(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

Name of Company	Present Annual Capacity	Production USFY 49	Production USFY 50
Nihon Kayaku Co.	120	28	72
Sanko Kagaku Co.	120	35	135
Asahi Denka Co.	60	0	5
Tekkosha	80	2	0
	1,520	543	752

c. Sheet Glass. In July a new sheet glass factory was put into operation by the Tokunaga Glass Co. in Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture, which increases the number of sheet glass factories from five to six. The new plant produces only figured glass by the roll-out process, and has a capacity of 25,000 cases per month. Production of clear glass (by the Fourcault System) is planned for a later date, bringing total capacity to 70,000 cases.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Six experimental batches of bread were made in collaboration with ESS/PD. The essential differences were use of hardened oil versus margarin as shortening, and use of white versus brown as the sugar ingredient. All batches produced very satisfactory loaves, and were judged by bakers as commercially feasible. The saving to Japanese bakers by substituting hardened oil for margarin alone would save about 500 million yen per year. There would be an additional savings in substituting brown for white sugar.

b. Rubber. Crude rubber consumed in June 1950 for rubber goods production was 4,856 MT which was 11.6% more than the previous month. Consumption in May was 4,349 MT. In the footwear category, canvas shoes, stimulated by seasonal demand, have steadily increased in production for the third consecutive month. Production was as follows: (Unit - pairs)

June 1950	4,406,913
May 1950	4,044,924
April 1950	3,211,083
March 1950	2,818,616

c. Leather. Hand-made leather shoe production in the April-May-June 1950 quarter amounted to 250,233 pairs and was approximately 4% over the January-February-March quarter of 240,886 pairs.

3. Machinery and Equipment. Electrical Equipment. The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. has recently developed the first mechanical AC-DC

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

rectifier produced in Japan. Having a rating of 150V, 2,000A, this prototype converter represents the most efficient type of rectification and is of singular importance to industrial chemical plant operations. June output of electrical equipment continued to reflect a steady increase. Exports during the month increased 28% compared with the previous month and were 65% higher than reported April export totals. Commodity production figures for 1st Qtr JFY 1950 are shown below:

Commodity	Unit	April	May	June
Loom motor	Each	361	638	809
Generators	Each	501	571	623
Power condensers	Each	11,602	11,017	12,331
Storage batteries	Each	61,946	48,151	48,383
Measuring apparatus	Each	148,000	156,000	166,000
Transformers, standard	Each	6,230	5,573	6,326
Exports	¥1000	149,367	193,237	247,616

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Building Code. The new building code of Japan, known as the Standard Building Code, will become effective 1 November 1950. The basic law, approved by the Diet in June 1950, is now being enlarged in detail by Ministerial Ordinance. The Construction Ministry is holding a nationwide conference of prefectural building officials on 14 August to hear opinions on the content of the proposed Ordinances. Flexibility must be provided to accomodate the different structural requirements throughout the country.

2. Shipbuilding. During the period 21 June to 20 July, nine ships were launched amounting to 21,905 GT, including an 11,000 GT tanker which is being constructed for export. During the same period, keels were laid for five ships totalling 263 GT. These were all miscellaneous craft such as barges, cranes, etc. Ten ships were completed totalling 7,572 GT. One of these vessels is a 6,800 GT cargo ship and the remainder are miscellaneous craft such as small tankers, dredges and barges. Two fishing vessels amounting to 190 GT were also delivered and are not included in the above figure of ships completed.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 3 August - 9 August 1950, inclusive, was 117% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 104% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku was low being

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

67% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 6.7%. 41.35% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 33.35% in Kyushu.

Heavy rains in Tohoku district during the week damaged 48 hyrdo plants, parts of transmission lines, and heavily damaged distribution lines. In other parts of Japan several power plants were damaged and transmission outages occurred due to inadequate electrical protection and from other causes as yet undetermined.

TEXTILES.

1. Dyeing and Finishing. A comparison of January-March 1950 and April-June 1950 production is shown below: (Unit - 1,000 square yards)

	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	% Increase
Cotton fabrics	247,324	249,453	0.36
Wool Fabrics	14,244	14,251	0.05
Filament rayon fabrics	41,113	68,934	67.67
Spun rayon fabrics	17,981	32,004	78.04
Hard & bast fibre fabrics	8,095	11,706	44.60
Total	328,757	376,348	14.47%

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Consolidated Report of
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5 August 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 31, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for July 1950 is estimated at 3,252,000 MT. The aggregate production for the first four months of JFY 1950, based on this estimate, is 381,000 MT more than was produced during the same period in JFY 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production reports for June show the establishment of a new postwar record in the production of rolled steel. The record output of 298,902 MT, which is 14% greater than the previous postwar high, resulted from continued high level output in the mills and from a desire of consumers to receive delivery of products prior to 1 July when steel was desubsidized. Final production figures are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Pig Iron		Steel Ingot	
Blast furnace	170,700	Open hearth	316,325
Electric furnace	16,171	Electric furnace	67,071
Others	10,303	Others	11,510
	197,174		394,906

Rolled Steel	
Critical Items:	
Rail	19,728
Sheet	48,570
Tin plate	5,328
Pipe	22,147
Others	203,129
	298,902

Reports received from several of the major steel companies indicate a slight drop in production during the month of July. Such decrease in output is attributed in part to desubsidization of steel products and consequent price rise, and in part to a natural decline in output during the hot summer months.

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. A supply of Elk Hill crude oil has been secured amounting to approximately 7,000 barrels per day for the period ending 30 July 1951. Due to the characteristics of this crude, it is expected that the quality of gasoline will be improved and the production of lube oils (which at this time is deficient) will be considerably increased. Allocation of this additional crude to Japanese refineries is now being studied. The first cargo is expected to arrive in Japan 20 August 1950.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizer. Comparison of fertilizer production in USFY 1949 and USFY 1950 is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	USFY 1949	USFY 1950
Ammonium sulfate	1,090,921	1,414,267
Urea	3,257	9,764
Calcium cyanamide	270,121	415,042
Ammonium nitrate	0	183
Calcium superphosphate	1,041,300	1,352,563
Triple superphosphate	0	1,370
Thomas slag	0	25,459
Fused phosphate	0	4,668
Nitro-phosphate	0	252
Production as 100% nitrogen	273,673	370,368
Production in terms of P_2O_5	166,608	221,870

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. The production of rayon "B" pulp, dissolving pulp for rayon, cellophane, etc., was 31,936 short tons during January - May 1950, an increase of 182% compared with the 11,256 short tons for January - May 1949.

b. Rubber Industry. Jikatabi production for June 1950 was 1,892,152 pairs, an increase of approximately 6% over 1,775,755 pairs for May. Rubber boots and shoes production, which was practically suspended after the rainy season, picked up again due to typhoon weather. Production in June for this footwear was 1,354,726 pairs as compared to 195,665 pairs in May.

c. Leather Industry. Receipts of raw hide by tanneries in June were 4,056,890 lbs., or an increase of almost 50% over May's 2,731,020 lbs. This exceptional increase was particularly due to the fact that the Kodan had liquidated the greater part of its imported raw hide stockpiles to the leather industry.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

d. Processed Foods. Japan's export of processed foods shows considerable increase in the first half of 1950. Dollar value of exports for the months January - June 1949, and January - May 1950 were as follows:

	Jan.-Jun '49	Jan - May '50
Frozen foods (marine products, frog legs, etc.)	$ 440,000	$ 1,240,000
Canned foods	3,410,000	4,442,000
Agar agar	350,000	590,000
Oils and fats (mostly fish liver oil)	1,960,000	2,160,000

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Precision Bearings. The production of precision bearings during the April - June period increased 36% by weight compared with the previous quarter. Comparative production figures are outlined below:
(Unit - metric ton)

	Pieces	Weight
January - March	2,421,300	797.6
April - June	2,916,900	1,086.3
	5,338,200	1,883.9

b. Machine Tools. Machine tool production during June recovered from the low levels of April and May. June output totalled 314 completed units amounting to 49% of the combined April - June total of 635 units.

c. Railway Rolling Stock. The 1st Qtr JFY 1950 repair and new construction of railway rolling stock is outlined below:

	Locomotives		Cars	
	Steam	Electric	Passenger	Freight
Repair Work				
April	369	18	527	3,741
May	330	10	601	3,852
June	349	5	608	4,037
New Construction				
April	6*	2	2	8
May	8*	1	8	3
June	5*	1	-	193 (160*)

NOTE: * Denotes export manufacture

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Housing. The first group of applications for housing loans under the newly established Japan Housing Loan Corporation has been received by prefectural and regional offices of the corporation. Loan applications totalled 29,558, of which 23,663 will be approved. The total funds available for the 23,663 units is ¥4,800,520,000 ($13,334,777) or about ¥200,000 ($555) per unit. Applicants will be screened on the basis of credit risk, structural design of plans submitted, and personal need of new housing.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 27 July - 2 August 1950, inclusive, was 105% of the past ten year average for the same period and 104% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku was low being 62% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 5.5%. 40.24% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 30.99% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 87% of capacity as of 3 July 1950 compared with 83% of a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Silk. Final figures for January - March 1950 and April - June 1950 are shown below:

	Unit	Jan-Mar 50	Apr-Jun 50	% Increase
Raw Silk	132 lb. bales	26,315	28,831	9.5%

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29 July 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 30, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production continues to show increased tonnage. Stockpiles are showing some increases at mines, ports and market centers.

2. Projects provided for from the Counterpart Aid Funds for JFY 1949 are showing progress towards completion.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company, operating one of the most modern steel plate mills in the world, is beginning to have a definite effect on the total production and export of steel products of the Japanese steel industry. The Hirohata plate mill began operations in May 1950. June production figures show that the mill has attained planned output in every phase of the steel making operation. (Unit - metric ton)

Production	Plan	Output	Percent
Pig iron	22,500	22,294	99
Steel ingot	18,600	21,369	115
Finished steel	13,500	21,510	159

These goals were reached despite difficulties to be expected in putting into operation such a modern plate mill which has been idle for a number of years. Of added significance is the export record of this mill established in the short period of operation. In spite of a recent slowdown of steel exports, the company was successful in exporting the following amounts of steel in June. (Unit - metric ton)

Item	Destination	Quantity	Value in U.S. Dollars
Billets	Argentina	5,965.70	$ 363,907.70
Plate	Australia	20.76	1,546.62
Shapes	Okinawa	8.68	655.03
		5,995.14	$ 366,109.35

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

In addition, contracts were signed for future delivery in the amount of 8,042.13 MT with a total value of $525,534.98.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Aluminum. As of 28 July 1950, the three producers of primary aluminum in Japan report total export contracts for 12,416 MT of pig aluminum. Destinations are the Argentine, United States, Canada, Uruguay and Brazil. 3,966 MT are reported shipped. Aluminum stocks at the end of May were reported to be 12,047 MT. Current production still greatly exceeds domestic consumption.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizer. Fused phosphate was first produced on a commercial scale in Japan in August 1949 when a total of 227 MT was produced at the two plants then in existence. A shortage of power stopped production in October and it was not resumed until April 1950. Since then, the output has steadily increased from 134 MT in April to 1,706 MT in June.

b. Cement. The Nihon Cement Company has recently placed into operation a new cement tanker for the transportation of cement from the Kyushu area to their newly erected packing plant in Yokohama. The tanker has a capacity of 3,000 MT and loads the cement in bulk. In Yokohama it is transferred by compressed air to the cement silos which have a capacity of 4,000 MT. The cement is bagged here as the demand requires. By this method, the cost of transportation is lowered and paper bag and cement loss, which is high in rail transportation, is eliminated.

c. Potassium Iodide. Production of this valuable chemical was practically at a standstill until May 1950. At that time, large export orders for Hongkong and Genoa brought about a revival of the industry. In June, two plants produced 3,600 kg., of which 3,400 kg. were exported. Production in July is expected to go still higher as there are export orders totalling 5,900 MT to be filled.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. The consumption of pulpwood during June 1950 was 8,220,564 cubic feet, which is an increase of 29.3% over consumption during June 1949.

b. Processed Foods. The first export of flour from Occupied Japan was made this month. It consisted of 2,000 MT shipped to Formosa. An additional 4,000 MT on contract is being milled and will be shipped at an early date.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Sundry Industries. Cosmetic article production for the month of June was 731,738 kg., approximately 20% higher than the previous month's 607,833 kg., and exceeds the previous postwar record of 697,351 kg. established in September 1949.

d. Rubber Industry. Production of industrial rubber goods in May shows a favorable increase over April as shown by the following figures: (Unit - kilogram)

	April	May	% Increase
Belting	124,572	173,057	38.9
Hose	115,427	133,816	15
Mechanical goods	324,650	336,454	3

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Buildings. Housing completed in June showed another slight increase over May: 247,101 tsubo of floor area being reported compared with 235,156 for the preceding month. Of this construction, 120,059 tsubo was urban and 127,042 was rural. Non-residential construction for June was 240,135 tsubo bringing the total for all buildings to 487,236.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 20 July - 26 July 1950, inclusive, was 95% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 98% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Kansai was low being 79% and 92%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 5.2%. 43.2% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 34.2% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 91% of capacity as of 27 July 1950 compared with 86% a year ago.

b. Gas. The production of gas for utility distribution during June totalled 80,004,156 cubic meters, or 69% of capacity of the utility plants. Based on comparative heat values, Japanese domestic consumption reached 84% of the 1930-34 average consumption and industrial consumption (including commercial use) reached 218% of the 1930-34 average. Production of coke incident to gas during June totalled 98,223 MT or 62% of the total capacity.

New gas rates were promulgated incorporating therein a minimum charge, modified form of block rates, prompt payment discount and abolishment of meter rentals.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetic Textiles. Shown below are comparisons of May and June 1950 production and USFY 1949 and USFY 1950 production of synthetic textiles.

	Unit	May 1950	June 1950	Increase
Rayon (Filament & Staple fiber)	1,000 lbs.	19,482	20,429	4.9%
Rayon Fabric (Filament & Spun rayon)	1,000 sq.yd.	52,225	59,527	14.0%

	Unit	USFY 1949	USFY 1950	Increase
Rayon (Filament & Staple fiber)	1,000 lbs.	95,516	178,558	86.9%
Rayon Fabrics (Filament & Spun rayon)	1,000 sq.yd.	135,978	363,784	167.5%

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22 July 1950

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CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 29, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. It is estimated that production for the first 20 days of July 1950 will run close to 2,115,800 MT, which is 29,400 MT increase over the first 20 days of July 1949. The reported production for the current JFY to date is 11,775,200 MT which exceeds the tonnage for the same period JFY 1949 by 467,500 MT.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for the month of June show that a new postwar record in the production of rolled steel has been achieved. Slight drops in the output of pig iron and steel ingot are attributed to a small drop in orders for delivery of steel subsequent to 1 July, the date on which steel was desubsidized and decontrolled. The new record in rolled steel output is partially the result of continued high level operations of the rolling mills and partially a desire of consumers to receive delivery of steel products prior to 1 July. Comparison of final figures for May and preliminary June figures are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	May	June
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	172,311	170,749
Electric furnace	16,293	14,444
Others	11,630	8,844
	200,234	194,037
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	332,407	312,596
Electric furnace	63,220	61,356
Converters	18,267	11,310
	413,894	385,262

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	May	June
Rolled Steel:		
Critical Items:		
Rails	13,736	19,755
Sheets	45,052	47,036
Tin plate	5,013	5,328
Pipe	18,688	23,342
Others	165,953	202,674
	248,442	298,135

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Production. Preliminary production figures for June 1950 show an increase over the previous month for the metals listed below with the exception of slight decreases on zinc and antimony. The combined production of electrolytic and distilled zinc approximates the monthly rate of production established by ESB for JFY 1950.

	Unit	May	June
Refined copper	MT	6,954	7,232
Refined lead	MT	1,269	1,299
Electrolytic zinc	MT	2,835	2,735
Distilled zinc	MT	1,420	1,429
Refined gold	GRAM	364,347	366
Refined silver	GRAM	9,705,123	11,478,721
Cadmium	KG	6,045	10,049
Tin	KG	45,750	47,427
Antimony	KG	45,000	42,000
Mercury	KG	4,724	6,189

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. The following petroleum products and crude oil were imported during the month of May as compared with imports in January, February, March and April. (Unit - kiloliters)

	January	February	March	April	May
Gasoline	8,534	17,223	14,462	27,114	-
Kerosene	2,161	4,681	992	-	-
Diesel oil	56,189	28,262	17,116	4,758	-
Navy special fuel oil	61,839	66,815	30,732	67,211	15,904
Fuel oil C	-	-	-	-	7,155
Lube oil	15,268	14,818	3,050	8,386	2,134
(sub-total)	143,991	131,799	66,352	107,469	25,193
Paraffin (tons)	211	-	-	1,624	-
Grease (tons)	907	-	-	-	-
(sub-total)	1,118	-	-	1,624	-
Crude oil	49,182	30,654	111,636	166,247	117,002
TOTAL	193,173	162,453	177,988	273,716	142,195

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

No imports of gasoline, kerosene and diesel oil were made during May due to production of those products in sufficient quantity from Japanese refineries processing imported crude oil. Imports of Navy special fuel oil will continue for economic reasons. Elimination of imports of finished products and production of those products from Japanese refineries make a major achievement of the petroleum refining program and will result in considerable savings in U.S. appropriated funds and Japanese foreign exchange.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Printing Ink. Ink production has continued to show consistent gains in average monthly production. In 1948, the average was 244 MT per month. In 1949, the average increased to 671 MT and during the first five months of 1950 the average has been 1,032 MT. The May output was 1,050 MT distributed as follows: (Unit - metric tons)

Lithographic ink	269	Mimeograph ink	60
Lithographic varnish	190	Rotary press ink	33
News ink	248	Tin plate ink	10
Letter press ink	74	Water gravure ink	7
Subsidiary	67	Half tone ink	5
Oil gravure ink	61	Intaglio ink	3
Collotype and misc. inks	22		

b. Cameras. Production and export figures for cameras showed an increase in June over the May figure as follows:

Production		Export	
May	16,647	May	7,896
June	17,929	June	9,095

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. The production of pulp during May 1950 was 65,204 short tons which is a 31% increase over May 1949 production, and paper production was 76,424 short tons, a 32.5% increase over May 1949 production.

b. Leather. Demand for textile leathers has shown a sudden increase due to the fact that more spindles have been authorized for the textile industry. The following figures reflect the effect of this authorization:

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	Unit	April	May	Increase
Apron leather	Lbs.	24,699	33,501	35%
Roller skin	Lbs.	34,403	44,417	29%
Sheet leather	Lbs.	55,078	86,880	57%

c. Rubber. May production of rubber soled footwear substantially increased as shown in the following tabulation:

	Unit	April	May	Increase
Canvas shoes	Pairs	3,211,083	4,044,924	25%

3. Machinery and Equipment. Railway Rolling Stock. The main activity of the railway rolling stock manufacturing industry, during May, continued to be centered on the repair of existing railway equipment. New construction was limited to private railways. Eight steam locomotives for export were completed during the month as indicated below:

	Locomotives		Cars	
	Steam	Electric	Passenger	Freight
Repair work				
April	369	18	527	3,741
May	330	10	601	3,852
New construction				
April	6*	2	2	8
May	8*	1	8	3

* Export Manufacture

FACILITIES - VARIOUS

1. Shipbuilding. Fourteen ships were completed between 21 May and 20 June totalling 28,690 GT. The tonnage includes one 13,500 GT tanker and one 3,500 GT cargo vessel which were built for export and this balance consisting of miscellaneous craft for the domestic economy.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 13 July - 19 July 1950, inclusive, was 104% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 97% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow continued to be average in all districts. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 4.8%. 40% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 38.85% in Kansai. Nippon Hassoden has completed the following construction

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

for the month of June.

