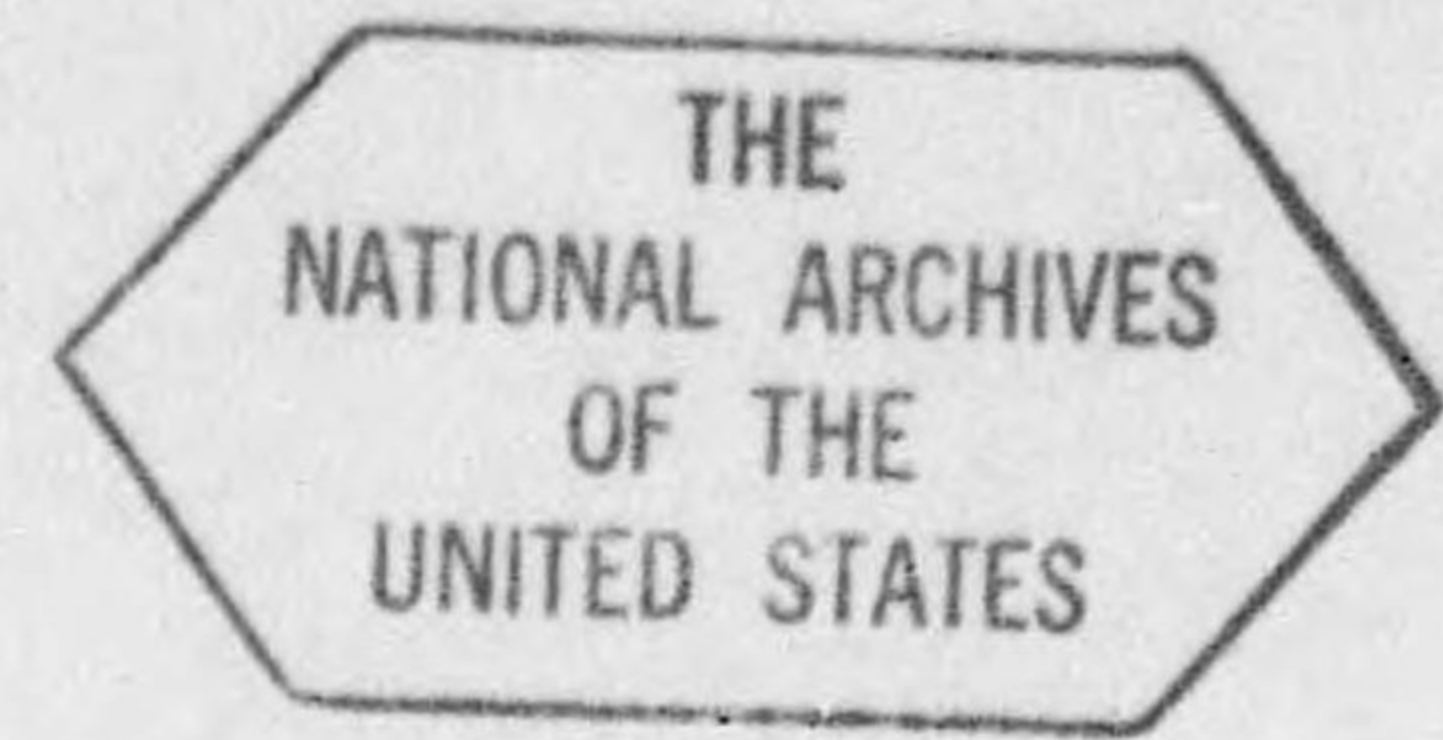


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
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**Britain Not To Extend
Licenses For Japan Cloth** ///

United Press
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Board of Trade announced that no existing licenses for cotton or rayon gray cloth from Japan would be extended unless they were in respect of firm orders already placed with Japanese suppliers.
The Board said importers applying for extensions must produce evidence of contracts entered into with Japanese suppliers to cover the amount for which the extensions are requested.

JAN 3 1950
MAINICHI

'Serious Competition' ///

Kyodo-AP
MANCHESTER, Jan. 4—Japan is beginning to compete strongly with Britain in Orient and colonial textile markets, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was told Tuesday.
A report by the executive office of the Chamber's China and Far East section complained that the British Government thus far has failed to realize the threat. It declared that "serious competition" from Japan for the traditional British textile markets is only a question of time.

JAN 5 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Textile Purchase Studied ///

The Bank of Japan is studying a draft system for purchasing approximately 100,000,000 out of a second release of cotton textiles totaling 177,000,000 yards which is expected in the near future, it was learned. Of that total, from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 yards are expected to be exported to the South Seas, it was said.

JAN 5 1950
NIPPON TIMES

**Cotton Yarn And Cloth
Double Export Totals** ///

The cotton yarns exported from January to December last year totaled 23,130,000 pounds (¥4,818,708,000 in value), the Japan Spinners Association announced.
Meanwhile, the amount of cotton cloths exported during the same period amounted to 751,129,000 square yards (¥47,871,821,000 in value), the announcement added.
These figures indicate a nearly two-fold increase over those in the previous year.
The amount of exported cotton cloths and yarns classified by ports follow:

	Cotton yarn (unit: 1,000 lbs)	Cotton cloth (unit: 1,000 sq. yds.)
Osaka	11,898	281,990
Kobe	11,219	451,014
Nagoya	4	14,441
Yokohama	9	3,684

JAN 17 1950
MAINICHI

Unique Japan Fabrics To Be Exhibited In US

United Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The SCAP foreign trade office announced that it is putting on an exhibition of a unique collection of traditional Japanese fabrics, many of which were never before exported to the United States.

The SCAP announcement said that in an effort to show the finest silks that their country can produce, the Japan Weavers Association with Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's brother as honorary chairman, have sent over a group of Kimono silks and "obi" material worn by elegant Japanese ladies.

MAINICHI FEB 11 1950

Beach Fashion in U.S. May Adopt 'Sedge Hat' Of Japanese Farmers

Kyodo

TOTTORI — Japanese "sedge-hats" made in Tottori Prefecture may sweep the summer resorts in the United States, such as Miami and Palm Beach, as a new look "1950" beach hat. This farmer's hat, used in the wet season when planting rice-shoots, was entered in a fashion show in New York and got first prize as the most fashionable beach headwear. The first shipment is scheduled to leave Kobe for the United States on February 20.

FEB 20 1950
NIPPON TIMES

MAR 1950

Yuzen-Zome Industry Slumps Japanese Textiles Facing But Dyers, Printers Calm Keen Indian Competition

By Keisuke Iwatsu, Staff Writer

USIS

KYOTO, Mar. 16.—Two of Kyoto's traditional industries are going opposite ways, one up and the other down. On its way up is the modern dyeing and printing industry, while vainly brooding over its glorious days of the past is the 300-year-old precision hand-printing craft commonly known as the Yuzen-zome.

The Modern

Since the latter part of last year the modern dyeing and printing industry had been in a mild setback, like a man feeling dyspeptic after a debauch. The industry had been thriving from 1947 until March last year. Then it hit the low ebb in August last year.

But the situation at present is that the industry has successfully worked its way back somewhere not far from the postwar high of a year or two ago, after many twists and turns.

Although there is no direct participation in foreign trade, the significance is that most of the printed materials are meant for foreign consumption. In this sense it is the largest export industry of Kyoto.

The modern dyeing industry of Kyoto includes printing, plain dyeing and bleaching, in the order of production. Last November Kyoto printed 5,350,000 square yards, plain-dyed 2,250,000 square yards and bleached 365 square yards. Of these square yards, 75 per cent are cotton. Roughly 85 per cent went abroad.

An odd phenomenon is that the increased production last year over that of the previous year only meant a slight sag in business. The reason is the steady decline in the price of textile goods, not to mention the reduced cost of dyeing and printing.

The successive reductions on the whole cut the price in two as compared with the price a couple of years ago.

The establishment of the single exchange rate for the yen brought a lower price for goods of high quality. Besides thus hitting the manufacturers of high quality goods hard it gave less chance of sale for inferior materials.

In the industry's stomach are stockpiles of over-produced export goods. Buyers are taking over the market from sellers everywhere.

The dyeing and printing industry of Kyoto was no exception when the whole textile industry had a hard time of it at the time of the pound devaluation which traders say was carried out on the presumption that Japanese yen would follow suit.

The rumor of the then imminent reduction of yen exchange rate held business at bay. Orders were delayed and factories stood idle for full two months.

The direct buyer-supplier contract system which became effective October 1948 and came into practice March 1949 has helped the Japanese textile business to manage through the adversity, but not without sacrifice on the part of Japanese industry such as dyeing and printing.

When silk was decontrolled last year, the subsequent low price of silk resulted in very little work on silk materials. And there now looms another possibility that cotton would come off the control around June or July this year. The industry seems to be in for another trial.

Even off the peak, the workers in the dyeing and printing industry were among those in the top bracket in last year's year-end bonus survey in Kyoto Prefecture.

Now the spring thaw is fast approaching for the industry since the control was eased in mid-January this year on the release of export stockpiles for domestic use. The good tide has brought business back to somewhere near the postwar high. Had it not been for price reductions, the operation of factories that on an average has increased by 50 to 60 per cent due to the above step compared with October the year before last, would have meant a tremendous business.

With more operation in factories all but assured, the industrial circle maintain optimism for the future of Kyoto's industrial specialty.

The Old

Cornered in the last ditch stand in the same field of coloring fabrics are 3,000 craftsmen of Yuzen-zome, the beauty of which has for the last three centuries captured the feminine hearts of Japan.

The decline of the Yuzen-zome business is but another of many cases to show that the household industry cannot stand up against mechanized modern industry without proper readjustment.

The amount of work is only one-twentieth of what it used to be in prewar days. Jobs for craftsmen are on a sharp decline, particularly since the decontrol of silk which terrorized the dealers of silk fabrics.

Taxes are the biggest current headache of craftsmen. Financially loose, these craftsmen are easy prey to brokers who connect them with wholesalers. Having no market other than domestic, they are at the mercy of brokers and wholesalers who bully the needy craftsmen with unreliable 90-day drafts which are sometimes dishonored.

What is making the entire situation worse, moreover, is the unmathematical craftsmen who ignore keeping books, much to the displeasure of tax officials. Incorrigibly loose in matters of finance, they just do not possess the clerical ability required for bookkeeping, a representative of the craftsmen's association said. Moreover, it is generally recognized they do their work for the love of it, not primarily for money.

Whether innocent or guilty, the negligence of bookkeeping is not tolerable in the eyes of scrupulous tax officials.

Though financially thus pressed, Yuzen-zome craftsmen are not yet so inclined as to organize in order to break the financial wall they are now up against.

"Their heads are as old as their jobs," observes an official of the craftsmen's association, "They still appreciate their little independence of being a master better than being better off by becoming employees in an organization which they might form to overcome the current difficulties."

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—Because of American methods of merchandising now being introduced for selling Japanese textiles, Japan is expected to export more than 800-million yards during 1950 to world markets. If this is accomplished Japan will top the United States in cotton textiles exports for the period, Bert Schwarz, former chief of SCAP Textiles Division in Tokyo, told newsmen at a press interview in New York.

Schwarz said that the better mills in Japan are cooperating in a program of quality standards and stabilized pricing. The industry in general, he added, is adhering closely to the anti-dumping policy of the Japanese Government.

Schwarz is director of the main office of Stancoa, recently organized in Osaka by himself and Richard D. Cieaves, former chief of the Textile Division of SCAP in Tokyo. The company will act as one of the agents for the Toyo Spinning Company, Ltd., the largest spinning and weaving organization in Japan.

Schwarz, who is in New York for a brief visit to explore Japanese textile export possibilities, said that emphasis on quality would mean maintenance of fair prices.

All merchandise sold, he said, will undergo rigid inspection, and this factor has already made an impression upon export customers. There will be no attempt to meet quotations on substandard goods, and delivery schedules will be adhered to. In the past, he said, it was found that deliveries were seldom made on goods that were sold under the market price.

MAR 23 1950

MAINICHI

US-British Group Coming To Survey Textile Industry

Kyodo-Reuters

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.—A joint Anglo-American fact-finding mission will probably leave for Tokyo early in April, a spokesman for the United States Cotton Textile Industry announced here Thursday.

Informed sources said the members would enter Japan as "individuals" and not as members of an official or semi-official delegation.

Officials said the mission would investigate conditions in the Japanese textile industry.

It would also try to work out a program to keep Japanese manufacturers informed on latest marketing conditions throughout the world.

The British and American representatives were expected to travel in separate groups.

Sir Raymond Streat, chairman of the British Cotton Council, would be a member of the British group.

MAR 25 1950

MAINICHI

US Makers Protest Shirts From Japan

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, Mar. 26.—Manufacturers are protesting the importation of a small amount of Japanese manufactured shirts.

About 12,000 men's shirts from Japan have been sold recently in the United States at from \$6 a dozen to retail at 88¢ each.

The shirts are described as part of a large shipment of distress merchandise here in disposing of stock in Japan under American government direction to work for the Japanese immediately after the war.

M.J. Lovell, counsel of the Association of Shirt, Pa Sportswear Manufacturers association has been in the government agencies and is urging further protests.

Lovell said the importation is an immediate threat to manufacturers because of quality of the shirts and amount.

Importers said similar quantities of Japanese textiles are expected to arrive here in the next two months but the low price will be repeated when the shirts have been sold. Most of the shirts are expected to be re-exported to Europe, South America and other foreign markets.

MAR 28 1950

MAINICHI

MAR 17 1950
MAINICHI

Nationalists To Buy Textiles From Japan

AFP

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—Marshall Plan credits released here include \$226,000 for purchases by Nationalist China of textile products in Japan.

The delivery of these textiles was set for October 31, 1950.

MAR 19 1950
MAINICHI

Textiles Facing Competition

The Japanese have very little goods to offer the United States, Schwarz said, because they cannot get their prices low enough to be truly competitive. Figuring duty and freight, staples such as 80x80 print cloths, 100x80 broadcloths, sheetings and osnaburgs, would cost more coming from Japan than if purchased in the United States.

Finishing costs in Japan, he added, are also higher than those of United States manufacturers. While bleaching costs may be the same, class one vat dyeing is 2 cents a yard more in Japan than in this country, and vat color printing also is considerably higher.

His company is selling cotton to Siam, Canada, Pakistan and in sterling areas. Canada has imported substantial quantities of sheetings, print cloths and drille in the gray. One of the reasons for the Canadian purchases, it was pointed out, is the fact that Japan is doing a balanced trade with Canada and, therefore, the latter does not have to expend scarce dollars for the goods.

Although a low-cost producer, Japan has had to contend recently with very sharp competition from India. As a grower of short staple cotton, India has the advantage of lower raw product costs and has been undercutting Japan on low quality goods, Schwarz said.

He emphasized that Indian textile exports are proving extremely troublesome to the Japanese, and pointed out that the Indian firms were able to undersell in certain areas of the Middle East, but added that the Japanese quality was superior.

Market For Textiles Seen In Morocco, West Indies

By Leslie Nakashima, United Press Staff Correspondent

TOKYO, Mar. 27.—Japanese textiles have a good market in Morocco and the Netherlands West Indies, according to a veteran Indian buyer who has been at the Hotel Tokyo for the last two years.

N.H. Daryani, buyer for Dharamdas and Tirthidas, of Bombay and owners of firms in Tangier, Casablanca, Mellila and Tetuan, all of Morocco, New York and at Curacao and Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies, said ready made Japanese textile goods are cheaper than Manchester in Tangier and Casablanca but Manchester piece goods are priced lower than the Japanese product.

Manchester printed shirting cost 10 cents on the Tangier market as compared to 13 cents for the same Japanese product recently, Daryani said.

Asked if he has received any complaints on the quality of the Japanese textiles he shipped to Morocco and the Netherlands West Indies, Daryani said he had not and he presumed they were completely satisfactory.

The Indian buyer said he had no difficulty with SCAP or the International Trade and Industry Ministry officials in the two years he has been here. He said this might have been due to the fact that he has not insisted on rush deliveries.

Daryani said he did have some complaints to make against Japanese trade firms which he charged have not honored contracts to sell. He said he was experienced at least

four cases when after contracts have been duly signed, the Japanese firms have informed him, usually by telephone, of their inability to supply him with the goods ordered.

He said the reason for these unilateral cancellations most often was a rising market.

He added that some of these firms were "old established" concerns before the war.

He cited the case of an Osaka exporting firm which signed a contract with him on October 25, 1949, to deliver 1,500 dozen pairs of cotton socks at \$1,800 in December. The Japanese firm asked him for an assignment of \$1,000 on December 8 and another on the same date for \$600 to obtain advances from banks.

"The same Japanese firm has made delivery to date of only 200 dozen and has not returned the two letters of assignment to me," Daryani said.

Daryani said he is not doing any buying at the moment for India because his country has stiff import controls.

"I have received information that Indian hosiery today is cheaper than the Japanese product," Daryani said. "I can't say about other textile goods."

Daryani said he first came to Japan in 1924 and stayed in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo until 1926. He was back here again in 1927 and remained until 1937. He returned to Japan in 1939 and was here until 15 days before Pearl Harbor when some 400 resident Indians in Japan left for India on a British vessel. He arrived here last on February 1, 1949.

SEEK DELAY IN RELEASE OF TEXTILE STOCKPILE

Osaka Chamber Fears Crisis in Domestic Market

Kyodo

OSAKA—Michisuke Sugii, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tuesday filed a petition with Edward C. Welsh, Chief of Fair Trade Practices, ESS, SCAP, now on a visit to Osaka, requesting a delay in the release of the Textile Trade Public Corporation's stockpiles for domestic use to prevent a possible textile crisis.

The petition said that the recent supply of textile goods for domestic consumption was so ample that textile manufacturers and traders have been thrown into financial difficulties.

The petition requested that the projected release be postponed for six months at least.

Meanwhile, International Trade and Industry Ministry officials have agreed on a tentative policy under which they will release gradually stocks of textile goods for export to the domestic market, according to Jiji Press.

MAR 29 1950 JIJI PRESS

'Clothing Festival' Planned

The Metropolitan Government Saturday decided to sponsor a "Clothing Festival" from March 25 to 31. The project is aimed at an extensive bargain sale on clothing to give a "lift" to dealers suffering from acute money stringency.

MAR 30 1950 JIJI PRESS

US Makers Protest Shirts From Japan

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, Mar. 26.—American manufacturers are protesting against the importation of a small number of Japanese manufactured men's shirts.

About 12,000 men's shirts made in Japan have been sold recently in the United States at from \$6 to \$6.50 a dozen to retail at 88 and 98 cents each.

The shirts are described in trade circles as part of a large textile shipment of distress merchandise sent here in disposing of stocks made in Japan under American military government direction to provide work for the Japanese American immediately after the war.

M.J. Lovell, counsel of the National Association of Shirt, Pajama and Sportswear Manufacturers, said the association has been in touch with government agencies and is considering further protests.

Lovell said the importation is not an immediate threat to American manufacturers because of the poor quality of the shirts and the small amount.

Importers said similar shipments of Japanese textiles are expected to arrive here in the next two or three months but the low prices will not be repeated when the distress stocks have been sold. Most of the textiles are expected to be reexported to Europe, South America and Africa.

