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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

30 December 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 52, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the second 10-day period of December totalled 1,205,900 MT which was 97,400 MT greater than was produced during the first 10 days. It is the opinion of Resources Agency of MITI that December production will reach 3,580,000 MT. If that tonnage is attained it will be the highest monthly production since the start of the Occupation. Coal companies continue to reduce forces with a total reduction for CY 1950 amounting to 45,611 persons. The number engaged in the industry at present totals 397,859. During peak employment at the coal mines in June 1948, employees totalled 528,436.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Production reports for CY 1950 covering pig iron, open hearth steel and rolled steel products reveal new postwar records established for each of these commodities. 1950 pig iron production exceeded 1949 production by about 30%, and 1950 open hearth steel production and rolled steel products exceeded 1949 production by about 37%. (Unit - metric ton)

Calendar Year	Pig Iron Production	Open Hearth Production	Rolled Steel Products
1946	140,010	136,312	359,405
1947	246,200	471,333	547,617
1948	686,279	1,160,635	1,112,852
1949	1,370,938	2,420,001	2,046,616
1950	1,974,141*	3,867,811*	3,255,842*

* Includes estimate for December

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. The following petroleum products and crude oil were imported during the month of October compared with similar imports in July, August and September: (Unit - kiloliter)

	July	August	September	October
Gas oil	18,637	740	-	16,051
Diesel oil	-	11,927	-	-
N.S.F.O.	33,216	18,945	21,205	16,865
Lube oil	10	465	-	-
Sub-total	51,863	32,077	21,205	32,916
Crude oil	189,327	198,269	75,326	85,272
TOTAL	241,190	230,346	96,531	118,188

Slight increase in crude import in October marked the beginning of imports for the Oct-Nov quarter which were made on private procurement basis. Preliminary reports indicate November crude import exceeded 200,000 kl.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Acetone and Butanol. Production of both acetone and butanol reached postwar highs in November. The marked increases are attributable to increased consumption of acetone by the acetate rayon industry, and increased consumption of butanol by the butyl acetate and paint industries. Shown below are production and stocks for the Apr-Nov period: (Unit metric ton)

	ACETONE		BUTANOL	
	Production	Stock	Production	Stock
April	185	499	284	56
May	173	460	267	44
June	150	443	269	61
July	147	431	226	26
August	160	309	258	64
September	145	251	241	118 *
October	175	198	273	108 *
November	204	146	323	120 *

* This stock increase was due to transportation difficulties rather than to decreased demand.

b. Refractories. Final reports indicate that production of refractories during October registered a postwar high of 52,000 MT, an increase of 4,000 MT over the September output. This increase was due to larger steel production.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Rubber. Production of rubberized cloth established a post-war high of 1,150,000 sq.yds. during October. This output registered an increase of 641% compared with the corresponding period 1949. Similarly, crude rubber consumption registered a high postwar increase during October. Comparative figures are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Month	Crude Rubber Consumption
August	5,392
September	6,623
October	6,784

b. Leather Products. Deliveries of rawhides to tanneries during November totalled 5,260,260 lbs., a postwar record. Comparative monthly rawhide receipts are shown below: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

Month	Rawhides Received
September	4,225
October	5,177
November	5,260.3

October output of machine belting, textile and packing leathers shows substantial increases compared with the previous month as indicated below: (Unit - pounds)

	September	October
Machine belting	60,000	88,000
Apron leather	15,000	104,000
Roller leather	58,000	157,000
Pickers	14,000	26,000
Packing leather	62,000	75,000

3. Machinery and Equipment. Electrical. Increased output of electrical equipment during November is shown below: (Unit - each)

	October	November
Loom motors	1,032	1,839
Generators	461	654
Transformers, std.	7,924	9,077
Mercury rectifiers	110	229

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FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Building construction remained about constant during November with 397,954 tsubo being reported as against 426,932 for October. The November figure does not include Hokkaido, which usually averages around 30,000 tsubo. Of the reported November total, 239,494 were urban and 158,460 rural. Also of the total, 185,766 were residential and 212,188 non-residential. Total value of the new construction was 7.15 billion yen or about 20 million dollars.

2. Shipbuilding. From 21 November to 20 December, 24 steel merchant vessels totalling 68,674 GT were launched, 15 steel merchant vessels totalling 59,230 GT were completed, and keels laid for 24 steel merchant vessels totalling 5,171 GT. During the same period, conversion work was completed on 2 steel vessels totalling 1,632 GT and 5 steel vessels totalling 1,736 GT were authorized for conversion. The M.S. "PHILIPPE L-D", a 9,200 DWT cargo vessel building at the Uraga Dockyard for French interests, is scheduled for delivery on 29 December.

3. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 21-27 December 1950, inclusive, was 113% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 91% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in all districts was high, highest being in Kyushu or 133% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 15.5%. 51.8% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 21.5% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 74% of capacity as of 21 December compared with 83% a year ago.

b. Gas. In November 1950, the utility gas industry increased gas production over October by 14% while increasing production of coke for sale by only 7.6%, thus continuing efforts to decrease coke stocks. The November gas production was about 102,300,000 cubic meters, an increase of about 20% over November 1949.

TEXTILES.

1. Dyeing and Finishing. Below is a comparison of October and November 1950 production:

	Unit	Oct 50	Nov 50	% Increase
Cotton	1,000 sq.yd.	97,040	99,060	2.08
Wool	1,000 sq.yd.	9,408	9,577	1.79

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(Textiles - cont'd)

	Unit	Oct 50	Nov 50	% Increase
Silk	1,000 sq.yd.	14,161	14,072	-0.63*
Rayon	1,000 sq.yd.	44,194	42,669	-3.45*
Hard & bast fibre	1,000 sq.yd.	2,479	2,639	6.45
Others	1,000 sq.yd.	5,535	5,870	6.05
		172,817	173,887	0.62**
Wool felt	1,000 lbs.	98	107	9.18
Knit fabrics	1,000 lbs.	357	547	52.94

* Decrease due to seasonal factors.

** It is significant to note that dyeing and finishing of woven fabrics for Nov 1950 at 173,887,000 sq.yds. is 584.06% of the Nov 1946 production of 29,772,000 sq.yds.

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

23 December 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 51, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production for the first ten days of December totalled 1,108,500 MT which was a decrease of 82,000 MT as against the first ten days of November. The decrease is attributed to one less working day during the period of December. Daily production showed a slight increase. Stockpiles held by coal producers at the mines and ports declined slightly to 1,154,000 MT. Rail transportation of coal is fairly satisfactory with very little complaint from coal producers.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for the month of November indicate the high production levels attained in October have continued through November. Production of open hearth steel ingots surpassed previous records by 15,000 MT. Overall production of rolled steel was approximately 14,000 MT greater than the previous record. Output of shapes established a new postwar high as did output of bars, sheet, wire rod, pipes and tires. Preliminary figures for the month are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	October (Final Figures)	November (Preliminary Figures)
Pig Iron		
Blast furnace	188,469	188,188
Electric furnace	13,445	10,341
Others	9,419	5,909
	211,333	204,438
Steel Ingot		
Open hearth	365,348	380,119
Electric furnace	71,798	63,490
Converter furnace	15,915	16,074
	453,061	459,683

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	October (Final Figures)	November (Preliminary Figures)
Rolled Steel		
Rails	24,069	22,999
Shapes	31,602	32,097
Bar	44,421	51,051
Plates	83,483	82,238
Sheet	53,577	54,778
Tin plate	7,521	6,931
Silicon sheet	2,788	2,970
Wire rod	40,597	42,857
Pipes	23,298	26,152
Tires	2,440	2,718
Others	12,972	16,085
	326,768	340,875

Tin plate production reports for CY 1950 show progressive increases for each quarter. Tin plate is produced by only two companies, Yawata Iron and Steel Co. and Toyo Kohan Co.; their combined production is recorded in the table below: (Unit - metric ton)

Period	Production	Period	Production
Jan-Mar 1950	12,888	Jul-Aug 1950	16,186
Apr-Jun 1950	13,941	Sep-Dec 1950	20,391 *

* Includes estimated production for December.

Tin plate productionfor CY 1949 was 29,316 MT.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Foreign exchange has been allocated to Pacific Coast petroleum refineries for procurement of crude oil to be processed during the Jan-Mar 1951 quarter. Overall operating rate will be at 33,000 bbls per day with the following individual refinery rates: (Unit - barrels per day)

Company	Refinery	Operating Rate
Nippon Oil Company	Yokohama	4,000
	Kudamatsu	3,750
Toa Nenryo Company	Shinizu	5,000
	Wakayama	5,500
Maruzen Oil Company	Shimotsu	4,750
Showa Oil Company	Kawasaki	4,000
Koa Oil Company	Marifu	3,000
Mitsubishi Oil Company	Kawasaki	3,000
	Total	33,000

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PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Inorganic Pigments. Production of inorganic pigments in October exceeded the September output by 374 MT (20.6%) and totalled 2,186 MT. It was distributed as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Zinc oxide	872	Litharge	131
Lithopone	381	Red Lead	66
Titanium Dioxide	202	Prussian Blue	52
White Lead	179	Ultra Marine	9
Rouge	156	Iron Black	1
Chrome Yellow	137	Total	2,186

b. Soap. October soap production reached a new high for postwar production - 10,740 MT. During the current calendar year, monthly production has risen from a low of 3,390 MT to the October high. Production for the first ten months totalled 72,867 MT.

c. Benzenes and Coal Tar Products. Shown below is a comparison of production of benzenes and coal tar products in October 1949 and 1950: (Unit - metric ton)

	October 1949	October 1950
Coking coal consumed	476,378	486,191
Pure benzene	1,381	1,543
Benzene (90%)	256	507
Benzene (40%)	402	354
Pure toluene	283	325
Solvent naphtha	377	446
Xylene	58	93
Absorbent oil	1,385	2,153
Creosote oil	4,353	5,412
Pitch	10,982	12,924
Phenol and cresol	228	372
Crude naphthalene	959	1,281
Crude anthracene	171	189
Refined naphthalene	492	743
Anthracene	4	4
Pyridine	0.08	3.6
Refined carbazol	0.5	0.8

d. Cement. Final reports indicate that cement and clinker production for the month of November amounted to 447,000 MT and 465,000 MT, respectively. Both were the second largest postwar figures, exceeded only by the October output of 495,000 MT and 523,000 MT, respectively. November

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

shipments reached 509,000 MT, also a second largest postwar tonnage; the top figure of 530,000 MT was reached in October 1950. Stocks of clinker and cement continued to decrease as shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Clinker Stocks	Cement Stocks	Total
31 October	88,700	183,600	272,300
30 November	84,100	140,000	224,100
Decrease	4,600	43,600	48,200

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. A total of 654,565 lbs of black tea was exported during the first nine months of 1950. This represents the first postwar export of black tea.

b. Pulp and Paper. Pulp and paper production during October totalled 74,247 tons and 87,183 tons, respectively. Current rates of pulp and paper output are better than 35% higher than the corresponding period 1949.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Railway Rolling Stock. During November the locomotive and car builders completed the manufacture of 418 units for export consignment. This output consisted of 16 steam locomotives, 39 passenger cars and 363 freight cars.

b. Automotive. The rate of standard gasoline truck production continued upwards during November. Truck chassis output by the three leading manufacturers is shown below:

Company	October	November
Toyoda	788	975
Nissan	746	814
Isuzu	150	175
	1,684	1,964

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. One 1,680 GT tanker under construction at the Uraga Dockyard for Brazilian interests was launched on 20 December. One 12,000 GT tanker was launched, and one 12,000 GT tanker delivered to her owners on 21 December at the Harima Aioi Shipyard. One 1,680 GT tanker, the M.S. "SALTE 52", nearing completion at the Kawasaki Dockyard for Brazilian interests, is scheduled for delivery on 23 December. One 6,200 GT cargo vessel, the "KAZUKAWA MARU", is also scheduled for delivery at Kawasaki Dockyard on 23 December.

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 14-20 December 1950, inclusive, was 129% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 107% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in all districts was high, highest being in Kyushu, or 153% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 19.8%. 51.52% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 22.88% in Kyushu. Approximately 9.3 billion yen has been released for Nippon Hassoden Co., and it is expected that approximately 625 million will be released soon for the Haiden Companies, totalling approximately 10 billion. The above counterpart funds will be used for the continuation of projects previously started.

TEXTILES.

1. Following is a comparison of October and November 1950 production:

	Unit	Oct 50	Nov 50	% Increase
Viscose & acetate fibre	1,000 lbs.	25,130	25,624	1.96
Other fibre	1,000 lbs.	174	211	21.26
Glass fibre	1,000 lbs.	75	90	20.00
Total		25,379	25,925	2.15
Spun rayon yarn	1,000 lbs.	9,191	9,796	6.58
Woven fabrics	1,000 sq.yd.	59,149	60,159	1.71
Knit fabrics	1,000 lbs.	239	258	7.95

Production of viscose and acetate fibre for November 1950 of 25,624,000 lbs. is 93.12% of the total CY 1945 production of 27,516,000 lbs.

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
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9 December 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 49, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production in November was 3,513,800 MT, amounting to 1,000 MT more per working day than in the previous postwar record month, March 1948, when a very unusual drive was made and 60% more surface workers and 11% more underground workers were employed than in November 1950. This November coal production was 9.8 MT per man, which compares with 9.2 MT per man in October. The railroad car supply for coal mines has improved recently, but is still tight.

2. Coal stocks at mines, ports and dealers' yards, 30 November 1950, are estimated at 3,854,000 MT, equivalent to about 32 days' consumption at the November rate. During November, the stocks decreased seasonally by 86,000 MT, equivalent to 2% of the November production.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Exports of steel mill products have continued to increase over the past four months. Preliminary reports indicate that October exports exceeded any previous record and were well above the monthly average established in the 3rd Qtr CY 1950. A comparison of exports during October with an average of the 3rd Qtr CY is shown below:

	Monthly Average. Jul-Sep 1950		October	
	(MT)	(Value)	(MT)	(Value)
Sheet mill products	16,001	$2,876,845	15,527	$3,184,614
Bar	4,398	300,323	8,138	538,496
Plate	5,105	405,814	12,045	954,401
Shapes	2,106	161,646	4,115	338,305
Pipe	1,529	255,816	2,775	497,976
Rail	1,498	112,898	3,394	279,740
Hoop	1,932	176,065	99	14,298
Wire rod	2,081	139,744	1,205	78,810
Billets	11,021	687,632	7,938	456,111
	45,671	$5,116,783	55,236	$6,342,751

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Production. Final production figures for principal non-ferrous metals during October show a moderate increase compared to the average of the previous two quarters' production: (Unit - metric ton)

	Average Apr-Jun	Average Jul-Sep	October
Copper - refined	7,014	7,280	8,058
Lead - refined	1,274	1,358	1,488
Zinc - electrolytic	2,671	2,885	3,146
Zinc - distilled	1,408	1,427	1,458
Aluminum - virgin	1,990	2,062	2,327

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Preliminary reports indicate finished lubricating oil production from recently reopened Pacific Coast petroleum refineries as 20,630 kl. for the month of November, which compares to similar production for previous months as follows: (Unit - kiloliter)

August	11,458	September	7,146 *
October	13,032	November	20,630

* The low production in September was due to non-availability of suitable crude supply.