(1) Chugoku District. Increase in Kayamo substation capacity from 60,000 to 120,000 KVA.

(2) Chugoku and Kansai Districts. 80 KM of transmission line from Okayama substation to Kobe substation.

(3) Kyushu District. 30 KM of transmission line from Ishigochi power plant to Shimoshiba power plant.

(4) Tohoku District. 19 KM of transmission line from Wagagawa power plant to Kurosawajiri substation.

b. Gas. The industrial consumption of utility gas during June totalled 12,927,387 cubic meters, an increase of 1% over the previous month. (Unit - cubic meters)

Metals and machinery	5,360,960	Foodstuff	1,225,100
Glass	3,517,413	Ceramics	184,754
Textile	394,853	Sundries	973,652
Chemical	1,270,655		

The commercial consumption of utility gas during June totalled 6,530,648 cubic meters, a decrease of 3% over the previous month due to seasonal requirements.

TEXTILES.

1. Wool. Final figures for June 1950 production are: 5,771,000 lbs. of yarn compared with 5,057,000 lbs. for May 1950, or a 14.1% increase; 5,809,000 sq. yds. of fabrics compared with 5,088,000 sq. yds. for May 1950, or a 14.1% increase. A quarterly comparison is shown below:

	Unit	Jan-Mar 50	Apr-Jun 50	Increase
Yarn production	Lbs.	12,383,000	15,636,000	26.2%
Fabric production	Sq.Yd.	14,919,000	16,052,000	7.6%
Felt & Knitted production	Lbs.	1,041,000	1,293,000	24.2%

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Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
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15 July 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 28, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. The preliminary report of production for the first ten day period of July 1950 accounts for 1,120,800 MT which is 127,000 MT more than was produced in the same ten day period of 1949.

2. A group of Japanese technicians connected with the coal industry returned to Japan on 7 July 1950 after a 60-day visit to various coal mining areas in the U.S. for study and observation of modern techniques of coal mining.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Recently developed information concerning consumption of raw materials for the production of blast furnace pig iron shows considerable improvement in operations since the early part of the Occupation. The large improvement noted between JFY 1947 and JFY 1948 was due primarily to increased operating rates of existing equipment and partially to the utilization of small amounts of imported raw materials. Large improvement between JFY 1948 and JFY 1949 is primarily attributed to increased availability of high quality imported raw materials and improved operations resulting from recommendations made by visiting experts under the Industry Division Visiting Expert Program. Output of blast furnace pig iron and consumption of materials is shown below: (Metric tons)

		UNIT CONSUMPTION (MT consumed per MT of pig iron produced)				
Year	Pig Iron Production	Coke	Coal a/	Iron Ore	Lime-Stone	Scrap
JFY 46	152,390	1.567	3.450	1.744	.696	n.d.
JFY 47	294,049	1.449	3.015	1.610	.568	n.d.
JFY 48	858,946	1.207	2.306	1.647	.420	.069
JFY 49	1,494,880	.972	1.750	1.468	.304	.163
May 50	172,311	.916	1.774	1.414	.354	.212

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

NOTES: a/ Represents coal necessary to produce the amount of coke actually used per ton of pig iron produced.

n.d. = No data available.

2. Non-Metallic Materials.

a. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for June show total through-put to stills amounted to 184,922 kl., a decrease of 11,965 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 170,614 kl. of which 157,348 kl. were finished products and 13,266 kl. were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and seven Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil produced the following products with comparison to production in March, April and May: (Unit - kiloliter)

	March	April	May	June
Gasoline	15,987	28,531	45,077	42,009
Kerosene	5,441	4,727	3,856	4,895
Gas oil	2,730	2,536	5,121	3,715
Diesel oil	16,795	40,590	50,143	46,864
Lube oil	10,435	8,645	7,746	14,079
Fuel oil	9,271	22,791	28,663	33,209
Others	10,491	10,238	11,407	12,577
	71,150	118,058	152,013	157,348

Production of refined products increased over the previous month in face of reduced through-put due to finishing of semi-products. Decreased through-put over the previous month was due to levelling off operations to scheduled rates.

b. Visiting Expert. Mr. C. D. Carter, visiting expert on tetra ethyl lead from the Ethyl Corporation, has terminated his tour of duty of over six months in this theater. Mr. Carter's tour brought to a conclusion an additional phase of the technical assistance program being carried on by Industry Division. His services were obtained to assist and guide in the disposal of former military stocks of tetra ethyl lead to the recently re-opened Pacific Coast petroleum refineries. His recommendations on safe handling, use and storage of such a highly toxic material is expected to prevent serious incidents to public health and safety, and at the same time permit the beneficial use of the material to increase octane of gasoline produced from imported crude oil.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. Two Solvay Soda companies increased

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

experimental production of ammonium chloride fertilizer in May for field trials on a broader scale. Production amounted to 282 MT, or about 20% of capacity. To facilitate sales, the plants are reprocessing the product to remove discoloration from rust impurities. This was the first production of ammonium chloride which the Japanese Government has included in the fertilizer category.

b. Inorganic Pigments. During April and May, the output of inorganic pigments continued to rise. April total was 1,889 MT and the May total was 2,042 MT as compared with 1,609 MT produced in March. The average monthly production for 1950 (Jan. through May) is 1,655 MT and for 1949, 1,516 MT per month. May distribution was as follows: Zinc oxide - 1,212 MT, Lithapone - 242 MT, Red iron oxide (rouge) - 158 MT, Chrome yellow - 122 MT, Red lead - 87 MT, Litharage - 77 MT, White lead - 29 MT, Titanium dioxide - 61 MT, Prussian blue - 45 MT, Ultramarine - 7 MT, Black iron oxide - 2 MT.

c. Cement. Preliminary reports indicate that cement production during June attained 345,891 MT, exceeding the May output by 7,629 MT. This was the second highest postwar record, second only to the December 1949 figure of 359,400 MT. Export, despite the Korean War which caused suspension of some scheduled shipments, reached 55,535 MT, an increase of more than 20,000 MT over the previous month, or this year's highest. Stocks of clinker and cement, respectively, showed increases as indicated below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Clinker Stocks	Cement Stocks	Total
June	178,576	289,606	468,182
May	170,957	275,160	446,117
Increase	7,619	14,446	22,065

	Production	Shipments	Export
April-June	1,010,226 *	974,550 **	130,285
Jan.-March	824,297	734,648	106,287
Increase	185,929	239,902	23,998

NOTES: * Postwar quarterly high. (Previous top figure - 1,005,449 MT in October-December period.)

** Second postwar high. (Highest shipment records after the war - 1,002,098 MT in October-December period)

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. In spite of the recent heavy rains and floods in Nagano Prefecture, little or no harm was done to the large crop of apricots now being harvested. That prefecture produces the only significant amount of apricots grown in Japan. Most of the orchards are very

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

old and rather neglected, some trees dating back 200 to 300 years. As a result, most of the fruit is very small although there are a few modern orchards producing fruit of normal size. Some of the larger fruit is shipped fresh, but most of it is dried, canned or made into jam or apricot pulp...the latter to be held for later manufacture into jam. A large part of the crop is too small for use either as jam or pulp. Anticipated crop for processing is about 800 tons for drying, 50 tons for canning and 1,300 tons for jam.

b. Leather Industry. Machine-made leather shoes totalled 125,849 pairs during May, an increase of 32% over the previous month. The seasonal trend attributed to the marked increase in production. Leather luggage production in May amounted to 46,598 pieces, an increase of 5% above April output.

c. Pulp and Paper. The following comparison of the consumption of pulpwood and the production of pulp for the first five months of CY 1949 and 1950 indicates the relative increase in production achieved by this industry.

	Pulpwood (Cubic Feet)	Pulp (Short Tons)
January-May 1949	28,124,167	226,128
January-May 1950	37,748,453	307,155
Percent increase	34%	35.8%

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Textile Machinery. May production of textile plant equipment and mill store supplies registered slight increases compared with the previous month. Silk reeling basins, cotton, silk and woolen loom output advanced during the month as shown below:

Commodity	Unit	Production April	Production May
Silk reeling frame	Each	220	242
Silk weaving	Loom	1,181	1,277
Cotton weaving	Loom	1,484	1,730
Wool cards	Each	15	19
Woolen weaving	Loom	121	164
Bobbins	1,000 Pieces	3,208	3,778
Shuttles	Each	96,554	119,941

b. Electrical Equipment. The production of light electrical apparatus during May registered slight increases compared with the previous month. Export production totalled 193 million yen ($535,000), a 28% in-

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

crease over the April F.O.B. value. Comparative production figures are shown below:

Commodity	Production April	Production May
Loom motors	361	638
Generators	501	571
Electric tools	332	553
Fans	2,008	2,264

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 6 July - 12 July 1950, inclusive, was 107% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 88% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Hokkaido and Shikoku was low being 94% and 98%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 5.5%. 43.98% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 37.19% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 93% of capacity as of 13 July 1950 compared with 88% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Preliminary figures for the month of June indicate a weekly average production of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn. This is fully 30% greater than the corresponding period in 1949. Total poundage recorded for the first five months of 1950 amounts to 180 million as compared to 128.7 million pounds in January - May 1949. A favorable export demand has absorbed 128 million pounds leaving 52 million pounds for domestic needs, which is 13% greater than the amount allocated in the same time last year.

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Chief, Industry Division
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

8 July 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 27, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first quarter of the current JFY is reported to be 9,659,400 MT. This is an increase of 483,100 MT over the same period last year.

2. Stockpiles in possession of the producers are showing substantial seasonal increases at ports and mines since 1 April 1950.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals.

a. Galvanized Sheet. Final Custom's reports for JFY 1949 show that galvanized sheet continues to be the leader in direct mill export products. The success that the steel industry has made toward regaining markets in the Far East during the past year may be measured by the increased export totals shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Production	Export	% of Production
JFY 1948	51,761	11,142	21.6%
JFY 1949	189,426	110,904	58.5%

b. Visiting Expert. The return to the U.S. of Mr. Paul A. Williams, visiting expert steel consultant from the Armco Steel Corporation, brought to a conclusion an additional phase of the technical assistance program being carried on by Industry Division. The services of Mr. Williams were obtained to assist Japanese steel industry in improved production scheduling, yield calculations, standards of scrap allowance and inspection and overall mill operation. Improved yield reports already received indicate the mission was successful.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Authorization was given for operation of two additional Pacific Coast refineries making a total of

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

nine refineries now included in the refining program. Commencement of operations of these two refineries, Marifu Plant of Koa Oil Co. and Kawasaki Plant of Mitsubishi Oil Co., is dependent on the availability of crude oil supplies; rates of operations authorized for each is 3,000 barrels per day and type of operation is topping and cracking. Each was also authorized to install lubricating oil processing units if the owners so desire.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. Output of chemical fertilizers during June 1949 and June 1950 was as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

	June 1949	June 1950
Ammonium sulfate	105,083	136,092
Calcium superphosphate	95,342	118,256
Calcium cyanamide	32,552	39,061
Fertilizer urea	643	1,081
Triple superphosphate	202	124
Phospho-ammono-nitrate	0	30
Thomas slag	0	2,649
Fused phosphate	0	1,703
Ammono-phospho-sulfate	0	252

Production of compounded fertilizers such as phospho-ammono-nitrate and ammono-phospho-sulfate is expected to increase after the Fertilizer Kodan is abolished and competition is intensified.

b. Benzene and Toluene. The pure benzene and toluene industry set a postwar record in their May production. The following table compares production figures for May 1949 and May 1950. (Unit - metric ton)

	May 1949	May 1950
Pure benzene	1,209	1,674
90% Benzene	371	371
40% Benzene	257	307
Pure toluene	229	414
Solvent naphtha	286	437
Xylene	59	99
	2,411	3,302

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Dyes. Marketing of Japanese dyes will be materially aided by the inclusion of the products of eight Japanese dye manufacturers in the "Colour Index", scheduled for publication in late 1950 or early 1951. This book, which is the standard dye reference work, was published in 1924 by the Society of Dyers and Colourists of Bradford, England, and the "Supplement to the Colour Index" was issued in 1928. These volumes contained a classified listing of practically all the synthetic dyes then in use. These publications listed the products of only two of the Japanese dye makers. While the eight Japanese producers currently scheduled for inclusion in the revised "Colour Index" collectively account for more than 80% of the total output of the Japanese dye industry, the remaining 50 dye manufacturers in Japan have been encouraged to submit lists of their products so that the revised volume may contain a complete listing of all Japanese dye manufacturers and of all dyes made in Japan.

d. Glassware. Production of glassware by automatic machine has rapidly increased since the beginning of the year. In May it reached 220% of January production. The output for the first five months of 1950 is indicated below: (Unit - metric ton)

January	6,250
February	8,300
March	8,860
April	11,770
May	13,580

May production consisted largely of beverage bottles which amounted to 62.4% of the total. The distribution for other glass containers was as follows: Food - 21.1%, Export - 12.3%, Medicinal - 2.4%, and others - 1.8%.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Leather Industry. Sporting goods produced in May 1950 were approximately 10% above April production, and bicycle seats were also up about 3%. (Unit - pounds)

	April	May
Sporting goods	40,862	44,973
Bicycle seats	124,446	127,380

b. Sundry Industries. Antimony ware production for the month of May was 472,966 pieces, the highest output for this year. This is attributable to increased export demand which also attained the largest volume so far this year as indicated in the tabulation below:

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

1950 Production	Unit	Export	Domestic	Total
January	Pc.	303,450	2,993	306,443
February	Pc.	258,492	8,909	267,401
March	Pc.	440,517	4,538	445,055
April	Pc.	331,032	4,106	335,138
May	Pc.	465,961	7,005	472,966

3. Machinery and Equipment. Electrical Equipment. One Japanese manufacturer was recently awarded the contract to erect a complete steam generating power plant consisting of four oil-fired steam turbines rated at 11,500 KW each for delivery to Okinawa. Another Japanese company will manufacture approximately 90,000 KVA of 66/132 KV transformer capacity for the ten substations, plus the 66,000 volt overhead transmission and distribution system required to complete the project.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Buildings. Building construction shows a gradual increase since the seasonal low of February 1950. The following table shows totals in each category from February through May 1950: (Unit - tsubo)

	February	March	April	May
Residential	196,480	229,684	255,703	235,156
Non-Residential	99,569	204,992	223,152	250,736
	296,049	434,676	478,855	485,892

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 29 June - 5 July 1950, inclusive, was 134% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 91% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow continued to be average with the exception of Hokkaido, which was 98% of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 6.7%. 43.29% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 41.62% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 95% of capacity as of 6 July 1950 compared with 86% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetics. Production of rayon continues to increase monthly. Final production reports for May 1950 show that 8,931,705 lbs. of rayon was produced, or an increase of 46% over the same period last year. Production of rayon has surpassed the 1932-36 level by 31%. A comparison of synthetic production for the months of April 1950 and May 1950 is shown below:

(Textiles - cont'd)

Production	Unit	April	May	% Increase
Staple fiber (Viscose & Acetate)	1,000 lbs.	10,945	11,416	4.3
Filament (Viscose)	1,000 lbs.	7,046	7,449	5.7
Filament (Cuprammonium)	1,000 lbs.	506	613	21.2
Filament (Acetate)	1,000 lbs.	3	4	33.3
Other fibers	1,000 lbs.	61	98	60.7
Spun rayon yarns, etc.	1,000 lbs.	5,926	6,388	7.8
		24,487	25,968	6.0

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

1 July 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 26, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. The Coal Section of MITI at a recent meeting formulated plans for the rationalization of the coal industry, the ultimate goal being the reduction in price and improvement in the quality of indigenous coal.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production report for the month of May shows that new postwar records have been achieved in the output of pig iron and steel ingots. The increase has been made possible largely as a result of expanded operations at the Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company, as well as continuing availability of hydro-electric power. Final production figures for May are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	172,311	Open hearth	332,407
Electric furnace	16,293	Electric furnace	63,220
Others	11,630	Converters	18,267
	200,234		413,894

Rolled Steel:	
Critical Items:	
Rails	13,736
Sheets	45,052
Tin plate	5,013
Pipe	18,688
Others	165,953
	248,442

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Aluminum. Final aluminum production figures for the first five months of 1950 show approximately 26% increase over the same period of 1949: (Unit - metric tons)

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	1949	1950
January	1,124	1,822
February	1,044	1,598
March	1,394	1,826
April	1,623	1,876
May	2,087	2,051
	7,272	9,173

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Urea Fertilizer. Production of urea fertilizer attained a new high with an output of 1,675 MT in May. This amount resulted from the full capacity operation of the one plant manufacturing this product. However, four other plants are actively engaged in installing urea production facilities, and capacity is expected to approximate 60,000 MT per year by the end of 1951.

b. Hydrogen Peroxide. The only manufacturer of hydrogen peroxide in Japan produced 114,402 kg. in May. This is 42% higher than the 80,699 kg. produced in May 1949. This plant now has monthly capacity of 120 MT which will be expanded to 160 MT per month in July 1950. Almost all of this product is being used for bleaching and the demand is at an all-time high. An export of 5 MT of hydrogen peroxide was made to Hongkong in May.

c. Oil and Fat Products. For the fourth consecutive month of 1950, the production of oil and fat products showed an increase. The total for the month of April was 14,502 MT compared with 14,149 MT in March. This was distributed as follows: Fatty acid - 5,761 MT, Hardened Oil - 1,049 MT, Glycerin - 524 MT, and Soap - 7,168 MT.

d. Dyes. Japanese dye manufacturers are devoting increasing attention to the problems of marketing and advertising. In February, one company published "Colour Cards", an attractively printed dye catalog and technical manual containing dyed swatches and instructions for the use of the company's dyes. In December 1949, the same company issued a folder illustrating its celliton dyes, special dyes for cellulose acetate fabrics. The book "Colour Cards" was printed in both Japanese and English and is the third "color book" issued by the Japanese dye industry since the end of the war. Two other companies had previously issued similar publications, and the other two large dye manufacturers are scheduled to issue "color books" in July.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. The 1950 production of canned and bottled strawberry jam totalled 57,500 cases of 48 cans (370 grams each - total

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

1,021 MT) which is more than three times the 1949 production of 17,450 cases. Examination of recent experimental packs of frozen strawberries showed them to be successful in all types and sizes of container. The most economical pack was one consisting of 4 parts berries and 1 part sugar, packed in wooden casks of about 120 lb. capacity. This was the largest container used in the experiments. The indications were that a larger cask would be equally suitable and even more economical. The approximate cost of the large container, including berries, sugar and container, but making no allowance for transportation and cold storage charges, was about $7.50, compared with the present market price in the U.S. of about $36.00 for an equivalent amount of frozen strawberries containing the same proportions of berries and sugar.

b. Sundry Industries. Porcelain and earthen-ware toy production during April was 4,701,303 pieces which is the highest output for this year. This is approximately 22% higher than March production.

c. Pulp and Paper. Consumption of pulpwood during April was 7,796,331 cu. ft., an increase of 6.6% over March.

d. Leather Industry. Leather produced by tanneries during May totalled 1,320,282 lbs., an increase of 7% from the previous month, and 60% above May 1949.

e. Rubber Industry. Preliminary reports of rubber production during May show a consumption of 3,238 MT of crude rubber, an increase of 26% over April. Rubber boot and shoe production increased for the second consecutive month to meet seasonal demands and change of fashions. May production of 1,792,405 pairs was 25% above April.