MAR 28 1950 MAINICHI

MAR 28 1950 MAINICHI

EDITORIAL

Fiber Industry Unions And The Wage Demand

The cotton spinning, synthetic fiber and woolen yarn branches of the National Federation of Fiber Industry Workers Unions have filed their respective demands for wage increase and have been seeking to open collective bargaining with the management since the end of February.

In the spinning branch, the management accepted the union's request for collective bargaining and the union entered negotiations with the management on March 28 after withdrawing its instructions for the struggle.

It is gratifying to note that a step was thus taken by both labor and management to settle the wage dispute by themselves for the benefit of the entire workers in the fiber industrial field.

It is to be recalled that British and American merchants have been quite critical of the remarkable advance of Japanese cotton goods export after the surrender. They even went so far as to declare that the advance was solely due to social dumping resulting from low wages.

In reply to the criticism, Masato Kato, president of the Daiwa Spinning Co. declared at the ILO session in London last fall that the livelihood of workers in the Japanese cotton in-

dustry is as stabilized as that of workers in other branches of industry.

However, the fact is that the wage increase rate for cotton spinning industry workers last year was only 15 per cent as against 60 per cent for other industrial fields.

Based on these figures, the wage increase demand by the National Federation of Fiber Industry Workers Unions calls for the increase by an average of 50 per cent according to prevailing conditions in all branches of the fiber industry.

Meanwhile, the management contends that the figures in no way signify actual wage conditions inasmuch as existing welfare facilities for workers are in good condition and this is more than enough to offset their low income.

Aside from the question whether the wage increase demand is rational or not, there is no denying that the time is now ripe for the rectification of the current wage basis since the fiber industry is now in the most favored condition since the second half of the last fiscal year.

However, glancing over the international situation, one will certainly be convinced that the future of the fiber industry is far from bright. Hence the necessity for the rationalization of the enterprises.

But the rationalization must be so carried out as to transform the fiber industry into an enterprise which will be capable of meeting international competition in scope and magnitude. In point of the wage issue as well, efforts must be exerted to introduce

a rational level as viewed from the international standpoint.

Japanese fiber industrial circles—the cotton spinning industrial field in particular—are still the subject of misgivings by rival nations as testified to by a recent report that British and American businessmen will shortly visit Japan to make on-the-spot investigations.

At this juncture, it is greatly hoped that the current wage negotiations between the fiber industry union and the management be so carried out as to arrive at a rational wage level which will enable the fiber industry to obtain the confidence and understanding of the world.

MAR 30 1950 MAINICHI

GOV'T TO EASE UP ON TEXTILE SALES

Rush Policy to Dispose of Export Surplus Is Big Pressure on Market

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

The Government has drawn up a new program that will ease off the rush sale policy for released textile goods. An official announcement is expected to be made in a day or two.

Originally the Government policy was to dispose of released textile goods, which are unsold stocks of export articles, within the month of March even if drastic cuts may have to be made in price to do it.

In view of the recent pressure on the textile market by this policy, the International Trade and Industry Ministry decided to obtain GHQ understanding for a change.

The unsold export stocks held by the Textile Trade Corporation amount to an equivalent, in official price, of ¥17,000 million of which 35 million yards of cotton piecegoods, 43 million yards of silk textiles and 20 million yards or more of rayon are to be released for sale at the minimum price based on the minimum production cost, which is the official price minus the producer's profit margin.

Instead of permitting this price to be reduced in the rush sale, it will be rigorously enforced, and bids for prices higher than this will be taken, so as to prevent such a fall in price as seen in February, when 15 million yards of cotton piecegoods were sold at 50 to 60 per cent below the official price.

With the time limit removed, it is expected that the unsold stocks, especially in the April demand season, will be disposed of fairly well.

TEXTILE DEALERS TO BOOST SALES

Americans Are Introducing Merchandising Methods to Sell Nippon Goods

WASHINGTON, (USIS) March 26—Because of American methods of merchandising now being introduced for selling Japanese textiles, Japan is expected to export more than 800,000,000 yards during 1950 to world markets. If this is accomplished Japan will top the United States in cotton textiles Division in Tokyo, told newsmen at a press interview in New York on March 14.

Mr. Schwarz said that the better mills in Japan are co-operating in a program of quality standards and stabilized pricing. The industry in general, he added, is adhering closely to the anti-dumping policy of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Schwarz is director of the main office of Stancoa, recently organized in Osaka by himself and Richard D. Cleaves, former chief of the Textile Division of SCAP in Tokyo. The company will act as one of the agents for the Toyo Spinning Company, Ltd., the largest spinning and weaving organization in Japan.

Mr. Schwarz, who is in New York for a brief visit to explore Japanese textile export possibilities, said that emphasis on quality would mean maintenance of fair prices.

All merchandise sold, he said, will undergo rigid inspection, and this factor has already made an impression upon export customers.

The Japanese have very little goods to offer the United States, Mr. Schwarz said, because they cannot get their prices low enough to be truly competitive.

Finishing costs in Japan, he added, are also higher than those of United States manufacturers.

costs may be the same, class one vat dyeing is two cents a yard more in Japan than in this country, and vat color printing also is considerably higher.

Although a low-cost producer, Japan has had to contend recently with very sharp competition from India. As a grower of short staple cotton, India has the advantage of lower raw product costs and has been undercutting Japan on low quality goods, Mr. Schwarz said.

He emphasized that Indian textile exports are proving extremely troublesome to the Japanese, and pointed out that the Indian firms were able to undersell in certain areas of the Middle East, but added that the Japanese quality was superior.

U.S. MERCHANT FAVORS EXPORT GLOVES QUOTA

Florea Suggests Importation of 400,000 Dozen Pairs

Alvin Florea of Florea and Company, one of the "largest American importers of Japanese-made gloves, asserted upon his return to New York from Japan that he "favored the imposition by Japan of an export quota on wool gloves to the United States, according to the March 10 issue of the Women's Wear Daily.

The journal, made available to the Nippon Times by Florea's trade company, the Florea's agent in Tokyo, stated that the merchant suggested about 400,000 dozen pairs of Japanese-made gloves a year may be imported to the United States without seriously menacing American glove makers.

The daily said: "Mr. Florea made this statement as domestic knit glove manufacturers complained that Japanese-made wool gloves were making serious inroads into their sales. He said the quantity of wool gloves acceptable to American standards which the Japanese industry is now geared to make is no more than 450,000 dozen pairs."

MAR 30 1950

NIPPON TIMES

MAR 18 1950
NIPPON TIMES

MAR 27 1950
NIPPON TIMES

JAPANESE DYERS FORM TEXTILE DESIGN DEPARTMENT ///

A textile designs department has been created by the Japanese Society of Textile Dyers to prevent infringement upon textile designs, Donald Abbey, official of the Patent and Technology Branch of the Scientific and Technical Division, announced today.

Abbey described the new department as an important step toward improving Japan's reputation for fair trade practices, adding that it was the first cooperative effort by the dyers to enhance Japanese prestige in the foreign markets.

"The initiative displayed by the Textile Dyers Society," he said, "should do much to demonstrate that Japanese manufacturers are determined to eliminate any grounds for complaints that they are utilizing the brains of others. There is growing appreciation here that Japanese industry must stand more on its own feet and, at the same time, that Japanese art and culture are well able to assist in the development of original and attractive Japanese designs for textile printing."

To avoid future duplication, photographs of copied designs exported in unfair competition have been circulated among the member companies. An exhibition room will soon be opened, showing Japanese and foreign textile designs, thereby placing textile dyers on notice that these designs are the property of others.

///
The Department's agreement conforms to the program of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry which outlines the provisions of the foreign trade law. This prohibits exports violating the industrial rights of other concerns.

The Textile Designs Department hopes to receive the approval of the Board of Trade in Manchester, England and the Textile Designs Institute in the United States.

PRESS RELEASE
-O-F E C

MAR 16 1950

Why Ready-Made Clothing Business Does Not Develop In Japan

By Matsuko Inoue, City News Reporter, The Mainichi, Tokyo

THE elegance and beauty of the Japanese kimono is a thing of which Japan may well boast. But if Americans having fondness for the kimono had come to Japan immediately after the termination of the war they would have been greatly disappointed at not being able to see well-dressed Japanese women.

During and for some time after the war Japanese women were mostly clad in shabby looking "mompei" clothes. Well dressed women could be rarely seen then.

Five years after the war Japanese women now mostly wear foreign style clothes, which are more convenient for work. A majority of them now have to work. Women of above 35 years look better in kimono than in foreign clothes, but they now wear foreign clothes which do not quite best them.

A certain American lady was amazed at seeing almost all Japanese women wearing foreign clothes, each differing from another, and wondered why Japanese women do not wear ready-made clothes.

I have not been to America but have heard much about ready-made clothing from my friends and relatives who have been in America.

According to them, up to 80 per cent of the Americans wear ready-made clothes. The mail order books give all sizes of clothes for men and women of all years.

As one who has to work daily, doing the cooking by myself, without enough clothes, having lost them in a fire caused by bombing, I would be very glad if I could buy fitting ready-made clothes at a moderate price.

Can Save Much Trouble

In procuring a new suit, we must first choose the cloth, consult style books, and then give an order to a tailor. Then we must visit the tailor for basting and later for a fitting when the clothes are made. Being busily occupied we find it a great trouble. Such trouble will be saved if we can buy fitting ready-made clothes at department stores.

I have never purchased ready-made clothes so far because the ready-made clothes system is not developed in this country.

In the case of ready-made clothes in America all sizes are given and the clothes are designed in many ways. Accordingly one has little difficulty in finding clothes to one's own liking, fitting well and at a moderate price. Clothes made to order cost exceedingly high in America.

Some department stores in Japan are selling ready-made clothes, but those on display are mostly such clothes which orderers refused to accept or made of unwanted cloth, poorly designed, and because of the absence of the sizing system one can hardly get clothes that fit.

If one wants to make some changes in ready-made clothes one must pay much for them, and sometimes it is more economical to make new clothes to order than making changes in ready-made clothes. Accordingly ready-made clothes do not command a good sale.

While clothes made to order cost high in America the tailoring charges are comparatively low in Japan. Besides, most of the Japanese young women now are able to prepare their own clothes and have time to do so. These are the reasons why the ready-made clothes system has not developed in Japan.

The Japanese do not like standardized and uniform things. Even in buying table and kitchen ware they buy things of different sizes and designs. Accordingly modern industries of mass production do not develop in Japan in favor of the production by handcraft.

Another reason why ready-made clothes system has not developed in Japan is that because of the financial considerations, garment makers cannot afford to have in stock a variety

of clothes of different sizes and designs.

If 80 Per Cent Say So

If as many as 80 per cent of the Japanese come to buy ready-made clothes as the Americans do, the ready-made clothes system will develop. At present, the majority of the school children wear foreign style uniforms, which are mostly ready-made ones, and if men and women come to buy ready-made clothes in an increasing amount the ready-made clothes business will prosper.

In summer Japanese women fondly wear a simple apparels, which are called "Appappa." These apparels are mostly ready-made and sell well, but in the case of better clothes, Japanese women prefer to have them made to order.

When Japanese children who now wear ready-made uniforms, grow up and come to live in foreign style houses, Japanese women may come to wear ready-made clothes as in the case of American women, but in so far as they retain the national characteristics of disliking standardized and uniform things, the ready-made clothing business will not come to prosper in Japan.

ACMI PLANS STUDY OF TEXTILES HERE

Anglo-U.S. Group to Visit Japan on Fact-Finding Mission in May

Culminating discussions which have been taking place since April of 1948, the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, a private organization of representatives of the textile industry, announced recently that definite plans have been made for a group of American and British delegates to fly to Japan early in May as a fact-finding mission seeking to gather data on problems of the industry, according to USIS from Washington.

The group coming to Japan will return with a report for the general committees of each country and a joint report will then be issued.

The ACMI has now set up a general committee to study the Japanese problem in collaboration with the British, who will also set up a similar committee.

The United States committee is headed by Robert T. Stevens, Chairman of the Board, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

APR 12 1950

NIPPON TIMES

APR 10 1950

MAINICHI

US-British Textile Group To Study Japan Industry

UPI

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The United States committee is headed by Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board, J.P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

In a report to the meeting and a resolution, the ACMI expressed concern over the loss of export markets and the growth of imports

William H. Ruffin, president of Erwin Mills and chairman of ACMI Foreign Trade Committee, recommended action by the membership on the basis of finding by his committee.

This was incorporated in a resolution to the executive and legislative branches of the government urging that "United States tariff policy provide proper and necessary safeguards to the American cotton textile industry and its employees.

"We further urge that positive forthright action be taken by our government toward eliminating unnecessary barriers and restrictions on American cotton textile products in world markets."

Mr. Ruffin pointed out that government policy of "tariff elimination," plus the entry of large quantities of foreign textiles in the United States, have already struck a terrific double blow to mills here.

The resolution noted that United States duties on cotton textiles products have been reduced, an average of approximately 25 per cent in the last 10 years while in the same period labor costs here have increased over 200 per cent.

It was noted that imports into the United States of goods produced by foreign labor earning 10 cents and 15 cents per hour, compared to an average of \$1.12 in the United States, are imports of low labor costs.

In the export field, Mr. Ruffin stressed that a market of about 1-billion yards appears to be already lost.

The industry, he noted, is "already making a very substantial contribution toward closing the foreign trade gap for our allies abroad by sacrificing to them a large part of our own export markets."

MAINICHI APR 13 1950

Textile Men Arriving May 6

United Press

LONDON, Apr. 16.—The British delegation to the joint Anglo-American textile mission to Japan on a fact finding tour of Japan's textile industry will leave England May 2 and will in Tokyo May 6.

Sir Raymond Streat, Cotton Board chairman, said he will lead the British group which includes seven members representing all branches of the British cotton textile industry. Streat said the main object of the mission to Japan is to study the problem of Japanese participation in world cotton trade. He said the British and American groups agreed the full committee in the United States would consider reports to be issued on the joint mission's completion of the Japanese tour.

MAINICHI APR 18 1950

COPIED DESIGNS OUT

Textile Dyers Remove Patterns From Engraved Rolls

Donald Abbey of SCAP's Scientific and Technical Division said Monday that six members of the Society of Textile Dyers have advised its newly formed Textile Designs Department that designs which had been copied from foreign owners and exported have now been removed from their engraved rolls.

In letters to I. Ideno, Chief of the Textiles Designs Department, Society of Textile Dyers, the member concerns also stated that they would not use the corresponding patterns in the future.

Mr. Abbey said that efforts by the Japanese textile dyers to eliminate unfair competition were voluntary and self-policing. "This is a practical example of what is being done to eliminate grounds for complaints of infringement of textile designs rights in other countries," Mr. Abbey declared.

APR 19 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Cyprus To Import Japanese Textiles

AFP

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Apr. 22.—The Cyprus authorities have decided to authorize importation of textiles of Japanese and German origin, it was announced here.

This concession is subject, however, to the condition that the goods must be finished in Britain and payable in sterling.

MAINICHI APR 23 1950

COPIED TEXTILE DESIGNS REMOVED

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Previously, the Textile Designs Department had circulated photographs of copied designs in efforts to avoid further duplication and stimulate initiative among the textile industry's designers.

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PRESS RELEASE
FEC

APR 17 1950

JAPANESE TO ATTEND TEXTILE MEETING IN FRANCE

A Japanese delegation headed by Miss Sophya Balicka, Chief of the Labor Division's Research Unit of the SCAP Economic and Scientific Section, will attend a meeting of the textile committee of the International Labor Organization at Lyons, France, Nov. 28-Dec. 9.

Miss Balicka, Minoru Nakanishi, director-general of the Labor Standards Bureau, Labor Ministry, and an interpreter, are enroute to France. Others of the group will leave by air Nov. 23.

Members of the delegation, who will attend the sessions as observers, are expected to return to Japan about Dec. 15.

Other members are Saburo Noguchi, chief of the Safety Section, Labor Ministry; Takejiro Shindo, vice president of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company; Kakue Nakajima, director of the Katakura Spinning Company; Shohei Shimada, chairman of the National Federation of Japanese Textile Workers, and Tsuyoshi Konishi, chairman of the National Federation of Silk Industry Workers Union.

The ILO meeting will examine world conditions in respect to wages, hours, labor relations and general working conditions in the textile industry.

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MAY 1950

Textile World Interested In Orlon And Japan Vinylon

USIS

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Although the new textile fabric, orlon, was announced as being ready for retail consumption more than a year ago, experimentation with the dyeing of orlon fibers has delayed its introduction to American buyers. Manufacturers say that orlon will not be in widespread use until next fall.

According to a spokesman for the Burlington Mills Corporation, a large U.S. textile firm which is developing the fabric, this new man-made fiber is one of the most significant textile developments in the past 10 years.

Orlon has such unusual characteristics as washability, quick drying, wrinkle resistance, strength, resistance to sunlight and atmospheric gases.

At a recent showing of samples of wearing apparel made of the new fabric, officials of the firm said that they expected orlon to supplement existing man-made fibers and yarns, and to expand the already growing market for fabrics made of yarns and fibers. It was hinted that orlon will find its biggest use in fields now largely dominated by natural fiber fabrics such as cotton and wool.

The outstanding quality of fabrics woven of orlon, the firm believes, is its warmth combined with light weight, enabling it to enter the field of cold weather garments. In addition, it has a greater natural porosity than nylon and also dimensional stability.

It was further pointed out that a garment made from orlon yarn could be woven with a considerably smaller amount of yarn than either nylon or rayon. This should greatly contribute to reducing the price of the finished products, it was stressed.

Disadvantages Surmountable

Disadvantages now being encountered are believed surmountable once a greater familiarity with the yarn is achieved.

One of these is that the deeper shades, such as navy and black still do not dye as well as is desired. Also, the price of orlon, which appears high at the present time, will in all probability, it is believed by Burlington, gradually decrease when greater quantities are being turned out.

MAY 12 1950

Orlon can be yarn or piece-dyed, it was pointed out. Best results can be obtained in end uses by sewing with orlon thread, it is felt.

In the men's wear field, the characteristics of warmth with minimum weight, make it suitable for suits, slacks, shirts, sportswear and outerwear. For decorative uses, sunlight resistance, resistance to smoke, soot and atmospheric gases make it applicable for curtains, window shades and decorative stripping.

Strength and weather resisting characteristics make it satisfactory for work clothing, automobile tops, awnings, filter cloths, tarpaulins, luggage and plastic laminates, the company believes.

Vinylon To Challenge Nylon

Almost coincidental with first showing of samples of clothing made from orlon, American textile businessmen got news from Japan that the new synthetic fiber, vinylon, developed by Japanese scientists from limestone and carbon, is about ready for full scale production to an extent that American exports of nylon may be challenged by a new competitor.

It is understood in the United States that vinylon has been tested with satisfactory results in Japan and has been found to be resistant to acids, salts, alkalis, oils, and organic solvents. It is difficult to burn and resistant to damage by insects, mildew and fungus growths.

These factors, it is said, will lead to the development of special use for the fiber, textile sources claim enthusiastically. Items planned for forthcoming production include fishing nets and ropes clothing fabrics, raincoats, umbrellas, knitting yarn and sewing thread, sheets, curtains, carpets and surgical sewing thread.