Increased production of finished lubricating oils from imported crude indicates substantial progress in the refining program and is a result of concerted efforts in constructing and rehabilitating necessary units in the refineries.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Abrasive Grain. The Showa Denko Company will ship from its Shiojiro factory in Gumma Prefecture 100 MT of silicon carbide abrasive grain to the U.S. The total value is $26,400. This will be the first time that such a large quantity of abrasives has been exported from Japan to the U.S. Prior to 1940, Japan was largely dependent on importation of this material from the U.S.

b. Ink. During October, production of printing inks reached a new postwar high of 1,095 MT, exceeding the September output by 129 MT. Month-end stocks at the end of October, for all types, totalled only 235 MT. Production was distributed as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

Lithograph ink	297	Lithograph varnish	197
News ink	281	Letter press ink	62
Subsidiary ink	60	Mimeograph ink	55
Oil gravure ink	67	Rotary ink	29
Tin plate ink	8	Water gravure ink	2
Halftone ink	5	Intaglio ink	1
Miscellaneous & special inks	31		

c. Dyestuffs. The dyestuff industry has just completed a very successful six-months period. Production has increased steadily due to large demands of the textile industry and the development of a brisk export market. Stockpiles have correspondingly dropped to the lowest point in the past three years, and the remaining stocks are comprised mostly of inferior quality dyes. The following table shows the increased production and decreased stockpiles at the plants: (Unit - kilogram)

	Production	Month-end Stocks
May	591,452	1,426,296
June	577,569	1,418,131
July	476,466	1,189,886
August	738,007	1,010,793
September	772,449	780,365
October	930,000 (est.)	200,000 (est.)

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Exports of processed marine products during Jan-Sep 1950 totalled $25,387,000, about 5% of the exports for that period. Canned fish, with a value of $14,309,000, was the largest item, with frozen fish, $4,796,000, and fish liver oils, $2,827,000, the second and third.

b. Rubber Industry. October output of automotive tires and tubes increased 10% and 13%, respectively, compared with the previous month. The progressive monthly increase in tire and tube production is outlined below: (Unit - each)

	August	September	October
Auto tires	87,000	95,000	105,000
Auto tubes	89,000	96,000	109,000

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Bearings. Precision bearing output during October totalled 1,213,850 pieces grossing 458 MT, an increase of 15% compared with the previous month.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Machine Tools. October production of machine tools amounted to 412 completed units compared with 340 units during the previous month. The average weight per machine increased 8% during the month evidencing a demand for heavy duty equipment.

c. Miscellaneous Tools. The expanding fabrication of cutting tools during October is shown below: (Unit -1,000 pieces)

	September	October
Small tools *	1,080	1,459
Cemented carbide tools	140	181

* Includes taps, drills, cutters, etc.

d. Sewing Machines. October output of 66,250 domestic and industrial type sewing machines represents a 26% increase compared with the previous period. Comparative totals are shown below: (Unit - each)

	September	October
Domestic type	50,935	64,000
Industrial use	1,608	2,250
	52,543	66,250

e. Automotive Equipment. Production of automotive vehicles in October registered continuing upward gains as shown below: (Unit - each)

	September	October
Gasoline truck and bus	1,717	1,871
Diesel truck and bus	299	159
Passenger car	115	123
Small 4-wheel truck	819	825
3-wheel truck	3,209	3,378

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Roads. With the exception of two bridge projects which are confronted with technical difficulties, road projects being carried out with the 1950-51 U.S. Counterpart Aid Fund appropriation of 3.5 billion yen are progressing on schedule. An additional 357 million appropriation was recently made for five additional road projects throughout Japan, bringing the total Counterpart Aid for road projects to approximately 4 billion yen for the present fiscal year.

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Shipbuilding. One 4,500 GT cargo vessel was launched on 5 December at the Tsurumi Shipyard of the Nippon Steel Tube Co. One 6,650 GT cargo vessel recently completed at the Sakurajima Shipyard of the Hitachi Shipbuilding Co. was delivered to the Nissan Steamship Co. on 5 December. One 5,500 GT cargo vessel recently completed at the Tsurumi Shipyard of the Nippon Steel Tube Co. was delivered to the Kyoritsu Steamship Co. on 6 December. A 12,000 GT tanker, the M. S. "San Pedro Maru", recently completed at the Yokohama Shipyard & Engine Works of the East Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd., was delivered to the Mitsubishi Shipping Co. on 7 December. One 7,500 GT cargo vessel, the "Dona Aurora", recently completed at the Nagasaki Shipyard of the West Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd., was delivered to the National Development Co. of the Philippines on 7 December.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 30 November-6 December, inclusive, was 132% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 110% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in all districts was extremely high, the highest being Kyushu with 152 % of the past year average. Total generation for the period as compared to the same period last year shows an overall increase of 16.2%. 44.71% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 25.39% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 75% of capacity as of 7 December compared with 84% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Following is a comparison of September and October 1950 production:

	Unit	September	October	% Increase
Raw cotton consumption	1,000 lbs.	55,733	60,827	9.14
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	46,845	51,578	10.10
Woven production	1,000 sq.yds.	130,077	140,453	7.97
Knitted production	1,000 lbs.	1,769	1,879	6.22

Yarn production for October 1950 is an all-time postwar high as shown by the following tabulation using October 1946 as a base figure. (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	Production	% Increase
October 1946	20,830	Base Figure
October 1947	16,465	- 20.95*

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(Textiles - cont'd)

	Production	% Increase
October 1948	22,845	+ 9.67
October 1949	32,687	+ 56.92
October 1950	51,578	+ 147.61

* Decrease was due to shortage of raw cotton.

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
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2 December 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 48, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production during the second ten days of November totalled 1,093,500 MT, which was 105.7% of the goal set by the Resources Agency of MITI.

2. Railroad car supply for the period showed improvement; no serious complaint of car shortage was received.

3. Consumption of coal is increasing with deliveries totalling 3,357,230 MT during October, which is an increase of 185,283 MT over deliveries during September. Coal stockpiles are ample and should meet any anticipated need provided transportation can be provided.

4. Procurement of coal mine timber supplies is becoming somewhat critical in Kyushu. Both slow payment of accounts for timber suppliers on the part of some coal companies and shortage of railroad cars for timber shipment are stated as causes for the situation.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production reports for the month of October indicate that previous postwar records of output of pig iron, steel ingot and rolled steel have been surpassed. Blast furnace pig iron production was almost 18,000 MT greater than the previous record, while overall pig iron production was 11,000 MT greater. Production of open hearth steel ingot and electric furnace steel ingots surpassed previous records by 33,000 MT and 4,500 MT, respectively, and total output was 53,000 MT over the previous records. Overall production of rolled steel was approximately 28,000 MT greater than the previous record. Output of heavy rails established a new postwar high as did output of bars, shapes, tin plate, wire rod and pipes. Sheet mill output established a new all time record with the production of over 53,000 MT. Final production figures for the month are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Pig Iron		Steel Ingot	
Blast furnace	188,469	Open hearth	365,348
Electric furnace	13,445	Electric furnace	15,915
Others	9,419	Converter furnace	71,798
	211,333		453,061

Rolled Steel	
Rails	24,069
Shapes	31,602
Bar	44,421
Plates	83,483
Sheet	53,577
Tin plate	7,521
Silicon sheet	2,788
Wire rod	40,597
Pipe	23,298
Tires	2,440
Others	12,972
	326,768

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Cement. Preliminary reports indicate that production of both cement and clinker again attained postwar highs in October as shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Clinker	Cement
October production	495,118	522,925
Previous high (Sep 50)	401,290	418,085
Increase	93,828	103,840

Shipments of cement also attained a new postwar high in October when shipments totalled 530,904 MT, exceeding by 90,000 MT the previous top figure of 439,256 MT reached in August 1950. The record high in both production and shipments was attributed to ever-expanding domestic demands and all time high export of 87,675 MT. During October stocks of cement and clinker continued to decrease as is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Cement Stocks	Clinker Stocks	Total
September	116,498	187,834	304,332
October	95,733	172,081	267,814
Decrease	20,765	15,753	36,518

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Sulfuric Acid. October production of sulfuric acid set a postwar record. Mining of pyrites, raw material for acid, also set a postwar record and surpassed the all time record. (Unit - metric ton)

	Peak Monthly Output (Year)	Production (Oct 1949)	Production (Oct 1950)
Sulfuric acid	303,800 (1940)	237,465	297,122
Pyrites	175,600 (1941)	132,400	177,111
Sulfur	19,200 (1938)	6,400	8,500

c. Oil and Fat Products. September production of oil and fat products totalled 21,194 MT, an increase of 17.8% over August output, and 29% over July production. Distribution of production was as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Fatty acids	4,806	Hardened oils	5,856
Glycerol	619	Soap	9,913

d. Caustic Soda. Production of caustic soda still shows an upward trend despite a salt shortage. The demand for chlorine, a by-product of electrolytic caustic soda, is still considerably greater than the supply, and consumption of caustic soda by the rayon and paper pulp industries is also increasing. The following table shows the rate of increase in production and decrease in stocks. (Unit - metric ton)

PRODUCTION							
July		August		September		October	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
10,429	16,404	13,368	17,257	10,900	18,042	12,680	(not yet reported)
STOCKS							
13,568	5,184	814	3,892	7,235	2,734	(not yet reported)	

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Exports of processed foods during the first six months of 1950 totalled $41,000,000, compared with $27,000,000 for the same period in 1949. Most of these were high priced, semi-luxury items which could advantageously be exchanged for cheaper staple foods.

b. Pulp and Paper. Pulpwood consumption during October totalled 9,471,000 cubic feet, an increase of 46% compared with the corresponding period 1949.

c. Bicycles. Output of complete bicycle units in October increased 15% totalling 93,336 cycles.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Electrical Apparatus. October fabrication of electrical measuring instruments and loom motors registered slight increases compared with the previous month as shown below: (Unit - each)

	September	October
Measuring instruments	27,992	37,729
Loom motors	557	1,032

b. Industrial Rolling Stock. Comparative production figures indicating the continued upward trend of industrial rolling stock production are outlined below: (Unit - each)

	September	October
Gasoline locomotives	33	34
Battery cars	36	51
Motor cars	6	65
Tank cars	1	3
Steel freight cars	724	794
Wooden freight cars	1,496	1,877

c. Industrial Equipment. Production of industrial machinery and plant equipment during October extended the upward trend established at the outset of USFY 1951 as shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	September	October
Prime movers	4,781	5,129
Pumps	735	838
Mining machinery	953	1,245
Construction & civil engineering	852	1,079
Metal forming machinery	3,207	3,885
Chemical plant equipment	3,464	3,951
Pulp and paper machinery	261	456
Rubber processing equipment	233	327

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Building construction, according to seasonal fluctuation, dropped slightly from the September total of 439,531 tsubo to 426,932 tsubo in October. Of the total completions, 182,750 were rural and 244,182 were urban. Also of the total, 209,728 were residential and 217,204 were non-residential. Total value of the new construction was 6.4 billion yen or about 17.7 million dollars.

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Shipbuilding. From 21 October to 20 November, twenty-one steel merchant vessels totalling 36,093 GT were launched, eighteen steel merchant vessels totalling 20,598 GT were completed and keels were laid for eleven steel merchant vessels totalling 4,888 GT. At the same time, keels were laid for three steel fishing vessels totalling 17,219 GT (this includes one 17,000 GT whaling factory ship), eight steel fishing vessels totalling 1,634 GT were completed and one 55 GT steel fishing vessel was launched. During the same period, conversion was completed on four steel vessels totalling 19,157 GT, and seven steel vessels totalling 27,867 GT were authorized for conversion. The official sea trial of the "DONA AURORA", the second of three 9,400 DWT cargo vessels building at the Nagasaki Shipyard, West Japan Heavy Industries, for Philippine interests, was carried out successfully on 28 November.

3. Public Utilities, Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 23 - 29 November, inclusive, was 117% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 144% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in all districts was extremely high, the highest being in Shikoku with 167% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 15.5%. 47.95% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 24.56% in Kyushu.

TEXTILES.

Following is a comparison of production: (Unit - 1,000 scuare yards)

	Apr-Jun 1950	July-Sep 1950	% Increase
Cotton	249,453	258,030	3.44
Woolen	4,594	10,132	120.55
Worsted	9,657	9,998	3.53
Raw silk	21,686	29,815	37.49
Spun silk	3,160	4,657	47.37
Filament rayon	68,934	83,838	21.62
Spun rayon	32,004	42,230	31.95
Others	15,826	20,844	31.71
	405,314	459,544	13.38

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

25 November 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 47, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production continues to show increase and even with mines being idle 23 November, the Japanese equivalent of Thanksgiving, the total output for the month of November is expected to be in excess of 3½ million metric tons. This rate of production is second only to the month of March 1948 when the Japanese Government and SCAP had coal production teams active in the coal fields.

2. The railroad car situation has been improving, and during the past week no complaints have been received that cars were not in sufficient supply.

3. A movement has been started by the Japanese Coal Operators' Association to secure cooperation between the Japanese Government and manufacturers of coal briquettes to encourage the substitution of briquettes for charcoal.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The Japanese Government proposed plan for iron and steel production during JFY 1951 has been received and is under consideration. This program calls for the following production: (Unit - metric tons)

Pig iron	3,500,000
Steel ingot	6,090,000
Ordinary rolled steel	4,000,000

Preliminary study indicates that the plan has been carefully devised and represents a reasonable goal for accomplishment. Principal problems presented for resolution involve the supply of sufficient quantities of iron ore and scrap.

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Zinc. Inspection of the Hiike Refinery of Kamioka Mining Co. during the week indicated that three zinc distillation furnaces of 100 MT per month capacity each are fully repaired and ready to start producing. It was reported that shipments of concentrates have been drastically curtailed since 22 October due to failure on the part of authorities concerned to allocate railroad cars. Civil Affairs personnel in the region state that there should be no problem involved in furnishing sufficient bottom dumping coal cars since many of these cars carrying coal north have no return load. Increased movement of material is expected to result in increased production at both mine and refinery, thus contributing to the alleviation of a temporary shortage of zinc.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Soda Ash. Production of soda ash has continued to increase for the fourth consecutive month in spite of definite restrictions on both salt and power. The glass and paper and pulp industries have been the largest consumers. Despite this increase, the soda ash industry is still operating at only 60% of capacity. It is well able to take care of all foreseeable demands, provided raw materials are available. (Unit - metric ton)

	July	August	September	October
Production	11,624	12,248	15,676	16,261
Month-end stocks	4,375	2,339	693	(not yet reported)

b. Sheet Glass. For the period Jan to Oct 1950, export shipments of sheet glass totalled 104,567 cases with a total value of $566,610. Principal recipients of the exports were Korea (57,824 cases, $299,519), Formosa (19,593 cases, $105,776) and Okinawa (8,356 cases, $61,713).

c. Synthetic Resins and Plastics. September production of synthetic resins and plastics totalled 2,648 MT, representing an 11.3% increase over that of the previous month. This production was distributed among the various plastic materials as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Cellulose nitrate	583	Cellulose acetate	56
Phenol resin	390	Celluloid	603
Urea resin	673	Methacrylic resin (Monomer)	17
Vinyl chloride	116	Polyamide resin	16
Vinyl acetate	162	TOTAL	2,648
Glyptal resin	32		

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

Stocks of all resins and plastics at the end of September amounted to 1,077 MT, a 297 MT decrease from August stocks. September stocks represent approximately twelve days' production.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Production of sugar beets in Hokkaido has increased from 61,819 MT in 1948 and 103,344 MT in 1949, to 165,000 MT in 1950. The latter amount will give an estimated 18,000 MT of sugar in 1950 compared with 12,900 MT in 1949 and 6,500 MT in 1948.

b. Rubber Products. September fabrication of jikatabi, rubber boots and shoes, and canvas shoes registered continuing gains. Comparative output totals are shown below: (Unit - 1,000 pairs)

	August	September	% Increase
Jikatabi	2,268	2,829	25
Rubber boots & shoes	2,234	2,853	28
Canvas shoes	3,872	4,308	11

c. Pulp and Paper. September output of pulp and paper registered postwar peak tonnages. Output of pulp totalled 77,688 short tons, an increase of 17% compared with the previous month and 49% higher than the corresponding period 1949. Paper production totalled 90,023 short tons, 18% higher than the August output.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Electrical Equipment. October fabrication of batteries, condensers and bulbs registered continued increases as shown below: (Unit - each)

	September	October
Storage batteries	42,225	48,500
Condensers	7,633	11,313
Electric light bulbs (1,000 pcs)	14,614	15,987

b. Railway Rolling Stock. October deliveries of rolling stock were highlighted by marked increases in passenger cars for JNR and freight cars for export consignment as shown below:

	SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
	JNR	Export	JNR	Export
Steam locomotive	-	8	-	4

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
	JNR	Export	JNR	Export
Passenger cars	4	18	37	14
Freight cars	114	85	68	457

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Two of the nine 2,000 DWT oil tankers building in Japan for Brazilian account were launched during the week; one on 20 November at the Ishikawajima Shipyard and one on 22 November at the Uraga Dockyard. One 4,500 GT cargo vessel was launched on 23 November at the Shimizu Yard of the Nippon Steel Tube Co. One 12,000 GT oil tanker is scheduled to be launched on 25 November at the Yokohama Shipyard & Engine Works of the East Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd. On 21 November, a contract for the construction and sale of a 24,000 DWT motor tanker was signed between the East Japan Heavy Industries, Ltd. and the Socieded Maritime San Nicolas S.A. of Panama.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 16 - 22 November, inclusive, was 116% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 143% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in all districts was extremely high, the highest being in Chugoku with 156% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 13.0%. 42.01% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 25.44% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 83% of capacity as of 22 November 1950 compared with 72% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Yarn Production. Following is a comparison of April-June and July- September 1950 production: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Flax	3,805	4,065	6.8
Ramie	2,061	2,219	7.6
Jute	4,628	5,865	26.7
	10,494	12,149	15.7

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

18 November 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 46, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production for the first ten days of November totalled 1,150,000 MT. This was the largest rate of production attained since the start of the Occupation with the exception of the rate attained during March 1948 when SCAP and Japanese coal teams were in the coal fields making a drive to increase production. Presently, however, the coal industry has approximately 122,000 workers, or 23% less people engaged.