3. Machinery and Equipment. Automotive. The export of automotive equipment during May established a postwar record of 559 units valued at $424,821. Shown below are type, quantity and respective values of the vehicles exported:

	Quantity	Value
Standard truck chassis	33	$ 35,350
Standard truck with body	256	299,040
Small car	1	800
3-Wheel truck	90	55,603
Motorcycles	16	5,520
Motor scooter	163	20,417
Spare parts	-	8,091
	559	$424,821

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. The Housing Loan Corporation has completed plans

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

for beginning operations and will soon issue loans to home owners through local banks throughout Japan. The more important principles of its operation are:

a. Through the loaning of 15 billion yen ($41,666,667) during FY 1950-51, approximately 64,000 wood-frame-stucco; 4,000 concrete block, and 13,000 ferro-concrete family dwelling units will be built.

b. Loans will be at 5.5% interest and projects will be mortgaged up to 75% of the assessed value of the building, plus property.

c. Each prefecture has been granted a quota based on its housing needs. Out of 100% of the loans, Tokyo will receive 19.5%, Osaka 11.4%, Fukuoka and Hokkaido each 5%.

d. Building costs are figured according to vicinity, being higher in the north than in the milder areas. Wooden houses will cost in total from ¥15,000 to ¥20,000 per tsubo ($41.67 to $55.56); concrete block construction from ¥24,000 to ¥26,500 per tsubo ($66.67 to $73.61) and ferro-concrete ¥30,000 per tsubo ($83.33).

e. Loans on wooden houses shall not exceed 15 years, concrete block 20 years and ferro-concrete 30 years.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 22 June - 29 June 1950, inclusive, was 127% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 105% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow continued to be average with the exception of Hokkaido which was 93% of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 8.2%. 44.47% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 39.98% in Kansai.

TEXTILES.

1. Wool. Total production of wool yarn for May 1950 was 5,057,000 lbs. as compared with 4,808,000 lbs. for April 1950. This 5.1% gain was especially encouraging considering the fact that it came at a time when the industry was in the midst of the light weight fabric season (summer) with mills starting the transition to the heavy weight season.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

24 June 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 25, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Preliminary reports for the first 20 days of June 1950 show a total production of 2,147,800 MT, an increase over the first 20 days of June 1949 of approximately 25,600 MT.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The members of the Japanese Steel Mission to the U.S. have conducted two of the four seminars planned for the dissemination of their observations relative to U.S. steel mill practices. Approximately 400 persons were in attendance at both the Tokyo and the Osaka meetings. Audience interest was high as members of the Steel Mission discussed various phases of the industry. Two more meetings are scheduled to be held; one in Yawata, the other in Hokkaido.

Ceremonies were held on 15 June 1950 at the Fukiai Plant of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co. for the opening of a new galvanizing plant. The opening of the new plant marks the beginning of operations in the galvanizing field by this company which is already one of the prime producers of hot rolled sheet in Japan. The company will have the capacity for galvanizing 10,000 MT of sheet per month following installation of four galvanizing lines. Export contracts for shipment of galvanized sheet in June by this company total 5,500 MT.

Preliminary reports for the month of May indicate the achievement of new postwar records in the production of pig iron and steel ingots. Rolled steel production increased over April, but is still below the record set in March. Expanding operations at the Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. accounts for the gain in the output of pig iron and steel ingot, and continuing availability of hydro-electric power accounts for the maintaining of high levels of production by electric furnace operations. Final production figures for April and preliminary figures for May are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	April	May
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	156,333	172,311
Electric furnace	15,743	14,717
Others	6,464	7,695
	178,540	194,723
Steel Ingots:		
Open hearth	305,221	329,531
Electric furnace	62,535	64,253
Others	18,621	18,267
	386,377	412,051
Rolled Steel:		
Critical Items:		
Rails	16,751	13,573
Sheets	44,994	43,835
Tin plate	3,932	5,013
Pipe	18,871	18,320
Others	154,225	160,729
	238,773	241,470

2. Non-Ferrous Metals.

a. Production. Preliminary production figures for May 1950 show a substantial increase over the same period in 1949 for the metals shown below: (Unit - kilogram and gram)

	Unit	May 1949	May 1950
Cadmium	Kg.	2,800	6,045
Tin	Kg.	36,132	45,750
Antimony	Kg.	26,579	45,000
Gold	Gram	315,395	364,347
Silver	Gram	8,586,508	9,705,123

b. Aluminum. Exports of aluminum and aluminum alloy rolled products for April 1950 amounted to 283 MT, representing an increase of approximately 64% over April 1949, and 35% over the average for the first three months of 1950. Principal products were: aluminum sheet and alloy sheet, circle and foil. Principal market areas were: Singapore, Bangkok, Teheran, Hongkong, Iran, Taiwan, Penang and Egypt.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizer. For the first time since the end of the war, ammonium nitrate for fertilizer use was produced in Japan. This production amounted to 123 MT in May. Until recently, all ammonium nitrate

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

for fertilizer had been imported; but as import stocks are depleted, domestic production is expected to increase. Total capacity available for fertilizer production is approximately 1,400 MT per month at three plants. Industrially, this fertilizer has the advantage of not requiring sulfuric acid or imported materials.

b. Photographic Film. April film production was the highest attained in any month since the war, totalling 184,785 square meters. This figure exceeded the December 1949 previous peak production of 175,930 square meters, and surpassed the 1949 monthly average by 53,335 square meters. Distribution was as follows: (Unit - square meters) X-ray film - 46,657, Roll film - 25,805, Cine film - 101,913, Miscellaneous and Special film - 10,410. Total stocks on hand at the end of the month were down to 47,137 square meters (only 25% of the monthly production).

c. Dyes. April production of synthetic dyes totalled 647 MT, valued at $1,300,000 and included 144 different colors. April production was high-lighted by the manufacture of 10 different dyes produced for the first time since the end of the war. One of these represents the first production in Japan of a new type of dyes, the indigosol dyes. Indigosol 04B is related to indigo, a vat dye, but is more suitable than indigo for wool dyeing.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. Production of pulp and paper reached a postwar peak during April with an output of 68,126 short tons of pulp, and 79,936 tons of paper. This is an increase of 41.4% in pulp and 37.5% in paper as compared with April 1949.

b. Leather Industry. Machine-made and semi machine-made leather shoes production in April increased 15% and 28%, respectively, over March. Results were as follows: (Unit - pairs)

	March	April	Increase
Machine-made shoes	82,448	94,977	+ 15%
Semi machine-made shoes	15,491	19,855	+ 28%

Production of leather athletic equipment showed an increase of 27% in April compared with the previous month. April production was 40,862 lbs., seasonal demands contributing primarily to this increase.

c. Rubber Industry. Production of rubber boots, rainshoes and rubber soled canvas shoes increased during April in preparation for the rainy and summer seasons. Output of rubber boots and rainshoes totalled 1,695,186 pairs, an increase of 53% over March, while rubber soled canvas shoes reached 3,211,083 pairs, an increase of 12%.

for fertilizer had been imported; but as import stocks are depleted, domestic production is expected to increase. Total capacity available for fertilizer production is approximately 1,400 MT per month at three plants. Industrially, this fertilizer has the advantage of not requiring sulfuric acid or imported materials.

b. Photographic Film. April film production was the highest attained in any month since the war, totalling 184,785 square meters. This figure exceeded the December 1949 previous peak production of 175,930 square meters, and surpassed the 1949 monthly average by 53,335 square meters. Distribution was as follows: (Unit - square meters) X-ray film - 46,657, Roll film - 25,805, Cine film - 101,913, Miscellaneous and Special film - 10,410. Total stocks on hand at the end of the month were down to 47,137 square meters (only 25% of the monthly production).

c. Dyes. April production of synthetic dyes totalled 647 MT, valued at ¥1,300,000 and included 144 different colors. April production was high-lighted by the manufacture of 10 different dyes produced for the first time since the end of the war. One of these represents the first production in Japan of a new type of dyes, the indigosol dyes. Indigosol 04B is related to indigo, a vat dye, but is more suitable than indigo for wool dyeing.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. Production of pulp and paper reached a postwar peak during April with an output of 68,126 short tons of pulp, and 79,936 tons of paper. This is an increase of 41.4% in pulp and 37.5% in paper as compared with April 1949.

b. Leather Industry. Machine-made and semi machine-made leather shoes production in April increased 15% and 28%, respectively, over March. Results were as follows: (Unit - pairs)

	March	April	Increase
Machine-made shoes	82,448	94,977	+ 15%
Semi machine-made shoes	15,491	19,855	+ 28%

Production of leather athletic equipment showed an increase of 27% in April compared with the previous month. April production was 40,862 lbs., seasonal demands contributing primarily to this increase.

c. Rubber Industry. Production of rubber boots, rainshoes and rubber soled canvas shoes increased during April in preparation for the rainy and summer seasons. Output of rubber boots and rainshoes totalled 1,695,186 pairs, an increase of 53% over March, while rubber soled canvas shoes reached 3,211,083 pairs, an increase of 12%.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

d. Sundry Industries. April production of cosmetic goods attained 621,633 kg., the highest output this year. It is approximately 54% higher than March and 40% higher than April 1949 production.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. An 18,000 DWT oil tanker was delivered by the Kawasaki Dockyard Ltd. to the Norwegian owners on 17 June 1950. This is the fourth large vessel completed this year for foreign account.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 15 June - 21 June, inclusive, was 120% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 102% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Kyushu was low being 93% and 99%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 6.2%. 40.94% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 36.44% in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 93% of capacity as of 22 June 1950, compared with 85% a year ago.

On 18 June 1950, Oigawa hydro power plant (65,000 KW) in Shizuoka belonging to Nippon Hassoden was severely damaged when a penstock broke, killing one man and injuring four others. A sixth man was reported missing. Except for momentary impact to the system, no interference of the continued service to the customers was encountered. The accident is being investigated for further details and cause.

b. Gas Industry. The industrial consumption of utility gas during the month of May totalled 12,754,126 cubic meters. This was a decrease of 8.9% below the previous month and was due primarily to the seasonal demand. (Unit - cubic meters)

Metals and machinery	5,086,611
Glass	3,623,518
Chemical	1,213,847
Textile	385,622
Foodstuff	1,253,955
Ceramics	174,864
Sundries	1,015,709

The commercial consumption of utility gas during the month of May totalled 6,845,329 cubic meters. This was a decrease of 2.2% below the previous month and was also due primarily to the seasonal demand.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton Production. Spindle operation was the highest in the postwar period with 3,492,221 units active on cotton processing, a gain of 72,333 units over April operation. By this means, the yarn production closely approximated April volume despite national holidays occurring on 1, 3 and 5 May, which reduced activity by about 12%. Yarn production for May 1950 was 3882% higher than for May 1949.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

17 June 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 24, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first ten days of June 1950 amounted to 1,090,900 MT. This production is approximately the same as that produced during the first ten days of June 1949. This production was accomplished with approximately 60,000 less employees than in the corresponding ten days of 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. In addition to providing pig iron for its own steel making and rolling operations, the recently reactivated Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company is supplying pig iron to open hearth steel plants and foundries in the Kobe-Osaka area. During April and May, approximately 29,000 MT of pig iron was shipped from the plant; 21,000 MT to open hearth operators and 8,000 MT to foundries.

Preliminary production reports for May received from the major iron and steel producers indicate continued increases are being made. Output of 24,000 MT of pig iron at the Wanishi Works of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company is a new postwar record for this plant. Ingot production at the Kamaishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company also reached a new postwar high with an output of 24,100 MT. Production of 22,300 MT of open hearth steel ingots in the main plant of the Kobe Steel Works established a new postwar record for this plant. Overall indications are that the high production levels attained in March and April were maintained in May, and new records in total output are anticipated.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Production. Production of principal non-ferrous metals continues to show substantial improvement over the previous year. Reported production for May 1950 compared to the same month in 1949 is as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	May 1949	May 1950
Copper (refined)	5,985	6,954
Lead (refined)	1,023	1,269
Zinc (electrolytic)	1,822	2,835
Zinc (distilled)	879	1,420

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for May show total throughput to stills amounted to 196,887 kl., an increase of 47,748 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 181,842 kl., of which 152,013 kl. were finished products and 29,829 kl. were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and seven Pacific Coast refineries, which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following products in comparison to production in February, March and April. (Unit - kiloliter)

	Feb.	March	April	May
Gasoline	12,052	15,987	28,531	45,077
Kerosene	3,053	5,441	4,727	3,856
Gas oil	3,004	2,730	2,536	5,121
Diesel oil	8,492	16,795	40,590	50,143
Lube oil	6,008	10,435	8,645	7,746
Fuel oil	13,775	9,271	22,791	28,663
Others	7,018	10,491	10,238	11,407
	53,402	71,150	118,058	152,013

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Nitrogenous Fertilizers. Production of 150,000 MT of ammonium sulfate and 1,675 MT of urea in May set all-time records. These amounts exceeded 90% of actual plant capacity.

b. Cellulose Nitrate Materials. April production of cellulose nitrate rose to 532 MT, an increase of 27 MT over the March figure. The major portion of this production was distributed for the following end-products: (Unit - metric ton)

Celluloid	351	Imitation leather	26
Lacquer	81	Photo film	66

Shipments for the month totalled 200 MT, while self-consumption without further processing totalled 328 MT. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 133 MT.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Methanol. Production of methanol in May 1950 increased to 2,850 MT, more than double the output of May 1949. This increase was due to greater demands by the formalin and cellulose acetate industries. Methyl alcohol is also finding a wider use as a motor fuel.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Rubber Industry. April production of rubber goods included 1,385,118 bicycle tires and 1,411,595 bicycle tubes which represented gains of 10% and 12%, respectively, over March.

b. Sundry Industries. April production of metal-based lacquerware was 30,180 pieces, the highest output since its introduction, and about 2½ times April 1949 production.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Highways. The Japanese road program for 1950-1951 calls for the expenditure of approximately ¥9,000 million, of which ¥5,200 million is to be financed by the central Japanese Government and ¥3,800 million from local governments. Practically all work will be repair and maintenance with a limited amount for new bridge construction. New paving or hard surfacing work, with the exception of a very few projects, will not be performed under this budget. It is anticipated that a certain amount of U.S. Counterpart Funds will be expended, also, but the exact amount has not yet been determined.

2. Shipbuilding. On 10 June the keel was laid for an additional 2,000 DWT tanker which is being constructed for Brazilian interests. This is the sixth keel laying of the nine vessels contracted for.

The 12,000 GT tanker San Pedro Maru was launched on 14 June for the Japanese merchant fleet. This vessel is being constructed and completed under American Bureau of Shipping Classification rules and will be placed in service on the Bahrein (Near East) oil run sometime in January 1951.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 8 June - 14 June, inclusive, was 119% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 103% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Shikoku was low being 92% and 72%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 8.6%. 40.34% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 40.11% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 93% of capacity as of 15 June 1950, compared with 85% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Cotton yarn production during 1950 shows a great improvement over 1949 figures for the four month period January - April as shown below: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	1949	1950	% Increase
January	21,601	31,089	43.9
February	25,555	36,359	42.3
March	25,494	34,711	36.2
April	28,468	39,001	37.0
	101,118	141,160	39.6

Through the addition of new spindles operation and a concentrated effort by the spinners to meet the expanding export demand and still provide an ample quantity for domestic needs, individual mill preliminary figures, so far in May, show the attainment of many new peak postwar levels. In this way, it is expected to sustain the same high ratio throughout the month of May, despite a three day holiday which occurred in the early part of that month.

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LABOR DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY 1950

I. Activities of Labor Organizations

May Day

The fifth postwar May Day was celebrated with peaceful rallies throughout many industrial areas. In most cities separate rallies were held by the anti-Communist and Communist unions, and in some separately by three groups, the right, moderate and left-wing factions. In Tokyo, an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 attended a May Day rally sponsored jointly by the anti-Communist and Communist unions. The joint demonstration came about as a result of the refusal by the Tokyo police to issue permits for separate rallies by the two respective groups. The Communists, however, comprising less than ten percent of the turnout, dominated the entire rally with organized claques, demonstrations and placards bearing the slogan of "Peace, Independence and Over-all Peace Treaty."

The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyogikai)

Further impetus was given to the unification movement and formation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions by the announcement of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Sodomei) that it will support the organization of a national industrial union to be affiliated directly with the General Council and that Sodomei will gradually dissolve itself as its present components become integrated with the new national industrial union. The decision to dissolve Sodomei, at present the largest labor organization representing over 848,000 workers, had an immeasurable effect upon the unification movement.

Organizational activity of the General Council continued with the addition of three new affiliates, namely, the All Japan Teachers Union (525,000 members) which decided to join the Council by a national convention vote of 321 to 130, the All Japan Federation of Trade Unions (Zen Nichiro) (200,000 members), and the National Occupation Force Workers Union, a Sodomei affiliate (54,000 members). On the other hand, the All Japan Metal Miners Union (73,000 members) supporters of the General Council, while winning a majority vote for affiliation, failed to get the two-thirds vote required by the union constitution. An extraordinary convention was scheduled for later this summer to reconsider this question.

Organization of National Industrial Unions

The organizational drive to consolidate the various existing industrial unions and federations into bona fide national industrial unions is being spearheaded by the liberal faction of Sodomei under the leadership of Minoru Takano, Secretary General of Sodomei. The first key industries earmarked for the organizational drive are steel, chemicals and shipbuilding. Considerable progress has been made in lining up existing unions in the steel industry. The "Big Five" steel unions in the Kobe-Osaka area and the major unions in the Tohoku area have pledged full support of the proposed reorganization. However, the Yawata Union in Kyushu, with some 35,000 members, the key union in the steel industry, has not as yet committed itself. In the chemical industry, most of the major unions are supporting the proposed

G-S
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LABOR DIVISION MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY 1950

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organizational plans and are holding preparatory meetings to form a national union with several departments within the union in such industries as ammonium sulphate, fertilizer, ceramics and other chemicals. In the shipbuilding industry the organizational drive is still only in the preliminary planning state.