American textile men have known for some time that experimentation on the new fiber was being conducted in Japan, and that Dr. Tsukumo Tomonari, formerly affiliated with the Kurashiki Rayon Co., and Dr. Ichiro Sakurada of the Kyoto University, who discovered the manufacturing process, have been working on its development for almost ten years.

It is understood that Dr. Tomonari will visit the United States during the early summer to study methods of synthetic fiber manufacture.

Textile Industry Here Most Efficient In World, Says Visiting Cotton Group

By Rutherford Poats, United Press Staff Correspondent

TOKYO, May 19.—The visiting Anglo-American Cotton Textile Group today described their Japanese competitors' operations as "the best combination of low production costs and efficiency that exists in the textile world."

Sir Raymond Streat of the British industry, and Robert Jackson, leader of the American delegation, gave this assessment at the close of a two-week series of inspections and conferences at the source of their principal competition for world textile markets.

The two delegations are scheduled to emplane for the United States at 5 a.m. Saturday to report their preliminary findings at a meeting of American and British textile leaders in Washington, tentatively set for next Wednesday.

Jackson said the mission had assured the Japanese that it was "generally recognized that Japan must have a prosperous cotton textile industry as a vital part of her economic structure. This implies that Japan, just like other countries to which the textile industry is important, must have a textile export trade of substantial proportions."

Jackson and Streat said they had not had sufficient time to evaluate information obtained here on the question of whether Japan is threatening the British and American textile industries with cheap labor or "sweat shop" competition. They said wage scales in the three industries were difficult to compare, because the Japanese furnish many special allowances, housing and welfare facilities which have to be included in labor costs.

They said the Japanese industry leaders were inclined to be more optimistic than the British or Americans about prospects for expansion of world textile trade. Jackson noted that "we think we had a better knowledge of the realities of the

situation" since the Japanese have been partially isolated during war and postwar period.

The Japanese industry hopes to increase its cotton textile exports already second largest in the world—by about 10 per cent this year. This would raise Japanese exports to nearly one billion square yards. If British and American exports should remain at the present level, this would make Japan the world's largest exporter of cotton.

Other than commenting on the need for a prosperous textile industry, Streat and Jackson would state whether they would support lifting the 4-million spindle limit imposed by the Allied Powers on the Japanese industry.

The United Kingdom now has 10 million cotton spindles in operation, the United States 19-million, and Japan nearly 3.5-million. Japan exports a much higher percentage of its output than do the other countries.

The Anglo-American group suggested that "similar conferences with representatives of the textile industries of other countries be equally desirable and constructive." They expressed "complete satisfaction" with the outcome of their visit to Japan and believed the information obtained here during Occupation and Japanese rule could provide basis for an estimate of the cotton textile situation in Japan.

They expressed high regard for the Intelligence and Energy Commission Chairman of the Japan Cotton Textile Association, Bumpei Hori, who headed the Japanese conference at the Osaka conference.

Reports from Osaka Friday said Hori plans to leave Japan next Wednesday for a two-month inspection of the U.S. cotton textile industry.

MAY 20 1950

MAINICHI

To Finance Textile Firms

Kyodo

TOKYO, May 17.—The Bank of Japan Policy Board has approved a plan to extend loans to wholesalers on the collateral of warehouse bonds.

Wholesalers to be financed under this new plan, however, will be limited for the time being to those dealing in raw silk, rayon, staple fiber and wool yarns.

The new financial measure is expected to be endorsed toward the end of this month and about 80 wholesalers will be selected from among 450 dealers throughout the nation to extend loans.

The rate of interest on loans will be 1.5 sen per diem and the term will be limited to three months.

MAY 20 1950

MAINICHI

Lace Going To Pakistan

KURASHIKI, May 22.—Japan-made lace will be exported to Pakistan for the manufacture of mosquito nets and for use by Mohammedan girls as veils.

The lace is now being made at a textile mill in Kurashiki City by 22 lace-weaving machines.

MAY 23 1950

MAINICHI

Coupons Out Till August

The present system of permitting the people to buy clothing without official coupons, as adopted provisionally for April and May, will remain effective until August, this year. This decision has been reached by the Textile Bureau of the International Trade and Industry Ministry.

MAY 17 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Here Most Efficient Spinning Cotton Group

Special Press Staff Correspondent
situation" since the Japanese have been partially isolated during the war and postwar period.

The Japanese industry hopes to increase its cotton textile exports—already second largest in the world—by about 10 per cent this year. This would raise Japanese exports to nearly one billion square yards. If British and American export should remain at the present level, this would make Japan the world's largest exporter of cotton cloths.

Other than commenting on Japan's need for a prosperous textile industry, Streat and Jackson would not state whether they would oppose lifting the 4-million spindle limit now imposed by the Allied Power on the Japanese industry.

The United Kingdom now has 28-million cotton spindles in operation, the United States 19-million, and Japan nearly 3.5-million. Japan exports a much higher percentage of its output than do the other two countries.

The Anglo-American group again suggested that "similar conferences with representatives of the cotton industries of other countries might be equally desirable and constructive." They expressed "considerable satisfaction" with the outcome of their visit to Japan and belief that the information obtained here from Occupation and Japanese sources could provide basis for an accurate estimate of the cotton textile situation in Japan.

They expressed high regard for the Intelligence and Energy of the Chairman of the Japan Cotton Spinning Association, Bumpai, Hori, who headed the Japanese conferees during the Osaka conference.

Reports from Osaka Friday said Hori plans to leave Japan by ship next Wednesday for a two-month inspection of the U.S. cotton textile industry.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY HERE SEEN VITAL

Anglo-American Cotton Mission Recognizes Japan's Need

By YOJIRO SOMEKAWA

Japan's need for a prosperous cotton textile industry as a vital part of her economic structure was recognized by the Joint Anglo-American Cotton Textile Committee, which Friday reported the outcome of its two-week inspection and discussion tour in this country.

In a joint statement by Robert C. Jackson and Sir Raymond Streat, chairman respectively of the American and British cotton industry groups, the committee announced that "the opportunity afforded of surveying the present position of the Japanese cotton industry and the whole range of problems associated with international trade in cotton textiles proved to be of the greatest value" to the representatives of the American, British and Japanese cotton industries.

Mr. Jackson, who read the statement, added that while no specific plan has been made for the holding of other conferences similar to that held in Japan, it was desired that "the textile industry of no country should feel itself excluded" by those of other nations. He laid special emphasis upon the very free flow of information among the three groups at the talks held in Osaka during the past week, and he commended the manner in which the Japanese representatives offered data.

He revealed that the joint committee found Japan, which ranked with the United States and Britain as the world's leading cotton textile exporters, possessed the best combination of low production costs and efficiency. He said that this being his first visit to Japan he had personally found greater efficiency than he had expected.

No plans were made for another meeting with Gen. MacArthur, who had met Mr. Jackson and Sir Raymond separately shortly after their arrival in Japan.

Mr. Jackson said that "no report was required" by the American or British governments from the cotton mission, whose purpose was solely to exchange information with the Japanese industry. He added that the joint committee had no plans to release a report on the results of its study but would give their findings to the respective American and British textile organizations which sent the group to Japan.

The nine-man British group and the five-member American delegation are scheduled to leave Tokyo by air for Washington early Saturday morning.

Big Indonesian Market Open to Nippon Textiles

Mission Head Sees Good Chance for Local Goods Due to Favorable Prices

Asahi Shimoun-Nippon Times

Although Japanese cotton textiles fall behind those of American make in quality, the low price makes them extremely promising on the Indonesian market, Raden Sjorno, director of the Foreign Countries Bureau of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, told Asahi editors Thursday.

Mr. Sjorno arrived in Japan on May 14 at the head of the Indonesian mission charged with the task of concluding the first Indonesian commercial agreement with Japan since the former's proclamation of independence.

Asked what views he entertained in regard to the commercial agreement to be concluded with Japan, the Indonesian delegate said he understood the economic relations between the two countries were built on a mutual aid basis, since Indonesia could supply Japan with rubber, copra, salt, bauxite and other important raw materials, while Japan was able to satisfy the

cotton textile needs of the Indonesian people.

In regard to the reputation of Japanese goods in Indonesia, Mr. Sjorno said cotton yarn and fabrics took up the bulk of the Indonesian market for Japanese goods but not enough to cover Indonesian demand had yet been bought on account of exchange relations.

Japanese textiles have the best chance on the Indonesian market because they are extremely low-priced. Whereas American Arrow shirts cost 80-90 rupya, Japanese shirts are priced at only 20 rupya or so, he pointed out. Japanese bicycles are of about the same quality as those of American make, he added.

The Indonesian representative said that Indonesia was importing machinery from abroad to place her textile industry on an independent basis. Still, however, home industry is able to meet only 20 per cent of the demand for cotton yarn and fabrics and so Indonesia greatly welcomes such goods from Japan, he concluded.

MAY 21 1950

NIPPON TIMES

TEXTILE EXPERT BACK FROM S. AFRICA TOUR

Says Future Purchases From Japan Likely to Continue

Jiji Press

OSAKA, May 25—South Africa is highly likely to continue substantial purchases of textile goods from Japan, though this depends on the future attitude of Britain and the Netherlands, Kumao Gamma, cotton division chief of the Itochu K.K. in Osaka, opined Wednesday.

He recently returned from a business tour of South Africa as its first postwar Japanese visitor.

He said that since the lifting of import controls some time ago, South Africa has been purchasing substantial quantities of textile goods from Japan.

South African interest in Japanese textile goods centers on Kokura cotton duck, drills and corduroy, he said, and the country is briskly buying these fabrics.

He said that Japanese textile goods are winning high approval in the South African market as compared with those from the United States, Britain and others.

He also said that South Africa appears to be importing from the Netherlands Japanese spun-rayon fabrics which Holland purchased from Japan some time ago.

MAY 26 1950

NIPPON TIMES

MAY 20 1950 NIPPON TIMES

/// SCAP 17 April announced that six members of the Society of Textile Dyers have advised its newly formed Textile Designs Department that designs which had been copied from foreign owners and exported have now been removed from their engraved rolls. Previously, The Textile Designs Department had circulated photographs of copied designs in efforts to avoid further duplication and stimulate initiative among the textile industry's designers.

APR 20 1950

OUTGOIG MESSAGES

C H S

/// SCAP 8 June announced that two color books, the first to be printed in Japan since the war, are now available to buyers desiring to obtain Japanese dyes for use in manufacturing textiles. The books were issued by Mitsui Chemical Industry Company and Nippon Kayaku Company and contain samples illustrating each company's complete range of colors together with instructions for dyeing with the various types of dyes. Other Japanese dye manufacturers have indicated their intentions of issuing similar publications in the near future.

15 JUN 1950

OUTGOIG MESSAGES

C H S

Japanese Textile Industry Praised

TOKYO (UP)—The visiting Anglo-American cotton textile group Friday described their Japanese competitors' operations as "the best combination of low production costs and efficiency that exists in the textile world."

Sir Raymond Streat of the British industry, and Robert Jackson, leader of the American delegation, gave this assessment at the close of a two-week series of inspections and conferences.

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ances, housing and welfare facilities which have to be included in labor costs.

MAY 19 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Textile Mission Leaves

TOKYO (UP)—Members of the joint Anglo-American cotton textile committee left for the United States Saturday morning after two weeks in Japan.

MAY 20 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Japan Textiles Get Expansion Support

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate judiciary subcommittee recommended Friday that the Japanese textile industry be allowed to expand its production. The aim would be to make that nation more nearly self-supporting through increased textile exports.

The senators recommendations were made after two days of unannounced hearings. They were sent to Secretary of State Dean Acheson and to General Douglas MacArthur.

24 JUN 1950

STARS & STRIPES



WINTER CLOTHING—SFC Bernard C. Nolan (left) models the reversible ski parka while Sgt. Charles G. Reynolds shows the wet-cold combat uniform to replacements at the Japan RTC. Sgt. Earl R. Griffin (right) holds parka-type overcoat with cap. The men are training replacements in wet-cold weather combat. (U.S. Army Photo)

STARS & STRIPES

DEC 1 1950

JUNE 1982

Impressed By Spirit Of Japanese Street

Reuters
MANCHESTER, June 10. — Sir Raymond Streat, Chairman of the British Cotton Board, back from Tokyo Friday, said he felt confident the Japanese meant to abandon reckless competition.

With other British members of the Anglo-American Textile Mission who had spent a month in Japan, Sir Raymond Streat said they were impressed by the spirit of the Japanese workers, particularly those who lived in dormitory accommodations at the mills.

"We found everywhere great carefulness, willingness and determination to rebuild their industry," he added. "We hope that the principle of exchanging information will be maintained and that Japan will soon send a mission to Lancashire."

JUN 11 1950
MANICHA

U.S. SENATORS ASK PERMIT FOR JAPAN TO UP SPINDLEAGE

Recommendations Handed to Secretary of State, MacArthur

Kyodo-AP
WASHINGTON, June 24—A Senate judiciary subcommittee recommended Friday that the Japanese textile industry be allowed to expand its production. The aim would be to make that nation more nearly self-supporting through increased textile exports.

The Senators' recommendations were made after two days of unannounced hearings. They were sent to Secretary of State Dean Acheson and to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Allied Occupation Commander in Japan.

The subcommittee was headed by Senator James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat. It specifically recommended that an application by the Japanese textile industry for an increase of 800,000 spindles be approved by the United States.

"An increase of spindles," its report said, "means an increase in Japanese textile exports, thereby increasing its foreign exchange with consequent diminution of the Japanese money demands on the American tax dollar."

The Senators said information they have received indicates greater Japanese textile production will increase the industry's needs for raw cotton which would be bought from American farmers.

They described the textile industry as "the backbone of the Japanese economy." They said textile exports are necessary to make the nation's economy self-supporting.

"The support of the Japanese economy by American tax dollars is a severe strain on the American economy," the Senators added, "and is a burden of which this country desires to be relieved at the earliest moment consistent with our obligations of foreign relations and defense."

Other members of the subcommittee are Senators Garrett L. Withers, Kentucky Democrat, and William E. Jenner, Indiana Republican. They referred to the resolution they adopted as an interim report based on questioning of "numerous witnesses" June 21 and 22.

They said an increase of 800,000 spindles would not be "unusually large or unwarranted" in view of the present number of Japanese spindles compared to prewar.

The report said the subcommittee was set up after the full committee approved a motion to investigate the recent Anglo-American cotton textile trade mission to Japan. The Senate subcommittee spokesman said the Anglo-American cotton mission went to Japan in a private capacity apart from the official mission representing the Anglo-American cotton textile industries.

Gen. MacArthur, when granting permission for the group to come to Japan, said they were welcome as individuals, not as industry representatives. Both British and American members of the group emphasized this point in subsequent statements here and in Japan.

"The Senate Judiciary Committee is interested in learning if the group sought, while in Japan, to divide the world textile markets or to curtail Japanese production," the subcommittee spokesman said. "British spinners, particularly, were interested in curtailing Japanese production. That the subcommittee opposed such an effort is shown by the fact that it recommended the Japanese be allowed an additional 800,000 spindles."

When the Anglo-American group returned here, its members said they talked only of industry problems with Japanese spinners.

The only reference the Japanese production group made to world production was a statement saying the group believed that expansion of Japanese mills at present is undesirable as it would divert Japanese materials more urgently needed for export to obtain American dollars.

A group statement said the British and American textile industries would study world textile problems within the coming months and would make its recommendations. None of the members would indicate what those recommendations might be.

Defense Department authorities handling Japanese trade expansion maintain that it's up to Gen. MacArthur to decide how many spindles the Japanese industry should be allowed to operate.

Defense Department officials interpreted the Senate subcommittee action as aimed primarily at increasing the sale of American cotton in Japan.

These officials said most of Japan's textile sales abroad is in sterling areas, while American cotton imports to Japan must be paid with American dollars. They added that until Japan can further increase its sales of other merchandise for dollars—to gain a dollar pool for purchasing cotton—there is little to be gained by Japan's increased textile output.

Defense Department officials said they hope Japan's textile trade will expand but they said it must be kept in balance with other phases of Japan's export business.

Robert Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Institute, said the United States cotton industry is opposed to an increase in Japan's present spindlage.

"It is difficult for us to understand why the Senate subcommittee should issue such a report," he said. "They supposedly investigated whether we and our British associates undertook to make restrictive agreements with the Japanese but they come out with recommending an increased spindlage."

The subcommittee's investigation of the American group's visit to Japan was secret. Mr. Jackson commented, "I do not think they arrived at any conclusions for this. We told them, as when announced when the trip was organized, that we sought no agreements."

JUN 25 1950
NIPPON TIMES

CLOTHING MART SHOWS ACTIVITY

Woolen Goods Prices Due to Drop in Autumn; Rise in Silk Quotations Seen

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

The prices of cotton clothing materials will likely remain stationary on the present relatively low level, while woolens are expected to go down in price, probably in the autumn. Silks will probably go up 10-20 per cent in price. As for rayons and staple fiber, the prices continue high and sellers are bullish, but consumers would be well-advised to hold off buying. This was revealed by inquiry made of the Clothing Section, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Frequent release of stocks by the semi-Government textile corporation since last autumn sent down the free market prices of cotton clothing materials below the official ceilings, but the arrival of the summer season demand has now sent them up to the ceilings or above. Cotton gabardine and few other

high-grade materials have gone up 10-20 per cent above the official ceilings.

The black-market price of cotton is twice the official ceiling or even higher, but the prices of clothing materials have not risen so high. The explanation is that the corporation-released stocks are selling poorly.

'Yukata' Kimono Available
For the first time in 10 years, materials for "yukata"—cotton kimono for everyday wear in summer—have been made available. The price is ¥500-600 a piece of about 30 feet, which is well within easy reach of almost everybody. The quantity available is estimated at 5,000,000 pieces, the greater half of them being wide-width corporation-released materials originally intended for export, then cut in half and printed with Japanese designs for sale on the home market.

The Textile Bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry will release shortly stocks remaining out of the incentive goods sold to farmer last year. The stocks are about 270 pieces of cotton clothing materials, 300,000 Japanese-style towels, 800,000 foreign-style towels and 600,000 pairs of trousers—worth ¥1,800 million in total.

These the Government will sell to wholesalers for ¥1,500 million, footing the difference which represents the textile consumption tax and the transaction tax in force last year. The stocks will begin to come on the market early in July.

The summer season demand for cotton clothing materials is already on and will be in its height until the Bon Festival of July 15, as usual, but the prices will unlikely take an upward turn.

Better Quality Today
Woolen gabardine for summer suits, until recently ¥2,000 a yard or higher, is expected to decline to the ¥1,500 level early in July. Pure woolen materials for men's suits and women's dresses at present fetch ¥2,000-2,500 and ¥1,800-2,300, respectively. This year's supplies are of better quality than last year's.

The conclusion of a new Anglo-Japanese trade agreement, negotiations for which are now on, would increase raw wool imports for this year to 350,000 or 360,000 bales as against last year's 256,000. In the meantime, a drop of ¥700 a yard in the price of clothing materials in the autumn is thought likely.

Silk crepe de chine, the most popular material for silk dresses, fetches ¥320 a yard at present. Fuji silk is selling for about ¥200 a yard. The recent rise in the price of raw silk will send up the prices of textiles of future production by 10-20 per cent.