2. The availability of sufficient railroad cars continues to trouble the industry. While special effort is being made by the military forces and the Japanese Railway to relieve the situation, so far little progress has been made in reducing coal stockpile accumulations in the Joban district where excessive stockpiles have been causing trouble.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for the month of October indicate that output of iron and steel has again set new postwar records. Overall production of 205,990 MT of pig iron during the month exceeds previous postwar record by 5,000 MT. The 188,469 MT of blast furnace pig iron included in the overall total is 16,000 MT above previous record levels. Open hearth steel ingot output of 366,952 MT represents a gain of 34,500 MT over the previous record, and is the primary factor in the establishment of a new record of 441,641 MT of ingots. Output of 325,139 MT of rolled steel exceeded the previous record by 26,000 MT. Production of 52,489 MT of sheet established an all time record for output. Comparison of final production figures for September and preliminary figures for October is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	September	October
Pig Iron		
Blast furnace	170,736	188,469
Electric furnace	13,587	9,440
Others	5,715	8,081
	190,038	205,990

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	September	October
Steel Ingot		
Open hearth furnace	324,538	366,952
Electric furnace	60,972	58,774
Converter	14,307	15,915
	399,817	441,641
Rolled Steel		
Rails	20,993	23,544
Shapes	31,533	31,564
Bars	34,544	45,221
Plates	67,962	83,805
Sheet	45,245	52,489
Tin plate	6,334	7,521
Silicon sheet	1,710	2,788
Wire rod	34,157	39,826
Pipe	19,122	22,961
Tires	1,734	2,440
Others	12,121	12,980
	275,455	325,139

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. The following petroleum products and crude oil were imported during the month of September compared with similar imports in June, July and August: (Unit - kiloliters)

	June	July	August	September
Gas oil	826	18,637	-	-
Diesel oil	12,261	-	11,927	-
N.S.F.O.	84,378	33,216	11,256	14,407
Lube oil	2,379	10	465	-
Paraffin	568 tons	-	-	-
Sub-Total	99,844	51,853	23,648	14,407
	568 tons			
Crude oil	46,415	189,327	198,269	75,326
TOTAL	146,259	241,180	221,917	89,733

Crude oil received was the balance of supplies procured for processing in the July-September quarter, the bulk of which was imported in the first two months. The N.S.F.O. was delivered to the Daikyo Oil Company refinery for processing into lubricating oils and asphalt. Final petroleum reports for October show total throughput to stills amounted to 215,095 kl, an increase of 20,922 kl as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 195,774 kl of which 177,863 kl were finished products and 17,911 kl were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing areas and nine Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

products with comparison to production in July, August and September: (Unit - kiloliter)

	July	August	September	October
Gasoline	32,368	43,809	40,471	51,320
Kerosene	5,600	11,616	9,714	9,776
Gas oil	5,548	12,085	19,274	20,150
Diesel oil	46,433	67,405	58,039	62,918
Lube oil	13,538	15,121	12,133	19,973
Fuel oil	16,602	5,281	12,620	6,455
Others	10,564	8,830	7,257	7,271
	130,653	164,147	159,508	177,863

Throughput and production increase over the previous month was due largely to increased operating rate in the Pacific Coast refineries from 31,000 bbls per day in September to 33,000 bbls per day in October.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries. Textile Oils. Production of textile oils continued its sharp increase during August when production totalled 1,249 MT as compared with 670 MT in June and 935 MT in July. Production of these oils was distributed as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Turkey red oil	355	Worsted spinning oil	32
Emulsion	278	Higher alcohol detergent	148
Higher alcohol emulsion oil	232	Fat for textile use	204

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Production of shoyu has been steadily increasing. Output for the first eight months of 1948, 1949 and 1950 was as follows: (Unit - gallon)

Year	Production
1948	62,156,709
1949	100,255,228
1950	110,592,076

b. Rubber Products. September production of automotive and bicycle tires and tubes registered continuing gains. Comparative output figures are shown below: (Unit - each)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	August	September	% Increase
Auto tires	87,000	95,000	9
Auto tubes	89,000	96,000	7
Bicycle tires	1,647,000	1,840,000	11
Bicycle tubes	1,856,000	1,914,000	3

c. Pulp and Paper. Pulpwood consumption during September totalled 9,778,600 cu.ft., a 14% increase compared with the previous month and 54% higher than the corresponding period 1949.

3. Machinery and Equipment. Automotive. During September-October, an estimated 3,990 standard cargo trucks were manufactured by the three prominent automotive concerns. Export production, including Korean requirements, amounted to 2,420 vehicles. Comparative totals are outlined below:

Company	September		October		Total	
	Prod	Exp	Prod	Exp	Prod	Exp
Toyoda	850	610	830	548	1,680	1,158
Nissan	730	492	800	501	1,530	993
Isuzu 1/	380	151	400	118	780	269
	1,960	1,253	2,030	1,167	3,990	2,420

NOTE: 1/ Includes production of diesel engine vehicles.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. A 12,000 GT oil tanker was launched on 12 November at the Hitachi Innoshima Shipyard. Two 60 DWT steel lighters recently completed at the Miho Shipyard, Shizuoka Prefecture, were delivered to the Ryukyu Military Government on 13 November. On 15 November, keels were laid for two 2,000 DWT steel cargo vessels for Indian interests at the Central Japan Heavy Industry, Kobe Shipyard. The preliminary sea trials of the "YAMA", an 8,500 DWT cargo vessel nearing completion at the Yokohama Shipyard and Engine Works for French interests, was successfully carried out on 15 November.

2. Construction. Standard Construction Law. The implementing ordinance of Japan's new building code, the Standard Building Law, becomes effective 23 November 1950. The law, itself, was passed by the Diet in early summer 1950 and the technical phases will be described in detail in the implementing ordinance. The new regulation is expected to deal a blow to the "firetrap builders" in urban zones, as future construction permits will be more difficult to secure with the tighter technical requirements involved.

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 9 November - 15 November, inclusive, was 102% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 88% of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Kansai and Kanto was low being 92% and 95% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period last year shows an increase of 14.6%. 43.38% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 23.83% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 71% of capacity as of 6 November 1950, compared with 81% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Silk. Following is a comparison of April-June 1950 and July-September 1950 production:

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Raw silk	132 lb. bale	28,831	48,328	67.62
Woven fabrics	1,000 sq. yd.	26,411	34,530	30.74
Knit fabrics	1,000 lbs.	46	61	32.61

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

10 November 1950.

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 45, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production for the month of October totalled 3,309,700 MT, an increase of 118,800 MT over September production and 172,000 MT greater than October 1949.

2. A comparison of the number of persons engaged in the coal mining industry shows the following:

Total employees 1949	448,632
Total employees 1950	404,633
Reduction	43,999

3. During the month, railroad car shortage curtailed production badly in the Joban coal field and to a lesser degree in Kyushu. Better handling of cars suitable for coal loading is expected to help the situation; however, normal increase of coal production going into the winter months will be difficult to attain with the present total number of railroad cars available.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary reports from major iron and steel producers indicate that new postwar records in the output of blast furnace pig iron and open hearth ingots were established in October. The Yawata Plant of the Yawata Iron and Steel Co. established new highs in production of 72,440 MT of pig iron and 129,600 MT of steel ingot. Both records are approximately 10% greater than those previously established and reflect demand for heavy structural sections for U.N. Korean operations.

Plants of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. established new postwar records in both output of pig iron and steel ingot. The Hirohata Plant produced 27,790 MT of pig iron and 30,200 MT of ingots; the Kamishi Plant

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

produced 26,540 MT of pig iron; the Wanishi Plant produced 24,220 MT of ingots.

The Fukiai Plant of the Kawasaki Steel Corp. produced 32,890 MT of open hearth ingots in October, 1,865 MT above their previous record set in March 1950. This new high level of production has been established because of the extremely heavy demand for the flat rolled products (sheet and plate) produced by this company.

The Fuso Metals Co., second largest producer of tubular products, established new records in ingot output during the past month. At the Amagasaki Plant, an all-time monthly record of 8,060 MT was established and compares to previous postwar highs of 6,670 MT established in March. The Wakayama Plant of the same company set a new postwar record by producing 7,185 MT of ingots during the month, or 1,080 MT more than was produced last December, their previous record month.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals.

a. Nickel. In view of a serious depletion of stocks and non-availability of imports, the Japanese Government has underway a conservation program to extend the small available supply as far as possible. The program includes a complete survey of availability of nickel and nickel-bearing materials, restriction of end uses, substitution wherever possible, strict allocation control, and readjustment of existing supplies.

b. Zinc. The zinc producers are being pressed to increase production to the maximum in order to meet stepped-up demands for export and domestic use. Prospects for accomplishment are considered favorable, particularly in the distilled zinc category.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Activated Carbon. Production of activated carbon has more than doubled during the last year to meet the increased demands as a decolorizer and deodorizer in the wheat-gluten, sake, and sugar refining industries. There has been an increase in the number of plants from 32 to 50. Production increased from 100,378 kg. in August 1949 to 207,446 kg. in August 1950.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Oil and Fat Products. August production of oil and fat products totalled 17,981 MT, an increase of 11.9% over July output. Distribution was as follows: Fatty acids - 4,076 MT, Hardened oils - 4,927 MT, Glycerol - 495 MT, Soap - 8,483 MT.

c. Photographic Film. A postwar High in production of photographic film was attained in August when output totalled 210,341 square meters, and exceeded by 7,425 square meters the previous peak reached in June 1950. August production was distributed as follows: (Unit - square meter) X-ray film - 52 320, Roll film - 30,243, Cine film - 117,294, Special and/or miscellaneous - 10,484.

d. Sheet Glass. A new postwar high in sheet glass production was attained during October when output totalled 373,953 cases and exceeded September production by 65,034 cases. (One case equals 100 sq. ft. of 2 mm. glass) This increase was due to the outstandingly efficient operation of 8 of the industry's 9 furnaces. The ninth furnace is still retarded by damage from typhoon "Jane".

e. Chemical Fertilizers. Production for October is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Ammonium sulfate (20.6% N)	130,626
Calcium cyanamide (21% N)	41,627
Urea (45% N)	1,500
Compound fertilizer (19% N) (12% P_2O_5)	926
Superphosphate (16% P_2O_5)	118,128
Thomas slag (16% P_2O_5)	5,008
Basic phosphate (18% P_2O_5)	3,000
Triple phosphate (45% P_2O_5)	215
Total contained nitrogen	36,600
Total contained P_2O_5	20,550

Nitrogen production in October was 14% over that of September, and is at an annual rate in excess of domestic requirement. P_2O_5 production was up 33%.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Production of pasteurized milk has been showing a steady increase with 10,689 kl. in September as compared to 8,121 kl. in September 1949.

b. Rubber. Consumption of crude rubber in the manufacture of

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

rubber goods during September established a postwar record of 6,623 MT, an increase of 23% compared with the previous month.

2. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Electrical Equipment. The manufacture of electrical equipment during the 1st Qtr USFY 1951 was highlighted by significant increases in the output of generators and dry-cell batteries amounting to 260% and 105%, respectively. Comparative quarterly production figures are shown below:

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Motors	HP	268,405	319,678	19
Generators	KVA	39,540	142,248	260
Transformers	KVA	591,354	670,283	13
Dry-cell batteries	1,000 Pcs.	10,000	20,528	105
Wire and cable	MT	13,387	15,368	15

b. Industrial Plant Equipment. The output of industrial equipment during the 1st Qtr USFY 1951 registered slight gains compared with the previous period as shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep
Prime mowers	13,427	18,815
Blowers, compressors, etc.	1,343	1,616
Mining equipment	4,274	4,984
Civil engineering	1,796	2,715
Metal forming	8,970	10,695
Chemical equipment	13,771	13,933
Pulp & paper equipment	839	1,511
Rubber working machinery	940	1,425
Conveyers	2,277	2,970

UTILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. One 4,740 GT steel cargo vessel was completed and delivered to her Japanese owner on 8 November 1950 at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe. On 11 November 1950, one 4,150 GT cargo vessel is scheduled for launching at the Fujinagata Shipyard, Osaka.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 2 November - 8 November, inclusive, was 115% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 116% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Total generation for the period compared with the same

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period last year shows an overall increase of 10.3%. 41.24% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 30.5% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 69% of capacity as of 9 November compared with 78% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetic Textiles. Following is a comparison of April-June and July-September production:

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Staple Fibre (Viscose & Acetate)	1,000 lbs.	34,362	40,882	18.97
Filament (Viscose)	1,000 lbs.	22,266	25,473	14.40
Filament (Cupra)	1,000 lbs.	1,774	2,224	25.37
Filament (Acetate)	1,000 lbs.	10	11	10.00
Other fibres	1,000 lbs.	272	399	46.69
Spun rayon yarn	1,000 lbs.	19,243	23,627	22.78
Woven fabrics	1,000 sq.yd.	158,817	166,399	4.77

The July-September 1950 fiber production surpassed the 1936 average quarterly production level by 54.31%.

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
ESS

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

4 November 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 44, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Reported production for October 1950 is 3,252,600 MT. This is 116,900 MT in excess of the production for October 1949, and 61,700 MT more than was produced in September 1950.

