allocated 213,500 metric tons of coal for July of which 187,268 metric tons or 88 percent were actually delivered. Consumption amounted to 126,977 metric tons. Gas plants held 85,054 metric tons of coal in reserve at the beginning of July and 145,345 metric tons at the end of the month.

SECTION 8
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Telephone and Telegraph	1
Radio	5
Postal Services	17
Personnel	26
Financial Operations.	27
Research and Development.	28

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Domestic Telephone

1. The number of telephones in service 31 July was 1,236,986, an increase of only 6,114 over the 30 June total due to suspension of new installation work until applicants had purchased bonds in accordance with the Telephone Bond Law which went into effect 25 June. Most of the July increase represented installations contracted for prior to the effective date of the bond law.

About 20,000 subscriptions, not including public branch exchange stations, have been contracted for under the law for installation within the period from September to November.

2. Paid domestic toll calls completed in June totaled 14,978,504. This was about the same level as the preceding two months which showed a marked increase over the average for the first three months of the year. See the chart on next page.

3. Toll calls completed in nine major cities totaled 1,654,475 in July, a six-percent decrease from the June total but well above the level of the first four months of 1948. Circuit troubles due to heavy rains and frequent electric storms cut total calls completed from 70.4 percent in June to 69.3 percent in July.

Domestic Telegraph

4. The number of domestic telegrams decreased four percent from 6,523,062 filed in May to 6,283,289 in June, but the June total was still above the average for the first three months of 1948. Note chart on page 167.

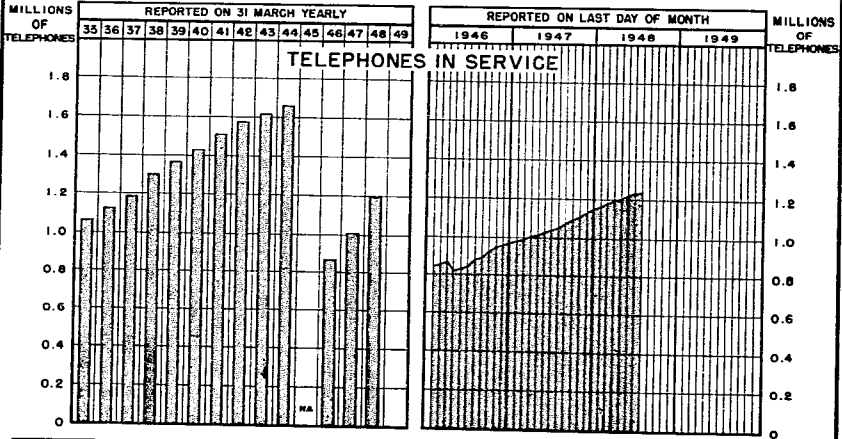
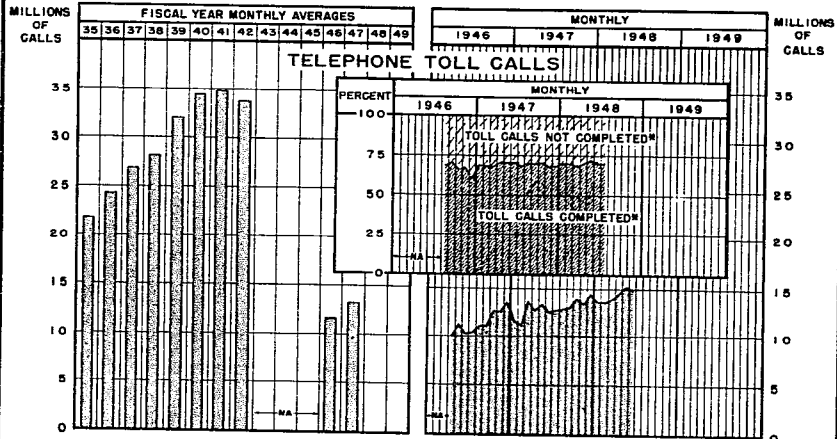
RADIO