Conventions

The national conventions of the All Japan Express Workers Union (Nittsu) and the Electric Power Workers Union (Densan), were called off indefinitely when the Communists, unable to carry out their policies by vote, disrupted the conventions by mob tactics accompanied by violence.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) Executive Board Meeting--Etsuo Kato, Chairman of the Government Railways Workers Union, as a member of the Executive Board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) representing Asian nations, attended the ICFTU Executive Board Meeting at Brussels, Belgium. Major subjects on the agenda were workers' education, which will be a major part of the work of the ICFTU regional offices, relations with the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, and a program to counter the propaganda of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the Far East. Mr. Kato reported that an ICFTU delegation is expected to visit Japan sometime in July.

Labor Education

This year's summer labor education program was started by a series of three-day institutes in the various regions of the country for approximately 500 prefectural officials who in turn will conduct the summer labor schools in each prefecture which some 5,000 union officials and representatives are expected to attend. Collective bargaining, grievance procedures and union structure will be the feature subjects of this year's curriculum.

II. Labor Relations

A number of localized sporadic strikes of short duration occurred during May, mainly in opposition to mass dismissals of workers and disagreements over wages. Among the more significant disputes on which the Communist elements capitalized to stir sentiment in their May Day rallies and pre-election campaigns were:

a. One-hour and 24-hour strikes in several Hitachi Company plants (producers of heavy electrical equipment and machinery) in protest against the dismissal of 5,500 employees out of a total of 30,000.

b. Series of 24-hour strikes at the Toyoda Automobile Workers Union, supported by one-hour sympathy strikes staged by some workers at the Nissan Automobile Company, over the dismissal of 1,600 employees out of a total of 8,000.

c. Twenty-four hour strikes over wage issues by employees of three private railroads in the Tokyo area, the Keio Teito, Tokyu and Keihin.

The Seika Mining Company strike, in which Communist agitation was not involved, started 24 May for an indefinite period, when negotiations over wages broke down. The negotiations at the Seika Coal Mine were one of many in progress at various mines. Bargaining on a company by company basis was undertaken following the failure of the coal miners to obtain a wage adjustment last March through negotiations at the national level.

III. Employment and Unemployment

The number of totally unemployed persons seeking work increased in April to 500,000, the highest number since August 1947 when the Monthly Labor Force Survey was introduced. This figure does not include persons on work relief jobs. During the same period the number of persons employed also increased. The increase in non-agricultural employment more than compensated the previous month's decline and agricultural employment followed the usual seasonal rise.

Work Relief

The number of unemployed day laborers registered at Public Employment Security Offices in April, who, according to the Ministry of Labor criteria, were in the category requiring work relief, increased approximately ten percent over March to 255,247.

Financing--In view of the pressures arising from the growing work relief rolls, the Japanese Government considered it necessary to increase the work relief appropriation for the first quarter of the current fiscal year to create more jobs. However, the Government was not successful in finding a source of additional funds within the present budget and the work relief program remained limited to the 100,000 jobs provided by the original appropriation of ¥1 billion. Lack of funds to expand the work relief projects so as to provide a certain minimum number of days of work each month to all eligible day labor applicants or full employment to a substantial number threatened to negate the purpose of the whole work relief program and was becoming a political issue.

Distribution of Available Day Labor Jobs--Forced to operate the work relief program within rigid budgetary limitations, the Ministry of Labor was confronted with the problem of devising means to distribute equitably available work to meet the developing pressures. Earlier in the year, the Ministry, in its efforts to alleviate the immediate unemployment problems and to counteract the demonstrations by unemployed day laborers, adopted, in areas where feasible, a system of referring all eligible day labor applicants to jobs available in private industry, public works and work relief on a rotation basis. On this basis all applicants received some employment during each month. However, with the continually increasing number of applicants but a stagnant labor market and a limited number of work relief jobs, the total number days of work provided each worker during the month dropped below 16, the minimum required to establish eligibility for casual workers' unemployment insurance. Spreading the available jobs so sparsely did not provide the workers with sufficient earnings for sustenance. Moreover, all casual wages are subject to daily unemployment insurance premium deductions; therefore workers object to paying premiums unless given the opportunity to establish eligibility for benefits.

The rotation system of distributing jobs was adopted in most areas and proved effective as long as the number of applicants did not excessively outnumber available jobs. In Tokyo the system was never introduced on the contentions of the prefectural authorities that because of the characteristics of the Tokyo area labor market it was better to give full employment to as many persons as available funds permitted rather than an insufficient amount of part-time work to all applicants. This contention was particularly based on the grounds that: (1) Offer of even partial employment to an unlimited number of persons would cause the applicant rolls to swell so rapidly that the whole program would break down and further accelerate agitation among day laborers, and (2) coordination between welfare and

employment security agencies was inadequate to insure supplemental assistance to persons not being provided sufficient employment to meet their minimum daily needs.

Work Relief Projects for Women Day Laborers--In accordance with provisions of the Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law that work relief be provided for all types of workers, the Women's and Minors' Bureau recommended a number of projects suitable for employment of women day laborers requiring relief work. Among the projects recommended were the school lunch program, nurseries, national hospitals and special clerical jobs. The possibility of effective utilization of women on such projects was demonstrated on the school lunch program in Tokyo where out of the 1,000 work relief employees 800 were women.

Unemployment Insurance

Benefits--The rate of unemployment among paid industrial workers covered by unemployment insurance, which reached an all time peak in March, continued at about the same level in April. Initial claims for unemployment insurance numbered 80,174 in April, a decrease of 2.3 percent below March but 21 percent above the peak in August 1949. Waiting period claims and claims compensated for the first time reached all time peaks numbering 77,130 and 74,591 respectively. On the other hand, the weekly average number of persons collecting benefits in April dropped seven percent below March to 320,000, partly due to the large number of claimants exhausting their benefits and to a lesser degree due to claimants going into agricultural work for the spring planting season.

Demonstrations by Day Laborers

The Communist-agitated demonstrations by unemployed day laborers at Public Employment Security Offices and other government offices continued to spread. In April 904 demonstrations were reported with an estimated 70,000 persons participating in them. Officials of the Ministry of Labor, National Rural Police and Tokyo Metropolitan Police worked out joint plans for preventive measures and protection where the demonstrations threatened normal operations of the offices or endangered personnel or property. To insure proper action by local police specific instructions on measures to be taken in such cases were transmitted to the respective local agencies by the Ministry of Labor and the National Rural Police.

IV. Economic Developments

Revision of the Monthly Wage Survey

Beginning with December 1949 the Japanese Government introduced the Revised Monthly Wage and Employment Survey to measure wage and employment levels in establishments employing 30 or more workers. The revised survey is an extension and an improvement of the sample monthly wage survey conducted since January 1947 which has been used as the official indicator of wage trends. The basic revisions are primarily improved and controlled sampling and operational procedures providing for better representation of establishments by size and industry and accuracy of collected data. Comparison of the revised wage series with the old series shows similar trends; however, the level of monthly earnings based on the revised survey is about ten percent lower than that based on the old survey. The reason for the lower figure is the more adequate representation in the new sample of smaller size establishments in which wages are lower, consequently brining down the over-all average wage.

Wages and Prices

According to the revised Monthly Wage and Employment Survey, in April average monthly earnings of workers employed in manufacturing establishments with 30 or more workers were ¥8,260 (preliminary), two percent above March but virtually the same as in February. In the 12-month period from April 1949 to April 1950 wages rose by 13 percent while the Consumer Price Index for urban Japan declined by 12 percent; thus the gap between wages and the cost of living continued to narrow. Nearly half of the wage increase occurred during the period from November 1949 to February 1950 and most of the decline in the Consumer Price Index, which stood in April at 124.3 (1948 average equals 100), since January 1950.

Family expenditures maintained a fairly stable level with April 1950 expenditures of ¥11,721 almost identical with those of April 1949; however, there was a marked change in the pattern of spending. In April 1950 only 56 percent of the total expenditures was spent for food, the lowest since August 1946 when 67 percent was expended for food. Throughout 1948 and until November 1949 around 60 percent was being expended for food; and since then there has been a steady downward trend. The other item which showed a changed pattern was clothing. While the Consumer Price Index for clothing steadily dropped from month to month, declining from 134.0 in April 1949 to 91.6 in April 1950, the proportion of total expenditures spent for clothing went up. In April this year, 13 percent of all expenditures was spent for clothing, which was above the usual for the corresponding month in other years, and above the 11.4 percent spent in March and 8.3 percent in January.

Non-Payment of Wages

Unpaid wage cases continued on the increase with 2,799 new cases handled by the Labor Standards Bureau in March 1950. At the end of March ¥1,722,939,400 was owing to workers in 5,303 establishments.

V. Operating Programs

The Unemployment Insurance Program

Premium Payments--Delinquency in unemployment insurance premium payments increased during the eight months from August 1949 to March 1950 by about 25 percent with some 71,000 or half of the employers covered being delinquent. However, more than half of the delinquencies were for less than four months.

Revisions in the Unemployment Insurance Law--The Unemployment Insurance Law was amended reducing the penalty interest on delinquent premiums to correspond with similar reductions made in other social insurances and the tax system. The unemployment insurance provisions were also amended reducing the waiting period for day laborer unemployment insurance claimants from five days of continuous unemployment or seven days discontinuous unemployment to four and six days respectively. The change, made under the provisions of the law authorizing reduction in waiting period when premium collections are substantially in excess of benefit payments, will be effective 1 June 1950 and will increase the number of day laborers eligible for benefits.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Program

New establishments continued to come under the coverage of Workmen's Accident Insurance; however, the net increase in coverage was small because of termination of coverage of other establishments. In March, 15,897 new establishments employing 214,334 workers came under coverage while 9,957 establishments employing 208,270

workers terminated. The net result brought the total number of establishments and workers covered by the law to 278,103 and 6,791,885 respectively. The high termination figures were mainly due to completion or discontinuation of work on a large rehabilitation and construction project, and two hydroelectric projects.

The delay in payment of Workmen's Accident Insurance benefit claims which developed towards the end of last fiscal year due to shortage of funds was being rectified through the temporary loan of ¥500 million and adjusted premium rates. In most areas benefit payments were again on current basis although in the three heaviest mining areas it will take until June to clear up the backlog.

Revisions in the Mariners Labor Standards Requirements

Revised reporting requirements under the Mariners Law were issued by the Ministry of Transportation simplifying the reporting procedures for shipowners. These revisions followed the simplified procedures adopted late in 1949 for employers under the Labor Standards Law.

Yearbook of Labor Statistics and Research

The first yearbook of Labor Statistics and Research ever published in Japan was released in May. The data covers all major fields of labor from the earliest prewar years for which information is available through 1948.

Gen'l Section

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

10 June 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 23, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. During the first week of June 1950, the mines of Seika Mining Co., Mitsui Coal Mining Co., and Ashibetsu Mine of Hokkaido, and Miike Mine of Kyushu were on strike. Work was resumed at these mines on 7 and 8 June 1950, respectively, with a total loss in production of only 37,000 MT.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The success the Japanese steel industry has had in regaining markets in the Far East and throughout the world during the past year may be measured by the increased export sales shown in the following table. The extent of the increased market coverage can be appreciated better when it is understood that the number of countries importing direct mill products from Japan increased from 9 in JFY 1948 to 32 in JFY 1949. It should be noted that the slight decline in the average price per ton of product in JFY 1949 was brought about by the greatly increased variety of exports and the general decrease in world prices. The totals shown below do not include the indirect export of steel products such as those used in shipbuilding, railway equipment, machinery, etc:

	Tonnage	Value
JFY 1948	24,224 MT	$ 4,373,000
JFY 1949	243,788 MT	$35,888,000

In addition, substantial inquiries for export of semi-finished billets began to develop during the 4th Qtr JFY 1949. Shipment of 20,000 MT of billets, valued at $1,163,000, was made in the last two months of JFY 1949 and large shipments will continue during JFY 1950.

Preliminary report received from the Kawasaki Plant of the Japan Steel Tube Co. indicates that previous postwar pig iron records were broken in the month of May with the two operating furnaces producing 41,790 MT. This new record is approximately 5% better than their previous record established in January 1950.

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Precious Metals. Production of precious metals for the first four months of 1950 shows a fairly substantial increase over the same period of 1949: (Unit - gram)

	Jan - Apr 1949	Jan - Apr 1950	
Silver	35,655,474	47,483,842	
Gold	1,275,113	1,298,670	
Platinum	203	3,023	1/
Crude Platinum	2,577	21,784	2/
Palladium	71	597	

1/ 59% from secondary producers (scrap)
2/ 100% from secondary producers (scrap)

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Socony Vacuum Oil Co. has been awarded the contract to supply 1,932,000 barrels of crude oil to Japanese Pacific Coast refineries. Preliminary information indicates that the crude will come from Persian Gulf sources and the first tanker is expected to arrive at Yokohama on 8 July. This amount of crude will permit operation of six of the refineries through the months of July, August and September; a seventh refinery is receiving crude supplied from sterling areas. This is the third procurement of crude for Japanese refineries by the Department of Army at the request of SCAP. Previous two procurements resulted in supplies of 960,000 and 2,040,000 barrels of California crudes.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Phosphatic Fertilizers. Phosphatic fertilizer capacity during May 1950 and production during May 1949 and May 1950 were as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

	Capacity	Production		Average P_2O_5
	May 1950	May 1949	May 1950	Content (%)
Calcium superphosphate	196,177	83,086	118,525	16
Thomas slag	4,320	0	2,844	16
Fused phosphate	9,900	0	1,266	18
Triple superphosphate	1,200	0	145	45

After several months' idleness, fused phosphate and triple superphosphate production has been resumed.

b. Inorganic Pigments. During March, production of inorganic pigments advanced to 1,516 MT, a rate well in excess of the 1949 monthly average.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

March production was distributed as follows: Zinc oxide - 829 MT; Lithopone-185 MT; Red iron oxide (rouge) - 133 MT; Chrome yellow - 131 MT; Read Lead - 104 MT; Litharage - 99 MT; White lead - 28 MT; Titanium dioxide - 45 MT; Prussian blue - 4.4 MT; Ultra marine - 8 MT, and Black oxide - 2 MT.

c. Coal Tar Products. April production of coal tar distillates, including benzene, toluene and naphtha, was 50% higher than that of April 1949. Coal tar production increased 30%, pitch - 50% and creosote tar - 60%.

	April 1949	April 1950
	(Metric Ton)	
Benzenes	2,022	2,997
Coal tar	17,190	22,057
Pitch	8,990	13,368
Creosote oil	4,067	6,772

d. Insecticides. Production of insecticides showed a marked increase during JFY 1949 over corresponding figures for JFY 1948. Production of lead arsenate, the metallic arsenate most favored by Japanese farmers, increased from 1,885 MT to 2,619 MT. Nicotine sulfate production during JFY 1949 totalled 16.9 MT, almost five times the production of JFY 1948. Japanese production of DDT rose from 423 MT in JFY 1948 to 774 MT in JFY 1949. Production of other insecticides during JFY 1949 was maintained at satisfactory levels. This is in marked contrast to the situation that prevailed during the early part of the Occupation when there were shortages of practically all insecticides. At present, Japan's insecticide needs can be met almost entirely by domestic production.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Expression of oil from the first cottonseed imported to Japan from the U.S. was started this week with very good results. A yield of 13% crude oil is being obtained, with laboratory tests indicating a 75 - 80% yield of refined, winterized salad oil from the crude. This is much better than the yield of 55 - 60% winterized oil they are able to obtain from crude cottonseed oil expressed from seed from tropical sources.

b. Pulp and Paper. Paper production in JFY 1949 increased 43.3% over JFY 1948. The following chart shows comparative production of the various grades of paper:

	JFY 1948	JFY 1949
	(Short Ton)	
Printing	106,756	198,627
Newsprint	114,434	124,122
Board	85,877	147,896
Wrapping & bag	44,690	69,119

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	JFY 1948	JFY 1949
	(Short ton)	
Writing & drawing	5,647	13,952
Tissue	5,310	8,262
Machine-made	121,123	137,611
Hand-made	5,880	6,347
Others	39,236	52,547
	528,953	758,483

3. Machinery and Equipment. Textile Equipment. A summary comparison of textile machinery manufactured during JFY 1949, compared with the previous year is shown below:

		Domestic 1/ Rehabilitation		Export 3/		Total	
		JFY 48	JFY 49	JFY 48	JFY 49	JFY 48	JFY 49
Cotton & staple fiber	Spl	503,888	415,642	176,081	266,926	679,969	682,568
Cotton looms 2/	Set	36,188	18,834	4,264	2,055	40,452	20,889
Silk-rayon looms 2/	Set	10,389	23,233	2,393	1,105	12,782	24,338
Worsted spinning	Spl	115,019	80,779	-	-	115,019	80,779

1/ Includes repair to existing equipment
2/ Excludes hand looms
3/ Revised

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the construction of twelve miscellaneous steel, non-propelled vessels as follows:

1	Electric pump dredge	65 GT
10	Barges	95 GT
1	Mud carrier	38 GT

Five keels for 2,000 DWT tankers were laid during the week for Brazilian account. Contracts for these vessels (nine in total) were signed on 27 May 1950.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 1 June - 7 June 1950, inclusive, was 116% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 105% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Kyushu was low, both being 88%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 10.5%. 46.26% of the thermal generation was in Kyushu and 37.93% in Kansai. The energy stored in reservoirs was 91% of capacity as of 8 June 1950, compared with 86% a year ago.

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

Several outages due to lightning occured during the week, but no serious damage resulted and only slight service interruptions were necessitated.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

3 June 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 22, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the month of May 1950 is shown on preliminary report from Resources Agency to have been 3,153,700 MT, or 94.3% of the Economic Stabilization Board's planned production. This is an increase over the same month last year of 467,300 MT. The resultant increase of coking coals of all grades will approximate 93,000 MT as compared with the same period in 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel.

a. "Coalite". The second phase of the program to increase the utilization of indigenous coal and make Japan self-sufficient with respect to metallurgical coke is now successfully completed. Nakamachi #3 blast furnace (rated capacity 700 MT per day) at the Wanishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company has closely approached an average of 600 MT of pig iron per day for the past several months. This long run high production rate has proven the practicability of operating a medium size blast furnace on so-called "coalite" coke. This production rate has been attained in spite of a large "shut-down" time for the furnace caused by an excessively large number of mechanical failures of auxiliary equipment. These mechanical failures have no relationship to the process itself, as it proceeds in the blast furnace proper, except to cause delay and loss of production. "Coalite" coke, as used at the Wanishi Plant, is produced by coking in conventional type coke ovens, 75% indigenous Hokkaido coal mixed with 25% coalite. The "Coalite" coke was first used, subsequent to the war, in a small 225-ton per day blast furnace at the Wanishi Plant on an experimental basis.

b. Production. Final production reports for April show that new postwar records have been established in the production of pig iron, both by blast furnace and electric furnace, and in the production of steel ingots, both by open hearth and electric furnace as well as by converters. Increased output over March is due to continued high level

7 June

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

of production in the various steel plants, as well as the starting of operations in the Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company. Final production figures for April are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	156,333	Open hearth	305,221
Electric furnace	15,743	Electric furnace	62,535
Others	6,464	Converter	18,621
	178,540		386,377

Rolled Steel	
Critical Items:	
Rails	16,751
Sheets (below 3 mm)	44,994
Tin plate	3,932
Pipe	18,871
Others	154,225
	238,773

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Miscellaneous Metals. Production reports for April show a moderate increase in production of aluminum, lead, zinc and copper over March. Comparison of March and April production is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	March	April
Aluminum	1,826	1,876
Lead	1,115	1,257
Zinc	3,403	3,821
Copper	5,798	6,780

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals. Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Production figures for three classes of synthetic organic chemicals during March 1950 were significantly greater than corresponding figures for March 1949. March production of rubber chemicals (accelerators and anti-oxidants) totalled 86 MT, a 23% increase over the 1949 figure. Production of discharge agents for textile printing totalled 90 MT compared with 78 MT in March 1949. Synthetic sweetening agents (saccharin and dulcine) showed the greatest increase in production with March 1950 production totalling 31 MT, approximately ten times the 3.3 MT output of a year ago.