2. The rolls of mine workers have been reduced in October 1950 by dismissal of 1,572 Communists. There have been no labor disturbances observable during this month.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous metals. Iron and Steel. Final production figures for September show that output of finished rolled products was at a level almost equal to that established in June, the peak postwar month. This high level of production is a reflection of local demands in support of U.N. Korean operations and demands from exporters. Exports are increasing in view of world-wide shortage of iron and steel products. Final production figures for September are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	170,736	Open hearth	324,538
Electric furnace	13,587	Electric furnace	60,972
Others	5,715	Converter furnace	14,307
	190,038		399,817

Rolled Steel:	
Rails	20,993
Shapes	31,533
Bars	34,544
Plate	67,962
Sheet	45,245
Tin plate	6,334
Silicon sheet	1,710
Wire rod	34,157
Pipe	19,122
Tires	1,734
Others	12,121
	275,455

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PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Electrolytic Caustic Soda. The production of electrolytic caustic soda and its related products has improved steadily during the past three months. The need for the by-products, bleaching powder and liquid chlorine, is largely responsible for the increase. The following table shows the increase of production during July, August and September of 1950 in comparison with the same months of 1949. (Unit - metric ton)

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Electrolytic caustic	7,857	10,073	7,594	10,292	7,468	10,581
Chlorine (liquid)	892	1,456	816	1,416	1,003	1,494
Synthetic hydrochloric acid	8,363	11,978	7,609	11,534	7,886	10,214
Bleaching powder:						
32% $CaOCl_2$	3,550	3,279	3,192	3,745	3,555	3,849
70% $CaOCl_2$	28	31	9	37	9	51
60% $CaOCl_2$	82	94	75	155	74	192

b. Paints and Protective Coatings. Production of protective coatings for August totalled 6,218 MT, an increase of 172 MT over the July production of 6,046 MT. Distribution was as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Boiled (linseed) oil	151	Oil-based paints	2,507
Putty	217	Varnishes	273
Enamels	661	Ship-bottom paints	236
Spirit varnishes	270	Nitrocellulose lacquers and enamels	582
Insulating varnishes and compounds	386	Water paints	53
Miscellaneous and special paints	882		

c. Cement. Preliminary reports indicate that cement exports for the month of October amounted to 87,675 MT, an all-time high in the history of the Japanese cement industry. The previous top figure of 68,007 MT was reached in July 1949. The marked increase was due to large world-wide demands for this material. For the first time since the termination of the war, cement was shipped to the following areas: Iran - 8,500 MT, Rangoon - 1,524 MT and Pakistan - 14,100 MT.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. Exports of canned tuna for the first seven

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

months of 1950 totalled 504,708 cases as compared with 78,961 cases for the entire year of 1948, and 337,191 cases for the entire year of 1949.

b. Rubber. Consumption of rubber during the 1st Qtr USFY 1951 established a postwar high. Comparative consumption totals are outlined below: (Unit - metric ton)

	April-June	July-September
Crude rubber	13,329	16,822
Reclaimed rubber	2,117	2,741
Scrap rubber	1,044	1,732
Latex	101	162

c. Bicycles. 1st Qtr USFY 1951 fabrication of complete bicycles totalled 245,900 units, a 5% increase compared with the previous quarter.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Machine Tools. 1st Qtr USFY 1951 production of machine tools totalled 1,057 units, a 68% increase compared with the previous quarterly period. Significant increases were registered in the manufacture of lathes, planers, and drilling, boring and milling machines as indicated below: (Unit - each)

	April-June	July-September
Lathes	56	107
Drilling machines	391	735
Boring machines	62	92
Milling machines	4	10
Planers	1	9
Others	112	104
	626	1,057

b. Precision Bearings. Bearing production totalled 3,013,700 pieces during the 1st Qtr USFY 1951 compared with 2,917,000 pieces during the previous quarter. September production of completed bearings amounted to 1,137,209 pieces, grossing 397 MT, an increase of 19% compared with the previous month.

c. Agricultural Implements. Farming implement production during the July-September period grossed 14,120 MT compared with 12,320 MT in the April-June quarter.

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FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Buildings. Building completions dropped seasonally in September to 439,531 tsubo from the August total of 480,443. Of the total completions, 223,817 were residential and 215,714 were non-residential. Also of the total, 219,571 were urban and 219,960 were rural. Total value of the completed construction was 7.46 billion yen.

2. Shipbuilding. From 21 September to 20 October 1950, thirteen steel merchant vessels totalling 43,647 GT, and one steel fishing vessel of 180 GT were launched. Eleven steel merchant vessels totalling 40,115 GT were completed and keels were laid for seventeen steel merchant vessels totalling 2,757 GT. During the same period, conversion was completed on eleven steel merchant vessels totalling 53,609 GT.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 26 October - 1 November 1950, inclusive, was 93% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 92% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Shikoku was low being 74% of the past ten year average. Steam generation was increased 50% over the previous week resulting in the total public utilities output being slightly less than the previous week of 781.3 million kilowatt hours which was the record week for CY 1950. However, total generation for the period as compared to the same period last year shows an overall increase of 10.1%.

Some load shifting has been accomplished by contract agreement and more is being negotiated. Scheduled repairs on steam power plants are being rushed to completion in order to help meet the rising demand, and emphasis is being placed on the necessity of operation of private steam power plants.

TEXTILES.

1. Wool. Following is a comparison of April-June 1950 and July-September 1950 production:

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	15,636	19,011	21.58
Woven production:				
Woolen	1,000 sq.yd.	5,900	11,385	92.96
Worsted	1,000 sq.yd.	9,759	9,847	0.90
Blankets	1,000 sq.yd.	290	346	19.31
Upholstery	1,000 sq.yd.	103	138	33.98
		16,052	21,716	35.28

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(Textiles - cont'd)

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	% Increase
Felt production	1,000 lbs.	1,245	1,403	12.69
Knitted production	1,000 lbs.	48	70	45.83

The July-September 1950 production established a new postwar high despite the fact that considerable loss in production during September was entailed due to typhoon "Jane" damage.

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
ESS

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
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28 October 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 43, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production during the second ten days of October was 1,104,300 MT, an increase of 207,000 MT over the first ten days of the month. Coal consumption measured by deliveries was very close to equaling that amount. Coal stockpiles totalled 824,300 MT at the mines and 464,500 MT at ports, which is a decrease of approximately 15,000 MT from the amount held at the end of the first ten day period.

2. Total coal mine employment shows a decrease of 3,875 employees since the first ten days of the month, making the total persons engaged in the coal industry 406,310. At the end of the second ten day period a total of 1,365 Communist employees had been discharged of a planned 1,909. There has been no information received that would indicate the purging of these employees has caused any trouble.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. On 17 October 1950, the No. 8 blast furnace at the Kamaishi Works of the Fuji Iron and Steel Company was officially blown in. The first tap of the furnace was made the following day and production for the first day totalled 187 tons. The furnace was put in operation 17 days after a sheet mill commenced operation in the same plant. In the past four years the Japanese iron and steel industry has been making considerable progress in efforts to reduce fuel consumption in the production of open hearth steel ingots. From the extremely high fuel consumption rates existing in 1946, consumption has been reduced by more than half. The improved fuel rates are attributable to the adoption of recommendations of Visiting Expert Consultants and Industry Division personnel. Year by year average fuel rates are shown below: (Unit - Kcal/MT)

1946	-	4,063,000	1949	-	2,015,000
1947	-	3,538,000	1950	-	1,773,000
1948	-	2,808,000			

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Reports of September non-ferrous metals production show moderate increases over August in the quantities produced as follows: (Unit - MT except as indicated)

	Aug. 1950	Sep. 1950	% Increase
Refined copper	7,161	7,631	6.6
Refined lead	1,299	1,379	6.1
Electrolytic zinc	2,858	2,933	2.6
Distilled zinc	1,436	1,416	- 1.4
Mercury (Kg)	2,305	2,666	15.7

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. The Nichinan Maru, a Japanese oil tanker, arrived on 25 October at the Shimotsi Refinery of the Maruzen Oil Company carrying approximately 41,000 barrels of California crude oil. The arrival of the Nichinan Maru is the first shipment of U.S. crude procured on a private basis and carried in a Japanese tanker since the U.S. prohibited export of crude to Japan in 1940.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Sheet Glass. Export shipments of sheet glass increased from 4,559 cases in August to 11,730 cases in September.

b. Inorganic Pigments. During August, production of inorganic pigments totalled 1,947 MT, an increase of 6.3% over the July total. The distribution was as follows: (Unit - Metric ton)

Chrome Yellow	133.2	Titanium White	81.1
Prussian Blue	49.3	Zinc Oxide	928.8
Iron Black	1.8	Lithopone	305.7
Ultramarine	5.3	Red Lead	120.7
Rouge	153.6	White Lead	33.3
		Litharge	134.4

c. Processed Foods. Thirty thousand cases of catsup are being exported to Hongkong. This is the first Japanese export of catsup since the end of the war.

d. Methanol and Formalin. The production of methanol and formalin has shown notable increase in recent months. In the case of methanol, the increase has been due to expansion of the polyvinyl alcohol industry while large demands for urea glue caused the increase in production of formalin. (Unit - metric ton)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	PRODUCTION		
	July	August	September
Methanol	1,344	1,519	2,322
Formalin	678	1,066	1,313

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. Pulp and paper production during the first quarter USFY 1951 registered increases of 3% and 4%, respectively, compared with the previous quarter. Comparative totals are tabulated below: (Unit - short ton)

	PRODUCTION	
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep
Pulp:		
Mechanical pulp	97,879	96,830
Chemical paper pulp	82,971	83,747
Chemical dissolving pulp	23,343	30,626
	204,193	211,203
Paper:		
Newsprint paper	31,489	38,640
Foreign style paper	97,755	100,513
Japanese paper	34,118	28,757
Wrapping & Bag paper	25,124	27,217
Paper board	46,826	49,944
	235,312	245,071

b. Leather Products. During the first quarter USFY 1951, deliveries of rawhides to tanneries increased 23% and tanned leather output increased 8% compared with the previous quarterly period as shown below: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep
Rawhides received	9,868	12,158
Leather produced	3,771	4,093

c. Rubber Products. Consumption of crude rubber in the manufacture of passenger car and truck tires increased 3% during August totalling 933 mT. Tire output totalled 87,000 pieces during the month, a slight decline compared with July figures resulting from the increased demand for heavier truck and bus tires.

d. Sundry Goods. August output of bamboo slide-rules totalled 17,000 units, a 24% increase compared with the previous month. First quarter USFY 1951 fabrication of antimony ware, toys and harmonicas registered significant gains compared with the previous quarter as shown below:

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(Production of Commocities - cont'd)

	Unit	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep
Antimony ware	1,000 pcs.	1,208	2,108
Toys	1,000 pcs.	75,349	96,447
Harmonicas	Dozen	96,760	105,389

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Textile Machinery. Textile equipment manufactured for export during the first quarter USFY 1951 included 2,800 cotton spindles and 777 cotton looms.

b. Railway Rolling Stock. New construction of railway rolling stock during the first quarter USFY 1951 is tabulated below: (Unit - each)

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	Domestic	Export 1/	Domestic	Export 1/	Domestic	Export 1/
Steam locomotives	3	19	-	10	-	8
Electric locomotives	-	-	2	-	3	-
Electric motor cars	28	-	40	-	47	-
Trailer cars	15	-	31	-	30	-
Passenger cars	-	-	-	12	11	18
Freight cars	56	125	159	180	145	85
Total	102	144	232	202	236	111

NOTE: 1/ Includes Korea requirements

c. Electrical Equipment. Wire and cable production during first quarter USFY 1951 totalled 15,368 MT an increase of 15% compared with the previous quarter and 150% higher than the corresponding period in USFY 1950.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Three of the nine 2,000 DWT tankers under construction for Brazilian account were launched during the week on the following dates:

Shipyard	Date
Uraga Dock, Uraga	24 Oct 1950
East Japan Yokohama Shipyard	26 Oct 1950
Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe	28 Oct 1950

The first of the three 9,300 DWT cargo vessels being constructed for Philippine interests by the West Japan Heavy Industries, Nagasaki Shipyard, was delivered to the owners on 25 October 1950.

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 19 October - 25 October 1950, inclusive, was 100% of the past ten year average for the same period and 87% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Shikoku was low being 78% and 83%, respectively, for the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 12.2%. 44.94% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 32.24% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 72% of capacity as of 25 October 1950 compared with 78% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. The production of cotton yarn, exclusive of mixtures and yarns made from waste cotton, for the month of September 1950 was 46,845,225 lbs., which is an increase of 6% over the previous month despite considerable interruption in electric power supply in the Kansai area through havoc wrought by typhoon "Jane". This increase reflects operations on the extended work week recently applied to meet the increased export demand for cotton yarns and fabrics. Following is indicated the quarterly comparison. (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

April-June	July-September	% Increase
120,959	134,550	11 %

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
ESS

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

21 October 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 42, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first ten days of October amounted to 963,600 MT, a slight increase over the same period for September 1950. Deliveries accounted for 965,800 MT, including deliveries from stockpiles which showed a decrease of approximately 600,000 MT in the same ten day period.

2. Mine employment continues to show fewer employees. Reports indicate 1,084 less mine workers as of 10 October 1950 compared to 30 September 1950. The policy of the mining companies to discharge Communists and fellow travelers is being diligently pursued. As of 20 October 1950, the coal producers will have issued a dismissal order in the several mining regions and Tokyo as follows:

Hokkaido	590	Tohu	68
Seiku	52	Kyushu	1,054
Tokyo	3	Total	1,767

At this time, there appears to be no indication of labor disturbances as a result of these dismissals.

3. The Joban area has been experiencing a shortage in car supply. A resultant increase in stockpiles is shown in that area. The matter is being pursued through the Transportation Ministry and Civil Transportation Section and is expected to be resolved in about two weeks.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Production of pig iron and steel ingot during September remained generally at levels established in August despite anticipation of some decrease resulting from typhoon damage during the early part of the month. Output of rolled steel achieved the highest level since the war with the exception of the month of June when steel was

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

desubsidized. September high level of rolled steel output is a direct reflection of production to meet the needs of UN Forces in Korea and to satisfy increasing export demands. A comparison of preliminary September production figures with final August figures is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	August	September
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	167,084	170,736
Electric furnace	11,380	9,309
Others	8,698	6,391
	187,162	186,436
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	319,616	319,634
Electric furnace	61,444	59,159
Converter	18,310	14,307
	399,370	393,100
Rolled Steel:		
Rail	9,622	20,817
Shapes	20,322	31,529
Bars	37,656	31,695
Plate	69,971	67,487
Sheet	47,291	43,333
Tin plate	5,555	6,334
Silicon sheet	2,169	1,710
Wire rod	33,859	33,626
Pipe	16,597	18,728
Tires	1,077	1,734
Others	9,102	13,045
	253,261	270,038

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Zinc. The Aizu Plant of the Nippon Soda Co. has developed plans to increase its zinc production by 50% with existing facilities, provided power allocations are increased and power supply remains adequate in the area. This plant is in a location close to one of the largest water reservoirs in Japan, Lake Inawashiro, which supplies several hydro-electric plants. It is believed sufficient power can be provided without difficulty. Other plans include an increase in the treatment of residues by utilization of equipment formerly used for other purposes.

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. The following petroleum products and crude oil were imported during the month of August compared with similar imports in May, June and July: (Unit - kiloliter)

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	May	June	July	August
Gas oil	834	826	18,627 1/	-
Diesel oil	-	12,261	-	11,927
N.S.F.O.	25,535 1/	84,378 1/	33,216 1/	11,256
Fuel oil C	7,155	-	-	-
Lube oil	2,143	2,379	10	465
Paraffin	-	568 tons	-	-
Sub-total	35,667	99,844	51,853	23,648
		568 tons		
Crude oil	162,945 2/	46,415	139,327 2/	198,269
TOTAL	198,612	146,259	241,180	221,917

1/ Revised to include bunker fuel received in Persian Gulf by Japanese tankers.