Domestic Radio

5. Allocation of the 3850-3900 kilocycle band for Allied amateur use necessitated changes in the frequencies of the domestic radio stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Sapporo, which formerly operated on these bands. The Tokyo, Osaka and Hiroshima stations now operate on 3820 kilocycles and the Fukuoka and Sapporo stations on 3940 kilocycles.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS AND TELEPHONES IN SERVICE



TYPES OF TELEPHONES IN SERVICE

31 JULY 1948

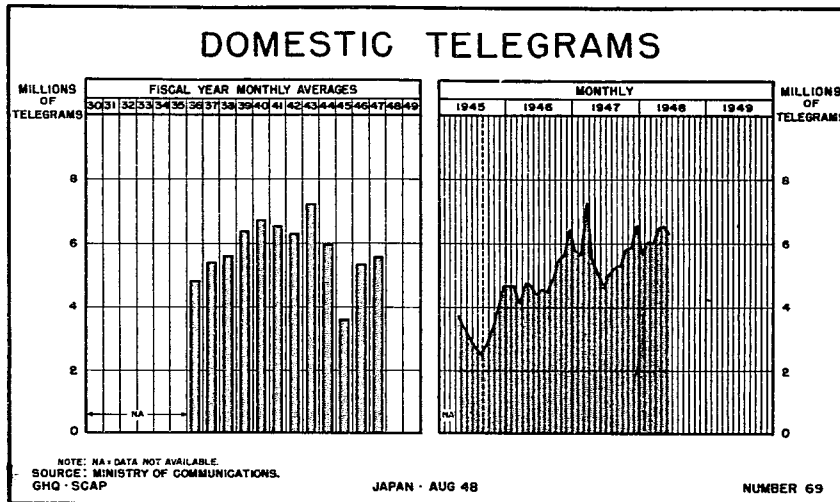
TELEPHONE TYPES	THOUSANDS OF TELEPHONES							
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 800,168]							
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 14,970]							
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 232,832]							
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 153,406]							
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	[Bar chart showing 15,610]							

TELEPHONE TYPES	NUMBER
TOTAL: ALL TYPES OF TELEPHONES	1,236,986
INDIVIDUAL LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	800,168
PARTY LINE MAIN TELEPHONES	14,970
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE MAIN TELS.	232,832
EXTENSION TELEPHONES	153,406
PAY-STATION TELEPHONES	15,610



* PERCENTAGES BASED ON REPORTS FROM NINE CITIES: SAPPORO, SENDAI, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, KOBE AND FUKUOKA.
NOTE: APRIL 1948 TOLL CALLS DATA REVISED; NA= DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.
GHQ - SCAP
JAPAN - AUG 48
NUMBER 68

0531



6. Authority was granted 31 July to move the former Second Demobilization Bureau radio station at Kii, Wakayama Prefecture, to Tamano, Okayama Prefecture. The station has become part of the Maritime Safety Board's coast patrol and mine-sweeping service.

7. The Nagasaki coastal station in July was denied special high frequencies for communications with seven Japanese oil tankers voyaging to Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf. In lieu of such authorization these vessels may communicate enroute with certain foreign coastal stations.

8. Rearrangement of the rural police radio network was authorized 3 August. The national network now includes the National Public Safety Commission Headquarters and the National Rural Police Regional Headquarters. The plan also authorizes two regional networks in the Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Sapporo regions where traffic is unusually heavy.

9. To eliminate interference the National Rural Police was authorized 21 August to change the frequency of the island police radio stations in Kagoshima Prefecture and at Tanega-shima and Yaku-jima (islands off the southern tip of Kyushu) from 1735 kilocycles to 1970 kilocycles.