2. Consumer Goods. Pulp and Paper. Final production figures for March 1950 were 59,306 short tons of pulp and 72,040 short tons of paper, which were increases of 37.8% and 43.8%, respectively, over March 1949.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Engines. During the 4th Quarter JFY 1949, the production of land-use internal combustion engines totalled 4,601 MT compared with 3,903 MT in the corresponding period JFY 1948.

b. Industrial Rolling Stock. Production of industrial rolling stock during April totalled 1,160 MT compared with 673 MT for the preceding month. A comparison of the monthly production is shown below:

	PRODUCTION	
	March	April
Electric locomotive	2	3
Gasoline locomotive	7	18
Battery locomotive	3	9
Coal car	328	617
Tank car	0	20

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. The M.S. "Kirsten Maersk", a 5,170 DWT cargo ship built by the Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., was delivered to her Danish owners, the Maersk Line Ltd., on 27 May 1950 after completion of trial runs.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 25 May - 31 May 1950, inclusive, was 101% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 104% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Kanto was low being 95% and 98%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 5.0%. 43.71% of the thermal generation was in Kyushu and 39.82% in Kansai.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetics. A comparison of synthetic production for the months of March 1950 and April 1950 is shown below:

(Textiles - cont'd)

	Unit	March	April	% Increase
Production:				
Staple fiber (Viscose)	1,000 lb.	10,294	10,945	6.3
Filament (Viscose)	1,000 lb.	6,989	7,046	0.8
Filament (Cuprammonium)	1,000 lb.	424	506	19.3
Filament (Acetate)	1,000 lb.	6	3	- 50.0
Other fibers	1,000 lb.	30	61	103.3
Spun rayon yarn, etc.	1,000 lb.	5,731	5,926	3.4
		23,474	24,487	4.3

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

27 May 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 21, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first 20 days of May 1950 is reported as 2,035,700 MT which is 528,400 MT in excess of production for the same period 1949.

2. FY 1950-51 to 20 May 1950 shows an increased production of 465,500 MT compared with the same period of FY 1949-50. This approximates an increase of 93,000 MT of coking coals to date.

3. The two special representatives from the Joy Machinery Company will depart to the ZI on Saturday, 27 May 1950. They report that where the machines are installed, the increase in tonnage produced with a reduction in personnel is encouraging.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The Hirohata Plant of Fuji Iron and Steel Co., recently placed in operation, has benefited considerably by the consultant advice of Messrs. Fred Hays and James MacCleod, who under the sponsorship of Industry Division did a large amount of planning work at the Hirohata Plant prior to their departure from Japan.

This plant, by adopting a modification of the American system of open hearth charging, is saving over 30 minutes on the total time of making a heat of steel. This represents a saving of 5% of the total time of heat per operating furnace. With two 150-ton open hearth furnaces operating, this accomplishment results in considerable savings in fuel, labor and overhead. As operators become more experienced in handling equipment and traffic control improves, this savings is expected to double. In the American system of charging, materials are brought in at one end of the open hearth building; are unloaded directly from cars into the furnace, then out the other end of the building. In the Japanese system, materials are lifted by crane to a platform some distance from the furnace and set down; then picked up by another crane which must swing the material 180°, and then charge it into the furnace. The inherent structural strength of Japanese open hearth buildings does not permit complete adoption of the American system, but by careful planning and study, a modification was worked out by the ESS consultants with the results as specified above.

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

The Japan Steel Co., Muroran, Hoddaido, has developed plans for increasing plate production from 3,500 MT per month, current rate, to 5,000 MT. The present operation is 21 turns per week on a reversing type plate mill. By adding a new re-heating furnace for the semi-finished slabs that are rolled into plate, the heating and rolling capacity will be more nearly equalized and make possible the increased production.

Mr. Paul A. Williams, visiting expert consultant on rolling mills' yield of product, has finished a complete circuit of all the major steel producing plants and many of the minor plants of the Japanese iron and steel industry. Mr. Williams has given advice as considered necessary to all the plants on how to increase rolling yields, and his return visit to the plants should see improvement. He reports, in general, that the rolling practices employed by those companies manufacturing shapes, rods, rails and wire are comparable to those in the U.S. on mills of similar design, and that the yields being attained on these products will improve as the employees gain experience in the operation of the equipment.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Coke. Final coke distribution reports for March show delivery to all consumers totalled 336,625 MT. Of this total, 206,771 MT were consumed by the producing industries; i.e., iron and steel, gas and chemicals. Production for April was 334,403 MT as compared to 345,962 MT for March. Production per industry was as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Iron and Steel	170,414
Chemicals	22,651
Gas	108,109
Others	33,229
Total	334,403

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. Production of 135,000 MT of ammonium sulfate and 44,000 MT of calcium cyanamide during April exceeded all postwar records. This increase in production is attributable to unusually favorable power conditions. With emphasis being placed on output of ammonium sulfate, it is anticipated that production of this fertilizer during May will closely approach the limit of rated capacity (145,000 MT).

b. Dyes. March production of synthetic dyestuffs totalled 598 MT while producers' stocks amounted to 1,983 MT. Shipments during the month totalled 510 MT. Total value of dyes produced in March was ¥1,353,000, with an average unit value of ¥2.26 per kilogram. 147 different dyes were produced, two of which were produced for the first time since the end of the war.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Oil and Fat Products. During the first three months of 1950 production rate of oil and fat products rose steadily, monthly output having been as follows: January - 6,961 MT; February - 9,158 MT, and March - 13,988 MT. March production was distributed as follows: Fatty acid - 4,996 MT; Hardened oil - 1,587 MT; Glycerol - 454 MT; Soap - 6,947 MT. For each product there was an increase over the corresponding production for the two previous months.

2. Consumer Goods. Processed Foods. With a large crop of strawberries, canners are planning to pack about 20,000 cases of forty-eight, 370-gram cans (39 lbs. per case) for export. One firm also plans a small experimental pack of frozen strawberries with a view to export business in future seasons.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Chemical Plant Equipment. The manufacture of chemical machinery and plant equipment totalled 11,153 MT during the 4th Qtr JFY 1949, a 5% increase compared with the previous quarter.

b. Sewing Machines. Sewing machine production during April amounted to 36,042 completed units, an increase of 32% compared with the preceding month, and a considerable improvement over the CY 1949 average monthly output of 24,100 units.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the construction of nine steel 2,000 DWT oil tankers for Brazilian interests. They will be constructed at the following shipyards:

Ishikawajima Heavy Ind. Ltd., Tokyo	3 ships
Hakodate Dock Co., Hakodate	1 ship
Yokohama Dockyard & Engine Works, Yokohama	1 ship
Kawasaki Heavy Ind. Ltd., Kobe	1 ship
Uraga Dockyard Ltd., Uraga	3 ships

Trial runs will be completed this week on one 18,000 DWT steel oil tanker for Norwegian interests, and one 5,170 DWT steel cargo vessel for Danish interests. If the trial runs of these vessels are successful, they will be scheduled for delivery to their respective owners the first week in June.

One 10,100 DWT steel cargo vessel for Danish account was successfully launched by Kobe Shipyard and Engine Works, Central Japan Heavy Industries, in Kobe on 20 May. This ship is scheduled for completion in September 1950.

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow of Japan as a whole during the period 18 - 24 May 1950, inclusive, was 100% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 99% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow continued to be average with the exception of Chugoku and Shikoku, being 63% and 94%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 4.5%. 41.81% of the thermal generation was in Kyushu and 38.47% in Kansai. The energy stored in reservoirs was 91% of capacity as of 25 March 1950, compared with 80% a year ago.

b. Gas. The production of gas for utility distribution during April totalled 87,205,613 cubic meters, or 76% of capacity of the utility plants. Based on comparative heat values, Japanese domestic consumption reached 91% of the 1930-34 average consumption and industrial consumption (including commercial use) reached 234% of the 1930-34 average. Production of coke incident to gas during April totalled 108,109 MT, or 68% of the total capacity.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Comparison of March and April 1950 cotton production is shown below:

	Unit	March 50	April 50	% Increase
Raw cotton consumption	1,000 lbs.	39,568	43,631	10.2
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	34,711	39,001	12.3
Yarn consumption	1,000 lbs.	33,757	36,678	8.7
Woven & Knit goods production:				
Weavers	1,000 sq.yds.	116,514	128,226	10.5
Knitters	1,000 lbs.	792	1,034	30.5

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Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

20 May 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 20, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Preliminary production report for the first 10-day period of May 1950 shows 997,100 MT of coal produced as against 750,100 MT for the corresponding period in 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for April show that output of pig iron and steel ingot has again surpassed the previous postwar record set in March 1950. Increases are due primarily to the continued high level of production in the various steel plants, as well as to the operation of the Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. which was recently placed in operation. The decline in output of rolled steel is attributed to the preliminary nature of reports received, and it is expected that when all reports are in considerable improvement will be evident. Comparison of March and April production is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	March	April
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	147,258	156,333
Electric furnace	9,447	12,005
Others	7,299	4,169
	164,004	172,507
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	296,101	305,524
Electric furnace	55,089	55,078
Converter	15,064	18,621
	366,254	379,223
Rolled Steel:		
Critical Items:		
Rails	15,720	16,751
Sheets (below 3 mm)	48,297	45,332
Tin plate	4,828	3,932
Pipe	20,139	18,852
Others	172,927	153,207
	261,911	238,074

2nd/ may

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals.

a. Copper. Current reported production of copper remains approximately equal to average production during 1949 in spite of time lost due to strikes in the 1st Qtr CY 1950. Consumption figures, including both domestic and export, indicate an increase of 38% over average for 1949. This condition has resulted in decreasing inventories proportionately.

Avg. Prod./Month 1949 Calendar Year (Metric Ton)	Avg. Cons./Month 1949 Calendar Year (Metric Ton)	Avg. Prod./Month January-March 1950 (Metric Ton)	Avg. Cons./Month January-March 1950 (Metric Ton)
6,170	5,422	5,936	6,687

b. Bismuth. Increased production of metallic bismuth used largely for pharmaceutical, electrical and alloy purposes has made possible the approval of export of an additional 3 MT, which makes a total of 19.6 MT approved since exports were resumed in January 1949.

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for April show total through-put to stills amounted to 149,139 kl., an increase of 46,405 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 147,813 kl., of which 126,380 kl. were finished products and 21,433 kl. were semi-finished products. Seven refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and seven Pacific Coast refineries, which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following products in comparison to January, February and March. (Unit - kiloliters)

	January	February	March	April
Gasoline	2,586	12,052	15,987	28,531
Kerosene	2,096	3,053	5,441	4,727
Gas oil	1,035	3,004	2,730	2,536
Diesel oil	4,022	8,492	16,795	40,590
Lube oil	4,422	6,008	10,435	8,645
Fuel oil	2,531	13,775	9,271	22,791
Others	3,489	7,018	10,491	10,238
	20,181	53,402	71,150	118,058

7 Pacific Coast refineries commenced operations: 2 in January, 3 in February and 2 in April.

The following petroleum products and crude oil were imported during the month of March compared with imports in January and February: (Unit - kiloliter)

	January	February	March
Gasoline	8,534	17,223	14,462
Kerosene	2,161	4,681	992
Diesel oil	56,189	28,262	6,578

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	January	February	March
Navy special fuel oil	60,522	66,815	30,732
Lube oil	15,268	14,818	3,050
	142,674	131,799	55,814
Crude oil	49,182	30,654	111,636
TOTAL	191,856	162,453	167,450

The large decrease in imports of petroleum products in March is the result of curtailment due to commencement of operation of Pacific Coast refineries on imported crude oil. This represents definite progress towards realization of a major objective of the refining program which is the elimination of imports of finished products and attainment of a saving in foreign exchange through production of those products in Japan from imported crude oil.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Dyes. The first "color books" printed in Japan since the end of the war were recently published by two of the larger Japanese dye manufacturers. Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. issued a 28-page book in English, "Mitsui Colors", while Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. has published "Dyeing with Various Colors", a 26-page book, printed in both Japanese and English. Each publication contains dyed samples illustrating the complete range of the company' dyestuffs, together with instructions for dyeing with the various types of dyes. These books have been issued to promote the export of Japanese dyes and are designed primarily for foreign buyers. Other Japanese dye manufacturers have indicated their intentions of issuing similar publications in the near future.

b. Cement. Preliminary reports indicate that cement production for the month of April reached 326,083 MT, an increase of 25,830 MT over the March figure. Shipments amounted to 309,991 MT, approximately the same as that for March.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. The consumption of pulpwood during March was 7,309,952 cubic feet which brings the total consumption for the 1st Qtr. CY 1950 to 21,777,844 cubic feet, or an increase of 34.8% over consumption during the same period in 1949.

b. Leather Industry. Production of industrial leather goods during March was 119,247 lbs., or 16% higher than the previous month. These items were predominantly machinery belting of various sizes. Semi-machine made shoes in March totalled 15,491 pairs, or 80% increase over February.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Marine Engines. The production of marine-type prime movers

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

during JFY 1949 totalled 37,504 MT compared with 37,554 MT during the previous period. Production increases were registered in the output of marine boilers, turbines and internal combustion engines compared with JFY 1948.

b. Watches and Clocks. Output of watches and clocks totalled 2,878,060 pieces during JFY 1949 compared with the previous annual combined total of 2,642,341 units.

c. Automotive Production. Total output of all categories of automotive vehicles during JFY 1949 totalled 64,904 completed units, a 10% increase compared with the previous year. A summary comparison of production results is outlined below:

	PRODUCTION	
	JFY 48	JFY 49
Large vehicles (over 4 tons)	712	728
Standard chassis	18,493	17,640
Small, 4-wheel (gasoline)	4,924	10,158
3-Wheel vehicles (gasoline)	20,525	27,554
Electromobiles	1,475	1,453
Motorcycle & Scooter	10,192	7,371
	56,321	64,904

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the construction of 7 miscellaneous steel vessels totalling 571 GT. They consist of oil barges, small pump dredges, floating crane, cargo barges and one small motor boat. Launching of one 10,100 DWT cargo vessel for Danish account is scheduled for 20 May 1950 at the Kobe Shipyard and Engine Works of the Central Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 11 - 17 May 1950, inclusive, was 102% of the past 10-year average for the same period, and 92% of the streamflow for the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Hokkaido was low being 52% and 99%, respectively, of the past 10-year average. Total generation for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 8.2%. 48.54% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 28.76% in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 90% of capacity as of 18 May 1950 and 63% of a year ago.

b. Gas. The industrial consumption of utility gas during the month of April totalled 14,005,104 cubic meters, an increase of 1% over the previous month.

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

	(Cubic Meters)
Metals and machinery	5,742,496
Glass	3,920,465
Chemical	1,393,168
Textile	382,661
Foodstuff	1,260,466
Ceramics	265,995
Sundries	1,039,853
	14,005,104

The commercial consumption of utility gas during the month of April totalled 7,001,008 cubic meters, an increase of 5% over the previous month.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton Yarn. A preliminary figure on April production of cotton yarn shows a total of 38,900,000 lbs. This is 4,000,000 lbs. greater than the preceding month, and 2,500,000 lbs. over the previous high postwar figure establishe in February 1950.

2. Synthetic Textiles. Production figures reported by the Chemical Fiber Industry reveal that postwar records were established in April 1950 for production of filament yarns and rayon staple fibers. Comparison of production for the same periods since 1946 are shown below: (Unit - pounds)

	Production	% 1932-36 Level
April 1946	2,200,258	14.8
April 1947	2,255,365	15.2
April 1948	5,343,962	36.0
April 1949	10,175,820	68.5
April 1950	18,500,862	125.0

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

13 May 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 19, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Preliminary report from Resources Agency for the first 10-days of May indicate production of 887,300 MT, which is more than 100,000 MT in excess of production for the same period in 1949. On the basis of ESB's planned production these first 10 days were 94% of quota.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Steel mill operations in April are expected to exceed levels achieved during March, when output reached a new postwar high. Pig iron production at the Yawata Plant of Japan Iron and Steel Co. and at the Kawasaki Plant of Japan Steel Tube Co. showed some drop from the March output, due primarily to the 30-day month. However, operation of the #1 blast furnace at the Hirohata Works of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. is expected to more than compensate for the slightly lower output of Yawata and Kawasaki. A new postwar high output of 175,000 MT of pig iron in April is anticipated.

Open hearth steel ingot output continued at March levels. The Yawata output of 110,000 MT of ingots exceeded previous record by approximately 2,000 MT. The Amagasaki Pipe Works of Shin-Fuso Metals Co. also broke their previous record with an output of 6,634 MT. Production of Thomas Converter steel ingots at the Kawasaki Plant of Japan Steel Tube Co. reached a new high of 18,660 MT during the month. Although electric furnace estimates are not yet available for April, it is anticipated that March levels will be maintained and that over-all ingot output will reach 375,000 MT for the month.

Production of finished rolled steel is also expected to hit a new peak. Operations at the Yawata Plant exceeded the high March levels, as did production at the Kawasaki Plant of Japan Steel Tube . With the commencement of plate mill operations at the Hirohata Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. on 25 April, output of steel plate is also expected to set a new record.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals.

a. Copper. The Osarizawa Mine and Smelter of the Taihei Mining Co., Akita Prefecture, reported that April production of blister copper recovered to near peak operation level during the occupation period after several months of interrupted plant operations occasioned by strikes. Production attained

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

was 669 MT compared to the high of 771 MT in April 1949. Officials of the company also reported the discovery of a new vein of copper ore averaging 37 grams of gold per ton across the vein with rich streaks assaying 500 grams of gold per ton. This discovery is expected to contribute largely to stabilizing the financial condition of the company.