2/ Revised to include imports of sterling crude; previous reports included crude imported through GARIOA only.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Synthetic Resins and Plastics. August production of synthetic resins and plastics totalled 2,378 MT, an increase of 16% over July. This production was distributed among the various plastic materials as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Cellulose Nitrate	626	Methacrylic (Monomer)	14
Cellulose Acetate	43	Vinyl Chloride	117
Celluloid	541	Vinyl Acetate	56
Phenol Resin	405	Polyamide Resin	12
Urea Resin	538	Glyptal Resin	26
	2,153		225

GRAND TOTAL 2,378 Metric Tons

Month-end stocks of all resins totalled 1,374 MT, an amount slightly in excess of two weeks' production.

b. Monosodium Glutamate. Originally it was planned to export a total of 180 MT of monosodium glutamate during the Oct-Dec 1950 quarter. However, additional orders have increased this figure to 320 MT. Since this product is made from imported materials (wheat flour and soy bean meal), by-product wheat starch for the Japanese market will be increased from 1,926 MT to 3,640 MT.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Optical Instruments. During the 12-month period ending 31 August 1950, the Central Purchasing Office bought 17 types of Japanese cameras and 10 types of wide-angle and telephoto lenses. CPO purchased a total of 10,684 cameras and 4,936 extra lenses, and was by far the industry's largest customer as the office purchased 43% of the total export production of the 17 types of cameras and 10 types of lenses.

8. Cement. Shipments of cement during September totalled 418,704 MT. This was the second time shipments reached the 400,000 MT level since the end of the war. During September a total of 9,000 MT of cement was shipped to Gulf Port, Mississippi. This is the first time in the industry's history that its product has passed through the Panama Canal. It is anticipated that October shipments to the US will register a marked increase because of large demands in that country.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. Newsprint production during the 8-months period, Jan. - Aug. 1950, totalled 86,530 short tons, an increase of 9.5% compared to the corresponding period 1949. Straw pulp production during August established a postwar high of 518 long tons. Straw pulp is used in the manufacture of printing papers and, in combination with wood pulps, for the production of non-controlled newsprint.

b. Rubber Products. August output of industrial rubber goods registered significant gains compared with the previous month. Comparative crude rubber consumption figures are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	July	August	% Increase
Belting	137	243	77
Hose	47	135	187

3. Machinery and Equipment. Automotive. The progressive monthly increase in the production of Japanese commercial-type vehicles is shown below for the 1st Qtr USFY 1951: (Unit - each)

	July	August	September
Standard Chassis: Truck & Bus	1,350	1,819*	2,016
Small size Chassis:Truck & Passenger	741	810*	934
3-Wheel Vehicles	2,891	3,213	3,267

* Revised

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FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. The M.S. "Sakura", an 8,500 DWT cargo vessel recently completed at the Yokohama Shipyard and Engine Works, was delivered to her owners, The United Carriers Inc., on 16 October, and will operate under the Liberian flag. The keel was laid for a 17,000 GT whaling factory ship on 19 October at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe. This ship is expected to be completed in time to join the Antartic Whaling Expedition in the fall of 1951.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 12 October-18 October was 115% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 100% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku was low being 97% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 11.7%. 40.65% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 26.39% in Kyushu.

TEXTILES.

1. Dyeing and Finishing. Following is a comparison of August and September 1950 production:

	August	September	% Increase
	(Unit: 1,000 Square Yards)		
Cotton	80,072	82,841	3.4
Woolen	2,312	3,258	40.9
Worsted	2,905	3,349	15.3
Raw silk	8,361	10,779	28.9
Filament rayon	23,257	31,046	33.5
Spun rayon	12,467	15,270	22.5
Hard & bast fibres	3,541	3,644	2.9
Others	2,009	3,240	61.3
	134,924	153,427	13.7
	(Unit: 1,000 Pounds)		
Wool felt	85	86	1.2
Knit fabrics	143	288	101.4
	228	374	64.0

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CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 41, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production for the month of September is tentatively reported at 3,190,000 MT, an increase of approximately 200,000 MT over August production and further increased production can be expected during the winter period. September production exceeded demand during the month resulting in a further increase in coal stockpiles. Stockpiles at the end of August totalled 4,198,300 MT.

2. During September the number of coal mining employees decreased 3,584 persons, reducing the total to 409,326. A comparable total for the same period 1949 was 459,758. Productive efficiency per employee has increased during the year from 7.0 MT per employee per month to 7.8 MT, an increase of approximately 10%.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports received from several of the major plants inoicate that the Kamaishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. established a new postwar peak in the production of pig iron during September with an output of 22,600 MT. The Hirohata Plant of the same company, which commenced operation on 28 March, also established new records in production with output of 24,650 MT of pig iron and 24,400 MT of steel ingot.

Preliminary reports indicate that export of finished steel mill products are continuing at the high levels established in the last several months. Although some decrease can be noted, it is attributed to the preliminary nature of the reports. Monthly tonnage and value of exports since the beginning of the present JFY follow:

	Tonnage of Export (Unit: Metric Ton)	Dollar Value of Exports
April	15,926	$ 2,543,000
May	11,795	1,842,000

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	Tonnage of Export (Unit:Metric Ton)	Dollar Value of Exports
June	22,394	$ 3,545,000
July	26,606	3,918,000
August	20,470 1/	2,362,000

1/ Preliminary report

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Final petroleum refinery reports for September show total through-put to stills amounted to 194,173 kl., a decrease of 1,326 kl. compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 177,673 kl., of which 159,508 kl. were finished products and 18,165 kl. were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and nine Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil, produced the following products with comparison to June, July and August. (Unit - kiloliter)

	June	July	August	September
Gasoline	42,009	32,368	43,809	40,471
Kerosene	4,895	5,600	11,616	9,714
Gas oil	3,715	5,548	12,085	19,274
Diesel oil	46,864	46,433	67,405	58,039
Lube oil	14,079	13,538	15,121	12,133
Fuel oil	33,209	16,602	5,281	12,620
Others	12,577	10,564	8,830	7,257
	157,348	130,653	164,147	159,508

Decrease in through-put to indigenous refineries amounted to 4,255 kl. due to decrease in crude supplies. Average through-put to Pacific Coast refineries, generally, was less than the previous month due to the effects of the recent typhoon; however, total through-put increased due to starting of operations in the Marifu Refinery of the Koa Oil Co. Decreased production of finished products was oue largely to typhoon damage and subsequent electric power shut-offs because of damaged lines. Semi-product inventories increased over the previous month and will be processed during October.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizer. A comparison of production in September 1949 and 1950 is shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	Sep 49	Sep 50
Ammonium Sulfate (20% N)	98,197	124,000
Urea (45% N)	415	916
Compound Fertilizer (19% N 12% P_2O_5)	0	554
Superphosphate (16% P_2O_5)	112,302	91,400
Thomas Slag (16% P_2O_5)	1,824	2,004
Basic Phosphate (18% P_2O_5)	227	1,880
Triple Superphosphate (45% P_2O_5)	202	175
Total Nitrogen Contained	25,900	32,200
Total P_2O_5 Contained	18,400	15,400

Superphosphate production will no lenger fluctuate with the supply of pyrites, but will be dependent only on the monthly demand.

b. Sheet Glass. Although two sheet glass factories were damaged by typhoon "Jane", September production amounted to 308,914 cases, an increase of 57,305 cases over that of August. The marked increase is attributable to the fact that two other factories resumed operations after having been idle during cold repairs.

c. Cement. Preliminary reports indicate that in September production of both cement and clinker reached new postwar highs as is shown below. Both products, for the first time since the beginning of the Occupation, reached the 400,000 MT level. (Unit - metric ton)

	Cement	Clinker
September 1950	418,455	401,861
Previous High	359,400	354,577
Increase	59,055	47,284

Total output for the July-September 1950 quarter amounted to 1,114,931 MT, exceeding by 105,344 MT the previous quarterly postwar high of 1,009,587 MT attained during the April-June period of 1950. Continuation of large domestic demands was responsible for the marked increase in production. Shipments exceeded the 400,000 MT level for the second time since the end of the war with a total of 418,704 MT, second only to the August figure of 439,236 MT, the postwar high.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Processed Foods. For the first time canned mackerel pike is being exported. West African markets will receive 7,000 cases, each case containing 100 six-ounce cans.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Rubber Products. August fabrication of rubber boots, shoes and other footwear increased substantially compared with the previous month as shown below: (Unit - 1,000 pairs)

	July	August
Rubber boots and shoes	575	2,234
Rubber-soled canvas shoes	2,394	3,872

c. Leather Products. August output of tanned leathers totalled 1.64 million pounds, an increase of 40% compared with July. Similarly, the consumption of leather in the manufacture of consumer and industrial leather products during August increased 13%, totalling 820,000 pounds.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Industrial Machinery. August fabrication of heavy industrial equipment, excluding machine tools, totalled 35,476 MT valued at 4.7 billion yen ($13,055,555). Comparative production figures for selected commodities are outlined below: (Unit - metric ton)

	PRODUCTION	
	July	August
Prime movers	6,037	6,595
Pumps	674	835
Compressors, blowers, etc.	496	553
Mining equipment	1,425	1,763
Civil engineering equipment	827	944
Food products machinery	546	1,028
Printing and bookbinding	945	1,003

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Buildings. Total ferro-concrete and cement block construction of family dwelling units in Japan since the end of the war is listed below:

1947	92 units	1949	2,697 units
1948	1,863 units	1950	2,000 units

Most units are multiple dwelling ferro-concrete structures and indicate increasing emphasis on this type of construction.

2. Shipbuilding. Three steel cargo ships totalling 17,950 GT were launched during the week:

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

	Tonnage	Date	Company
Yamashita Maru	6,250 GT	9 Oct 50	Uraga Dock Co., Uraga
Kyowa Maru	5,500 GT	9 Oct 50	Nippon Steel Tube Co., Tsurumi
Kazukawa Maru	6,200 GT	12 Oct 50	Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd., Kobe

One 6,450 GT steel cargo ship, the "Wakashima Maru", nearing completion at Hitachi Shipyard, is scheduled for delivery to her Japanese owners on 15 October 1950. All the above vessels are building under international classification for ocean going ships and are destined for foreign trade service when completed.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 9-14 October 1950, inclusive, was 115% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 115% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Hokkaido was low being 94% 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%. 46.22% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 27.58% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 71% of capacity as of 12 October 1950 compared with 82% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Synthetic Textiles. Following is a comparison of July and August production: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	July	August	% Increase
Staple Fibre (Viscose & Acetate)	12,937	13,885	7.33
Filament (Viscose)	8,228	8,720	5.98
Filament (Cuprammonium)	751	752	0.13
Filament (Acetate)	3	5	66.60
Other Fibres	.185	197	6.48
Spun Rayon Yarn, etc.	7,511	7,938	5.68

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7 October 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 40, VOLUME 3

COAL PROLUCTION.

1. The production for September 1950 is reported to have been 3,190,000 MT which is 247,500 MT more than was produced during August 1950. For the first six months of JFY 1950 (1 April-30 September) the total production was 295,800 MT in excess of that produced during the same period in 1949. Production is proceeding smoothly, quality has been improved, and freight cars are now loaded fully to capacity whereas the same cars were lightly loaded during the period of controls.

2. The ratio of underground and surface workers has improved during the past 18 months (1 April 1949 - 30 September 1950).

	Underground	Surface	Office
April 1949	54.8%	42.5%	2.7%
September 1950	58.4%	38.1%	3.5%

During the same 18 months, the total employment of mine workers has fallen from 495,333 in April 1949 to 409,326 for September 1950 with an increase in per ton/per man efficiency.

3. Producers' stockpiles as of 1 September 1950 were sufficient in coking and gas coals for about three weeks' supply and about five weeks' supply of boiler coals. These stockpiles were located at mines, ports and market areas, respectively, as follows: 26.2%, 27.0% and 46.8%.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production report for the month of August shows that output of finished products was well above the July levels although production of pig iron and steel ingots showed a slight drop from July levels. Final production figures are shown below: (Unit - metric tons)

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Pig Iron:		Steel Ingot:	
Blast furnace	167,084	Open hearth	319,616
Electric furnace	11,380	Electric furnace	61,444
Others	8,698	Others	18,310
	187,162		399,370

Rolled Steel:	
Critical Items:	
Rail	9,662
Sheet	47,291
Tin plate	5,555
Pipe	16,597
Others	174,156
	253,261

The Kamaishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. has completed preparation of necessary coke producing facilities for support of the operation of the No. 8 blast furnace at the plant which is scheduled for "blowing in" on 17 October 1950. The No. 3 coke oven at the plant has been brought up to temperature and is producing coke for the coming operation which follows closely the completion of a new rail line into Kamaishi City. This rail line has been under construction for several years.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Foreign exchange has been made available for procurement of approximately 2,852,000 bbls. of crude oil. This crude oil is to be imported and processed during the October-December 1950 quarter by eight Pacific Coast refineries. In addition, 2,000 bbls. per day are being released from U.S. Government Aid supplies for processing, raising the overall rate of operation to 33,000 bbls. per day for this period only. The increase was approved and crude allocations among the refineries were slightly adjusted in an effort, primarily, to overcome an indicated deficiency in lubricating oil production. Depending on refinery performance during the above period, a further adjustment of allocations may be made, effective 1 January 1951.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chrome Salts. Production of chrome salts has greatly increased during the past 12 months as indicated by the following table: (Unit - metric tons)

	JFY 1948	JFY 1949	JULY 1949	JULY 1950
Sodium bichromate	946	2,050	88	300
Anhydrous chromic acid	326	486	30	59
Chromic oxide	105	160	17	11
Potassium bicharbonate	210	280	18	24

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

A total of 1,000 MT of chromite ore was imported during the past year to supplement indigenous supplies.

b. Pottery and Porcelain. In an attempt to improve the quality of export porcelain and earthenware, a new company was established in Nagoya on 29 September 1950 for the express purpose of inspecting the export goods. The company is to be known as Nippon Yushutsu Tojiki Kensa K.K. (Japan Inspection Company of Export Porcelain and Pottery).

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Leather Products. August delivery of rawhides to tanneries totalled 3.63 million pounds, a 2% increase compared with the previous month. August deliveries included a 17% increase in the proportionate quantity of imported hides received compared with July receipts.

b. Rubber Goods. Consumption of crude rubber during August exceeded 5,500 MT, the highest post-surrender monthly tonnage reported and an increase of 17.4% compared with the previous month.

c. Pulp and Paper. Cellophane output for August totalled 25,784 reams, an increase of 16% compared with the previous month's production and 90% greater than that manufactured during the corresponding period in 1949. Pulpwood consumption totalled 8.55 million cubic feet during August, a slight increase over the July figure and a 57% increase compared with August 1949.

d. Sundries. Japan's toy industry produced 28.6 million toys during July, a gain of 21% compared with the previous month. Harmonica production increased 13% during July totalling 38,307 dozen.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Industrial Rolling Stock. August output of industrial rolling stock registered slight gains compared with the previous month as shown below: (Unit - each)

	July	August
Steam locomotive	-	3
Electric locomotive	1	6
Battery locomotive	8	12
Steel cars	975	1,043
Wooden cars	1,702	2,005

b. Electric Equipment. August production of 158,111 watthour meters established a postwar record output. The progressively increasing monthly totals are outlined below: (Unit - each)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	Single Phase	Three Phase	Total
June	128,006	12,712	140,718
July	135,466	9,379	144,845
August	147,488	10,623	158,111

c. Bicycles. The manufacture of assembled bicycles during August totalled 82,900 units compared with the previous month's output of 81,920.

d. Watches and Clocks. Production comparisons of watch and clock manufacturing are shown below: (Unit - each)

	July	August
Watches	58,410	59,366
Clocks	125,895	130,980
	184,305	190,346

e. Automotive. August manufacture of automotive vehicles registered significant gains compared with the previous period as outlined below: (Unit - each)

	July	August
Std. chassis, truck & bus	1,350	1,766
Three wheel truck	2,891	3,213
Heavy chassis, truck & bus	144	206
Small-size, truck & car	741	806

f. Textile Equipment. During the six months period, April - September, inclusive, export manufacturing contracts were concluded for 87,285 cotton spindles, 2,804 cotton looms, 412 silk looms and 76 woolen looms.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Rivers and Dams. A total of ¥2,100,000,000 of U.S. Counterpart Fund has been appropriated for river improvement and flood control dams during JFY 1950. ¥700,000,000 has been released for the 2nd Qtr (July-September 1950) and the remainder will be released during the 3rd and 4th Qtrs of the present fiscal year. The work will be of permanent improvement type rather than emergency repairs.