Rayons and staple fiber are relatively higher in price than other materials, and wholesalers are bul-

lish. But indications are that prices will fluctuate so widely that consumers would do well to hold off buying. Meanwhile, unsold stocks of corporation-released rayon stockings are selling for as little as ¥120 a dozen.

JUN 28 1950
NIPPON TIMES

July 1952

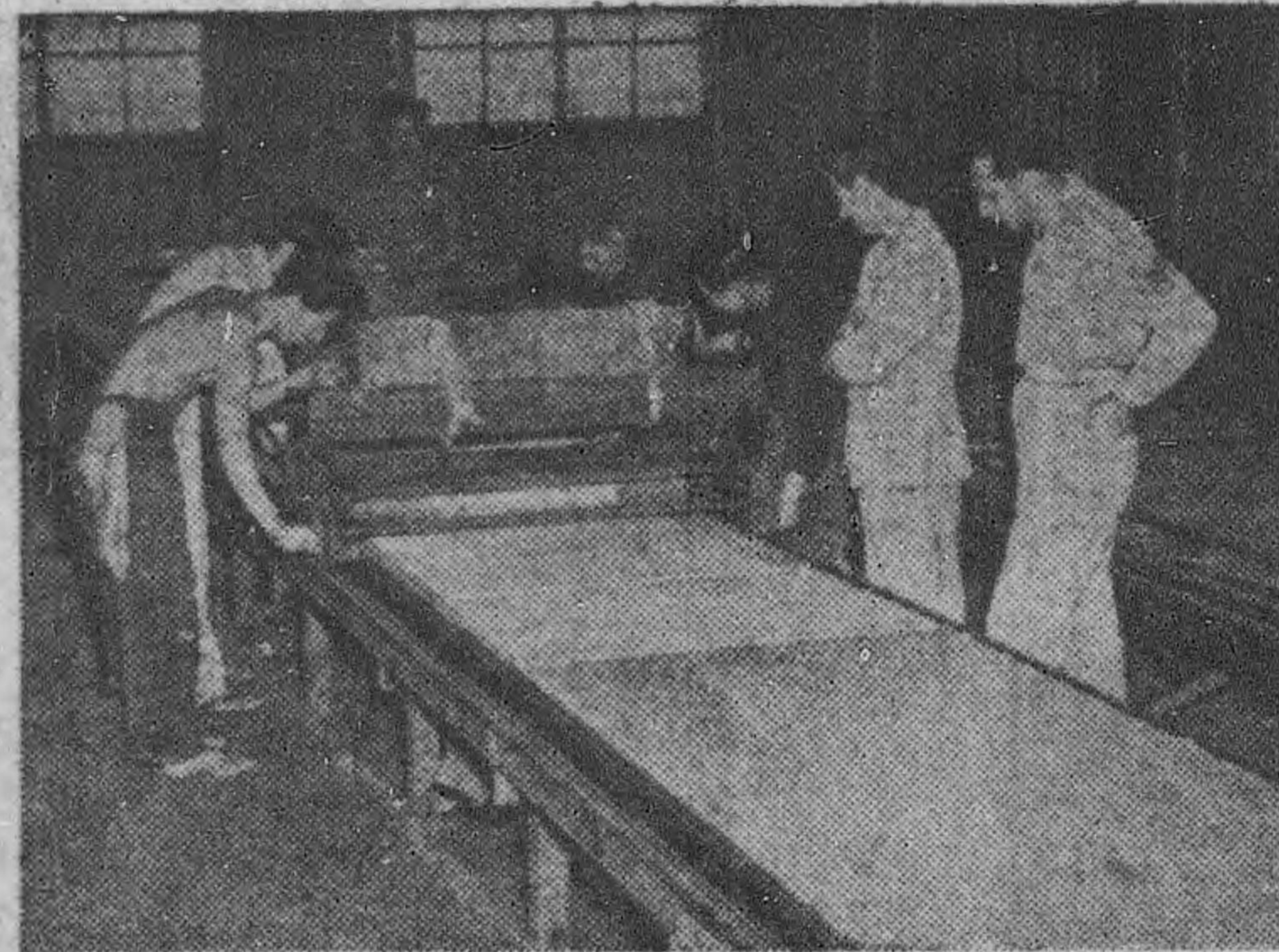
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By JEAN STEWART

THE FINISHED product looks like cut velvet. But actually the fabric is smooth, and the three-dimensional effect is achieved by a neat trick involving spray dyeing, soft clay and the artistry of a Japanese designer.

This innovation in the Japanese textile industry is called "relief dyeing," and the work is done by a patented process at the Nippon Relief Dyeing Company, Ltd., in the city of Nagoya. The company does relief dyeing on a contract basis for many of Japan's leading textile producers. Currently turning out 300 yards of dyed fabric per day for export, the company hopes that its original embossed-effect patterns soon will be known throughout the United States and other countries of the Western world.

But Fifth Air Force wives in Nagoya were not long in discovering the unique fabrics produced by the Nippon Relief Dyeing process. At first, they found the three-dimensional floral patterns a pleasing effect in draperies, wall hangings, table cloths, cushion covers, kerchiefs and scarves. And as the company adapted its designs to American tastes and deve-



IMPRINT of the pattern is pressed into the cloth-covered clay as the weighted roller moves down the length of the table. The design appears on the cloth as the workmen move the rolling device.

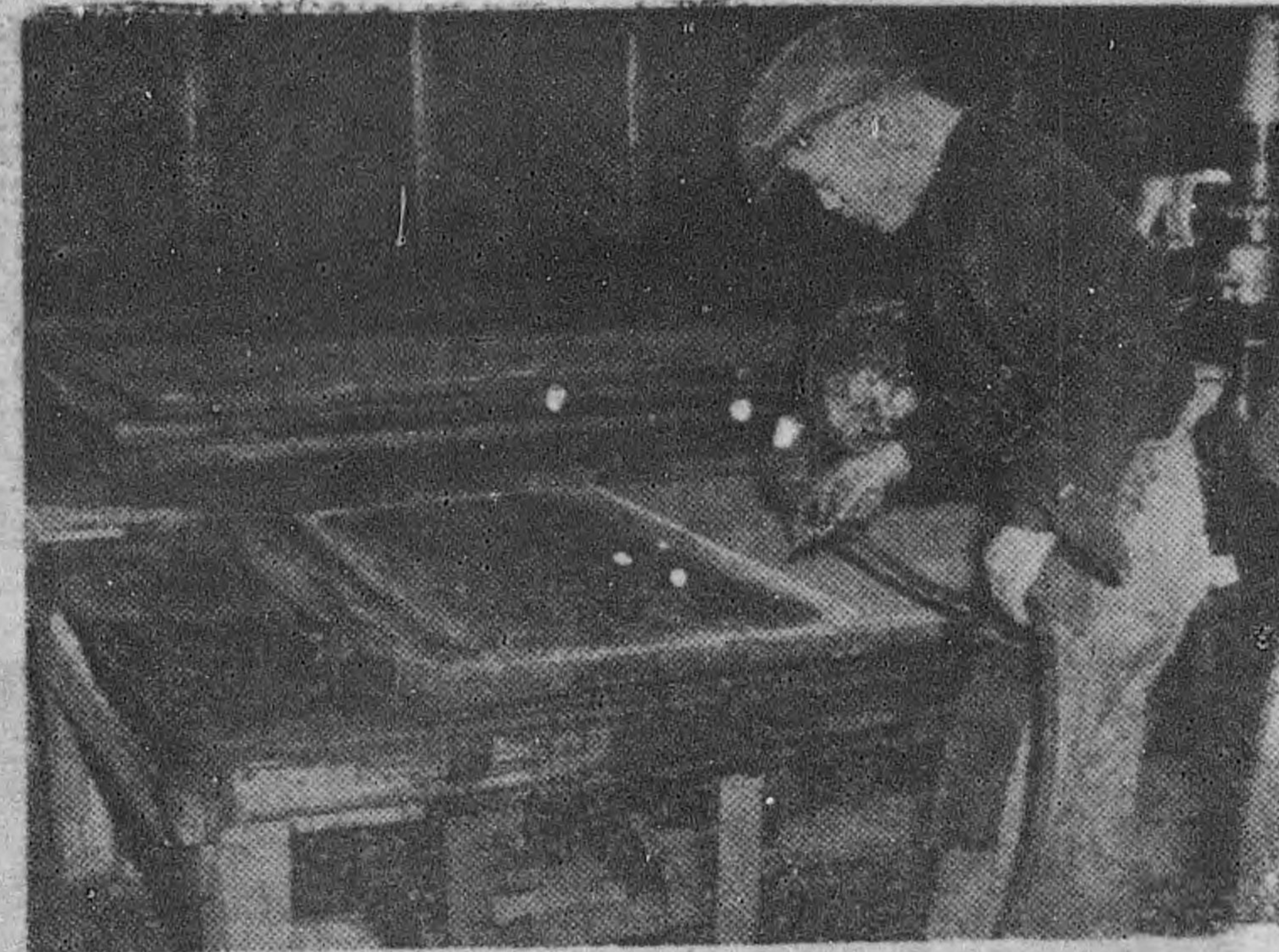
yashitani, a graduate of the Tokyo College of Fine Arts, joined the staff. Preciously he was employed by the but he had been assisting Nippon Resor and advisor to local fine artists, city of Nagoya as a factory supervi- relief Dyeing Company in his spare-time since 1940.

The arrival of Hayashitani marked a turning point in the company's progress. An expert at Japanese style

for kimonos. Then came the orders from textile export companies and from American women in Nagoya who wanted the "new material" for dresses, scarves, draperies, and an endless list of uses.

The company now has a supply of 50 wide rollers, all of different pattern designs and all made by Hayashitani during the past two years. He has also added to the company's stock of kimono-width rollers, which currently number 40. Now vice president, he is in charge of all design work plus most of the plant operations, since the president, Hayashi, ailing with heart trouble, is often kept away from the factory by illness.

Producing the wooden imprinting rollers is difficult, involving artistry in design plus mathematical accuracy in making the floral patterns precisely identical over the cylindrical surface of the roller. The rollers are of two types, both hand-made by Hayashitani. On some he meticulously carves the design into the wood, as the block printer carves a picture into a wood-block. Working an eight-hour day, he can complete one carved roller in five days. On the other type of roller, he applies a calcium compound to the wood surface to form a built-up de-



SPRAY DYEING adds color to the "imprinted" cloth. The workman sprays the color evenly over the cloth and the dye settles more heavily in the depressions than on the raised portions.

in diameter, depending on the size of the design.

For kerchiefs and cushion covers, flat squares of plywood are used instead of the wood rollers. Geometric designs, silhouetted mermaids or stylized horses are carved from thin sheets of wood and glued onto the square base. Then the remainder of the design is added with brush and the calcium compound. Rectangular pieces of plywood carry intricate Persian or detailed Polynesian designs to be transferred through the relief dyeing process to heavy fabrics for wallhangings, which look as if they were brought to Japan years ago by some Oriental voyager.

The actual relief dyeing process is amazingly simple, as illustrated by the fact that only eight men are employed at the factory. Inside the box-like, frame factory building are five long tables covered with a layer of clay. The clay, similiar to modeling clay used by American youngsters in kindergarten, is smoothed before each dyeing process. Next the cloth to be dyed is extended down the length of the table and sprayed with water. The wood roller carrying the desired design is placed into a simple geared rolling device, with a stone slab on the top as a weight. Then

for delivery.

Small pieces of materials, for such items as kerchiefs and scarves, are processed by basically the same method. Instead of using a roller, a square piece of plywood is placed over the cloth. A barefoot workman then jumps up onto the table and stands on the plywood to press the design into the cloth-covered clay. Then the material is spray dyed.

In Japan, where the silkworm has long ruled trade circles, it is only natural that the new textile dyeing process should find silk its most easily dyed fabric. Workmen at Nippon Relief Dyeing get best results from white silk having a slight crepe weave. However, the process also can be applied successfully to flat silk, satin,

cotton, rayon, and has even been used successfully on velvet. However, the dyers admit that flat finish materials are more difficult. But their painstaking work pays off, and the workmen have achieved remarkable results even with rough cotton on which relief dyeing can produce a tapestry-like texture effect for wall hangings and chair coverings.

White cloth is preferred for the one-color relief dyeing process, although striking two-tone effects, such as black on red, can be achieved by using a colored fabric and relief dyeing it in a harmonizing shade. Two- and three-color dyeing can be accomplished but has proved practical only in processing with the square plywood pattern forms, not the rollers.

Two-hundred and sixteen dye colors, ranging from pale grays and tans through blues, greens, yellows and pinks to deep reds and browns, are now listed on the company's color charts. On a recent order, the Gunze Trading Company of Tokyo requested "aqua," "dynamic green,"

"golden era," "Oriental blue," "Old Glory red," "terra cotta," "coral" and "mauve."

The current color list is representative of the company's development during the past two years. Deviating from the deep and often too vivid Japanese kimono colors, such as red-





THE RELIEF DESIGNS are a novel and flattering effect for women's clothing. Here is a two-piece dress fashioned from Post Exchange Japanese silk, dyed in a soft gray floral pattern. (USAF Photos)

veloped a wide range of soft colors, relief dyeing became popular for dresses and blouses.

Air Force wives are coming in increasing numbers to the Nippon Relief Dyeing Company's plant, a group of shed-like buildings located off one of Nagoya's main avenues, to have fabrics relief dyed. To the company their orders represent a thriving "spare-time" business, and the plant now averages 20 yards per day for occupation personnel.

The relief dyeing process, claimed to be the only one of its kind in the world, was invented 15 years ago by Eijiro Hayashi, who now is president of Nippon Relief Dyeing Company. About 10 years ago he put the process to work commercially, on a limited scale, when he began producing relief dyed silk for kimonos. The process was still largely in the experimental stage, however, when the factory and office was destroyed by fire during an air raid on March 25, 1945. After the raid, ashes were all that remained of buildings, equipment and a stock of 30 carved "imprinting" rollers.

But the factory was rebuilt and went back into operation, dyeing kimono material. In 1948 Otsuji Ha-

in design plus mathematical accuracy in making the floral patterns precisely identical over the cylindrical surface of the roller. The rollers are of two types, both hand-made by Hayashitani. On some he meticulously carves the design into the wood, as the block printer carves a picture into a wood-block. Working an eight-hour day, he can complete one carved roller in five days. On the other type of roller, he applies a calcium compound to the wood surface to form a built-up design. In this method he "paints on" the thick calcium compound with a Japanese writing brush, and can finish a roller in one day.

The calcium coated rollers prove to be almost as durable as the carved wood variety. Some already have been used for two years, and Hayashitani estimates that they will be in

employed at the factory. Inside the box-like, frame factory building are five long tables covered with a layer of clay. The clay, similar to modeling clay used by American youngsters in kindergarten, is smoothed before each dyeing process. Next the cloth to be dyed is extended down the length of the table and sprayed with water. The wood roller carrying the desired design is placed into a simple geared rolling device, with a stone slab on the top as a weight. Then the workmen move the roller down the table, feeding the cloth smoothly under the roller as it moves forward.

When the roller passes over the moist cloth it presses the cloth into the clay in the design which is carved in relief on the roller. Then the dye is applied with a compressed air spray gun, practically identical to a stan-

and dyes to deep reds and browns, are now listed on the company's color charts. On a recent order the Gunze Trading Company of Tokyo requested "aqua," "dynamic green,"

"golden era," "Oriental blue," "Old Glory red," "terra cotta," "coral" and "mauve."

The current color list is representative of the company's development during the past two years. Deviating from the deep and often too vivid Japanese kimono colors, such as reddish purple and mustard yellow, the company is now dyeing fabric in the soft shades pleasing to American tastes.

The same trend can be traced through its designs. Early patterns were large and formal, with detailed floral designs, such as American Beauty roses, that suggested cut plush sofas or a portly dowager's gowns. Since then, as the designer learned more of American tastes, the patterns have been softened and now are flattering for all figures.

An Air Force wife in Nagoya can buy Japanese or Chinese silk in the Post Exchange at prices ranging from 50 to 65 cents a yard. Then the Nippon Relief Dyeing Company transforms it into a delicately shaded, pat-

terned material at the rate of 90 yen (25 cents) per yard. With the aid of a Japanese seamstress, the American woman can have a distinctively different formal, cocktail dress or summer suit for as little as seven dollars. Yard-square pieces of silk can be transformed into kerchiefs with gay designs in two or three colors for 120 yen (34 cents).

With 9,000 yards of relief-dyed fabrics already produced this year for export to the United States, the company is hoping that women in the United States will receive their embossed-effect fabrics with as much enthusiasm as American women of the occupation in Japan have shown for the unique materials. Present orders indicate that export demand is increasing, for the company's backlog of orders for 10,000 yards of dyeing on export textiles will keep the workers busy during the months to come. In addition, the plant continues to supply the local market, dyeing more than 500 yards of Japanese kimono silk per day.

Relief Dyeing

painting, wood carving, block printing and bamboo weaving, Hayashitani brought new ideas in design to the company's patterns. Later that year he carved the company's first 36-inch imprinting roller, and the factory began dyeing wide fabrics in addition to the standard 12-inch width

good condition for three or four years more. And if the tough calcium pattern should be nicked, he can easily eliminate the flaw with his brush.

For small, over-all designs, Hayashitani uses a six-inch diameter roller. But for large floral patterns he uses thicker rollers, eight or eighteen inches

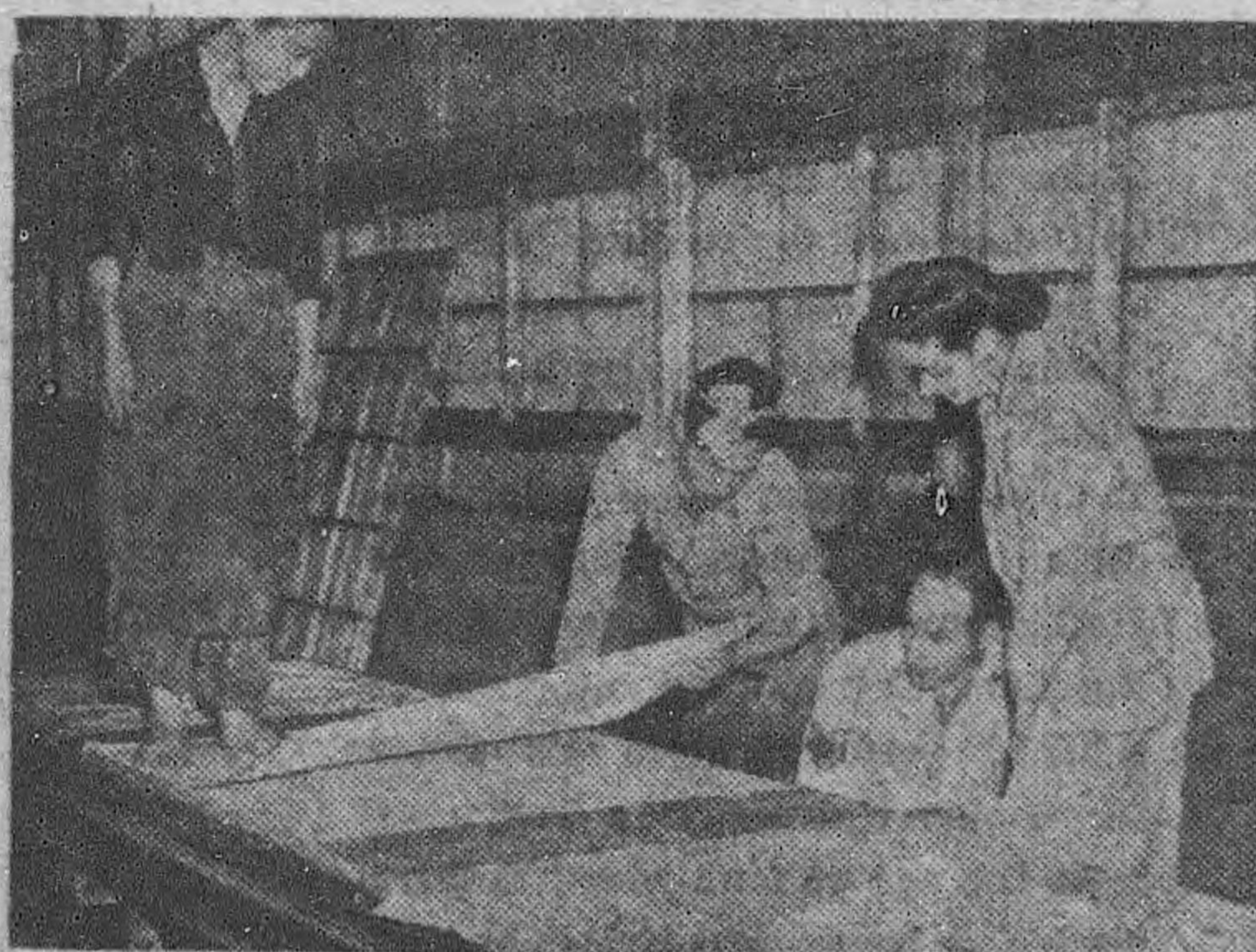
dard paint sprayer. The dye naturally settles more densely in the patterned depressions, and this gives the fabric an embossed effect when it dries.