The Kosaka Smelter of the Dowa Mining Co., also located in Akita Prefecture, is completing construction of 500 meters of flume for providing circulation of additional mine water in order to increase the production of copper recovered by leaching the workings of this old mine. Production is expected to be doubled from 75 MT to 150 MT per month. Studies are being made and efforts directed toward the recovery of zinc from residues and lead-zinc bearing materials Lithopone, a zinc barium pigment used extensively in the paint and rubber industr is being produced on a pilot plant scale. The operation shows promise and, if successful, will provide an outlet for their zinc and barium material when production is increased to a commercial level. The company is showing an aggressive attitude in approaching their problems and definite progress is being made. The mining operation at one time was substantial; however, when the grade of ore in the mine dropped to a low level other means of extraction and new products were developed to cope with the changing situation.

b. Aluminum. Consumption of aluminum ingot was 1,572 MT in March with production of 1,826 MT. This represents a slight increase over the 1949 average production of 1,768 LT and consumption of 1,167 MT. Aluminum stocks remain approximately equal to those at the end of 1949.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Cellulose Plastic Materials. March production of cellulose nitrate totalling 505 MT exceeded the 1949 monthly average figure and was distributed as follows: Celluloid - 339 MT; Imitation leather - 16 MT; Lacquer - 83 MT; Photo film - 57 MT. During March, 164 MT was shipped, 331 MT was self-consumed without further processing, and a total of 129 MT were in stock at the end of the month. A total of 45 MT of cellulose acetate was produced during March; 18 MT was shipped, and a total of 64 MT was in stock at the end of the month.

b. Agricultural Chemicals. March production of nicotine sulfate totalled 928 kilograms, almost double that of February, while stocks, mainly imported, totalled 49 MT at the end of the month. Production of the weed-killer, 2-4D, amounted to 7 MT in March as compared with only 536 kilograms in February. March stocks totalled 7.5 MT. A recent development in the insecticide field is "Yodoxin", produced at the Yodogawa plant of Asahi Glass Co., one of the pioneer producers of DDT in Japan. Active ingredients of "Yodoxin" are DDT, benzene hexachloride, and pyrethrum. All three of these are widely used insecticides but insofar as is known, they have not previously been used together. Output of this product amounted to 74 MT in March.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Sheetglass. April average daily production of sheetglass continued at March's postwar high level. Total output for April amounted to 334,231 cases compared with March production of 351,588 cases, due to the difference in number of working days. Factory stocks at the end of April totalled 244,767 cases, while at the end of March they totalled 152,959 cases. (1 case = 100 sq. ft. of 2 mm glass)

d. Salt. Supply of salt improved markedly in JFY 49 over that of JFY 48. Import was up 27% to 1,575,438 MT, while domestic production gained 33% to reach 396,767 MT. Average import during the 1930-1940 period amounted to 1,200,000 MT, while domestic production averaged 580,000 MT. It is probable that domestic production will continue to increase in JFY 50, while imports are expecte to diminish.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Production of wheat flour has been steadily increasing, being now almost double the prewar peak production of 1,000,000 MT per annum. Postwar production has been as follows: (Unit - metric tons)

Year	Production
1945	391,102
1946	691,428
1947	759,777
1948	1,013,017
1949	1,858,850

b. Pulp and Paper. Production of pulp and paper in CY 1949 showed remarkable increase over CY 1948. Pulp production increased 47.4% while paper increased 32%.

3. Machinery and Equipment. General Machinery. The value of export shipments of machinery and plant equipment, excluding ships, during JFY 1949 showed an average monthly increase of 34% compared with shipments completed during JFY 1948. However, as a result of decreased domestic market 4th Qtr. JFY 1949 production of some categories of equipment indicates a slight downward trend as shown below:

		Fourth Quarter Production	
	Unit	JFY 1948	JFY 1949
Internal combustion engines	Ea	23,744	25,530
Pumps	Ea	17,906	6,474
Chemical plant equipment	MT	9,522	11,153
Pulp & Paper plant equipment	MT	1,515	870
Mining machinery	MT	9,963	5,030
Civil engineering equipment	MT	2,616	1,713

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Building Code. The Building Standard Law recently passed by the Diet will become effective during the summer of 1950. This law is a new national building code for all Japan and replaces the old Urban Building Law of 1919, plus several other minor building regulations. The main points of the law are:

a. Minimum standards are provided for all buildings in Japan, including government buildings.

b. The basis is established upon which cities and prefectures may build their own local codes. Enforcement of the code will be at local level.

c. The main local building office is removed from the prefectural government and transferred to the cities.

d. Building permits are required and fire zones and use zones are created in larger towns and cities.

e. The local building inspector is established as a fully qualified public employee and provided sufficient powers to effectively enforce the Law.

f. Minimum building requirements are elevated; a neutral board of appeals is established at local level; and coordination with the local fire board is required in determining local fire safety measures in respect to buildings. The use of non-combustible building materials is expected to increase with a resultant decrease in the use of lumber for construction.

2. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the construction of two 300 GT steel fishing vessels and one 425 GT steel whale catcher boat. The latter vessel is to be completed in time to join the Antartic Whaling Expedition this fall.

3. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 4-10 May, inclusive, was high being 111% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 108% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Hokkaido was low being 83% and 99%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Total generation, hydro and thermal, for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 4.85%. 51.02% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 26.45% was in Kansai.

b. Utility Gas. The subsidiary coke companies of the Tokyo and Osaka gas companies purchased 48,000 MT of coke from the Coal Kodan. This

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

brings the total stock of coke in the gas industry up to approximately 170,000 MT.

TEXTILES.

1. Production. Following is a comparison of production of silk and dyeing and finishing for 2nd Qtr and 3rd Qtr USFY 1950:

	Unit	2nd Qtr (Oct-Dec 49)	3rd Qtr (Jan- Mar 50)	Increase
Silk.				
Cocoon consumption	1,000 lbs.	36,235	22,453	-38.1%
Raw silk production	132 lb. bale	42,493	26,315	-38.1%
Spun silk yarn prod.	1,000 lbs.	1,846	1,362	-26.2%
Yarn consumption:				
Raw silk	1,000 lbs.	4,434	3,033	-31.6%
Spun silk	1,000 lbs.	1,468	1,064	-27.5%
		5,902	4,097	-30.6%
Woven & Knit Production				
Weavers: Raw silk	1,000 sq.yd.	31,568	23,210	-26.5%
Spun silk	1,000 sq.yd.	7,263	3,981	-45.2%
		38,831	27,191	-30.0%
Knit Fabric:				
Raw silk	1,000 lbs.	121	47	-61.2%
Spun silk	1,000 lbs.	44	14	-68.2%
		165	61	-63.0%
Dyeing & Finishing.				
Cotton	1,000 sq.yd.	204,225	247,324	21.1%
Woolen	1,000 sq.yd.	8,705	7,588	-12.8%
Worsted	1,000 sq.yd.	4,103	6,656	62.2%
Raw silk	1,000 sq.yd.	31,353	26,370	-15.9%
Spun silk	1,000 sq.yd.	3,686	2,805	-23.9%
Filament rayon	1,000 sq.yd.	26,589	41,113	54.6%
Spun rayon	1,000 sq.yd.	10,187	17,981	76.5%
Hard & bast fibre	1,000 sq.yd.	7,104	8,095	13.9%
Others	1,000 sq.yd.	8,830	6,847	-22.5%
		304,782	364,779	19.6%
Wool felt	1,000 lbs.	228	231	1.3%
Knit fabrics	1,000 lbs.	421	360	-14.5%
		649	591	- 8.7%

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

6 May 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 18, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Preliminary report of coal production for April 1950 indicates a total of 3,178,400 MT, or slightly less than production in the corresponding month of 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. March figures show a new all-time record in the production of steel sheets with a total output of 48,300 MT, which indicates a continuing upward trend expected to reach 60,000 MT per month. The high level of production reflects the world-wide demand for flat rolled steel products, and export of Japanese steel sheets is helping to alleviate the world-wide shortage. It is interesting to note that three prime mills have completed sheet mill installations in the past 18 months, and that other mills have expanded existing facilities.

The Nagasaki Steel Co. plant was located between 500 and 1,000 yards from the center of the second atomic bomb blast. To date no attempt has been made to rebuild the three open hearth furnaces, although electric furnace operation was resumed in one furnace nine months after the bomb blast. Large forgings and castings for ship construction are principal products of this company, and steel plates are rolled from slabs largely obtained from Yawata Steel Co. Employment now totals 1,250, or about 50% of 1938 (prewar) employment. Approximately 4,500 MT of forgings and castings are currently in production for the construction of five export ships. Progressive increased production during the past four years is shown below: (Unit - metric tons)

Year	Steel Produced	Plate Rolled	Forgings	Castings
1946	1,760	3,437	874	52
1947	3,104	3,885	1,252	156
1948	5,133	8,462	2,540	328
1949	10,470	11,618	4,043	589

2. Non-Ferrous Metals.

a. Aluminum. Summary totals for export shipments of aluminum and aluminum alloy rolled products for the first three months of 1950 show a total

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

export of 632.1 MT valued at $281,817. Following are details of exports:
(Unit - metric tons)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Aluminum sheet	81.4	75	60
Aluminum alloy sheet	150	123	118
Aluminum circle	0	0	14.7
Aluminum strip	0	0	10

b. Miscellaneous Metals. Based on preliminary production reports for March, eight miscellaneous non-ferrous metals show an increase for 1st Qtr. CY 1950 over 1st Qtr 1949, as follows: (Units - kilogram and gram)

	Unit	1st Qtr. 1949	1st Qtr. 1950
Antimony	Kg.	57,377	77,074
Bismuth	Kg.	4,338	7,436
Cadmium	Kg.	6,544	20,460
Cobalt	Kg.	272	373
Cerium	Gram	1,558,639	2,186,535
Selenium	Kg.	2,028	2,691
Sodium	Kg.	50,319	140,722
Zirconium	Kg.	4.1	9.7

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Nitrogenous Fertilizers. Three ammonium sulfate plants have expanded capacity since January. The increased annual capacities are as follows:

Plant	Previous Annual Capacity (Metric tons)	Present Annual Capacity
Tohoku Hiryo, Akita	37,700	57,900
Nihon Suiso, Onahama	56,600	71,600
Nissan Kayaku, Toyama	118,000	150,800

A majority of the other ammonium sulfate producers and several calcium cyanamide plants have been making surveys to determine the maximum expansion feasable. Preliminary results indicate that alterations and additional equipment in existing plants may increase annual capacity to 2,230,000 MT ammonium sulfate (20.6% nitrogen) and 510,000 MT calcium cyanamide (18-21% nitrogen). Present capacities total 1,700,000 MT ammonium sulfate and 480,000 MT calcium cyanamide. No date for completion has been estimated at this time.

b. Ink. During March, printing ink production continued to rise to new postwar highs, both in quantity and value. March production increased to

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

1,087 MT with a value of ¥293,796,126. Shipments for the month totalled 1,029 MT, and month-end stocks decreased to 188 MT (only 5 days' supply). Distribution was as follows: Lithographic ink - 279 MT; Lithographic varnish - 199 MT; News ink - 249 MT; Letter-press ink - 67 MT. Subsidiary ink - 76 MT. Mimeograph ink - 66 MT, Oil gravure ink - 66 MT; Rotary ink - 39 MT; Tin-plate ink - 9 MT, Water gravure ink - 8 MT; Half-tone ink - 7 MT; Collotype, Intaglio, and Special inks - 20 MT.

c. Camphor. During JFY 1949, production of crude camphor and crude camphor oil totalled 2,978 MT, valued at ¥436 million. These two materials were used in the manufacture of end-products worth more than ¥2.5 billion which included: 5,472 MT of celluloid base with a value of ¥2.189 billion, 602 MT of refined camphor worth ¥256 million, and 194 MT of other products valued at ¥94 million. This last group includes white camphor oil, brown camphor oil, snythetic sassafras oil, borneol, safrol, heliotropin, and vanillin. These products find extensive applications in the manufacture of flotation reagents, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and flavoring materials.

d. Optical Instruments. Production of two types of newly developed wide-angle lenses has started on a small scale. One is the Serenar lens (F3.5, 35 mm with a 64-degree angle of view); the other is the Zuiko lens (F2.8, 40 mm with a 57-degree angle of view). This is the first time wide-angle lenses for 35 mm miniature cameras have been made in Japan.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Exports of frozen frog legs have been steadily increasing and now exceed prewar totals. Annual exports were as follows:

Year	Total	Value
1940	166 MT	(No data available on value)
1947	26 MT	$ 29,602
1948	84 MT	144,632
1949	350 MT	494,537

b. Pulp and Paper. Newsprint production during 1949 increased over 1948 production as indicated below: (Unit - short tons)

JFY 1948	JFY 1949	% Increase
114,432	124,124	8.5%

c. Sundry Industries. Musical instrument manufacturers are now producing a full size, student quality, violin using bamboo in place of conventional wood materials. Tone quality is reported very good and cost of production is lower than for conventional design.

3. Machinery and Equipment. Bicycles. Production of bicycles during JFY 1949 reached a postwar high of 2,099,451 units, a 78% increase over the JFY 1948 output.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction.

a. Architects License Law. Licensing and registration of architects throughout Japan will be accomplished during the next few months as a result of recent Diet legislation. Examinations will be given, but licenses will also be issued on a basis of past experience and performance of individuals. The licensing is expected to elevate the profession of architecture in Japan to a level comparable to that of other countries.

b. Housing Loan Corporation. Operation of the Housing Loan Corporation is expected to begin in July 1950. The passage of the Housing Loan Corporation Bill by the Diet provides the basis for the establishment of the Corporation which will be under the general direction of the Construction Ministry. Housing built under this plan is expected to raise the yearly construction rate of Japanese housing by 60,000 or more units per year, and provide the Japanese with the first opportunity to purchase a house under conditions similar to those prevailing in the United States Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

2. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the conversion of two 2-A type cargo vessels. When completed, they will receive international classification which will add 12,000 GT to Japanese ships that may be engaged on world trade routes. Authorization was also given for the construction of one 74 GT steel fish carrier. On 2 May, a 6,540 GT steel cargo vessel for Panamanian interests was launched at the Yokohama Dockyard of the East Japan Heavy Industries, Co., Ltd.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 27 April-3 May, inclusive, was high being 114% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 102% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku was low being 65% of the past ten year average. Total generation, hydro and thermal, for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 7.5%. 56.18% of thermal generation was in Kyushu, and 24.96% was in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 79% of capacity as of 4 May 1950, and 52% of a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Production. A comparison of production of synthetic textiles and hard and bast fibers is shown below:

	Unit	2nd Qtr. (Oct-Dec 49)	3rd Qtr (Jan-Mar 50)	Increase
Snythetic Textiles.				
Production:				
Staple fibre (Viscose)	1,000 lbs.	21,402	27,702	29.4%
Filament (Viscose)	1,000 lbs.	17,346	19,434	12.0%
Filament (Cupramonium)	1,000 lbs.	1,443	1,360	- 5.8%
Filament (Acetate)	1,000 lbs.	56	13	-76.8%

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(Textiles - cont'd)

	Unit	2nd Qtr (Oct-Dec 49)	3rd Qtr (Jan-Mar 50)	Increase
Other fibers	1,000 lbs.	42	74	76.2%
Glass fibers	1,000 lbs.	92	76	-17.4%
		40,381	48,659	20.5%
Rayon Consumption				
Weaving:Filament yarn	1,000 lbs.	10,097	15,499	53.5%
Spun yarn	1,000 lbs.	7,843	9,595	22.3%
Other Mfgs:Filament yarn	1,000 lbs.	1,283	1,018	20.6%
Spun yarn	1,000 lbs.	1,390	1,219	-12.3%
		20,613	27,331	32.6%
Woven & Knit Goods Prod.				
Weavers: Filament yarn	1,000 sq.yds.	39,142	68,043	73.8%
Spun yarn	1,000 sq.yds.	23,651	28,031	18.5%
		62,793	96,074	53.2%
Knit Goods:Filament yarn	1,000 lbs.	494	333	-32.6%
Spun yarn	1,000 lbs.	743	531	-28.5%
		1,237	864	-30.1%
Hard & Bast Fibers.				
Raw material consumption	1,000 lbs.	29,045	22,828	-21.5%
Yarn production:				
Flax	1,000 lbs.	3,888	3,883	- 0.1%
Ramie	1,000 lbs.	1,708	1,615	- 5.5%
Hemp	1,000 lbs.	83	90	8.4%
Jute	1,000 lbs.	4,390	4,463	1.7%
Others	1,000 lbs.	477	567	18.9%
		10,546	10,618	0.7%
Cordage production:				
Rope	1,000 lbs.	14,359	9,691	-32.5%
Cord	1,000 lbs.	1,225	1,072	-12.5%
Twine	1,000 lbs.	3,229	2,897	-10.3%
Thread	1,000 lbs.	1,573	869	-44.8%
		20,386	14,529	-28.8%
Fabric production:				
Linen	1,000 sq.yds.	4,861	6,465	32.9%
Ramie	1,000 sq.yds.	2,470	2,028	-17.9%
Hemp	1,000 sq.yds.	32	135	321.9%
Jute	1,000 sq.yds.	3,128	4,423	41.4%
Others	1,000 sq.yds.	140	223	59.3%
		10,631	13,274	24.9%
Fire hose	1,000 lbs.	241	211	-12.5%

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

29 April 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 16, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first 20 days of April was slightly in excess of that for the same period in 1949. The production program as announced by the Economic Stabilization Board in the Japanese Government for FY 1951 is 40,000,000 MT, an increase of approximately 10% over the actual production for FY 1950.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production reports for March show new postwar production records have been set by the Japanese iron and steel industry. Overall pig iron production exceeds previous postwar highs by 1.5%. Ingot production was 10% higher than the previous postwar record due largely to an 11% increase in open hearth output, despite a slight decrease in electric furnace production. The output of ordinary rolled steel also was 10% higher than the previous high due to greater availability of ingots. Although no production reports are available for April, indications are that current level of output will be maintained during this month. March production figures are shown below: (Unit - metric tons)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	147,258	Open hearth	296,101
Electric furnace	9,447	Electric furnace	55,089
Others	7,299	Thomas converter	15,064
Total	164,004	Total	366,254

Rolled Steel Products	
Critical Items:	
Rails	15,720
Sheets (below 3 mm)	48,297
Tin plate	4,828
Pipe	20,139
Others	172,927
Total	261,911

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

The Oriental Steel Sheet Co. (Toyo Kohan) plant at Kudamatsu started the production of plastic coated, black sheet for dry pack canning in December 1949. At present this plant is the only one in Japan equipped to produce this commodity, and the rate of production is 150 MT per month. Total plant production of all finished products during JFY 1949 was 31,009 MT which, when compared with JFY 1948's production of 16,030 MT, shows an increase of approximately 94%. Through the assistance of the Visiting Expert Consultants furnished by Industry Division and the employment of improved quality control, the yield of prime product increased during the past twelve months as indicated:

	April 1949	March 1950
Hot rolled tin plate	36.0%	53.7%
Cold rolled tin plate	56.3%	66.2%
Medium plate	64.1%	76.8%

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals. Dyestuffs. February production of synthetic dyestuffs totalled 733 MT, a 31% increase over the January figure, while stocks totalled 1,888 MT, an increase of 10%. Shipments increased by 11% and amounted to 537 MT in February. February production was the second highest monthly production since the beginning of the Occupation, the highest figure having been 812 MT reached in April 1949. During February, 156 different dyes were produced. This number included 8 dyes produced for the first time since the beginning of the Occupation.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. A factory for manufacture of corn products opened in February at Handa City, Aichi Prefecture. This is the first such plant to be established in Japan. Production to date has been small, but is rapidly increasing. In March, 114 MT of corn starch, 15 MT of gluten meal, and 50 MT of gluten feed were produced. In the first two weeks of April, output of those products doubled.

b. Pulp and Paper. Consumption of pulp wood in February exceeded that of January 1950 and February 1949 as shown below:

Unit: Cubic feet - converted from "koku"
(1 koku equals 9.827 cu. ft.)