2. Shipbuilding. The MS "Gerd Maersk", a 17,900 DWT tanker recently completed at the Mitsui Shipyard and Engine Works, successfully completed her sea trials and was delivered to her Danish owners at 1300 hours Thursday, 5 October 1950. The MS "Sakura", an 8,500 DWT cargo vessel recently completed at the Yokohama Shipyard and Engine Works, successfully completed her sea trials and is scheduled for delivery to her Panamanian owners on or about

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

15 October 1950. The launching ceremony of the first of nine 2,990 DWT tankers under construction in Japan for Brazilian account will be held at the Ishikawajima Heavy Industries No. 2 plant at 1500 hours, Saturday, 7 October 1950. The Ishikawajima Heavy Inoustries is building three of the nine ships.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 28 September - 4 October 1950, inclusive, was 100% of the past ten year average for the same period and 100% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Kanto and Kansai was low being 90% and 99.5%, respectively, for the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 11.2%. 38.75% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 28.63% in Kyushu. Energy stored in reservoirs was 73% of capacity as of 5 October compared with 76% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Wool. Following is a comparison of wool production for July and August :

	Unit	July 50	Aug 50	% Increase
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	6,101	6,212	1.82
Woven production	1,000 sq.yd.	6,546	7,267	11.01
Knitted production	1,000 lbs.	17	18	5.88
Felt production	1,000 lbs.	397	536	35.01

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30 September 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 39, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Stockpiles have shown a slightly decreasing tendency since early September 1950. Seasonal demand can cause further decrease in accumulated stockpiles, but with continued smooth production no shortages are presently anticipated during this JFY.

2. The planned production by Economic Stabilization Board for the first ten days of October in the amount of 1,033,400 MT is expected to be accomplished. There are no foreseeable hinderances to cause curtailment of production in October 1950.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The Kamaishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. continues to lead Japanese iron and steel producers in fuel efficiency. Blast furnace operations are establishing new plant records with pig iron production in the Kamaishi No. 10 furnace during August reaching a new peak of 21,813 MT. Coke consumption for the month was at a new low of 736 kg/MT, representing the best operating rate in the country and comparing favorably to that achieved in the U.S. Open hearth operations are also on the upgrade and August production of 24,179 MT broke previous postwar plant records.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Sheet Glass. August production of sheet glass totalled 251,609 cases, an increase of 53,647 cases over July output.

b. Sulfuric Acid. As a result of steady expansion of pyrite mining output of sulfuric acid has markedly increased, production having risen from 210,720 MT in August 1949 to 275,600 MT in August 1950. It is expected that henceforth monthly output of acid will fluctuate with demand instead of with availability of pyrites as has been the case previously.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Rapeseed Oil. Production of rapeseed oil for use in processed foods increased from 539 MT during the January - July 1949 period to 2,294 MT for the same period of 1950.

d. Liquid Chlorine. Licuid chlorine production for the past three months has increased 70% over that of the corresponding months in 1949. A total of 2,504 MT of liquid chlorine was produced during June, July and August 1949. Production during the same months of 1950 totalled 4,307 MT. This increase is due to greater demands for the purification of water, manufacture of paper, and manufacture of dye intermediates.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Rubber Products. Typhoon "Jane" affected extensive damage to the rubber industry in the Osaka area. Of 77 factories surveyed, 9 plants suffered considerable damage to plant equipment, 40 plants had roofing partially destroyed and 18 buildings were inundated. It is estimated that rehabilitation work will be completed by 15 October 1950. Output of bicycle tubes during USFY 1950 totalled 10,290,400 pieces compared with 4,689,000 tubes throughout USFY 1949. Reflecting the increased demand for canvas shoes in preference to the higher priced leather shoe, rubber-soled canvas shoe production during USFY 1950 totalled 27,000,000 pairs, an increase of 175% compared with the previous annual output.

b. Leather Products. Three large tanneries in the Osaka area suffered considerable typhoon "Jane" damage. Flood waters inundated the factory sites causing a total loss of the tanning solution in vats and the hides being processed. Stocks of raw hides and tanning materials were also slightly damaged.

c. Pulp and Paper. July production totalled 69,870 short tons, an increase of 35% compared with the corresponding period in 1949. Similarly, paper output during July amounted to 80,200 short tons, 33% higher than the July 1949 production.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Precision Bearings. Bearing production during USFY 1950 totalled 12,400,000 pieces, a significant increase of 40% compared with the previous twelve months period.

b. Electrical Equipment. July output of electric motors totalled 85,020 HP, compared with 83,865 HP and 78,970 HP produced during the preceding months of June and May, respectively. July transformers production totalled 236,504 KVA, an increase of 28% compared with the previous month and 78% higher than that of the corresponding period in 1949. Fabri-

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(Production of Commodities - contd)

cation of light bulbs for July exceeded 10,200,000 pieces, the highest since February 1949.

c. Industrial Equipment. Comparative annual production figures for steam turbines, steam and Diesel engine production are shown below; (Unit - horse power)

	USFY 1949	USFY 1950
Steam engine (land)	7,034	7,407
Diesel engine (land)	83,432	109,031
Steam turbine (marine)	62,150	84,440
Diesel engine (marine)	336,022	340,476

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Building completions dropped slightly from the July total of 516,471 tsubo to 480,443 tsubo during August. Of the total completions, 248,923 were residential and 231,520 were non-residential. Urban construction was 260,270 and rural construction was 220,173. Total value of the completed construction was 8.16 billion yen or approximately $22,660,000.

2. Shipbuilding. Between 21 August and 20 September, 15 vessels were launched totalling 36,235 GT. Keels were laid for 7 vessels totalling 2,655 GT and 10 ships were completed totalling 9,479 GT. During the same period 3 fishing vessels were launched totalling 860 GT and 2 fishing vessels completed totalling 480 GT.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 21 September - 27 September 1950, inclusive, was 100% of the past ten year average for the same period and 127% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Kansai and Hokkaido was low being 90% and 98%, 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 5.5%. 42.45% of the thermal generation was in Kansai and 30.69% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 75% of capacity as of 28 September 1950 compared with 75% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton Yarn. The production of cotton yarn for the month of August 1950, exclusive of mixtures and yarns made from waste cotton, was 44,082,000 pounds. Increased spindle operation sustained a progressive monthly increase despite shut-downs for festival holidays occurring during the month. Below is indicated the indices of production, January

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(Textiles - cont'd)

through August, for the years 1948 to 1950, considering 1947 as 100.
(Unit - 1,000 pounds)

Year	Production	Index
1947	202,174	100
1948	183,706	91
1949	217,087	107
1950	310,823	153

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Acting Chief, Industry Division
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23 September 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 38, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the second ten days of September 1950 is estimated to be 1,053,900 MT which is 5,800 MT more than was produced during the second ten day period of September 1949. Typhoon "Jane" and seasonal holidays have adversely affected production in recent weeks.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for the month of August show that steel production continued at the same high levels established prior to desubsidization. Output of finished products increased considerably due to accelerated demand. Final production figures for July and preliminary figures for August are shown below: (Unit - metric ton)

	July	August
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	170,333	167,084
Electric furnace	16,825	13,063
Others	9,156	7,880
	196,314	188,027
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	320,314	333,344
Electric furnace	65,160	60,011
Others	17,028	18,310
	402,502	411,665
Rolled Steel:		
Critical Items:		
Rail	17,969	9,817
Sheet	48,790	49,130
Tin plate	5,647	5,555
Pipe	15,745	17,152
Others	151,008	178,185
	239,159	259,839

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PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Textile Oils. July production of textile oils used in the weaving and finishing of textiles totalled 935 MT, an increase of 265 MT or 40% over the previous month's production of 670 MT. July production was distributed as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Turkey red oil	266	Emulsion oil	238
Fat for textile use	107	Worsted spinning oil	18
Higher alcohol detergent	93	Higher alcohol emulsion oil	213

Shipments for the month totalled 997 MT and month-end stocks dropped from 497 MT at the end of June to 435 MT as of 31 July.

b. Caustic Soda. Caustic soda production reached a new postwar high in August. This record was achieved with the Solvay plants operating at 50% and the electrolytic plants at 63% of capacity. The following table shows production during July and August as compared with the same month in 1949: (Unit - metric ton, 100% caustic soda)

Year	JULY		AUGUST	
	Solvay	Electrolytic	Solvay	Electrolytic
1949	4,681	7,857	5,779	7,594
1950	6,331	10,073	6,960	10,573

c. Cement. Cement production for August amounted to 355,600 MT, 1950's highest figure and second only to the postwar high of 359,400 MT reached in December 1949. August shipments totalled 435,500 MT, exceeding the previous postwar high of 365,700 MT shipped in July 1950. This marked increase is attributed to seasonal demand, increased business activities resulting from the Korean emergency, and building up of running stocks to the normal level by consumers and dealers. These stocks had been kept at the very minimum in hope of further price cut through competition. The stocks of clinker and cement consequently showed a decline as indicated below: (Unit - metric ton)

	Clinker Stocks	Cement Stocks	Total
July	160,000	268,800	428,800
August	128,500	184,200	312,700

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Leather Products, Rubber Goods, Pulp and Paper. During USFY 1950 the leather industry processed 11,989,600 lbs. of leather from imported raw hides, a 29% increase compared with the previous year. Production of rubber goods during USFY 1950 registered a gain of 32%, in terms of crude rubber, compared with USFY 1949. Output of pulp and paper

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

during USFY 1950 increased 31% and 39%, respectively, compared with the previous period. Production figures are shown below:

	Unit	USFY 49	USFY 50
Leather Products:			
Packing	Sq. ft.	424,800	561,300
Apron leather	Lbs.	268,000	289,300
Roller skin	Sq. ft.	132,440	235,900
Sheet leather	Lbs.	377,174	645,170
Bicycle seats	Each	870,000	1,177,000
Rubber Goods:			
Auto tires	Each	764,920	894,860
Auto tubes	Each	765,020	954,120
Bicycle tires	1,000 Pcs.	4,554	10,046
Hose	Kg.	744,450	931,428
Rubber boots	Pairs	5,444,000	9,448,000
Pulp:			
Ground wood	Short ton	286,587	347,464
Unbleached sulphite	Short ton	171,925	177,856
Rayon "B"	Short ton	33,478	63,534
Rayon "C"	Short ton	3,177	6,667
Bleached sulphite	Short ton	1,442	35,855
Paper:			
Printing	Short ton	125,576	218,175
Newsprint	Short ton	115,056	127,188
Wrapping & bags	Short ton	49,778	79,002

b. Sundries. USFY 1950 output of antimony ware exceeded 4,000,000 pieces, an increase of 170% compared with USFY 1949.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Railway Rolling Stock. August production of rolling stock was highlighted by the export manufacture of 10 steam locomotives, 12 passenger cars and 180 freight cars.

b. Textile Equipment. Export production of textile mill stores during the 1st Qtr JFY 1950 is shown below:

	Unit	Export Production April - June
Bobbins	1,000 Pcs.	2,896
Card clothing	Set	434
Needles, knitting	1,000 Pcs.	538
Shuttles	Each	110,870
Steel reed	Each	109,100
Wire heald	1,000 Pcs.	113,381

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FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. A cement block-making machine imported from the U.S. in January 1950 is now in full operation at a plant near Tokyo. This machine, the first of its type in Japan, turns out approximately 1,500 blocks per day. The blocks, approximately 8" x 14" x 10" in size, are in great demand in the construction of one- and two-story buildings.

2. Shipbuilding. A 3,800 GT cargo vessel, the SS "Hiei Maru", was completed at the Uraga Dockyard on 19 September 1950, and a 425 GT whale catcher boat, the "Fumi Maru No. 7", was completed on 18 September 1950, at the Hayashirane Shipyard, Shimonoseki. Both ships were scheduled for immediate delivery to their owners.

3. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 14 September - 20 September 1950, inclusive, was 108% of the past ten year average for the same period, and 101% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in the Tohoku District was low being 87% of the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 2.1%. 37.86% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 32.25% in Chugoku.

b. Gas. The industrial consumption of utility gas during August totalled 12,542,038 cubic meters, an increase of 2% over the previous month. The commercial consumption of utility gas during August totalled 6,241,430 cubic meters, an increase of 1% over the previous month.

TEXTILES.

1. Dyeing and Finishing. Following is a comparison of June and July 1950 dyeing and finishing:

	Unit	June	July	% Increase
Cotton	1,000 Sq.yd.	80,775	80,072	- 0.87
Wool	1,000 Sq.yd.	5,102	5,217	2.25
Raw silk	1,000 Sq.yd.	7,847	8,361	6.54
Spun silk	1,000 Sq.yd.	1,225	1,463	19.43
Filament rayon	1,000 Sq.yd.	24,220	23,257	- 3.98
Spun rayon	1,000 Sq.yd.	11,884	12,467	4.90
Others	1,000 Sq.yd.	1,488	2,009	35.01
		132,541	132,846	0.22
Wool felt	1,000 Lbs.	93	85	- 8.60
Knit fabrics	1,000 Lbs.	129	143	10.85
		222	228	2.70

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(Textiles - cont'd)

Filament rayon finishing decreased due to the speculative market in the basic yarns. The apparent decrease in cotton finishing is accounted for by the fact that the fabrics were of a heavier weight than previously. This is borne out by the fact that the cotton yarn production and consumption increased by 1.34% and 3.35%, respectively, in terms of weight while weaving decreased by 2.55% in terms of square yards.

PAUL S. FUJII
Acting Chief, Industry Division
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16 September 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 37, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Production for the first ten days of September 1950 is reported to have been 973,700 MT, or 98.5% of the Economic Stabilization Board's planned production for that period. Total production for the first five months of JFY 1950, ending 31 August 1950, is 15,890,700 MT which is an increase of 355,200 MT over the same period of JFY 1949.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Production records for several plants show that considerable progress is being made in improving fuel consumption rates in the making of steel in open hearth furnace. The Kamaishi Plant of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. has been producing open hearth steel with fuel rates only slightly higher than those prevailing in the U.S., and has continued to expand output month by month. This plant has the lowest fuel rate ih Japan.