Next the cloth goes through a steam process to set the color and give the dyed fabric the proper finish. After washing and drying, the process is completed and the cloth is ready

(Continued on page 14)



ARTISTRY in rollers is the work of Otsuji Hayashitani, the company designer. A hand-carved wood pattern roller, such as the one he is working on, takes five days.



COLORED KERCHIEFS are produced by the same method used on long pieces of material, except that a square of plywood replaces the roller.

Traders Express Concern

Jiji-UP
LONDON, July 1.—The Lancashire textile industry exhibits considerable concern at the report that Gen. Douglas MacArthur lifted all restrictions upon the number of spindles which Japanese mills may install.

JUL 2 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Pakistan Wants Lots Of Japanese Textiles

Kyodo
TOKYO, July 1.—The Pakistan Government desires to buy immediately large quantities of Japanese cotton cloth with its new Overseas Government License system, according to the International Trade and Industry Ministry.

The Ministry, however, views such immediate export to Pakistan fairly difficult since Japanese spinners have already signed export contracts with other countries as far as November.

The Pakistan Government was planning to import from India 4-million bales of cotton cloth as collateral goods for a supply of food-stuffs and to distribute the Indian cloth as incentive goods to its people.

However, the recent interruption of import from India has necessitated the alternative of immediate purchase from Japan.

Under the circumstances, the Pakistan Government is permitting almost unlimited import of Japanese cotton cloth whether in value or quantity.

The Japanese producers, however, do not expect to be able to meet this demand in the near future.

The ITI Ministry authorities, therefore, are apparently planning to meet Pakistan's need by routing some of the goods already designated for others to Pakistan.

The total export to Pakistan from last July to May was \$11-million, of which 70 per cent was textiles.

JUL 4 1950
MAINICHI

Japanese Textiles Hoarded In Thailand

AAP-Reuters
BANGKOK, July 13.—A sharp increase amounting to more than 10 per cent in some grades has resulted from the present trend of Thai importers to hoard Japanese textiles.

Heavy ordering from Japan is also developing following Government resumption of unlimited issuing of cloth import licenses under the Thailand-Japan barter trade agreement.

Experienced commercial authorities attribute the hoarding to:

- 1 Increase in Japanese export textile prices which Thailand importers view as a permanent trend.
- 2 Predictable future shortage of textiles in the Thailand market because of past restrictions by the Government no imports from Japan coupled with lengthening delivery times in most popular Japanese lines.
- 3 General business anticipation of spread of the Asian conflict and consequent shortages in consumer goods.

JUL 16 1950
MAINICHI



Hokkaido Scarves Popular With US Women

SAPPORO, July 1.—Scarves produced in Hokkaido are very popular among American women here.

Made of glossy silk cloth with beautiful flowers embroidered on it, the scarf sells at an export price of ¥580. Negotiations for export are now underway with the United States and Siam.

Lace gloves and lace table cloths embroidered in the French fashion are also very popular among the wo-

men at Camp Crawford, near here. These goods are being manufactured at the suggestion of American Consul William Louis Magistretti stationed in Sapporo.

The Hokkaido Prefectural Government has been providing a subsidy to teach the art of making these scarves and lace products.

(Photo shows women workers embroidering the scarves).

JUL 4 1950

SPINDLAGE LIMIT LIFTED

MAINICHI—The lifting of the limitation of Japan's spindlage at 4,000,000 by SCAP was a bold step when we consider that foreign spinning circles have not been favorably disposed to it. The SCAP move is significant as indicative of the cognizance of Japan's acute need of achieving economic independence through foreign trade.

Expanding of the nation's spinning capacity, however, will not be an easy task. Cotton textiles could be the most important export item of post-war Japan only because large quantities of American raw cotton were made available with American aid. Because Japan can no longer expect to import sufficient raw cotton from India and other non-dollar areas as she did before the war, it is hoped that the United States will cooperate with this country in making available the needed American cotton.

The lifting of the spindlage limit imposes increased responsibility for economic independence of Japan on our cotton industry. Cotton industrialists should act with fairness and seek friendly support of foreign circles in order to successfully accomplish their task.

JUL 6 1950
NIPPON TIMES

MAINICHI

Fabric Exports Up in May

Jiji Press
OSAKA, July 16.—The Federation of Exporters of Silk and Rayon Goods Monday reported that rayon and staple fiber fabric exports during the month of May totaled 9,439,000 yards against the previous month's 6,410,000 yards. The soft currency area including South Africa, Singapore, Malaya, and Jamaica took a total of 4,796,000 yards, the dollar area 1,068,000 yards and the open account area including Hongkong and Thailand 3,575,000 yards.

JUL 17 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Textile Officials Hopeful Of 1-Billion-Yard Export

The Japan Textile Association announced on July 11 that this year's export of cotton cloth is progressing favorably. Total export between January and May already has reached 417,778,000 yards worth ¥24,029,722,000.

Counting the estimated 100-million-yard export during June, the figure for half a year amounts to over 500-million yards.

The goal of 900-million yards of export for this year is very likely to be reached if the present pace continues. Included in the favorable export was 74-million yards to Pakistan,

alone during January-May. The lifting of the 4-million spindlage limit by SCAP will also affect the export. Textile officials, in view of the facts, are highly optimistic that this year's export might reach 1-billion yards.

According to a study of the Japan Textile Association, Japan's cotton fabric export leads British and American exports at present. British export as of May amounted to 331-million yards while American export aggregated 124-million yards of March.

JUL 14 1950

MAINICHI

Textiles Ahead

The SCAP action removing the restrictions on the number of textile spindles allowed Japanese manufacturers is warmly welcome. Moreover, it came as a most pleasant surprise for the most optimistic entrepreneur did not expect the limits to be removed completely.

However, this does not mean that the Japanese cotton textile industry will attain in the near future its prewar level of some 13 million spindles with a production capacity of more than 4,000 million yards. At present the industry possesses 3,800,000 spindles, and it is being estimated that it should raise the number of spindles to about seven million by 1955.

Even without the artificial limit, various restrictions will naturally keep the textile spindlage down to a point where it will not afford a great competition to other established textile-producing nations. The effect of this is an ahead signal for Japanese textiles upon the trade agreement with the British Commonwealth now being mooted, however, remains to be seen.

Among the difficulties facing the textile industry, if it desires to expand, are the lack of funds to install new spindles, the capacity to produce about 400,000 textile machines in a year, the prospects of a shrinking export market, and the limit imposed upon the purchase of raw cotton by the restricted foreign exchange fund.

And, of course, the entrepreneurs will be placed on their own with so much greater responsibilities that they will be unwilling to expand without complete assurance of making ends meet. The future development of the textile industry depends to a large degree than ever before upon the good sense of the entrepreneurs.

JUL 11 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Textiles Ahead

The SCAP action removing the restrictions on the number of textile spindles allowed Japanese manufacturers is entirely welcome. Moreover, it came as a most pleasant surprise for the most optimistic entrepreneur did not expect the limits to be removed completely.

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Even without the artificial limit, various restrictions will naturally keep the textile spindlage down to a point where it will not afford too great a competition to other established textile-producing nations. The effect of this go-ahead signal for Japanese textiles upon the trade agreement with the British Commonwealth now being mooted, however, remains to be seen.

Among the difficulties facing the textile industry, if it desires to expand, are the lack of funds to install new spindles, the capacity to produce only about 400,000 textile machines in a year, the prospects of a shrinking export market, and the limit imposed upon the purchase of raw cotton by the restricted foreign exchange fund.

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JUL 11 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Hopeful Export

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JUNE TEXTILE EXPORTS SETS POSTWAR RECORD

Contracts Total \$5,149,200; Knitted Goods Lead

Jiji Press

OSAKA, July 17—June secondary textile manufactures export contracts totaled \$5,149,200, all-time high since the end of the war, it was learned Sunday.

The June figure showed an increase of \$1,543,200 over May.

The total export contracts of the secondary textile manufactures from January through June this year amounted to \$20,882,503 which constituted more than 50 per cent of last year's total export contracts—\$12,127,284.

These goods include: knitted goods; towels and towel cloth; blankets; bed sheets; table cloth and napkins; cotton threads; fishing nets and threads.

JUL 18 1950

NIPPON TIMES

PRICE CURB CONSIDERED

Gov't May Institute 'Advice Prices' for Chemical Fibers

The fixing of "advice prices" is also being considered for staple fiber and rayon goods to prevent an undue rise in their prices as a result of speculation.

Since the outbreak of the Korean war, the market prices in Tokyo of staple fiber yarn and rayon yarn have showed a remarkable advance of 43.5 and 51 per cent, respectively, according to a Price Board checkup.

The "advice prices" have already been set for pure woolen goods and pure worsted yarn, with punishments to be meted out to violators in accordance with the Price Control Ordinance.

The Government is now watching the movement of the prices of staple fiber and rayon goods, and is ready to institute the "advice prices" if their prices should soar up further.

To this attitude of the Government, there is a move in the chemical fiber industry to restrain voluntarily the prices of their products.

JUL 29 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Sudden Textiles Demand To Fore In United States

TOKYO, July 28.—The Korean conflict is throwing a long shadow on the markets of the United States, one of the striking phenomena being the sudden increase in the demand for textiles in the New York market.

Quoting a synopsis from articles which appeared in the financial section of the New York Times dated July 11, concerning market trends as a result of the Korean situation, Kohel Teraoka, representative of the Japanese Overseas Agency, New York office, wrote to the Foreign Ministry as follows:

1 "Uneasiness over the Korean campaign was disturbing enough to alter buying plans of many store representatives for fall and winter goods.

2 "Spot checks indicated that stores have increased orders of 15 to 25 per cent for piecegoods and metal appliances or were planning to do so.

3 "A two per cent increase in raw cotton prices was believed to be reason enough for textile houses to refuse quoting prices or accepting telephone inquiries, pending further developments.

4 "However, retailers were somewhat skeptical. Although, there was much speculation over the production capacity of mills, some mer-

chants believe that textile mills have facilities to triple their output in the event of large-scale mobilization. Manufacturers of appliances and other metal appliances were urging larger commitments for their retail buyers. However, retailers along this line were also skeptical.

5 "At the close of business on July 11, buyers and retailers were eyeing each other closely.

"Although cotton seemed to predominate on both sides, sellers seemed to have the upper hand. It seemed definite that retailers were more willing to gamble on slightly heavy inventories than be caught short in an emergency."

An official of the economic affairs section, Political Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry, told the English Mainichi that the textiles now being placed on order from American buyers are believed to be re-exported to South America and other markets.

He declared all available indications predict favorable development of Japanese export trade, since a large number of inquiries are streaming into the office from every corner of the globe every day.

Preparations are underway to open by the end of August 5 more overseas agencies in Brazil, France, Sweden, Pakistan and India, he disclosed.

JUL 29 1950

MAINICHI

Good Market In US For Japanese Gloves

USIS

NEW YORK, July 29. — New York importers say that gloves from Japan have begun to arrive and they express confidence that shipments will be normal despite the Korean war. The importers expect a total of 400,000 dozen wool knit gloves for the fall and winter season, the bulk of them to arrive before the end of August.

Herman Gross, partner in the Elliot Glove Co., one of the largest importers of Japanese gloves, said that ships are leaving Japan on schedule. They are avoiding the dangerous waters between Hong-kong and the southern tip of Japan, he said, and there is no reason why the normal shipping lanes from Yokohama to the United States cannot be kept open.

The only difficulties encountered thus far, Gross said, have been in airline shipments. Goods normally arriving in three to four days by air, appear to be en route for about ten days owing to flight interruptions caused by the Korean situation.

Importers here who are required to finance wool purchases to obtain their goods said that they are going ahead for 1951, despite the possibility of an increase in tariff rates. Production in Japan has not been affected by the Korean war and is not likely to be unless hostilities spread to other areas in the Far East.

The market here for Japanese gloves is as strong as ever, importers said. The good quality numbers are in demand and a sizable amount over 400,000 dozen could be taken if they were available. Retailers seeking to bolster their fall merchandise stocks have been making inquiries regarding possible additional shipments.

JUL 30 1950

MAINICHI

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AUG 1 1974

'Korean Boom' Ups Price Of Both Silk And Rayon

By Koji Nakamura, Staff Writer

Tighter Vigil Likely On Textile Profiteering

TOKYO, Aug. 19.—All indications point to the possibility that the Government will carry out a partial revision of the existing Price Control Ordinance to exercise stricter control over profiteering in textile goods.

In view of the increasing rise in the price of textile goods, economic Cabinet Ministers yesterday sat in conference and decided to take resolute steps against irrational prices of textile goods.

It is learned a definite control plan will be drafted by the Economic Stabilization Board, the Economic Research Board and the Price Board to be submitted for reference to the Cabinet meeting August 22.

Since the outbreak of hostilities on the Korean peninsula, the Economic Research Board has been on guard against rise in prices, taking into reference the Price Report submitted by major cities throughout the country.

Quite recently, the board started an on-the-spot investigation in Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Tokyo and is now engaged in the investigation of transactions calling for comparatively big turnover.

It is learned that the investigation revealed that as long as cotton yarn and cloth are concerned, futures on the Nagoya market are quoted highest, followed by Osaka, Fukuoka and Tokyo.

Accordingly, it is also learned, fiber goods are showing a tendency of flowing into the Nagoya and Osaka markets from Fukuoka and Tokyo.

The Economic Research Board is now adamant in its attitude, maintaining that if further speculative operations continue investigation of stocks owned by individual merchants will be carried out.

AUG 20 1950
MAINICHI

(SPACE FOR JAPANESE)

P. D. REC'D BY: _____

ed on a single transaction in the United States. Such a set-up was nothing but a clear indication that business was worsening.

This allowance system was abolished in January 1950 with a reported view to cope with the situation which was "gradually turning favorable." But the price betrayed the situation and continued to decline until June 1950.

Up 'By Leaps And Bounds'

At the end of June, the price of silk was ¥124,000 and July opened with ¥125,000. Continuing to go up "by leaps and bounds," the month closed with a prohibitive figure of ¥189,000. Now the price is at a "dangerous" point of no less than ¥210,000. A pound now reportedly costs more than \$4.50 in the United States.

An expert on silk explained that the United States consumed a total of 19,820 bales (one bale is approximately 130 lbs.) of silk during the entire year of 1949 but she has already consumed at factory delivery 33,770 bales between January and July 1951. In other words, the consumption of silk in the United States during seven months in 1951 has almost doubled the 1949 consumption. The July consumption alone stood at nearly 8,000 bales.

Output Of 150,000 Bales

Japan is expected to produce a total of 150,000 bales during the 1951 silk year. Of the output, 90,000 bales are earmarked for export, the breakdown being: 20,000 to England; 30,000 to the United States; 30,000 to France; 10,000 to Switzerland, Australia and India. A total of 40,000 bales are set aside for export textiles and 20,000 for domestic consumption.

Information reaching a Kobe dealer from the United States is said expecting a total potential consumption of at least 60,000 bales for 1951 and "price adjustment may be the only solution to keep the already difficult situation under control." As if endorsing this information, an unconfirmed report flashed from New York recently said that the United States silk dealers "may have to suspend further purchase of Japanese silk" while trying to assist the return of a "saner and more tranquil" market. SCAP is also reported to have expressed "grave concern" regarding the prevailing situation.

Faced with this situation, nevertheless, Japanese silk manufacturers are reportedly afraid that should this trend of business continue unchecked, the stock may run out faster than the consumption demand of the world is satisfied.

No Idle Stock Left

It is estimated that there is "no idle stock" of silk left in Japan and as much as produced is being exported. There were 30,000 bales of stock in May and 28,000 in June, but

they are "all gone." The dealers contend, in answering the allegation coming from some sources that silk dealers have "indulged" in speculative transactions, that, in view of the nature of the commodity, "what is going on is more of stern and cold realistic 'business' and nothing of 'speculation.' 'Speculation' is impossible." The United States is not the only customer country. While hindered by various restrictions, France and

England are as good customers. India, on the other hand, has thrown herself into the competition with handsome offers.

It is to be recalled that when the price was somewhere around ¥120,000, she tried to purchase silk—only to be frustrated by the governmental ban on its deal. Now that she has opened license, it is generally expected that "good" business transactions will be exchanged. In a country where 100 kin (about 130 lbs.) of "sample" silk a buyer brought back from Japan could easily cover his traveling and hotel expenses during the early days of the "prohibition," the relative demand for silk in India may be as great as, if not greater than, in the United States.

Publicity Campaigns Help

The Korean war and its allied turns of events are not the only reason answerable for this present prosperity of the silk industry.

According to competent observers, painstaking publicity campaigns that have been conducted throughout the world have coincided with the Korean struggle which "added a large quantity of fuel to the fire that the publicity had just fanned."

(To Be Continued)

WEAVERS BADLY HIT AS 'WAR BOOM' BUSTS

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

The weaving industry in the Ome and Hachioji districts west of Tokyo is being threatened with the need of closing down its many mills as the textile prices have been falling after a short-lived "Korean boom" during which they had soared daily due to speculation.

The textile price situation became worse after the Government on August 24 issued a statement indicating stern measures against profiteering, particularly in textiles.

Leaders of the weaving associations in the two weaving districts have been in daily conference since last Friday on ways and means of meeting the crisis:

In Ome, the weavers decided to set bottom prices for the local silk textiles as their prices have fallen close to cost. Rolls of textiles which on August 2 brought from ¥1,800 to ¥2,000 each now can be bought there at from ¥1,200 to ¥1,300.