February 1949	January 1950	February 1950	% Increase over Jan. 50	% Increase over Feb. 49
5,818,268.87	6,673,999.86	7,793,892.44	16.8%	33.9%

c. Rubber Industry. Production for March was 97,435 auto tires and 106,864 tubes. This is an 18% increase in tires and 27% increase in

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

tubes over February. The relation between domestic and export production during March was as follows:

	Tires	Tubes
Domestic	93,330	102,735
Export	4,104	4,129

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Textile Machinery. Export production of cotton spinning equipment and cotton, silk and rayon looms during JFY 1949 is outlined below as compared with the previous year:

Group	Unit	Export Production JFY 1948	Export Production JFY 1949
Cotton spinning	Spl	194,456	253,362
Cotton looms	Each	4,914	2,465
Silk & Rayon looms	Each	2,713	835

The decline in export volume of weaving machinery is attributed largely to the reduced demand of the Indian market.

b. Railway Rolling Stock. Significant gains were registered in JFY 1949 production of steam locomotives and in the export manufacture of other categories of railway rolling stock as shown below:

	JFY 1948 Production	JFY 1948 Export	JFY 1949 Production	JFY 1949 Export
Steam locomotives	27	25	79	55
Electric locomotives	23	3	26	0
Passenger cars	793	20	699	171
Freight cars	5,721	272	1,828	538

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Construction completed during March 1950 totalled 32,706 units, a considerable increase over the February total of 26,586. The increases were distributed proportionately among the different uses as follows:

	Feb.	March
Housing	15,300	18,241
Combined shop-and-dwelling	4,842	5,783
Non-residential	6,444	8,682

This was due to the usual accelerated spring activity in the building industry.

AUTHORITY NND 963012 DEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDB # NND 963012

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Shipbuilding. The "Dona Aurora", second of three cargo vessels being constructed for the Philippines by the Nagasaki Shipyard and Engine Works of the West Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd., was successfully launched on 24 April 1950. Representatives of the Philippine and Japanese Governments, ESS and Japanese shipbuilding industry attended the ceremony.

3. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 20 - 26 April, inclusive, was high being 113% of the past 10-year average for the same period, and 106% of the streamflow for the preceeding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Shikoku was low being 82% and 98%, respectively, of the past 10-year average. Generation for the week for hydro exceeds the same period last year by 10%, and thermal generation fell below the same period last year by 25%. Total generation, hydro and thermal, for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 7.3%. 57.22% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 31.11% in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 72% of capacity as of 27 April 1950 and 36% of a year ago.

b. Gas. A summary of utility gas operations during March 1950 is as follows:

(1) Production of gas for utility distribution totalled 199,595,709 m^3, or 86% of capacity of the utility plants. Japanese domestic consumption reached 89% of their 1930-34 average consumption, and industrial consumption (including commercial use) reached 228% of the 1930-34 average.

(2) Production of coke incident to gas totalled 126,697 MT, or 82% of total capacity.

NOTE: m^3 = Cubic Meters

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton and Wool Production. Following is a comparison of production of USFY 1950 Second Quarter (Oct - Dec 49) with Third Quarter (Jan - Mar 50).

	Unit	2nd Qtr (Oct-Dec 49)	3rd Qtr (Jan-Mar 50)	Increase
Cotton.				
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	98,121	102,161	4.1%
Yarn consumption	1,000 lbs.	87,175	98,658	13.2%
Woolen production	1,000 sq.yds.	267,108	334,469	25.2%
Knitted production	1,000 lbs.	2,391	2,685	12.2%

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(Textiles - cont'd)

	Unit	2nd Qtr (Oct-Dec 49)	3rd Qtr (Jan-Mar 50)	Increase
Wool.				
Yarn, worsted prod.	1,000 lbs.	4,231	5,826	37.7%
Yarn, woolen prod.	1,000 lbs.	6,331	6,557	3.5%
		10,562	12,383	17.2%
Woven Production.				
Woolen	1,000 sq.yds.	6,179	7,014	13.5%
Worsted	1,000 sq.yds.	3,445	7,731	124.4%
Blankets	1,000 sq.yds.	132	84	- 36.4%
Upholstery	1,000 sq.yds.	28	90	221.4%
		9,784	14,919	52.5%
Felt Production.	1,000 lbs.	886	946	6.7%
Knitted Production.	1,000 lbs.	278	95	- 65.8%

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

22 April 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 16, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Higher grades of coal are showing increased production. The lower grades are falling off slightly in excess of the increased tonnage of higher coal grades.

2. Prices are generally satisfactory, except special purpose coals which are causing consumer complaints. Efforts are being extended to determine merits of consumer price complaints.

3. Six Japanese coal mining engineers with representatives of Japan Coal Producers Association and members of the Resources Agency, Japanese Government, have departed for the United States for 60 days to study modern mining methods.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for March indicate that new postwar records have been set for the output of major iron and steel finished and semi-finished products. Especially noteworthy is the production of 295,635 MT of open hearth steel ingots and 261,268 MT of rolled steel products. Attainment of these levels is attributed to increased availability of materials and electric power, to the increased operating efficiency of the various steel plants, and to the usual fiscal year-end spurt in production.

	February	March
	(metric ton)	
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	111,957	147,258
Electric furnace	8,292	9,282
Others	5,422	5,536
Total	125,671	162,076
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	258,590	295,635
Electric furnace	48,518	46,224
Thomas converter	16,514	15,064
Total	323,622	356,923

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 773012

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	February	March
	(Metric ton)	
Rolled Steel Products		
Critical Items:		
Rails	14,682	15,720
Sheets (below 3 mm)	44,262	48,259
Tin Plate	4,029	4,828
Pipe	16,212	19,646
Others	147,817	172,815
Total	227,002	261,268

On 20 April the #2 Kukioka blast furnace (700 tons/day) at the Yawata Plant of Yawata Iron and Steel Co. was blown in as the #4 Kukioka blast furnace (1,000 tons/day) ceased operations. The #2 furnace has recently been completely relined, auxiliaries rehabilitated and generally brought up to optimum operating efficiency. The lining of the #4 furnace has been in a seriously deteriorated condition for some time and this change in furnaces will undoubtedly provide for considerable improvement in over-all operating efficiency, as well as a slight over-all increase in pig iron output due to the low production level at which the #4 furnace has been operating.

2. Non-Metallic Materials.

a. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for March show total through-put to stills amounted to 102,734 kl., an increase of 30,486 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 91,838 kl., of which 71,150 kl. were finished products and 20,688 kl. were semi-finished products. Seven refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and five Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following products: (Unit - kiloliter)

Gasoline	15,987	Kerosene	5,441
Gas oil	2,730	Diesel oil	16,795
Lube oil	10,435	Fuel oil	9,271
Others	10,491	Total	71,150

b. Crude Oil. The first cargo of crude oil since 1945 was received on 10 April at the Tao Nenryo Company's refinery at Hakamatsu; the refinery began processing crude on 15 April. This refinery is the seventh Pacific Coast refinery to commence operations since approval was given in July 1949 and will operate at 6,000 barrels per day capacity level processing imported crude into a full line of refined products.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Cellulose Plastic Materials. Cellulose nitrate production

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

for February totalled 517 MT as compared with 474 MT for January. Principal uses were: Celluloid - 352 MT; Imitation Leather - 23 MT; Lacquer - 65 MT; Photo Film - 64 MT. Shipments for the month totalled 191 MT, and 218 MT was self-consumed without further processing. Month-end stocks amounted to 118 MT. Cellulose acetate production in February was 38 MT, 4 MT of which was used for acetate plastics. The month's total production was an increase of 8 MT over the previous month.

b. Synthetic Resins and Plastics. Production during February exceeded January output by 200 MT and equalled the December 1949 high output of 921 MT. Shipments for the month (aside from self-consumption) totalled 513 MT, and month-end stocks decreased 348 MT to the low level of 187 MT. Resin production was distributed as follows: Phenol resin - 421 MT; Urea resin - 279 MT; Vinyl acetate monomer - 152 MT; Glyptal resin - 32 MT; Vinyl chloride - 23 MT; Methacrylic - 7 MT; Polyamide and Melamine resins - 8 MT.

c. Chlorine. Production of chlorine, a widely used by-product of the electrolytic process for manufacture of caustic soda, has shown a steady postwar increase. Paralleling a similar increased demand for chlorine in the United States, the Japanese demand has also continued to grow. Japanese output in JFY 1948 was 61,200 MT and in JFY 1949 output was 84,800 MT, a 38% increase. Chlorine is liquified and used directly in many industries as well as in the form of hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder. Production and consumption of liquid chlorine increased 67%, hydrochloric acid 50%, and bleaching powder 45% in JFY 1949 compared with JFY 1948. Production of new chlorine-containing chemicals such as DDT and benzene hexachloride (agricultural insecticide), together with large increases in use for processing foods, bleaching pulp and paper, and chlorination of drinking water, have been responsible for the increased production and usage.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Production and export of fish liver oils, rich in vitamin A, have shown remarkable increase. In 1947 production was 160 MT, of which 35 MT were exported; in 1948, 900 MT were produced and 273 MT exported; in 1949, 1,289 MT were produced and 959 MT exported.

b. Rubber. Anticipated decontrol of price and distribution of rubber footwear and tires stimulated the production of these items in February. According to the monthly production report, rubber goods production during February consumed 3,656 tons of crude rubber which was a 33% increase over January. The major items where production had been increased over the previous month were auto tires and tubes (24%), bicycle tires and tubes (92%), "jika-tabi" (74%), boots and shoes (50%), and rubber soled canvas shoes (49%).

c. Sundry Industries. Production of harmonicas in January was 17,369 pieces, and in February, 20,877 pieces. Over one-half of current production is exported. Average monthly production in 1949 was 16,400 pieces.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Public Works. The Public Works Program for JFY 1950-51 has been determined as follows: (Unit - 1,000 yen)

River work	11,700,000	Torrential improvement	1,800,000
Forestation	4,000,000	City	1,800,000
Agriculture	8,500,000	Forest road	550,000
Fishery	750,000	Road	5,450,000
Harbor	2,300,000	Navigation aids	350,000
Safety communications	150,000	Water works	100,000
Welfare	1,350,000	Prisons	800,000
Schools	5,500,000	Housing	3,600,000
Government buildings	1,300,000	Disaster rehabilitation	37,000,000
Reserve	10,000,000	TOTAL	97,000,000

2. Shipbuilding. Authorization was given for the construction of one 180 GT steel fisheries training ship and three miscellaneous steel non-powered craft totalling 240 GT.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow of Japan as a whole during the period 13-19 April 1950, inclusive, was high being 107% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 91% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Shikoku and Chugoku was low being 78% and 89%, respectively, of the past ten year average. Generation for the week for hydro exceeds the same period last year by 12.9%, and thermal generation fell below the same period last year by 52.1%. 61.6% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 28.2% was in Kansai. Due to the high percentage of rainfall and thermal generation, no power holidays have been imposed in any of the eight regional districts during the last four weeks.

TEXTILES.

1. Hard and Bast Fiber Industries. Cordage production for February 1950 was 5,037,000 lbs.; flax, ramie, hemp, jute and other yarn was 3,691,000 lbs., or 14.6% increase over January 1950. Consumption of yarn in February was 2,848,000 lbs., or a 22% increase over January. Hard and bast fiber fabric production for February was 4,595,000 sq. yds. and 74,000 lbs. of fire hose, or an increase of 21.1% and 4.2%, respectively, over January.

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ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

15 April 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 15, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Japanese Government preliminary report of coal production indicates that the coal industry is close to normal operation following the series of strikes during March. Production for the first ten days of April is estimated at 958,000 MT which is slightly less than the 974,800 MT produced during the same ten day period in 1949.

2. Information received from the Japan Coal Association is that coal operating companies are becoming concerned about a lessening in demand which is expected to appear with the advent of warm weather. Some softening of prices is expected.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Japan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., the largest producer of steel mill products in Japan, was reorganized on 1 April 1950 into the following companies: Yawata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Fuji Iron and Steel Co, Ltd., Japan Iron Steamship Co., Ltd., and Harima Refractories Co., Ltd.

Hirohata, Wanishi and Kamaishi Works are combined as the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. Fuji Steel Works near Yokohama has been redesignated the Kawasaki Works to avoid confusion, and is also included in the Fuji Co. Yawata Works, the largest plant in Japan, is the only unit in the Yawata Iron and Steel Co.

The Hirohata Plant of Fuji Iron and Steel Co. which commenced post-war operation on 28 March continues to increase production at a rapid rate. Pig iron production which started 29 March with 208 MT per day reached 595 MT per day by 6 April. The production level planned for this blast furnace is 800 MT per day. Operation of #4 open hearth commenced when the first heat was tapped 12 April.

A 50,000 MT semi-finished billet order for Argentina, one of the largest export steel orders placed in Japan since the end of the war, is about 60% complete. The former Japan Iron and Steel Co. contracted to deliver approximately 10,000 MT per month and the production schedule has been maintained. The first three shipments were rolled at the Wanishi and Kamaishi plants; the remaining two will be produced in the Yawata Plant.

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Copper Smelting. The first shipment of 4,000 tons of a total 12,000 tons of gold, silver and copper bearing concentrates from Formosa, shipped by the Taiwan Mining Co., has been received at the Saganoseki Copper Smelter of the Nippon Mining Co. This shipment is the first of its kind to arrive in Japan since the Occupation and to be treated on a straight smelting charge basis. Smelting charges will be paid for in copper. The remainder of the recoverable copper and the total recoverable gold and silver will be returned to the Taiwan Mining Co. This additional tonnage of copper material will permit the Saganoseki Smelter to increase production 30% or to maintain their present production level and conserve copper scrap stocks. Sampling and all analyses on which final settlement will be made are being handled by a disinterested party.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. The Showa Denko plant at Kawasaki, which has 15% of the nation's ammonium sulfate capacity, operated at rated capacity (700 MT in one day) for the first time. This plant operated at only 44% of capacity in February due to low power allocation.

b. Printing Ink. During February the largest postwar monthly production of printing ink was attained. Production totalled 1,034 MT and exceeded by 112 MT the previous postwar peak reached in November 1949. February production was valued at ¥287,874,296; shipments amounted to 968 MT, and month-end stocks totalled 168 MT. Production was distributed as follows: Lithographic ink - 276 MT; Lithographic varnish - 199 MT; News ink - 226 MT; Letter-press ink - 65 MT; Subsidiary ink - 58 MT; Mimeograph ink - 63 MT; Oil gravure ink - 8 MT; Tin-plate ink - 9 MT; Half-tone ink - 6 MT; Intaglio, Collotype and Miscellaneous inks - a total of 28 MT.

c. Cement. During March cement production totalled 307,200 MT, compared with 255,300 MT in February. Total production during JFY 1949 was 681,000 MT greater than the original ESB planned production of 2,800,000 MT. Largest production was reached during the Oct - Dec quarter as shown below:

April - June	1949	757,000 MT.
July - September	1949	886,800 MT
October - December	1949	1,005,500 MT
January - March	1950	831,700 MT
	Total JFY 1949	3,481,000 MT

2. Consumer Goods. Processed Foods. Exports of canned tuna have shown a considerable increase. White meat tuna in oil totalled 70,846 cases during January and February, compared with exports of 80,150 cases in the entire year 1949. Total exports of canned tuna in January and February, including both white meat and light meat, were 106,822 cases, compared with 173,058 cases in 1949. (One case contains forty-eight 7 oz. cans = 21 lbs.)

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Automotive Vehicles. February production of automotive vehicles registered slight gains compared with the previous month as shown below:

Category	Production Jan	Feb
Truck (over 4 tons)	11	12
Truck (standard chassis)	1,047	1,145
Bus (standard chassis)	188	233
Passenger Car (small size)	72	97
Truck (small size)	897	924
Three-wheel Truck	2,430	2,446
Electromobile (passenger car)	68	72
Electromobile (truck)	18	14

b. Railway Rolling Stock. The Thai Royal State Railways recently concluded a purchase contract for 50 Japanese locomotives, 70 passenger cars and 500 covered wagons. Twelve manufacturers will undertake fabrication of the rolling stock for delivery to Thailand during CY 1950.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. River Work. A report from the Construction Ministry, River Bureau, reveals that four large projects on the Tone River and its tributaries are under way in an effort to control flood conditions in this valley. The completion of these projects will result in considerable savings to agricultural land and products, housing and other structures which are lost annually because of high waters.

2. Shipbuilding. On 8 April a fire destroyed the passengers' quarters, crews' quarters and part of the bridge of the M.S. "Kirsten Maersk" which was nearing completion and scheduled for delivery to her Danish owners on 18 April. It is estimated about two months will be reouired to repair the damage; delivery of the vessel has therefore been postponed.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow throughout Japan during the period 6 April - 12 April, inclusive, was 117% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 102% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Total generation, hydro and thermal, for this period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 6.5%. Generation for the week for thermal exceeds the same period last year by 71.2% and hydro generation fell below the same period last year by 2.7%. 52.4% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 37.4% in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 70% of capacity as of 13 April 1950, and 32% of a year ago.

Increase in electric facilities:

(1) In Shikoku, 160 KM of trunk transmission line has been

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

changed from 60,000 volts to 100,000 volts and placed in operation on 22 March, along with an increase of 120,000 KVA in sub-station capacity.

(2) An additional 100,000 volt trunk transmission line between Okayama and Fukuyama was placed in operation 1 April 1950.

(3) In Kyushu, the Tobata steam plant has been changed to 60 cycle and No. 8 boiler placed in operation 7 April 1950.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetic Textiles. The production for February 1950 of staple fiber, filament rayon and spun rayon yarn was 21,071,000 lbs., which is a 2.9% increase over the previous month. Production for February 1950 was 32,606,000 sq. yds. of woven fabrics and 339,000 lbs. knit goods, which is a 27.5% and 9.4% increase, respectively, over the previous month.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

8 April 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 14, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. The general strike called in coal mining for the last week of March 1950 and waves of strikes during the month reduced production by approximately 1,000,000 MT. In FY 1949-50 the reported production amounted to 38,183,000 MT as compared with 34,727,900 MT during the preceding fiscal year.