The Hirohata Plant, also of the Fuji Iron and Steel Co., has the second best fuel rate in Japan and steady improvement is being made in their operations. Open hearth output is also being expanded at the plant and by December the plant expects to be producing at a rate of approximately 30,000 MT per month.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Production. Preliminary production figures of principal non-ferrous metals for August compared with July indicate a stable trend as follows:

	Unit	July	August
Refined copper	MT	7,050	7,204
Refined lead	MT	1,398	1,287
Electrolytic zinc	MT	2,845	2,858
Distilled zinc	MT	1,429	1,436
Refined gold	GRAM	486,306	357,683
Refined silver	GRAM	12,519,163	10,565,228

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	Unit	July	August
Cadmium	KG	5,614	4,850
Tin	KG	51,216	38,082
Antimony	KG	45,585	91,500
Mercury	KG	4,818	3,851

3. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Final petroleum refinery reports for August show total throughput to stills amounted to 195,499 kl., an increase of 35,193 kl. as compared to the previous month. Total refined production amounted to 180,142 kl. of which 164,147 kl. were finished products and 15,995 kl. were semi-finished products. Six refineries in indigenous crude oil producing area and eight Pacific Coast refineries which recently resumed operations processing imported crude oil produced the following products with comparison to production in May, June and July. (Unit - kiloliter)

	May	June	July	August
Gasoline	45,077	42,009	32,368	43,809
Kerosene	3,856	4,895	5,600	11,616
Gas oil	5,121	3,715	5,548	12,085
Diesel oil	50,143	46,864	46,433	67,405
Lube oil	7,746	14,079	13,538	15,121
Fuel oil	28,663	33,209	16,602	5,281
Others	11,407	12,577	10,564	8,830
	152,013	157,348	130,653	164,147

Increased throughput and production over the previous month were due to increased supply of indigenous crude oil, initial operations at the Kawasaki refinery of Mitsubishi Oil Co. and processing of additional semi-finished products.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Pyridine. The production of pyridine, a coal tar distillation product, has been increasing sharply. This has been due in part to improvement in recovery methods. Pyridine is being used exclusively in the manufacture of sulfa drugs. Previous average monthly and recent monthly production figures are given below: (Unit - kilogram)

Average Monthly Production		Recent Monthly Production	
JFY 1946	25	April 1950	1,762
JFY 1947	13	May 1950	1,086
JFY 1948	192	June 1950	1,504
JFY 1949	483	July 1950	2,600

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Synthetic Resins and Plastics. July production of synthetic resins and plastics totalled 2,107 MT, an increase of 43 MT over that of June. The production was distributed among the various plastic materials as follows: (Unit - metric ton)

Cellulose nitrate	562	Methacrylic resin (Monomer)	17
Cellulose acetate	42	Polyvinyl chloride	88
Celluloid (total)	554	Polyamide (Monomer)	14
Polyvinyl acetate	148	Urea resin	299
Phenol resin	354		
Glyptal	29		

Month-end stocks totalled 1,283 MT, an amount slightly in excess of two weeks' production.

c. Pottery and Porcelain. Production of porcelain dinner sets for export has been gradually increasing. Production by the 14 leading manufacturers during the first six months of 1950 is shown below: (Unit - 93-piece dinner set or equivalent)

	No. of Sets
January	11,239
February	13,475
March	13,456
April	14,538
May	14,613
June	16,638
	83,959

d. Sheetglass. In August, production of sheetglass for export totalled 7,171 cases whereas July export production totalled 4,526 cases.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. Significant increases in the production and export of cellophane during the period January-July 1950 compared with the corresponding period in 1949 are outlined below: (Unit - reams)

	Jan-July 49	Jan-July 50
Production	71,200	146,850
Exports	14,960	23,530

b. Rubber Products. July output of rubber medical goods increased 30% compared with the previous month.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Leather Products. Fabrication of 34,280 pieces of leather luggage during July registered an increase of 17% compared with the June output.

d. Miscellaneous. July production of matches grossed 22,580 match tons, an increase of 26% compared with the previous month, and the highest output thus far registered during 1950.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Textile Equipment. Export production of textile plant equipment during USFY 1950 included 181,590 cotton spinning spindles, 1,930 cotton looms and 640 silk and rayon looms.

b. Automotive Equipment. Reflecting the increased requirement for Japanese commercial type vehicles, August production of 4- to 5-ton truck and bus chassis increased 45% compared with the previous month as shown below:

Manufacturer	Truck Chassis		Bus Chassis	
	July	August	July	August
Nissan Motors	371	630	31	20
Isuzu Motors	167	268	124	97
Toyoda Motors	490	731	30	20
	1,028	1,629	185	137

GRAND TOTAL - July 1,213
August 1,766

UTILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Roads. U.S. Counterpart Fund approval has been granted for approximately 3.5 billion yen to be spent on road improvement in Japan during the present fiscal year. The general breakdown on the fund is as follows:

Improvement of Tokkaido Highway (Tokyo-Osaka)	¥ 1,800,000,000
Improvement of Bridge Construction	1,000,000,000
General Highway Improvement Work	752,900,000
	¥ 3,552,900,000

2. Shipbuilding. On 8 September 1950 shop tests were successfully completed on the 6,000 BHP diesel engine which is being installed in the MS "Yama", a 8,500 DWT cargo vessel now under construction at the Yokohama Shipyard and Engine Works for French interests. This ship is scheduled for delivery to her owners at the end of November 1950.

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(Utilities - Various cont'd)

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 7 September - 13 September 1950 was 107% of the past ten year average for the same period. Total generation for the period compared with the same period last year shows a decrease of 1.93%. 52.79% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 19.86% in Chugoku. The decrease in total generation for this period was due to reduction of generation necessitated by typhoon "Jane" damage. Energy stored in reservoirs was 78% of capacity as of 14 September compared with 74% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Production. Damage and power failure caused by typhoon "Jane" will reduce all textile production by approximately 10% for September. Cotton yarn production will be approximately 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. less than planned. This industry is now in the transition from 16 hours per day, 6 days per week, to 16 hours per day, 7 days per week production schedule, but the effectiveness of this arrangement will not be apparant for several weeks because of the time required to train new labor.

2. Silk. Following is a comparison of June and July production:

	Unit	June	July	% Increase
Raw silk	Bales	10,367	14,912	43.8
Woven fabric	1,000 Sq.Yds.	9,147	10,644	16.3

PAUL S. FUJII
Acting Chief, Industry Division
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9 September 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 36, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Overall producers' coal stockpiles as of 31 August 1950 are estimated to be 4,811,000 MT which is an increase of 297,000 MT over 31 July 1950, and are distributed as follows: At mines - 1,262,000 MT, At ports- 1,294,000 MT, At market - 2,255,000 MT. Both seasonal demand and mine production are expected to increase during the remainder of the calendar year. No decrease in the total amount of stockpiled coal is anticipated.

2. Coking coals of all qualities in stockpiles are estimated to be equivalent to about 82% of the average monthly production as reported by Resources Agency for the five months April to August 1950.

3. Bööler coals of all qualities in stockpiles are estimated to be equivalent to about 152% of the average monthly production for the five months April to August 1950.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Typhoon Jane caused considerable damage to steel plants in the Kobe-Osaka area. Primary producer of steel hoop, Nichia Steel Co., received serious damage which will take an estimated two months to repair. Amagasaki Steel Co. received heavy damage and will be out of operation for at least a month. Kobe Steel Co. and Kawasaki Steel Co. received considerable wind and some water damage, and output at both plants has been curtailed. The Shin Fuso Metals Co. received the least amount of damage, primarily because the company had erected a 4½ meter water-tight wall around both plants in the Osaka area while the flood water around the plants rose only to a height of 4 meters.

Yawata Iron and Steel Co. and the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. report improvement in rolling mill yields since the visit of Mr. Paul A. Williams, visiting expert consultant under the Industry Division Consultant Program. Increases are as high as 2½% which represents a considerable savings in steel and a considerable improvement in mill practice. Improvements are due in part to changes in mill operations suggested by Mr. Williams, and in part to improved open hearth practice resulting from adoption of recommendations of Industry Division personnel.

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

As a result of installation of new tinning lines, the Yawata Iron and Steel Co. predicts steadily increasing output of this critical product. Demands for tin plate have increased considerably since the decontrol of steel products and the Yawata Co. is installing one new tinning line each month to keep abreast of demand. Overall output of 5,647 MT in July was a new postwar production record for this product.

2. Non-Metallic Materials. Petroleum. Indigenous crude oil deliveries to Japan Sea Coast refineries in August totalled 28,418 kl. and represents the highest production and deliveries to refineries of this crude since 1940. This crude oil will be processed in six refineries and products recovered will materially aid in meeting increased requirements for petroleum products and reduce necessity for importing crude oil and expenditure of foreign exchange. Indications are that production of indigenous crude will continue to increase and production of finished products therefrom will supply more than the 10% of total Japanese requirements as has been calculated in the past.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Bleaching Powder. Demand for bleaching powder has increased sharply since 1 July 1950. The increased demand has been largely for high test (H.T.C.) material that has 60% to 70% available chlorine and is used in water purification. The following table shows capacity and comparative production for USFY 1949 and 1950 which do not reflect the current increased demand: (Unit - metric ton)

	Present Annual Capacity	Production USFY 49	Production USFY 50
Ordinary grade bleaching powder	86,268	31,398	41,639
Bleaching powder solution	50,784	12,804	15,051
High grade bleaching powder	3,252	1,232	1,296

b. Photographic Film. Highest postwar monthly production of film was reached in June when a total of 202,676 square meters was produced, exceeding the previous April 1950 peak by 17,891 square meters. Distribution of June production was as follows: (Unit - square meters)

X-ray film	47,084	Roll film	31,302
Cine' film	117,257	Miscellaneous	7,033

Stocks on hand at the end of June totalled 67,065 square meters or about ten days production.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

c. Refractories. On 22 August 1950 a shipment of 1,500 MT of high-alumina shale arrived in Kobe from Hopei Province, China. This shale is used for the production of high quality refractory brick required by the steel industry. Analysis of the shale showed that it was of outstanding quality. High-alumina bricks are also produced from this type of shale for export.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Pulp and Paper. July consumption of pulpwood totalled 8,431,000 cubic feet, an increase of 18.2% compared with the corresponding month in 1949.

b. Rubber Products. Production of camel back, which heretofore had maintained a nominal monthly increase, expanded considerably during July reflecting the greater demands of the tire industry. Output during July totalled 310.3 MT, an increase of 151% compared with the previous month.

c. Leather Products. While machine-made shoes declined 9% to 92,290 pairs during July, semi-machine fabricated shoe production totalled 12,367 pairs, an increase of 34% compared with the previous month.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Bicycles. July fabrication of assembled bicycles totalled 81,919 units, a 5% increase compared with the previous month.

b. Machine Tools. Machine tool production during July increased 7% compared with the June output. Production totalled 335 units. Month-end stocks declined 20% during July.

c. Automotive. July production of automotive vehicles registered slight gains compared with the previous month as indicated below: (Unit - each)

	June	July
Chassis, Truck, Std.	1,054	1,098
Truck, 3-wheel	2,770	2,891
Truck, heavy	25	61
Bus, heavy	49	83

d. Heavy Equipment. Production of selected categories of heavy equipment during July increased compared with June as shown below: (Unit - Metric ton)

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

	June	July
Prime mover	4,267	6,037
Construction machinery	619	827
Paper and pulp machine	290	636
Metal forming machine	2,684	3,841

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. The MS "Garo Maersk", a 17,900 DWT tanker, is nearing completion at the Mitsui Shipyard and Engine Works and is expected to undergo official trial runs on 26 September 1950. If the runs are successful, she will be delivered to her Danish owners within three days after the trials.

2. Public Utilities. Electric Power. The ten year average of stream-flow for the period 31 August to 6 September 1950 could not be ascertained due to damages caused by Typhoon Jane to telephones in districts reporting this information. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 9.6%. 39.15% of thermal generation was in Kyushu and 34.32% was in Kansai. Energy stored in reservoirs was 77% of capacity as of 7 September compared with 69% a year ago.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Following is a comparison of June and July production:

	Unit	June 1950	July 1950	% Increase
Cotton yarns	1,000 lbs.	43,507	44,152	1.5

PAUL S. FUJII
Acting Chief, Industry Division
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2 September 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 35, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. The estimated coal production for August 1950 is 2,844,600 MT compared to 3,252,000 MT in July 1950. The decrease is due to market fluctuations and seasonal factors which were anticipated. Producers' stockpiles as of 31 July 1950 are reported to be: (Unit - metric ton)

	Coking Coal	Gas Coal	Boiler Coal	Anthracite and Senseki	Total
Mines	156,300	26,400	928,300	103,800	1,214,800
Ports	242,200	79,200	804,500	67,900	1,193,800
Distribution points	70,000	77,000	1,789,000	168,900	2,104,900
Total	468,500	182,600	3,521,800	340,600	4,513,500

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Final production reports for the month of July show that new postwar records have been established in the production of steel sheet and tin plate. Output of 48,790 MT of steel sheet during the month is not only a postwar high but also establishes a level of sheet production greater than the previous all-time record of 520,000 MT of sheet produced in 1936. Production of 5,647 MT of tin plate is a postwar high and represents continuing improvement in tin plate production. For both products, demand has been extremely heavy. Overall ingot and pig iron levels approximate levels established in the month of May, the month during which postwar records of both products were established. Final production figures for the month of July follow: (Unit - metric tons)

Pig Iron		Steel Ingot	
Blast furnace	170,333	Open hearth	320,960
Electric furnace	16,825	Electric furnace	65,160
Others	9,156	Converter	17,028
	196,314		403,148

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

Rolled Steel Products	
Critical Items:	
Rail	17,969
Sheet	48,790
Tin plate	5,647
Pipe	15,745
Others	151,008
	239,159

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Cadmium. Final production reported for cadmium in June was 10.2 MT compared to the average monthly production reported for the calendar year of 7.2 MT.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Ammonia. Actual production of liquid (anhydrous) ammonia, for purposes other than fertilizer manufacture, totalled 10,962 MT in USFY 1950 and was adequate to meet demand. This was a 27% increase over the production of 8,637 MT in USFY 1949.

b. Carbon Disulphide. Production and use of carbon disulphide have increased steadily during the past year. Largest increase in consumption has been in the rayon and staple fibre industries as is shown below:

Consumption by Category	JFY 1948	JFY 1949
	(Unit - Metric ton)	
Rayon and Staple Fibre	16,141	25,328
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,339	959
Cellophane	581	1,265
Rubber	424	473
Others	662	493
	19,147	28,518

c. Molasses. During the first six months of 1950 the following quantities of molasses were produced by the refining of imported sugar:
(Unit - pounds)

January	620,100	April	2,112,800
February	1,309,200	May	2,415,500
March	2,436,400	June	3,523,600

This by-product augments the supply of imported molasses.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

d. Organic Acids. June production of organic acids rose to 1,439 MT, an increase of 17% over the May total of 1,229 MT. June production included the following acids: (Unit - metric ton)

Acid	Amount	Acid	Amount
Acetic acid and Anhydride	1,308	Succinic	8
Oxalic	86	Citric	6
Formic	11	Tartaric	4
		Lactic	16

Acetic acid and anhydride are used mainly for acetate fibre and acetate film. Oxalic acid is used mainly as a print-dyeing agent, a bleach and an iron and rust stain remover. Lactic acid is used in acid-dye baths, especially for wool, and also in tanning leather. Formic acid is used mainly in wool dyeing and electro-plating. Citric, succinic and tartaric acids are used in effervescent beverages, various food and drug products and, to a limited extent, in some lacquers.

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Leather. To meet the increased operational requirements of the textile industry, roller skin production during July totalled 67,700 lbs., an increase of 62% compared with the previous month's output.

b. Sundries. Manufacture of umbrellas during the 1st Qtr JFY 1950 totalled 2,224,600 units, an increase of 178% compared with the previous quarter.

3. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Electrical. The output of high and low voltage capacitors during the three month period May-July 1950 compared with the corresponding period in 1949 is outlined below: (Unit - each)

	May-July 1949	May-July 1950	Percent Increase
High volatage capacitors	420	1,665	296
Low voltage capacitors	26,228	32,556	24

Watt-hour meter production during July established a postwar record output of 144,845 units. Monthly production figures during 1950 have repeatedly been above the corresponding monthly totals of 1949 as shown below:

	1949	1950		1949	1950
January	70,973	80,383	April	102,805	122,384
February	94,362	98,081	May	107,429	130,575
March	94,113	107,310	June	120,188	140,718
			July	110,224	144,845

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

b. Sewing Machines. July fabrication of sewing machines totalled a postwar high of 39,285 units, an increase of 18% compared with the previous month.

c. Railway Rolling Stock. Manufacture and repair of railway rolling stock during July included the completion of 22 steam locomotives of which 19 were for export consignment.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Construction. Construction completed during July 1950 increased slightly over June with 516,471 tsubo being completed compared with 485,892 tsubo for June. Of the total, 289,879 tsubo was urban and 226,592 was rural, and in terms of use, 248,802 was residential and 267,669 was non-residential.

2. Shipbuilding. An 8,500 DWT cargo vessel under construction for French interests at the Yokohama Dockyard was launched at 1800 hours on 26 August 1950. The vessel is expected to be completed and delivered about 20 November 1950. One 4,700 GT cargo vessel under construction for Japanese interests was launched at 0830 hours on 30 August 1950 at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe. The Yard also delivered the sister ship of the above vessel to her Japanese owners on the same day.