In Hachioji which is noted for its "meisen" silk textiles, the price of one brand hit ¥2,300 a roll on August 10 and has fallen to only ¥1,800 now.

Location	Photo

(FOR SECTION ONLY)

P. & C. Officer

Name	Rank	Org.

Date

'Korean Boom' Ups Price Of Both Silk And Rayon

By Koji Nakamura

R-A-Y-O-

Cheap, glossy and durable nese rayon may soon flood South East Asian countries India but also South America. Japanese people at home other hand, will find it difficult to satisfy their demand the pulp situation, at least in the foreseeable future, is not allow Japanese manufacturers supply rayon to both countries.

The drastic change of situation since the outbreak of hostilities may be summarized as follows:

1 The price per 100 yards of viscose quality (most used cloth) before the outbreak of the incident was ¥12,000. It jumped to ¥20,000 within a few days after the Korean powder was ignited. The figures continue to write an upward curve until they hit ¥45,000 in the first days of August.

2 The overseas market for rayon cloth was strong "on the feet" simultaneous with the break of the war lest "the bus" and such markets in South Africa, Singapore and Hong Kong hurriedly opened its purchase to "catch up" with the situation;

3 The above two elements are drawing a "vicious circle" are further stimulating the situation.

4 Rayon cloth that occupies 10 percent of the export goods, is invading "cotton" because of its cheapness and of the growing demand to acquire cotton; and

5 The shortage of available tonnage to transport commodity is keeping actual deliveries and deliveries "behind time table" and irritating the buyers.

Alarmed by the existing situation the Government expressed the dealers whether they are on keeping the price on a level. The governmental "intervention," however, is very limited by the "enthusiasm" of the dealers who allege that in the absence of a domestic quotation of the commodity it is inevitable that the price "take its natural course."

The situation will be complicated next year when the chase of Canadian pulp will be added.

Korean Boom' Ups Price Of Both Silk And Rayon

By Koji Nakamura, Staff Writer

-2-

R-A-Y-O-N

Cheap, glossy and durable Japanese rayon may soon flood not only South East Asian countries and India but also South Africa. The Japanese people at home, on the other hand, will find it extremely difficult to satisfy their needs since the pulp situation, at least in the foreseeable future, is not likely to allow Japanese manufacturers to supply rayon to both customers.

The drastic change of the situation since the outbreak of the hostilities may be summarized:

- 1 The price per 100 pounds of viscose quality (most commonly used cloth) before the occurrence of the incident was \$12,000 while it jumped to \$20,000 within a few days after the Korean powder keg was ignited. The figures continued to write an upward curve since then until they hit \$45,000 level during the first days of August;
 - 2 The overseas markets where latent demand for Japanese rayon cloth was strong "jumped on the feet" simultaneously with the outbreak of the war lest they "miss the bus" and such markets as India, South Africa, Singapore and Hong-kong hurriedly opened license for its purchase to "catch up" with the situation;
 - 3 The above two elements are drawing a "vicious circle" and are further stimulating speculation;
 - 4 Rayon cloth that occupies 80 per cent of the exported rayon goods, is invading "cotton territories" because of its cheaper vendibility and of the growing difficulty to acquire cotton; and
 - 5 The shortage of available bottoms to transport the commodity is keeping actual transactions and deliveries considerably behind time table" and is further irritating the buyers.
- Alarmed by the existing situation, the Government expressed "hope" to the dealers whether they could agree on keeping the price on the \$30,000 level. The governmental "intervention," however, is very likely to be aborted by the "enthusiastic" dealers who allege that in the absence of a domestic quotation market on the commodity it is inevitable that the price "take its natural course." The situation will be further complicated next year when the purchase of Canadian pulp is considered difficult.

Raw Materials Pose Problem

While Japan aims at production of rayon aggregating a total of 140-million lbs. during 1951, against the total output of 105-million lbs. in the preceding year, the industry's biggest headache now is how to acquire sufficient amount of pulp to manufacture the intended amount of rayon, and staple fiber for that matter.

With the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, Japan found herself in a difficult position to have as free access as heretofore to Canadian pulp which, it is reported, is being mostly purchased by the United States.

Japan expects to need some 140,000 tons of pulp next year, 54,000 tons of which will have to be exported pulp. They will be essential to attain the production goal of synthetic textiles in 1951 that is estimated at least 204,000 tons as "fixed" by SCAP.

There is reason, therefore, for the manufacturers to be worried about the future situation for they will be unable to maintain the prosperity unless the supply of the material is kept undisturbed.

Future Development 'Unpredictable'

A dealer said that the future development is "absolutely unpredictable" because, he says:

- 1 The war in Korea is replete with a protracted nature and Japan may eventually be "drained" of foreign material to produce enough amount of synthetic textiles;
- 2 If she has to depend entirely on domestic produce, the production will be "miserably curtailed;"
- 3 Foreign buyers will continue to purchase, or at least express their willingness to purchase, in view of the expected scarcity of the goods and, unlike silk, of the longevity of the commodity as such. The more and earlier the purchase is done, the more eventual profits will accrue them; and
- 4 On the other hand, at least for the time being, manufacturers and exporters can "play upperhand" and are in a position to do business "on their terms."

Thus, all the prevailing phenomena indicate continuation of a complex situation for sometime to come and the Japanese people may have to be content next year with what they have purchased so far.

THE END

1950 Tina Leser Award Won By Yumiko Yamamoto

— Miss Konishi To Receive Mainichi Prize —

United Press
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Miss Yumiko Yamamoto won the \$100,000 first prize in a fashion design contest sponsored by the Mainichi Press and a committee of American fashion experts headed by Miss Tina Leser.

Miss Yamamoto was selected for her designs of a wardrobe for traveling.

Seventeen judges gathered Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss Leser to name the prize winners from 200 "final" designs. They were selected from 5,000 entries submitted by Japanese fashion designers.

The contest, which was in its second year, was originated by Miss Leser, famous American designer, during her trip to Japan.

The Mainichi also awarded a \$50,000 prize to Miss Michiko Konishi, winner of last year's contest.

Miss Leser explained: "A new way of life has come to

Japan. Now it is necessary for women to lead an active existence in offices and factories instead of remaining in the home, and in this new way of life the traditional Japanese costume of Kimono proves inconvenient.

"Modernization of the national dress is therefore the natural outcome. But the world would be a poorer place if all nations merely copied Americans dress."

"To encourage young Japanese designers to use their traditional costumes and beautiful fabrics in modern designs, I established this contest, which has been taken over by the Mainichi Press of Japan and the American Fashion Press."

AUG 19 1950

MAINICHI

MITI Textile Bureau Decides To Abolish Clothing Ration

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

The Textile Bureau, International Trade and Industry Ministry, decided Friday to totally abolish on September 1 the clothing ration system which has been in force since 1942. The step is expected to deal a heavy blow to the cornering of textiles in the black market in anticipation of a tightening of the controls since the outbreak of the war in Korea.

Although the clothing coupon system still is in force, the use of coupons was suspended temporarily from April 1 to August 31. The Textile Bureau and the Economic Stabilization Board had been conferring for some time whether to revive the coupon system on September 1 or extend the suspension period until the end of this year or totally abolish the system.

The bureau, however, decided to retain the price controls on cot-

ton products and the raw cotton and cotton yarn allocation system.

The wartime clothing coupon system was introduced in April, 1942, when the yearly ration of a person was fixed at four pounds (40 points). It was reduced to two pounds in 1942 and one pound in 1943.

Around the end of the war, the coupon system was but nominal as supply could not catch up with the ration.

A spokesman for the Textile Bureau declared that there will be a sufficient supply of cotton and other textiles to meet domestic demand. He explained that cotton textiles will appear in the market in abundance beginning September as cotton yarn shipments for domestic need are increasing.

Sufficient supply is assured at least until March or April next year, since the Government has already a stockpile of about 500,000 bales of raw cotton while private circles will import 300,000 bales from Pakistan and elsewhere, he said.

Meanwhile, the spindleage of Japan will be increased by more than 400,000 within this year, the spokesman said, adding that indications are that the textile supply situation will become even better beginning next spring.

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AUG 20 1950

Fiber Goods Slated For Release Shortly

TOKYO, Aug. 2.—A large quantity of fiber goods will shortly be released by the Textiles Trade Corporation (Sen-i Boeki Kodan) for the use of the general public at their official prices or lower, it is learned.

The fiber goods, including 27-million yards of cotton cloth and cotton goods, about 20-million yards of silk textiles, 2,500,000 yards of rayon textiles and others; are part of textiles currently stockpiled unsold at the corporation which is to be closed at the end of September.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry expects the mass release of fiber goods will be instrumental in checking the recent upward trend of prices of textiles resulting from the development of hostilities in Korea.

Indian Import Quota For Art Silk Yarn Up

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. — The Government of India has decided to liberalize the quota admission to established importers in respect of the import of art silk yarn from soft currency areas and Japan during the licensing period July-December 1950.

The existing quota of 50 per cent of half the best year's imports from soft currency sources has been increased to 60 per cent, while that of 20 per cent of half the best year's imports from Japan has been raised to 25 per cent.

Japan Wool Gloves Find Ready Market In US; Orders Being Booked Earlier

USIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Journal of Commerce reports that American importers are currently booking orders for wool knit gloves from Japan which ordinarily they would not place until September or October.

The newspaper does not attribute the activity to "scare" buying, but feels that distributors are making efforts to cover themselves in view of the uncertainty of the international situation.

Apart from the early buying, the

communist aggression in Korea has had little or no effect on the production, shipment and distribution of Japanese goods, it is felt by glove import houses.

Although it was thought that shipment difficulties would arise, not only has this not occurred but it is now felt that more shipping space will be available as vessels added to the Far East run since the trouble in Korea will begin seeking tonnage for the return trip to the United States. This should be noted soon, it is believed.

When hostilities first began it was reported that some delays were encountered in airplane shipments but this has since been alleviated. Shipments of wool knit gloves and mittens are sharply ahead of last year, it is reported.

One large exporter, Elliot Glove Co., has so far this year received 100,000 dozen pairs and is currently being shipped 15,000 dozen pairs every two weeks and expects this volume will continue indefinitely. Last year the company received a total of 75,000 dozen pairs.

The price outlook for next year is uncertain, importers admit. The cost of wool in the world market is steadily rising and the possibility of increased import duties is an important factor, they point out. It is added, however, that rising wool cost will also affect domestic producers.

Japanese knitters are showing increasing willingness to cooperate in the improvement of quality, according to importers, and it is widely felt that in some items Japanese output is superior to that of U.S. producers.

Textile Profiteer Arrested

The Metropolitan police Wednesday arrested a managing director of a textile company handling cotton yarn on charges of black-marketeering of textile goods, Kyodo reported. The arrested was Masato Baba, 48, of the Miyazaki Shop cotton yarn wholesaler, in Nagoya City. Charges made against Baba said that he sold 150 "tan" of gabardine to Minosuke Nomura, 43, managing director of the Nomura Joint Stock Company, for ¥990,000 and took an illegal profit amounting to some ¥500,000. Nomura has already been arrested August 17.

AUG 20 1950
MAINICHI

AUG 6 1950
MAINICHI

IMPORTERS IN U.S. ORDERING GLOVES

Shipments From Japan Are Sharply Ahead of Last Year, Journal Avers

NEW YORK (USIS), Aug. 11 —The Journal of Commerce for August 3 reports that American importers are currently booking orders for wool knit gloves from Japan which ordinarily they would not place until September or October.

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To End Clothing Tickets

TOKYO, Aug. 19.—The Trade and Industry Ministry's fiber bureau has informally decided to suspend the existing clothing ticket system from September 1.

The system will thus be abolished after 10 years since it was introduced in 1941.

Speculations on Change In Occupation Setup Rise

SCAP Seen Preoccupied With Korean War; Civilian Control Held Possible

Kyodo-UP

LONDON, Aug. 11—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's preoccupation with the war in Korea prompted speculation here Thursday that the Occupation of Japan might be switched from a military to a civilian basis as it has been done in Germany and agreed upon for Austria.

Some press reports from Tokyo during the past week strongly intimated that Gen. MacArthur's preoccupation with military affairs as against diplomatic matters has resulted in discomfiture of the heads of the various missions.

The London Daily Mail said Sir Alvary Gascoigne, head of the British Mission in Japan, who used to see Gen. MacArthur twice a month, has not

had an interview since the start of the conflict in Korea.

The report said Sir Alvary feels that "this deprivation of access to the highest authority seriously reduces the efficiency of his functions."

The Foreign Office said no official advices had been received from Sir Alvary in this respect, but it was understood there had been undue delay in the interchange of routine advices with Sir Alvary which could be attributed to his inability to make contact with Gen. MacArthur.

One important result of Gen. MacArthur's preoccupation with external matters was said to be that the various Allied missions found themselves cut off from sources of official information about the American policy toward Japan.

AUG 12 1950

NIPPON TIMES

AUG 12 1950



Autumn Necktie Sample Fair Held In Tokyo

Sun Newsphoto
TOKYO.—With the weather growing cooler and the necktie season approaching, the Tokyo Federation of Necktie Manufacturers held a Necktie Sample Fair at the Seiyoken, Ueno, as shown above. Several hundred neckties made by 19 companies were put on display.
 A Necktie Concours was also held in which votes were cast for the best designs. Those securing the highest number of votes received the Governor's Award and the Federation's Award.

SEP 2 1950 MAINICHI

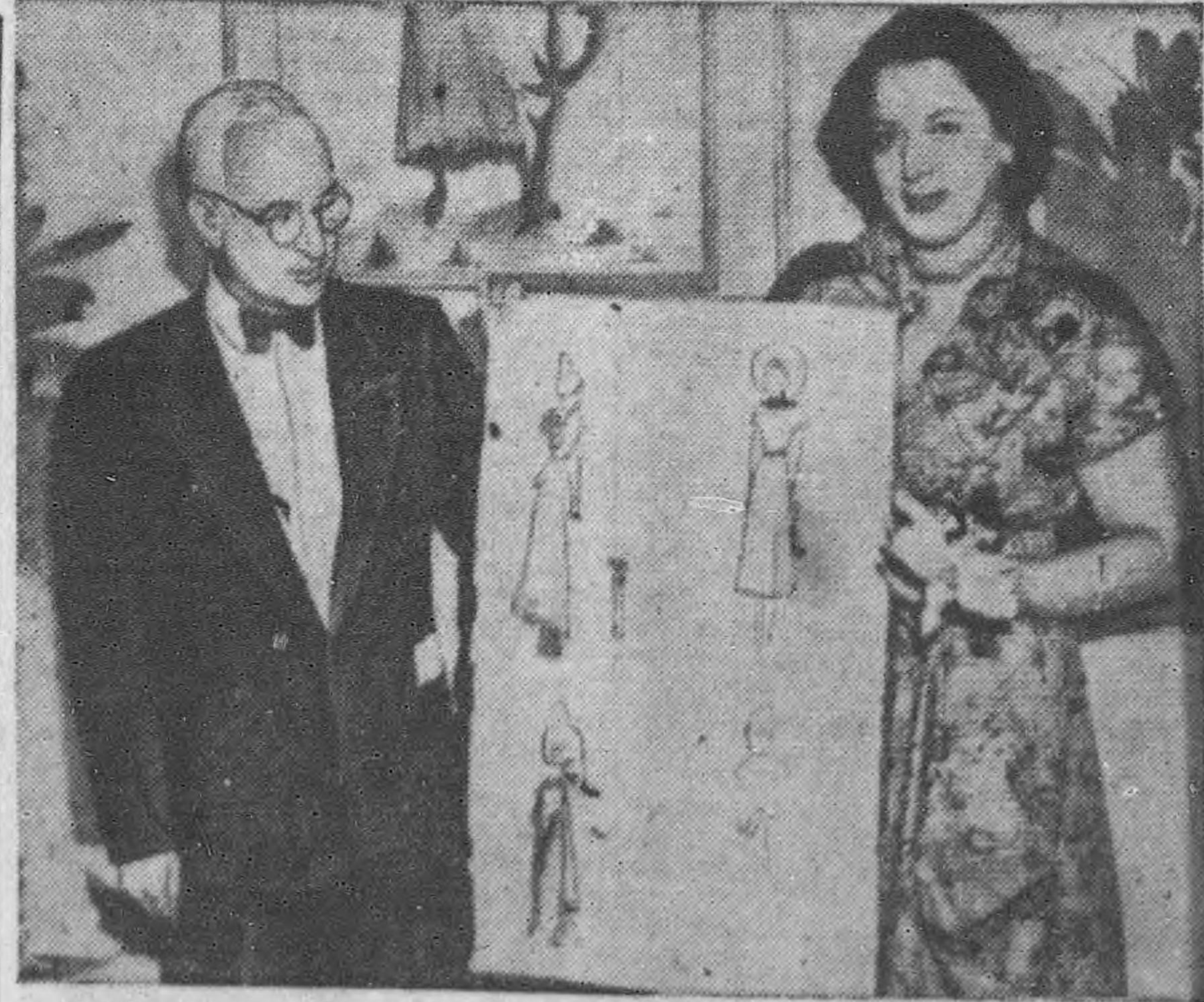
Northern Command Set Up

United Press
YOKOHAMA, Aug. 31.—Establishment of the Northern Command as a major subordinate command of the Japan Logistical Command was announced by Maj.-Gen. Walter L. Weible, Commanding General of the Japan Logistical Command.
 Brig.-Gen. Edwin W. Piburn of Lamont, Okla., who has been assistant division commander of the 7th Infantry Division, has been appointed Commanding General of the Northern Command, with headquarters in Sapporo. Zone of responsibility for the Northern Command includes the island of Hokkaido and all area of Honshu north of and including Niigata and Fukushima Prefectures except air bases and areas assigned to the Commanding General, Far East Air Forces.
 Other subordinate commands of the Japan Logistical Command are the Yokohama Command and Kobe Base Command.



Miss Yumiko Yamamoto, of Tokyo, winner of the Tina Leser Award.

SEP 3 1950 MAINICHI



Miss Tina Leser, noted New York designer, on the right, and Edwin H. Foreman, dress manufacturer, holding up one of the entries in the Second National Fashion Design Contest during the judging in New York.

SEP 4 1950 MAINICHI

'I Couldn't Sleep After Hearing News'

"I had almost forgotten about my entry in the contest and could not sleep in excitement until after 4 a.m. the night I was informed of my success," said Miss Yumiko Yamamoto, of Setagaya, Tokyo, who was announced the winner of the 1950 Tina Leser Award.

The ¥100,000 winner in the Second National Fashion Design contest sponsored by the Mainichi Press, English Mainichi, and a committee of American Fashion experts headed by Miss Tina Lesser is living with the family of her brother-in-law, Akihiko Kaneko, managing director of the Shin-Nippon Petroleum Co. at 77 Kaminoge, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

A 1944 graduate of the Rikkyo Girls' High School, Miss Yamamoto entered Sugino Dressmakers' School, Meguro, in April 1948.

To Further Her Studies
 She expects to further her studies in the six-month designers' course of the school upon completing her present course.

The 22-year-old student designer regretted the death of her mother three years ago who would otherwise have shared the rejoicing.