2. There are some instances where consumers claim higher grades of coal have increased in price. That claim is under investigation to determine whether such increases to consumers are attributable to mine prices or transportation and other incidental charges from mines to consumers' destinations.

3. Expressions from consumers since the abolishment of the Solid Fuels Distribution Kodan indicate that calorie values of currently produced coals are 500 to 700 calories better than received during the Kodan's tenure.

4. The report for March 1950 indicates that there are 607,500 MT of coal at mines and ports in possession of the producers.

5. The Kodan Liquidator reports successful liquidation of all coal and coke tonnages in the Kodan's stockpiles. This liquidation was completed within the 6-months period since decontrol as required in the decontrol memorandum.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous metals.

a. Visiting Expert Consultant. The arrival of Mr. Paul A. Williams, visiting expert consultant, marks the inauguration of an Industry Division program for improvement of scheduling practices and yield improvement within the iron and steel industry of Japan. Plans are being developed to insure the visitation of every major steel producer by the expert, and indications are that considerable improvement in quantity and quality of product can be expected as a result of the survey and recommendations.

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

b. Steel Production. Preliminary reports for the month of March 1950 indicate new postwar records in production of open hearth ingots for the following plants:

Plant	Company	Open Hearth Ingot Production (MT)
Kawasaki Plant	Japan Steel Tube Co.	26,000
Tsurumi Plant	" " " "	15,500
Fukiai Plant	Kawasaki Steel Corp.	31,000

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Zinc. Visits to Miike and Hokoshima zinc smelters of Mitsui Kozan K.K. in Northern Kyushu and Southern Honshu, respectively; revealed that these plants are actively preparing to increase their production of distilled zinc in an effort to meet the program and plan of ESB to produce 50,000 MT of zinc in JFY 1950. The electrolytic plant at Miike is now producing at close to capacity of 500 MT zinc per month. Increased production will have to come from distilled zinc and the necessary furnaces are being repaired. The overall production program for 1950 calls for an increase of 54% above CY 1949 in all types of refined zinc, of which about 23% must come from these two plants and the Kamioka plant of the same company. Increases will be chiefly in the distilled form from Miike. The ability of these plants to show this increase in production is not questioned, but will depend directly upon sufficient power allocation for the purpose in Northwest Kyushu. Up to the present time, the distillation plant has not operated above 30% of capacity since the war. Increases in production volume should lower unit cost. The metal is now in short supply and the domestic price is higher than the world price.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. Preliminary reports of fertilizer production during March 1950 and JFY 1949 are shown below. It should be noted that the output of superphosphate in March establishes a postwar record.

	March 50	JFY 49
	(Metric Tons)	
Ammonium sulphate	110,433	1,252,363
Urea	646	6,139
Calcium cyanamide	21,000	353,298
Calcium superphosphate	155,233	1,305,549
Triple superphosphate	88	1,200
Thomas meal	2,577	16,020
Fused phosphate	0	951

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Dye Exports. Export of Japanese dyes was resumed at the beginning of the 2nd Half CY 1949 after having been virtually prohibited since the end of the war, except for the disposal of approximately 600 MT of surplus stocks of low-priced dyes in 1947 and an emergency shipment of 20 MT to Korea during the same year. Exports during the 2nd Half CY 1949 totalled 99 MT, about 3.5% of Japanese dye production for that period, while 139 MT, about 9% of production, was exported during the 1st Qtr CY 1950. The total of 238 MT exported during the past nine months was valued at ¥217,000 (a unit value of about ¥910 per MT). Principal recipients of Japanese dye exports were: Korea - 56 MT; Siam - 47 MT; Argentina - 34 MT, and Hongkong - 22 MT. Other recipients were Okinawa, Aden, Pakistan, Egypt, China, Mexico and Formosa. Only about 3% of the total export went to China, which purchased about 60% of all Japanese dyes exported before the war. In 1939, the peak year for the Japanese dye industry, exports totalled 11,500 MT, about 40% of total production.

c. Sheetglass. Sheetglass production is continuing to increase. During March a total of 351,588 cases was produced. (1 case = 100 sq. ft. of 2 mm. glass) This is a new postwar high and 56,197 cases more than February production. The highest prewar monthly average (383,705 cases) was reached in 1937. There are at present eight continuous furnaces in operation. During the summer months this number will be reduced to six because of the necessity of periodic "cold repairs".

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Sundry Industries. The ivory carving industry consumed 33,060 lbs. of raw ivory in CY 1949 for production of export goods. This is over twice the 13,224 lbs. consumed in 1948. 7,714 lbs. raw ivory have been manufactured into export products during January- March 1950.

b. Pulp and Paper. Two announcements were made during the 4th Qtr. JFY 1949 for the import of sulphite pulp for paper production - 5,230 MT in January and 5,230 MT in February. The receipt of this pulp will permit an increase in production and the potential export of paper products.

c. Rubber Industry. The Japanese rubber industry has made considerable progress in getting foreign capital and technology interested in their plants. The Dunlop Co. has brought in several technologists from England to support their interests in Chuo Rubber Co. The Goodrich Co. of Akron, Ohio, has two men from Yokohama Rubber Co. at their various plants in America. The Goodyear Co. of Akron, Ohio, has about five men from the Nippon Tire visiting their plants. The U.S. Rubber Co. has one man from Nippon Rubber comparing their footwear manufacture with American methods, and the General Tire and Rubber Co. is negotiating with the Toyo Rubber Co. for exchange of visits and technical details. Financial and other agreements have already been consummated by the Goodrich and Dunlop companies and, although the other companies have not completed their negotiations, there is every reason to believe they will be finalized in a few weeks. This advance into world markets

and standards represents notable progress of the Japanese rubber industries.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. General Machinery. February production of precision bearings, mining machinery, machine tools and metal forming equipment registered slight gains compared with the previous month as shown below:

Commodity	Unit	Production Jan	Production Feb	Weight (MT) Jan	Weight (MT) Feb
Precision Bearings	each	738,510	811,886	230.6	267.8
Machine Tools	each	281	387	138.0	302.4
Metal Forming Mach.	each	10,348	4,467	1,740.0	3,247.0
Mining Machinery	each	10,802	14,895	1,603.0	1,888.0

b. Electric Equipment. Production of wire and cables during February totalled 5,259 MT, a 4.6% increase compared with the corresponding month of 1949, and a 20.7% increase compared with CY 1949 average output of 4,355 MT per month. Output of watt-hour meters during February totalled 98,081 units, a 9.6% increase compared with the previous month.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. The 9,200 DWT steel cargo vessel, "Philippe L-D", being constructed at Uraga Dockyard Co. for Louis Dreyfus S.S. Co. of France, was launched on 31 March. Permission was granted to construct two steel trawlers of 55 GT each and one 120 GT wooden fishing vessel needed to replace sunken ships, three steel tankers of approximately 90 GT each needed to transport oil from refineries to shore stations, and to convert one 96 GT steel cargo boat into a 150 GT vessel and one steel tug into a 200 GT tanker.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow throughout Japan during the period 30 March - 5 April 1950, inclusive, was 104% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 114% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Hokkaido was low being 95% of the past ten year average. Generation for the week for hydro exceeds the same period last year by 16.9% and thermal generation fell below the same period last year by 69.1%. 57.78% of the thermal generation was in Kyushu and 34.07% in Kansai. The energy stored in reservoirs was 56% of capacity as of 6 April 1950 and 32% of a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Comparison of final production figures for January and February 1950 are shown below:

(Textiles - cont'd)

	PRODUCTION Jan 50	Feb 50 (Unit 1,000 lbs)	% Increase
Raw Cotton Consumption	35,667	40,753	14%
Yarn Production	31,264	36,638	17%
Yarn Consumption	30,672	34,229	12%
Woven & Knit Goods Production			
Weavers (1,000 sq. yds.)	102,030	115,998	13%
Knit Goods (1,000 lbs.)	973	920	- 9.5%

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Economic and Scientific Section
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1 April 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 13, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production during the third 10-day period of March is reported to be 749,600 MT. That tonnage is 602,300 MT less than for March 1949. Loss of produced tonnage is attributable to a series of strikes during the current month. The last strike was to be effective from 25 to 31 March, but was called off as of 29 March 1950. All mines have resumed operations except "Yubari" mine in Hokkaido. Negotiations are proceeding, and it is anticipated that the differences will be resolved at the local level within a short time. However, the situation is reported to be delicate.

2. The Licuidator of the Solid Fuel Kodan has reported that the sales of Kodan's coal stockpiles have been consumated in sufficient tonnage to liquidate the remaining 1,145,000 MT of merchantable tonnage, and 335,337 MT have been declared unmerchantable. Sales have been made principally to individual dealers who are reportedly pooling their interests through some sort of an unexplained mutual organization in several localities to facilitate discounting their accounts receivable through banking channels.

3. As of 25 March, the Liquidator reports 82,900 MT of coke on hand of which 40,000 MT is estimated as unmarketable.

4. The incumbency of the Liquidator has been extended for six months to 30 September 1950, on a month-to-month budget, to allow for restoration of leased properties to original state and to accomplish other details necessary to a final conclusion of the Solid Fuel Distribution Kodan's functions.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production reports for February show output of finished rolled products exceeded January levels. Decreases in the output of pig iron and steel ingot are attributed to a strike of blast furnace employees in the plants of the major steel producers. Final February production figures are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	111,957	Open hearth	258,590
Electric furnace	8,292	Electric furnace	48,518
Others	5,422	Thomas converter	16,514
Total	125,671	Total	323,622

Rolled Steel Products:

Critical Items:	
Rails	14,682
Sheets (below 3 mm)	44,262
Tin plate	4,029
Pipe	16,212
Others	147,817
Total	227,002

The Hirohata plant of Japan Iron and Steel Co. officially commenced operations 28 March with the ceremonial lighting and blowing-in of the #1 blast furnace. The first cast of pig iron was made the following day. On the same day, the sweeping of the channel from Kobe to Hirohata and the clearing of Hirohata Harbor was completed by a U.S. Naval minesweeping fleet. The furnace was lighted by the president of the company and by the Director of Production and Utilities, ESS, in the presence of other representatives of ESS, officials of the Japanese Government and representatives of major steel producers of Japan.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Copper Industry. Final production reports of the copper smelter and refining industry for February show an increase of 264 MT of refined copper, 62,991 grams of gold and 1,018,574 grams of silver in comparison to January production.

	Copper (MT)	Gold (Grams)	Silver (Grams)
January	5,821	308,784	7,999,953
February	6,190	371,775	9,018,527

3. Non-Metallic Materials.

a. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for February show total through-put to stills amounted to 72,248 kl., an increase of 44,413 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 70,335 kl., of which 53,402 kl. were finished products and 16,933 kl. were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area, and five Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following products: (Unit - kiloliter)

Gasoline	12,052	Kerosene	3,053
Gas oil	3,004	Diesel oil	8,492

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Lube oil	6,008	Fuel oil	13,775
Others	7,018	Total	53,402

b. Crude Oil. The first cargo of crude oil since 1945 was received on 26 March at the Maruzen Oil Co. refinery at Shimotsu; processing of the crude began on 29 March. This refinery is the sixth Pacific Coast refinery to commence operations since approval was given in July 1949 and will operate at 3,000 barrels per day capacity level processing imported crude into a full line of refined products.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Sweetening Agents. Production of synthetic sweetening agents (saccharine and dulcine) amounted to 22 MT in January, a 3 MT increase over the December figure, while stocks stood at 29 MT. Total production of these two items amounted to 86 MT in CY 1948, and 162 MT in CY 1949. Capacity is about 900 MT per year. Prewar production was negligible, and the sizable postwar production has been due to the shortage of sugar. Medicinal requirements total only about 5 MT per year, and total production would probably be no more than 50 MT per year if sugar was in abundant supply. Both saccharine and dulcine are heavily taxed, and comprise a fairly important source of revenue. Originally the tax was ¥6,000 per kilogram but several months ago it was reduced to ¥3,000 per kilogram. With an estimated production of 300 MT in 1950, this would produce almost one billion yen in taxes.

b. Agricultural Chemicals. February production of lead arsenate totalled 135 MT, about 20 MT below the January figure, while stocks dropped 23 MT. Production of calcium arsenate was 15 MT, compared with only 1.7 MT in January, while producers' stocks totalled 263 MT, a decrease of 87 MT caused by the marked increase in sales. Japanese production of nicotine sulfate rose from 350 to 560 kilograms and a total of 536 kilograms of the weed-killer, 2-4D, was produced in February.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Tobacco Products. Due to a tendency of smokers to purchase cheaper brands of cigarettes, sales of the highest priced brand declined appreciably during the latter part of 1949. To counteract this trend, the Monopoly Corporation developed a new retail package of 50 cigarettes in a sealed tin can. The result has been an increase in sales from the previous 60 to 70 million cigarettes per month up to 76 million. The corporation estimates that the increased sales since introducing this new package in November have increased tax revenue about ¥62,000,000.

(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Pulp and Paper. CY 1949 revised production of pulp is 595,667 short tons and 695,771 short tons of paper. This is an increase of 32% for pulp and 47% for paper over CY 1948.

c. Leather Industry. Leather produced by tanneries in February was 980,103 lbs., a slight increase over January, while rawhide received by tanneries in February was 3% less than January receipts. Tanners inspection committees have been organized for the Kanto and Kansai areas to serve as consultants to government inspectors. The purpose of the committees will be to establish standards and specifications comparable to those existing in many other countries.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Internal Combustion Engines. Production of land and marine internal combustion engines during February was 19% higher than in the corresponding month of 1949.

	February Production	
	1949	1950
Land Internal Combustion Engines, HP	21,086	24,792
Marine Internal Combustion Engines, HP	28,503	31,144
Total HP	49,589	55,936

b. Printing and Bookbinding. Output of printing and bookbinding machinery during CY 1949 amounted to 13,214 MT, a 10% increase compared to CY 1948.

c. Electric Meters. During JFY 1950 a total of 1,143,099 watt-hour meters are programmed for production, exclusive of recording type demand and power factor devices. The bulk of production, 1,017,021 units, will be manufactured for metering residential consumers while the balance, 126,078 units, are required for industrial consumers.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Construction of new buildings showed a slight increase for February totalling 26,586 units compared to 25,221 units for January. Repairs remained at about the same level, totalling 5,954 separate projects with an expenditure of 1,448 million yen. Of the buildings completed in February, 15,300 were dwellings, 4,842 dwellings-and-shop combined, and 6,444 non-residential. Total value of new construction was 7,141 million yen. Current average building cost is around 16,000 yen per tsubo.

(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Shipbuilding. From 20 February to 20 March 1950, keels were laid for 30 steel cargo vessels totalling 94,333 GT; 14 steel cargo vessels totalling 14,081 GT were launched, and 18 steel cargo vessels totalling 10,275 GT were completed. During the same period, 1 steel fishing vessel of 150 GT was launched; 4 steel fishing vessels totalling 435 GT were completed, and conversion was completed on 13 steel vessels totalling 7,221 GT. Permission was granted to convert 8 steel vessels totalling 26,200 GT.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow throughout Japan during the period 23-29 March, inclusive, was 117% of the past 10-year average for the same period, and 106% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Generation for the week for hydro exceeds the same period last year by 8.3% and thermal generation fell below the same period last year by 39.9%. 40.60% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 37.77% in Kyushu.

TEXTILES.

1. Miscellaneous Textiles. Production of clothing and household goods:
(Unit - 1,000 units)

		PRODUCTION	
	Unit	Jan 50	Feb 50
Japanese style clothing	Piece	85	62
School uniform	Suit	207	404
Work clothing	Suit	850	675
Employee's uniform	Suit	24	60
Foreign style clothing	Suit	291	338
Shirts	Piece	537	507
Woven fabric underwear	Piece	722	635
Other clothing and accessories	Piece	1,568	1,381
Table covering	Piece	144	92
Footwear (tabi)	Pair	6,901	4,213
Bedding	Sets	18	36
Mosquito nets	Nets	23	68
Hats and caps	Actual figures	261	332
Tents and other sewing goods	Actual figures	8	12
All others	Actual figures	430	454

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

25 March 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 12, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production during the first 20 days of March has been affected by piston-strikes at several of the most representative mines. The resultant production is reported as 498,800 MT less than the same 20 days in February 1950. The effect on production of a general strike called for 25 to 31 March would further reduce the total output for this month by an estimated 700,000 MT.

2. Available tonnage of all types of coal in Japan is sufficient to last about 30 days. Stockpiles in the hands of consumers, at ports and mines, in transit, and Government (Kodan) amount to approximately 3,558,437 MT.

3. Disposition of the Kodan's coal and coke stockpiles is progressing in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Following considerable preparatory work which has included complete rehabilitation and testing of equipment, the #1 blast furnace at the Hirohata Plant of Japan Iron and Steel Co. will be blown in on 28 March. Blowing in of the 1,000 ton per day furnace represents the beginning of operations at the most modern and efficient steel mill in Japan, idle since just after the war. Approximately 15 April, open hearth steel furnaces will be placed in operation, and shortly thereafter the 84" semi-continuous plate mill will begin producing steel plate for shipbuilding and export purposes.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Estimated production reports for March from four Pacific Coast refineries using imported crude oil indicate that 69,500 kl. of crude oil, 3,500 kl. of material oil, and 8,610 kl. of semi-finished products will be processed during the month. The expected yields of finished products will be as follows: (Unit - kiloliter)

(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Gasoline	17,752	Kerosene	2,284
Gas Oil	870	Diesel Oil	18,676
Fuel Oil	12,384	Lube Oil	7,320
Others	9,175	Total	68,461

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemicals.

a. Sodium Cyanide. Production of sodium cyanide reached a new postwar high in February when a total of 127 MT was manufactured by four different plants. This output was 11% above the January level and 50% greater than the CY 1949 monthly average. Stocks in producers' plants increased moderately to 74 MT. Major uses for this chemical are for pigments, insecticides, medicines, plastics, chemicals, plating and gold refining.

b. Cement. Final reports indicate that export of cement during February amounted to 41,304 MT, an increase of 24,430 over January. The monthly average of 1949 export shipments was 40,000 MT.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Sundry Industries. Imitation pearl export production in 1949 was 9,874,365 strings, an 86% increase over 1948. Jan - Feb 1950 production is 2% over Nov - Dec 1949 production.

b. Pulp and Paper. Pulp and paper production in February 1950 showed an increase over January 1950 and February 1949 as indicated below: (Unit - short ton)

	Feb. 1949*	Jan.1950*	Feb.1950
Pulp	45,726	54,511	60,481
Paper	51,240	63,444	71,452

* - Revised

c. Leather Industry. January production of machinery belting was 89,452 lbs., approximately 4.5% more than December. Packing leather also increased 13% to 50,316 lbs. in January.

d. Rubber Industry. 82,478 auto tires and 84,005 tubes were produced during February, a 15% increase over January. Competition has raised the quality of these tires to world standards.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Pulp and Paper Machinery. CY 1949 output of pulp and paper