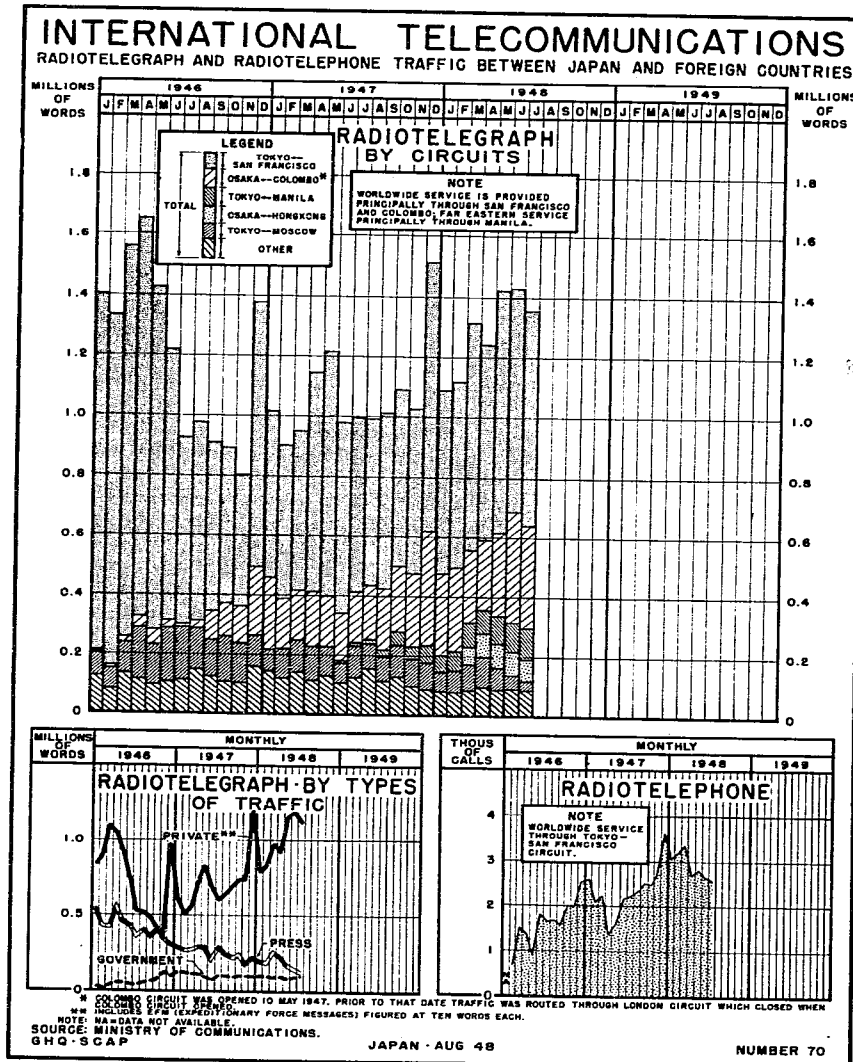
10. The Central Meteorological Observatory has been using radiosonde equipment in the high-frequency range. Since interference may occur with communications circuits in this range, development of new radiosonde equipment has been begun in order to move to the 400-420 megacycle range allocated to radiosonde use by international agreement. Operation in the high-frequency range will continue until the new equipment becomes available.

11. The Ministry of Communications 31 July received temporary authorization, expiring 31 December, for radio-wave investigations on 400 and 3000 megacycles.

International

12. Tests conducted by the Ministry of Communications on radiotelegraph circuits between Japan and the United States have indicated that the Japanese terminal equipment (transmitters, receivers, lines, amplifiers, keyers) is adequate for commercial radioteletype operation.

13. International radiotelegraph wordage decreased five percent from 1,429,000 in June to 1,358,000 in July. There were slight decreases in private and press traffic; government wordage increased about 10 percent.



Broadcasting

14. On 1 July the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was operating two radio networks with 106 standard broadcast stations. Of these 16 were central stations in eight major cities, 46 were local stations and 44 were local rebroadcast stations in smaller cities. Although many programs appeared simultaneously on both networks, Network No. 1 provided single-program service for the entire nation while Network No. 2 was designed for urban tastes.

15. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan reported 133,998 new receiving-set registrations in July and 37,206 cancellations, a net increase of 96,792. The total number of registered radio licensees