3. Public Utilities. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 24 August - 30 August, inclusive, was 108% of that of the past ten year average for the same period, and 104% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Hokkaido was low being 71% and 92%, respectively, for the past ten year average. Total generation for the period compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 14.2%. 43.63% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 32.99% in Kyushu.

TEXTILES.

1. Following is a comparison of June and July 1950 production: (Unit - 1,000 pounds)

	June 1950	July 1950	% Increase
Rayon staple	12,001	12,937	7.8
Filament (viscose)	7,771	8,228	5.9
Filament (acetate & cupramonium)	658	754	14.5
Spun rayon yarn	6,929	7,511	8.4

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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26 August 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 34, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

1. Coal production for the second ten day period of August showed a decline in total tonnage. Most mines allowed two to three days for miners to celebrate the traditional Bon Festival.

2. The rate of coal production, with the exception of high-grade coking coal, is in excess of demand with the result that stockpiles are increasing.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. The past year, as shown by the tabulation below, has seen a slow but certain improvement in the consumption of raw materials in the Japanese blast furnaces producing pig iron. These figures are a measure of the efficiency of operation of the furnaces and show encouraging results. In spite of the fact that the blending ratio of imported coal to domestic coal dropped from 59.1% to 26.5%, the coke consumption also decreased with the increased use of domestic coals which are generally inferior to imported coals for coking purposes. The coke consumption ratio is approaching the U.S. average and actually is better than many U.S. furnaces. Considering the iron content of the iron ore used, the ratio of consumption is very good. Other raw materials listed in the tabulation are also close to U.S. standards.

JFY 49 Qtr	Pig Iron Prod. MT	Coke Ratio	Coal Ratio	Iron Ore Ratio	Manganese Ore kg/mt	Limestone kg/mt	Imported Coal %	Scrap kg/mt
1st 49	319,494	1.021	1.723	1.539	31	303	59.1	92.1
2nd 49	348,378	1.029	1.835	1.544	28	298	43.5	110.0
3rd 49	425,001	0.935	1.648	1.413	22	286	23.9	213.0
4th 49	402,007	0.931	1.807	1.402	17	329	24.2	212.0
1st 50	499,344	0.891	1.727	1.391	21	358	26.5	214.0

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Production. Production reports for the month

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

of July 1950 for the three principal non-ferrous metals show a small increase over the average monthly production for the April-June quarter.

	April-June Monthly Average	July 1950
Refined copper	7,013	7,050
Refined lead	1,274	1,398
Refined zinc:		
Electrolytic	2,671	2,845
Distilled	1,406	1,429

3. Non-Metallic Materials.

a. Petroleum. Final refined petroleum reports for July show total through-put to stills amounted to 160,306 kl., a decrease of 24,616 kl. as compared to the previous month. Decrease in through-put and production in July as compared to May and June was due largely to operations in the Pacific Coast refineries being returned to programmed schedules. Total refined production amounted to 147,426 kl. of which 130,653 kl. were finished products and 16,773 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 April, May and June. (Unit - kiloliters)

	April	May	June	July
Gasoline	28,531	45,077	42,009	32,368
Kerosene	4,727	3,856	4,895	5,600
Gas oil	2,536	5,121	3,715	5,548
Diesel oil	40,590	50,143	46,864	46,433
Lube oil	8,645	7,746	14,079	13,538
Fuel oil	22,791	28,663	33,209	16,602
Others	10,238	11,407	12,577	10.564
	118,058	152,013	157,348	130,653

b. Visiting Expert. Mr. Joseph K. Kelsey, visiting expert on petroleum refining has completed his tour of duty of six months in this theater. Mr. Kelsey'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 recently instituted petroleum refining program. Recommendations and instructions on the rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of new units in the Japanese Pacific Coast refineries, installation of adequate safeguard against fire and accidents, and efficient and modern processing techniques will greatly assist in realizing objectives of the program.

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PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Liquid Chlorine. The production of liquid chlorine has increased rapidly since the beginning of the Occupation with demand increasing in proportion to the supply. The following table shows production for the past five years. (Unit - metric ton)

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1945	2,682	1947	4,156
1946	2,157	1948	6,254
		1949	10,544

b. Processed Foods for Export. During the past few months some processed foods exported from Japan have been rejected principally by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. In an attempt to prevent such rejections in the future the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is planning a series of meetings to be held with their inspectors. Lectures and demonstrations will include labelling requirements specified in the U.S. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's methods employed in examining foods.

c. Paints and Protective Coatings. Production of protective coatings increased from 6,130 MT in May to 6,920 MT in June, an increase of 12.8% for the month.

2. Machinery and Equipment.

a. Paper. The output of pulp and paper during June totalled 70,073 and 76,816 short tons, respectively, compared with 51,200 short tons of pulp and 61,000 short tons of paper during the corresponding period in 1949.

b. Rubber. Rubber soled canvas shoe production during June totalled 4,407,000 pairs, a 9% increase compared with the previous month. Similarly, rubber belting and hose output registered slight gains during June. Crude rubber consumption for belting and hose fabrication amounted to 212 and 144 MT, respectively.

c. Textile Equipment. Export manufacture of cotton spinning machinery during 1st Qtr JFY 1950 totalled 26,308 spindles. Cotton and silk loom exports during the same period amounted to 767 sets and 32 sets, respectively. Cumulative postwar exports of cotton spinning and weaving equipment as of 30 June 1950 total 469,315 spindles and 7,086 looms.

d. Bicycles. Bicycle production during June totalled 172,468 units inclusive of parts production in terms of complete cycles. Month-end stocks amounted to 21,534 units, a 20% decline compared with April inventory.

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FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. Covering the period from 21 July to 20 August, keels were laid for ten ships totalling 4,275 GT which include one 1,680 GT tanker being constructed for Brazilian interests. During this same period five ships were launched totalling 15,190 GT and seven miscellaneous craft totalling 1,947 GT were completed.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 17 August - 23 August, inclusive, was 104% of that of the past ten year average for the same period, and 99% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Tohoku was low being 67% and 97%, 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 9.9%. 44.91% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 33.15% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 81% of capacity as of 24 August compared with 70% a year ago.

b. Gas. Production of gas for utility distribution during July totalled 77,744,199 cubic meters, or 67% of capacity of the utility plants. Based on comparative heat values, Japanese domestic consumption reached 81% of the 1930-34 average consumption, and industrial consumption (including commercial use) reached 208% of the 1930-34 average. Production of coke incident to gas during July totalled 92,671 MT of 59% of total capacity.

TEXTILES.

1. Wool. Following is a comparison of June and July 1950 production of wool:

	Unit	June 1950	July 1950	% Increase
Yarn production	1,000 lbs.	5,771	6,101	5.7
Woven production	1,000 sq.yd.	5,809	6,546	12.6

PAUL S. FUJII
Acting Chief, Industry Division
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19 August 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 33, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

The final liquidation of the Solid Fuels Distribution Kodan's stockpiles of coal and coke are estimated to have resulted in a loss against book values of 6,162 billion yen. That loss is 640.0 million yen less than was originally expected. This reduction in anticipated loss was accomplished by price returns better than originally estimated and inventory tonnages weighed out in excess of that shown in the inventories.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. Preliminary production reports for the month of July shows that although output of pig iron and steel ingot remains generally at June levels the output of finished products shows some decline from June levels. This decline is attributed primarily to the de-subsidization step taken 1 July which resulted in an increase in the price of finished steel. Producers and consumers alike were anxious to assure delivery of finished products in the month of June and output of finished steel for that month was at the highest level since the war. Decline of finished steel output is not considered serious, especially in view of the maintenance of levels of pig iron and steel ingot production. Comparison of June and July production follows:

	June	July
Pig Iron:		
Blast furnace	170,700	170,333
Electric furnace	16,171	10,448
Others	10,303	7,286
	197,174	188,067
Steel Ingot:		
Open hearth	316,325	323,494
Electric furnace	67,071	61,744
Converter	11,510	17,028
	394,906	402,266

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	June	July
Rolled Steel:		
Critical Items:		
Rail	19,728	18,027
Sheet	48,570	47,306
Tin plate	5,328	5,068
Pipe	22,147	14,653
Others	203,129	153,084
	298,902	238,138

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. A survey made 16 August shows that producers' stocks of the following non-ferrous metals have been sold: aluminum, copper, refined lead, electrolytic and distilled zinc. In practically all cases future production has also been contracted. Working stocks are now limited to open market supplies and metals in hands of manufacturers.

3. Non-Metallic Metals. Crude Oil. Initial crude oil supplies have been received at the Kawasaki refinery of Mitsubishi Oil Company and the Marifu refinery of Koa Oil Company. Initial operations at the Kawasaki refinery began in the last week of June and are now approaching the scheduled rate of 3,000 barrels of crude per day. Similar operations are expected to start at the Marifu refinery on 28 August with full scheduled operations at 3,000 barrels of crude per day expected by mid-September. Both refineries will process imported crude into gasoline, kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil by topping and cracking operations. Operations at these two refineries will bring the total of Pacific Coast refineries in operation to nine, the number originally planned in the refining program instituted in July 1949.

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Insecticides. The BHC insecticide industry has made amazing progress since its inception in November 1948. At present there are 23 manufacturers of this valuable insecticide, as compared with one in 1948. Production in USFY 1950 was four times greater than that of USFY 1949. The following table gives a comparison of production and stocks for the past two years: (Unit - kilogram)

	USFY 1949	USFY 1950
May	57,084	185,887
June	63,632	158,970
Yearly production	282,269	1,168,248
Year-end stock	150,945	135,640

b. Cement. July cement shipments reached a new postwar high of 367,231 MT. The previous top figure was 352,072 MT reached in December 1949.

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(Production of Commodities - cont'd)

2. Consumer Goods.

a. Leather and Rubber Products. June output of textile leathers registered a significant increase compared with the previous month. The manufacture of automobile and bicycle tires and tubes increased during June. Comparative production of these commodities is shown below:

	Unit	May	June	% Increase
Leather Products:				
Pickers	Lbs.	12,903	23,915	85
Straps	Lbs.	4,285	5,860	37
Rubber Products:				
Auto tires	Each	82,026	94,094	14
Auto tubes	Each	85,891	101,934	19
Bicycle tires	1,000 Pcs.	1,468.9	1,522.7	4
Bicycle tubes	1,000 Pcs.	1,507.8	1,717.1	14

b. Paper Products. The June output of 13,098 reams (392,940 lbs) of cellophane represents an increase of 67% compared with the corresponding period in 1949.

3. Machinery and Equipment. MITI reports inclusive of May show a general decline in the month-end stocks of manufactured end products. Appreciable decreases were evidenced in the stock position of mining machinery, pumps, fertilizer and chemical plant equipment, spinning and weaving machinery, cargo vehicles and bicycles.

FACILITIES - VARIOUS.

1. Shipbuilding. The official trial runs of the first of three 9,400 DWT cargo ships being constructed at the Nagasaki Shipyard and Engine Works for Philippine interests are expected to be conducted on 21 and 23 August. Delivery will take place within a few days after the trial providing there are no major adjustments or alterations to be made.

2. Public Utilities.

a. Electric Power. Natural streamflow as a whole during the period 10 August - 16 August, inclusive, was 106% of the past ten year average for the same period and 91% of the streamflow of the preceding weekly period. Streamflow in Chugoku and Kansai was low being 55% and 96%, respectively, for the past ten year average. Total generation for the period as compared with the same period last year shows an overall increase of 17.1%. 48.74% of thermal generation was in Kansai and 48.46% in Kyushu. The energy stored in reservoirs was 89% of capacity as of 17 July compared with 69% a year ago.

b. Gas. The industrial consumption of utility gas during the

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(Facilities - Various cont'd)

month of July totalled 12,297,690 cubic meters, a decrease of 5% below the previous month which is a seasonal drop. (Unit - cubic meters)

Metals and machinery	5,001,086
Glass	3,350,128
Textile	390,399
Chemical	1,195,129
Foodstuff	1,236,876
Ceramics	183,581
Sundries	940,491

The commercial consumption of utility gas during the month of July totalled 6,169,842 cubic meters, a decrease of 55% below the previous month which is a seasonal drop.

TEXTILES.

1. Cotton. Following is a comparison of January-March 1950 and April-June 1950 production:

	Unit	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Increase
Yarn production	1,000 Lbs.	102,159	120,959	18.4%
Woven production	1,000 Sq.yd.	334,469	380,197	13.6%
Knitted production	1,000 Lbs.	2,685	3,629	34.8%

Preliminary information on the production of cotton yarns for the month of July places the figure at 43,600,000 pounds. This establishes another postwar high.

PAUL S. FUJII
Acting Chief, Industry Division
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Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

12 August 1950

CONSOLIDATED WEEKLY OPERATIONS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 32, VOLUME 3

COAL PRODUCTION.

Production for the first ten days of August 1950 is estimated at 1,097,400 MT which is 29,500 MT more than was produced in the first ten days of August 1949. Hokkaido, Kyushu and Western Honshu districts show production results of 104% to 112% of Economic Stabilization Board's planned production for this period. Eastern Honshu reports 84% of the planned tonnage according to information received from the Resources Agency of MITI.

RAW MATERIALS.

1. Ferrous Metals. Iron and Steel. On Friday, 11 August, the Japan Steel Tube Co. successfully completed daylight movement of molten pig iron from their Kawasaki Plant to their Tsurumi Plant located about three miles away. The transportation of molten metal between the two plants was first initiated in November 1949 following suggestions from Industry Division that such transportation would provide considerable savings and fuel cost for the company, and would greatly improve their operations in the Tsurumi Works. The company has been moving metal without mishap since November during the hours of midnight to 5 a.m. Daylight movement of hot metal will eventually double the amount of hot metal available to Tsurumi with subsequent savings in fuel, labor and handling costs.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals. Miscellaneous Production. Preliminary production figures of principal non-ferrous metals for the month of July compared with June indicate a stable trend as shown below: (Unit - Metric Ton, Gram and Kilogram)

	Unit	June	July
Refined Copper	MT	7,231	7,044
Refined Lead	MT	1,296	1,390

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(Raw Materials - cont'd)

	Unit	June	July
Electrolytic zinc	MT	2,733	2,345
Distilled zinc	MT	1,429	1,428
Refined gold	GRAM	366,445	486,306
Refined silver	GRAM	11,478,721	12,319,163
Cadmium	KG	10,179	5,614
Tin	KG	51,599	47,163
Antimony	KG	46,897	30,000
Mercury	KG	6,190	4,818

PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES.

1. Chemical Industries.

a. Chemical Fertilizers. The usual seasonal decline in the production of chemical fertilizers did not materialize, except in the case of urea. A comparison of June and July production of fertilizers is given below: (Unit - Metric Ton)

	Production	
	June	July
Ammonium sulfate	132,092	134,611
Calcium cyanamide	39,061	42,358
Urea	1,081	1,030
Ammonium nitrate	60	104
Nitro phosphates	252	524
Calcium superphasphate	118,256	118,815
Thomas slag	2,649	3,168
Fused phosphate	2,097	3,102
Triple superphosphate	124	197

b. DDT. During the past year, Japan's seven DDT plants have been operating at about 50% of capacity. Raw materials have been available in adequate quantities, but production has been limited by demand. Substantial procurement by Eighth Army has practically depleted existing stocks, and a sharp increase in production is anticipated. (Unit - Metric Ton)

Name of Company	Present Annual Capacity	Production USFY 49	Production USFY 50
Nippon Soda Co.	420	226	201
Asahi Glass Co.	300	94	151
Kureha Kagaku Co.	300	77	144
Hodogaya Kagaku Co.	120	81	44

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(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

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(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

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(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	0.86
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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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Consolidated Report of
Industry Division and Utilities and Fuels Division

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.

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(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.

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(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

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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%

MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division
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