Her father, Kiyomatsu Yamamoto, 65, a retired businessman, is living in Zushi, 10 miles south of Yokohama.

"The Western garments worn in Japan by native women require fundamental reconsideration," she declared with a smile, "in that those for practical purposes are platitudinous in design, lacking elegance, novelty and stylishness, while those bearing such elements lie beyond the reach of the average people because of their exorbitant prices."

In her designs of a wardrobe for traveling which won her the prize she attempted "to bridge the gap between the two."

To Blend Good Points
 She opined that Japanese dress-makers should make every possible effort to blend the good points of both the traditional Japanese garments and those of the West.

"Otherwise, there can never be a development in designs and dress-making in this country," she said. The evening dress Miss Yamamoto designed was suggested by the Kamishimo, an old ceremonial robe worn in the Edo period by Japanese Samurai, and the coat from the Haori, while for the other two she got the idea from the Kimono and the Japanese women's outer apparel.

She expressed her desire, when designing for others, to pay as much attention as possible to the individual features, such as shades of the skin and hair, and countenance of the wearer of the dress which so far have been somewhat ignored by Japanese designers who are too intent on imitating American styles.

SEP 4 1950 MAINICHI

Big Loss For Weavers

Damage sustained by Osaka weavers as a result of typhoon Jane is estimated at ¥158-million, according to the Osaka chapter of the Woolen Yarn Spinning Association. The number of weaving factories damaged totaled 26.

The restoration works on these factories are expected to take one to two months, the chapter said. Some are damaged beyond reconstruction.

SEP 11 1950 MAINICHI

Increase In Fashion

— N.Y. Times

"The judging of the the Second National Japanese Design Contest, place at a luncheon in proved to be of even interest than it was in Miss Virginia Pope, fashion of the New York Times.

Under a five-column "Fashions: Prize-Winning National Japanese" photographs of the winners the New York Times are

"It was evident that the designers, under the American encouragement proved considerably in Their drawings showed in technique, the fashion manifested a keener understanding of the problems at hand choice of fabrics indicated knowledge.

"In planning the award Miss Leser's desire that the beauty of Japan be preserved translating it into forms to modern living. Awards go to those designs the artistic beauty and knowledge East and West meet in a expression.

"The matter of all awards was an easy one



Japanese Visitors

Acme-Sun
YONKERS, N.Y.—L. Carpet Co. in Yonkers members of the Japanese They were sent, and labor relations in the U. T. Muto, president Unions, with a members

27 Silk Experts for N.Y.

Twenty-seven silk experts left Haneda Tuesday morning to attend the second meeting of the International Silk Federation in New York Oct. 18.

SEP 11 1950 TIMES

Increasing Interest Noted In Fashion Design Contest

— N.Y. Times Fashion Editor Comments —

"The judging of the entries in the Second National Japanese Fashion Design Contest, which took place at a luncheon in New York, proved to be of even greater interest than it was in 1949," wrote Miss Virginia Pope, fashion editor of the New York Times.

Under a five-column headline, "Fashions: Prize-Winning Designs in National Japanese Contest" with photographs of the winning entry, the New York Times article stated:

"It was evident that the Japanese designers, under the stimulus of American encouragement, had improved considerably in their work. Their drawings showed an advance in technique, the fashion ideas manifested a keener understanding of the problems at hand and the choice of fabrics indicated a sounder knowledge.

"In planning the award it was Miss Leser's desire that the creative beauty of Japan be preserved while translating it into forms adaptable to modern living. Actually, the awards go to those designs in which the artistic beauty and knowledge of East and West meet in a harmonious expression.

"The matter of alioting the awards was an easy one, so out-

standing were the winning designs. Miss Yumiko Yamamoto received the Tina Leser award of ¥100,000 (\$300), for the best travel wardrobe.

"As last year, the initial selection of designs was made in Japan. Some 5,000 contestants sent in their work. Of these offerings 200 were sent to New York.

"All the designs were in color and had samples attached of the materials suggested for the costumes. There were street costumes, suits, coats, afternoon and evening dresses, clothes for the girl and the matron. Many showed that the competitors had closely, in fact too closely, studied American fashion magazines.

"Of great beauty were the fabrics. Here indeed is inspiration for the American market. Much ingenuity was exhibited in adapting fabric to costume.

"Miss Yamamoto was particularly happy in her selection of silks. Her wardrobe is planned in wonderful shades of orange, a deep copper tone and black brocaded in a fine orange red design.

"It is expected that as last year, the winning costumes will be made up in all of their charm and presented before large audiences in Japan."

Training Branch provides which include the over-all

Fukui Weaving Plants Hit Hard By Typhoon

Kyodo

FUKUI, Sept. 6.—The Prefectural Weavers Association, in a survey of the havoc wrought by the typhoon Jane on the weaving installations in Fukui Prefecture, counted the total damage at ¥200-million.

Delivery of goods for export will be delayed for quite some time.

Five plants were completely wrecked by the typhoon and another 10 battered so hard as to necessitate repairs before they could be used again.

Of the entire 25,000 weaving machines, 70 per cent are believed to have been hit by the typhoon. About a week will be need to begin normal operation of the plants throughout the prefecture.

Roof tops blown off and windows broken contributed greatly to the total damage. The typhoon got at the materials in the process of manufacture through the apertures.

The typhoon has put a crimp into the recovery of Fukui Prefecture. One of the strongest textile areas in Japan, it depends mainly for livelihood on the industry.

A disastrous earthquake two years ago in the prefecture almost obliterated the weaving industry.

JAPAN GETS ILO BID

Textile Committee Meet Slated in Lyons From November

Japan has been invited to send observers to the third session of the ILO textile committee at Lyons, France, from November 28 to December 9, Kyodo reported.

In compliance with the invitation reaching GHQ from the ILO headquarters recently, the Government is expected to start selection of representatives shortly.

The delegation will consist of an equal number of Government, employers, and workers representatives. As one of the employers representatives, president Takejiro Shindo of the Toyo Spinning Company has been tentatively selected.

OCT 1 1950 NIPPON TIMES

Textile Exchange Officers

Kyodo

TOKYO, Oct. 14.—Heizaemon Hibiya, president of the Hibiya Co., has been elected board chairman and Jikubei Takayanagi, president of the Takayanagi Co., vice-chairman of the Tokyo Textile Exchange.

At a general meeting for the establishment of the exchange at the Chuo Club, Nihonbashi, articles of the exchange, business regulations, and consignment and basic contract rules were decided.

The exchange, with a membership of 120 companies, will start handling cotton and rayon yarns from November 1, when the office is expected to be completed for business.

OCT 15 1950 NIPPON TIMES

Japan Observers Going To ILO Textile Meeting

Kyodo

TOKYO, Sept. 29.—Japan has been invited to send observers to the third session of ILO Textile Committee at Lyon, France, from November 28 to December 9.

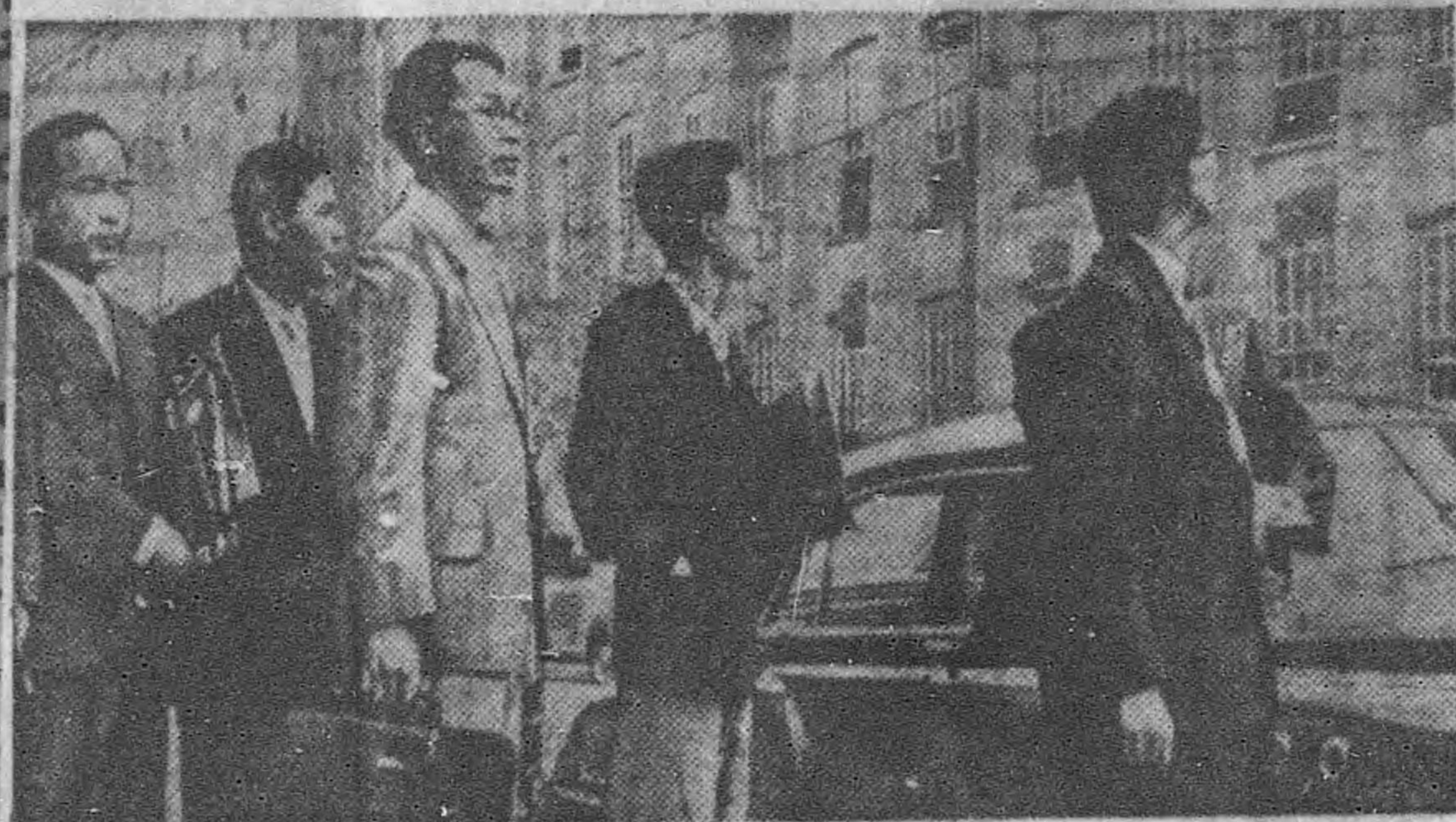
In accordance with the invitation reaching GHQ from the ILO headquarters recently, the Government is expected to start selection of representatives shortly.

The agenda at the coming meeting will include the security of textile industry, international wage differentials and their effects on the livelihood of textile workers.

The proposed delegation will consist of an equal number of Government, employers, and workers representatives.

As one of the employers representatives, President Takejiro Shindo of the Toyo Spinning Company has been tentatively selected.

SEP 30 1950 NIPPON TIMES



Japanese Visitors At US Carpet Factory

Acme-Sun

YONKERS, N.Y.—Looking up at part of the Alexander Smith Carpet Co. in Yonkers during their visit to the mill are several members of the Japanese labor-management delegation. They were sent, under Gen. MacArthur's sponsorship, to study relations in the U.S.

Muto, president of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, with a members of 4,500,000, is second from left.

SEP 13 1950 NIPPON TIMES

27 Silk Experts for N.Y.

Twenty-seven silk experts left Haneda Tuesday morning to attend the second meeting of the International Silk Conference in New York October 16.

4,005,748 Spindles

Spindleage installed by the nation's spinning companies as of September 30 totaled 4,005,748, it was announced.

The figures were well over the interim 4-million spindle installation goal set prior to the Allied lifting of the limitations imposed on the nation's spindleage.

The increase in the spindle installations came from increased domestic and foreign as well as special demands.

The Japan Spinners' Association stated that the September production of cotton cloth reached 67,347,000 linear yards and that of cotton yarn 46,845,000 pounds.

Cotton cloth production showed an increase of 2,873,000 yards over the previous month and cotton yarn also an increase of 2,763,000 pounds.

OCT 1 1950 NIPPON TIMES

WINNERS OF TINA LESER, MAINICHI AWARDS



(Left): Back and front of suit intended for black silk, made from an obi, with red flower design. The jacket has a diagonal closing.

(Center): A slim dress in burnt orange of a heavy silk or cotton obi sash for casual daytime wear.

(Right): How the Haori half-coat is worn—loose or belted with dinner or daytime dress. (All designed by Miss Yumiko Yamamoto).

CHOSEN out of 200 "final" designs selected from 5,000 entries submitted from throughout Japan for the Second National Fashion Design Contest, sponsored by the Mainichi Press, English Mainichi and a committee of American fashion experts headed by Miss Tina Leser, famous American designer, with the cooperation of Pan American World Airways, the designs of a wardrobe for traveling, submitted by Miss Yumiko Yamamoto of Tokyo won the Tina Leser Award.

Other awards decided by 17 judges who gathered at the home of Miss Tina Leser in New York City were:

- Edwin H. Foreman Award—Mrs. Toshiko Koide for the best day and evening dress by an individual.
- Pan American Award—Miss Yoshi Arai of Tokyo for the best daytime dress.
- Gerli Silk Award—Miss Kazuko Koyama of Tokyo for the best evening dress.
- Betty Betz Award—Miss Mitsuko Noguchi of Tokyo for the best teenage costume.
- Honorable Mention For Best Use Of Fabric—Miss Kie Misawa.

Mainichi Awards

Mainichi Awards are also being presented to the following as decided by the Judging Committee in Japan:

First Place—Miss Michiko Konishi of Kobe City, winner of last year's contest.

Second Place—Miss Sumi Higashijima of Tokyo and Miss Sumako Takibuchi of Tokyo.

Third Place—Miss Toshiko Ikari of Tokyo, Miss Tamaki Yamamoto of Tokyo and Miss Kieko Takashima of Kobe City.

Honorable Mention—Miss Toshiko Ikori, Miss Sumi Higashiyama, Miss Yoshi Arai, Miss Michiko Moriyama, Miss Michiko Konishi, Miss Atsuko Sato, Miss Sumiko Takibuchi, Miss Mitsuko Noguchi, Miss Tama Murakami, Miss Umee Muramatsu, Miss Noriko Itsukawa, Miss Noriko Kumagai, Miss Atsuko Kato, Mrs. Toshiko Koide, Ryuji Matsumoto, Miss Teruko Kato, Miss Kimiko Ozawa and Miss Sayoko Horiuchi.

The date and place of the presentation of the awards will be announced later.

In announcing the awards in New York City, Miss Tina Leser explained:

"A new way of life has come to Japan. Now it is necessary for women to lead an active existence in offices and factories instead of remaining in the home, and in this new way of life the traditional Japanese costume of kimono proves inconvenient.

"Modernization of the national dress is therefore the natural outcome. But the world would be a poorer place if all nations merely copied American dress.

"To encourage young Japanese designers to use their traditional costumes and beautiful fabrics in modern designs I established the contest, which has been taken over by the Mainichi Press of Japan and the American Fashion Press."

US Judging Committee

The American Judging Committee was comprised of the following members:

- Tina Leser, chairman of judging committee.
- Bettina Ballard and Babe Simpson—fashion editors of Vogue.
- Mrs. W.T. Clark—Bell News Syndicate.
- Wilhela Cushman and Ruth Mary Packard—The Ladies Home Journal.
- Mrs. Charlotte Henry—Textile Division of SCAP.
- Jane Kilbourne—Pan American World Airways.
- Sally Kirkland—Fashion editor of Life Magazine.
- Mr. & Mrs. Yasuo Kuniyoshi—Japanese painter.
- Eleanor Lambert—New York Dress Institute.
- Helene Obelensky—Fashion editor of Town & Country.
- Will Player—Public relations of Pan American World Airways.
- Virginia Pope—Fashion editor of New York Times.
- Santha Rama Rau—Writer and Asiatic authority.
- Toni Robin—Fashion editor of Holiday Magazine.
- Kay Silver—Fashion editor of Mademoiselle Magazine.
- Ned Stone—Pan American World Airways.

- Kay Sullivan—Fashion consultant.
- Diana Vreeland and Pat C...—Fashion editors of Bazaar.
- Nacy White and Janet Living...—Fashion editors of Good Keeping.
- Betty Betz—Writer and artist.
- Edwin H. Foreman—Dress manufacturer.

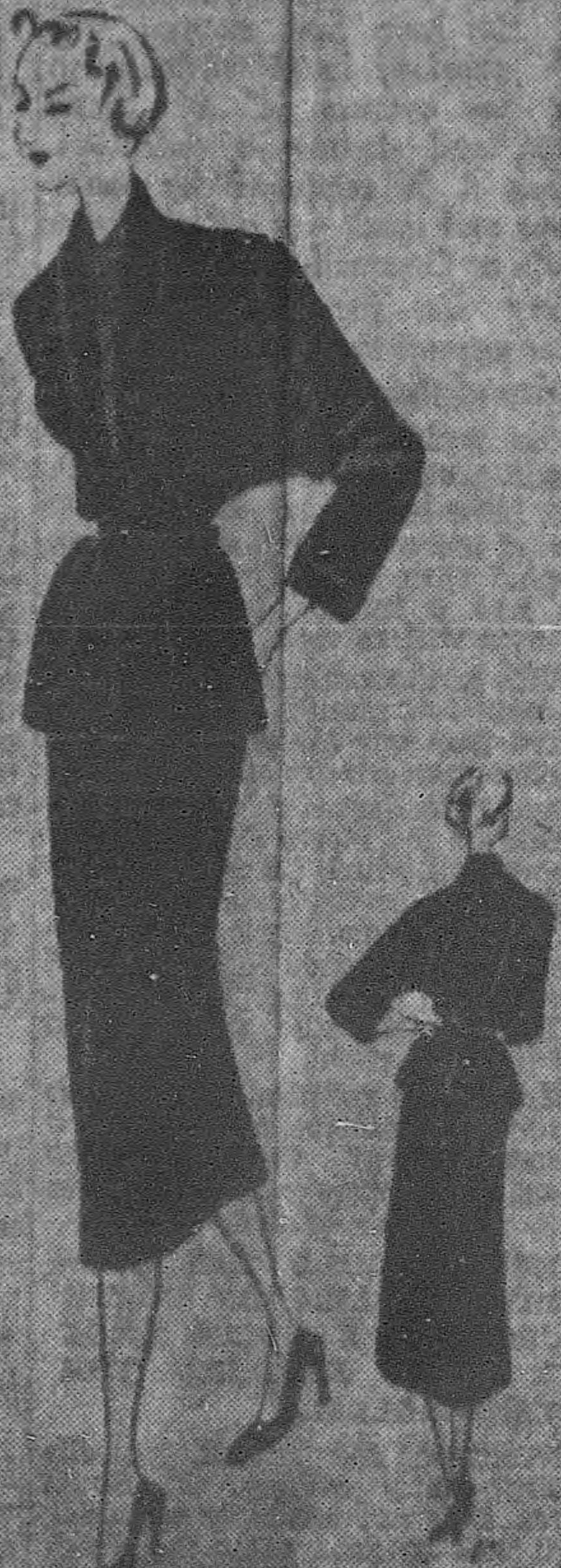
2nd, 3rd Selections

For the purpose of the Show which is being played in Japan, the American Committee made second and third selections in all of the categories as follows:

- Second best wardrobe—Miss Arai.
- Second best day and evening dress—Miss Toshiko Ikari.
- Second best day dress—Miss Okuda.
- Third best day dress—Miss Sakuma.
- Second best evening dress—Miss Maya.
- Third best evening dress—Miss Koide.
- Second best teen age costume—Miss Mitsuko Noguchi.
- Second best use of fabric—Miss Tojima.
- Third best use of fabric—Miss Hirata.
- Best theatrical designer—Ryamoto.

SEP 4 1950
MAINICHI

MAINICHI AWARDS --



Dress designed by Miss Michiko Konishi which won first place for the Mainichi Award.

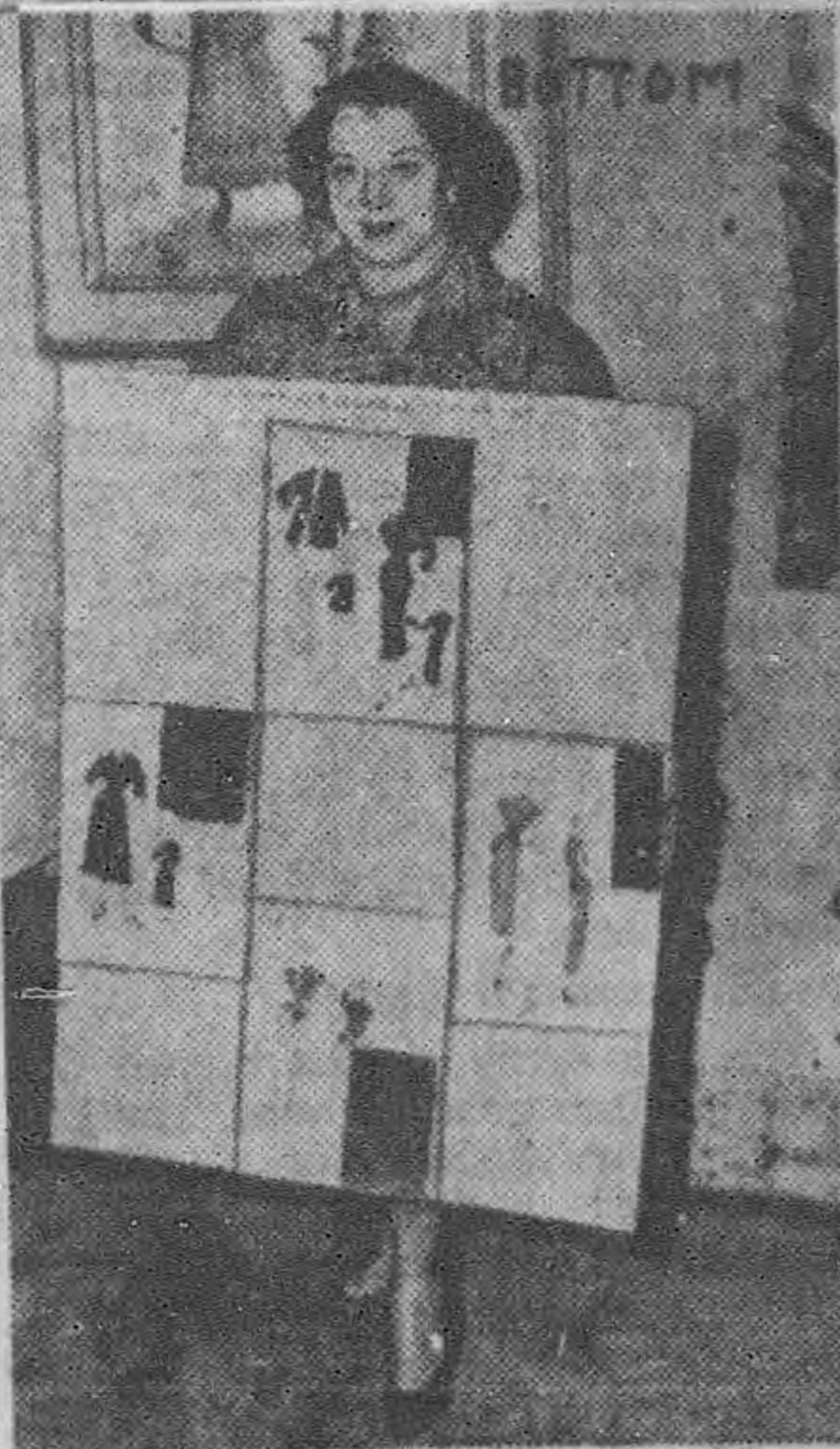
Kay Sullivan—Fashion consultant.
 Diana Vreeland and Pat Cornwell—Fashion editors of Harper's Bazaar.
 Nancy White and Janet Livingstone—Fashion editors of Good Housekeeping.
 Betty Betz—Writer and columnist.
 Edwin H. Foreman—Dress manufacturer.

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- Second best wardrobe—Miss Yoshi Arai.
- Second best day and evening dress—Miss Toshiko Ikarl.
- Second best day dress—Miss Koo Okuda.
- Third best day dress—Miss Miyoko Sakuma.
- Second best evening dress—M. Kumaya.
- Third best evening dress—Mrs. Toshiko Kolde.
- Second best teen age costume—Miss Mitsuko Noguchi.
- Second best use of fabric—Miss Sumi Tojima.
- Third best use of fabric—Miss Sadako Hirata.
- Best theatrical designer—Ryuji Matsumoto.

The floor-length dress of deep yellow is draped over the hips to suggest a "Hakama;" the deep orange jacket is sleeveless (Designed by Miss Yumiko Yamamoto).



(TOP): The American Judging Committee that met at the home of Miss Tina Leser in New York City.
 (CENTER): Miss Tina Leser, on the right, and Miss Betty Betz viewing the entries.
 (BOTTOM): Miss Tina Leser holding up the winning sketches by Miss Yumiko Yamamoto.

SEP 4 1950

MAINICHI

OCT 2 1950

MAINICHI

Prizes Awarded To Winners Of Fashion Design Contest

— Ceremonies Held In Both Tokyo And Osaka —

TOKYO, Sept. 30.—Miss Yamiko Yamamoto, 22-year-old dress designer of Tokyo, winner of the first prize in the Second National Fashion Design Contest sponsored by the Mainichi Press, English Mainichi and the American Judging Committee headed by Miss Tina Leser, noted American fashion designer, was presented the ¥100,000 Tina Leser Award and the silver Tina Leser Trophy this afternoon.

Attired attractively in a red dress which she herself had designed, Miss Yamamoto received the awards for her designs of a travel wardrobe set adjudged the best by the 17-membered U.S. Judging Committee in New York out of the 200 "final" designs from the original 5,000 chosen by the Japan Judging Committee in May. As she accepted the prizes from Tameo Hara, business manager and member of the board of directors of the Mainichi, in a ceremony at the St. Paul's Club, Mainichi Building, the 1944 graduate of the Rikkyo Girls' High School and student of the Sugino Dress-makers' School, Meguro was given a warm ovation from the approximately 40 people present.

Three other awards for prize-winning entries selected by the American board of judges as well as 15 of the 22 Mainichi Awards chosen by the Japanese judges were presented by Mr. Hara. The other prize winners received their awards in a similar ceremony in Osaka the same day.

Miss Yamamoto's prize-winning travel wardrobe design is planned in beautiful shades of orange, a deep copper and black brocaded in a fine orange red design.

The Pan American Award of ¥10,000 was presented to Miss Toshi Arai for the best day dress design by William H. B. Ortwin, Japan District Traffic Manager of Pan American World Airways, which has rendered its cooperation in making the contest possible. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ortwin.

For the best evening dress Miss Kazuko Koyama of Tokyo was awarded the ¥10,000 Gerli Silk Award and for the best teen-age

costume Miss Mitsuko Noguchi of Tokyo, the ¥10,000 Betty Betz Award.

The following Mainichi Awards were also made on the basis of selections by the Japan Judging Committee:

Second Place Prizes of ¥30,000 and the Mainichi Trophy each: to Miss Sumi Higashijima and Miss Michiko Moriyama; Miss Atsuko Sato, Miss Sumako Takibuchi, Miss Mitsuko Noguchi, Miss Tama Muraoka, Miss Noriko Ichikawa, Miss Atsuko Kato, Mr. Ryuji Matsumoto, and Miss Teruko Kato.

Following the presentation of awards Gen-ichiro Inokuma, one of the Japanese judges, briefly commented on this year's contest entries and gave suggestions for improvement in designs.

Also on hand for the ceremony were other members of Japan Judging Committee, Akio Watanabe, Tokyo business manager, and Eisaburo Kusano, Tokyo editor of the English Mainichi.

Plans are under way for the winning costumes to be made and worn by models in the annual fashion design shows to be held in Osaka in late October and in Tokyo in early November.

Osaka Ceremony

In Osaka, the awarding ceremony was attended by five of the seven winning designers in Kansai—Miss Michiko Konishi of Kobe, Mrs. Toshiko Koide of Toyonaka, Miss Ume-e Muramatsu of Nagoya, Miss Michiko Kumagaya of Osaka and Miss Sayoko Hotta of Nagoya.

The ceremony, held at the Osaka headquarters of the Mainichi Press Saturday, September 30, began at 1.30 p.m. with a brief address by Kiyoshi Shimura, business manager of the English Mainichi.

Emile Masatomi, English Mainichi editor-in-chief, first presented the Mainichi trophy to Miss Konishi. (She was the winner last year of the Tina Leser Award).

This was followed by the presentation of the Edwin H. Foreman Award to Mrs. Koide and other prizes to three winners of honorable mention.

Japan's synthetic textile industry will be hit considerably as linter and rayon pulp will be subjected to either embargo or restriction.

Linter is material for explosives. The embargo of linter decided upon by the United States will severely affect the acetate and celluloid industries since Japan is said to have stockpiles to last only until March 1951.

While a total of 85,000 tons of rayon pulp has been contracted with the United States, Canada and North European countries, Japan is not receiving the material properly. The North European countries are said restricting the export while shipment of Canadian pulp is being delayed because of a general strike. Japan will have to face an acute pulp shortage in the year end through the first part of 1951.

On the wool situation is a picture described as no less "pessimistic." Japan had intended to import a total of 350,000 bales of Australian wool during 1950 and 1951. This schedule was completely shattered when the Sydney market showed about 50 per cent increase during the initial auctions of the year. With the present amount of foreign exchanges allocated to buy the commodity, Japan will not be able to import any more than 220,000 bales—a figure which will bring forth a drastic price spiral in the domestic market.

Faced with this situation, the United States is reported to have proposed to Australia to establish an allocation system of wool—similar to what the United States has enforced on raw cotton. The Australian Government is reported to be showing a favorable attitude toward the proposed allocation system.

If this proposal goes into effect, Japan will face a further curtailment of the quantity assigned to Japan.

A steady Soviet advance is reportedly noticeable in the wool auctions and the United States is said to be making a "rough sail" in her attempt to buy from 80,000 to 1-million bales this year.

OCT 17 1950

MAINICHI

Textile Workers Union To Participate In NCTUJ

KYOTO, Oct. 22.—The All-Japan Textile Industry Workers Union, at the second-day session of its national convention held at the Kendo Kalkan Hall here yesterday morning, decided on its entry into the National Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyogikai) by a vote of 245 to 23.

With regard to the controversial "Red purge" issue, the textile industry workers approved in an overwhelming majority vote a proposal made by the union headquarters that the union oppose dismissal of workers on the mere ground that he is the Communist Party member.

OCT 23 1950

MAINICHI

Great Difficulties Faced In Getting Raw Materials

By Staff Economic Writer

Japan is rapidly learning that the Korean War is bringing in handsome profits to Japanese economy but that there is a "darker and discouraging" picture as well.

The arms expansion of the world, the conversion of the world market from a "buyer's market" to that of a seller's have either choked up the export pipe or made the price prohibitive and Japan is now facing a grave consequence.

The United States decision to restrict the export quota of raw cotton has rung a "warning bell" that Japan will experience difficulties especially in the realm of raw textile materials.

Raw cotton, linter, rayon pulp and wool are the items whose acquisition is now considered extremely difficult.

Japan is not expected to import more than 820,000 bales of raw cotton from the United States during the next year, while it is generally admitted and reportedly upheld by the U.S. Department of Defense that Japan needs at least 1-million bales during the same period. The Japanese demand is placed somewhere around 1,400,000 bales.

Pakistan has suspended sine die its Karachi Raw Cotton Market because of "heavy concentrations of purchases" and canceled the export of 7,000 of the contracted total of 70,000 bales earmarked for Japan. The prices have gone up more than 20 per cent in three days and the situation does not seem to be showing any sign of improvement.

OCT 2 1950

MAINICHI

Program to Increase Spindleage Started By 12 Big Companies

Kyodo

OSAKA, Sept. 26—In the first program for increased spinning capacity made possible by the abolition of spindleage restrictions, an increase of 584,216 spindles is scheduled. This increase is 15.3 per cent of the existing number of spindles. The companies launching the increased production plan number 12 and some have already started to add spindles. The program is expected to be completed during the first half of 1951. It is believed that by the end of next year the 12 principal companies alone will possess some 5,000,000 spindles.

SEP 27 1950

NIPPON TIMES

26 Textile Experts From Japan Invited To Silk Meet in N.Y.

JIJI-UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Twenty-six Japanese silk experts have been approved by SCAP Headquarters to come to New York as a delegation for the Second International Silk Congress to be held on October 16, the International Silk Association announced. The Japanese officials and technical experts will be accompanied by R. A. Hickerson, Chief of the Silk Unit, Foreign Trade and Commerce Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, and one other SCAP policy making official whose name was not disclosed. Since World War II ended, Japanese representatives attended two other large conferences on silk, first in March 1948 at Lyons and Paris and the second in June 1949 at Zurich.

SEP 27 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Anti-Profitteering HQ Closed

Kyodo

OSAKA, Sept. 26—The Emergency Anti-Profitteering Headquarters established here August 25 to curb the soaring of textile prices was dissolved yesterday.

SEP 27 1950

NIPPON TIMES

TEXTILE CONTRACTS UP

Secondary Products Set Up New Postwar Record

Jiji Press

OSAKA, Sept. 27—Export contracts for secondary textile products entered during August, established a postwar record in value of \$8,215,000 as compared with an average monthly figure of \$3,000,000, according to figures compiled by the MITI's Textile Export Division.

Carpets topped the August export contract list with \$2,944,027, followed by tablecloths and napkins with \$1,532,220.

Wool blankets ranked third with \$1,404,025 and hosiery products fourth with \$990,693. Others included cotton cloth with \$453,876; fishing nets and fishing net yarn, \$235,123; sewing thread, \$129,755; bed sheets, \$38,467; towels and towel cloth, \$179,624 and others, \$307,512.

SEP 28 1950

NIPPON TIMES

U.S. Stops Importation Of Cheap Nippon Shirts

JIJI-UP

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—American shirt manufacturers protested so violently that no more Japanese shirts valued at one dollar a dozen are being imported to the United States, an official of the National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers said Thursday. He said that 218,248 dozen shirts with the import value of \$210,510 were imported in June. He said, however, that only 12 dozen shirts in July and none in August entered the country from Japan due partly to the pressure by shirt manufacturers on Washington and SCAP. He said that the shirts which were work shirts were intended to retail at 39 to 70 cents a piece but that workmanship and cloth were so poor that retailers had great difficulty selling them. He said they probably were finally sold for even less.

To Sell 2nd-Hand Suits

The International Trade and Industry Ministry decided to release 800,000 second-hand suits imported from the United States from December last year to June this year. The released clothes, mostly winter wears, designed to ease the nations clothing situation are expected to appear on the market at October-end.

OCT 28 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Tailors Say Nutrition Better As Clients Put on More Weight

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

A visible evidence of better nutrition among the Japanese has been offered by tailors and clothiers who have recently been amazed by the increasing demand for pants with special sizes for the waist.

It has been noted that men with protruding bellies, mostly middle-age gentlemen, have come to be more and more conspicuous in the streets. Nutrition experts say that the average level of nutrition among the Japanese is still very low compared with prewar days but clothing people have been astonished by the increasing demand for extra-large pants.

The Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi Tokyo, revived in June the prewar sale of "pants for the corpulent" as B-style pants but many have complained that even they are too small. Thus

in September the management inaugurated a BB-style of pants. Instead of the standard 32-inch waist, these have 40-45 inches for the middle.

A sales manager of the store says that 60 per cent of the pants sold are of the "corpulent type" and only 40 per cent of those with average waist sell. As these fat pants sell more than twice as much as before the war, it must be conceded that more men are now corpulent than in prewar days, he opines.

Kintaro Yanagi, director of the Welfare Ministry Nutrition Institute, Assistant Professor Minoru Hara of Keio University, and other nutrition experts say that the Japanese as a whole are still undernourished but some men have protruding bellies, showing that they are taking too many calories. This is not a very healthy sign, they observe.

NIPPON TIMES

SEP 30 1950

100 People --- 100 Hopes

— 28 —



Bumpei Hori

Textiles, Yes, But Build Up Heavy Industries

The Man: Bumpei Hori, President, Fuji Spinning Co.

His Background: Textile man since 1911 and retired chairman of the Japan Textile Spinning Association.

(In his presidential office overlooking one of the symbolic rivers running through Osaka, the old man is seated in a sofa. Opposite him is the "100 Hoper.")

The Hoper: "It must have been quite a job to have been the president of the Japan Textile Spinning Association and we presume that you have breathed a sigh of relief—so to speak...."

The Man (Reminiscently): "I should say so.... Japan was in a miserable shape when the war was over. We didn't have any more than 2-million spindles then.... We had to start all over again with them. Now we have 4-million. We'll expand the industry by an annual increase of 600,000—at least that's what we hope to do.... Yes, it was a thorny road that we took.... I've been in this game for 45 years. But never had I been so busy and worried as I was immediately subsequent to the termination of the war.... I'm mighty glad the industry has at least got back to its track...."

The Hoper: "The recent abolition of the restriction on the spindleage is...."

The Man (Snappingly): "....Is no doubt a rejoicing matter. But, we must bear in mind that if we go too far—say, more than 7.5-million for instance—international friction is liable to become explosive...."

The Hoper: "Then, what would you estimate to be the appropriate spindleage for future Japan?"

The Man: (Adds and subtracts figures with his fingers): "An increase of 600,000 spindles next year is safe. Well, we are basing our figures on the assumption that the present domestic quota of four

lbs. a person prevails.... This is much lower than the prewar level of six to seven.... Anyhow, we have to advance step by step.... The future looks extremely delicate for the cotton industry of Japan...."

The Hoper: "In your opinion, Mr. Hori, should textiles remain as the export mainstay of Japan for good?"

The Man (Confidently): "That question has a controversial element. It is my opinion, however, that at least in the foreseeable future, textiles should remain the backbone of the export industry. But this does not imply that heavy industries can sit back and rest on that fact...."

The Hoper: "What do you mean?"

The Man (Sits up on the sofa and becomes emphatic in every word): "Build up heavy industries while textiles do and can stay as the top export industry. If and when cotton growing countries like India, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt and the South African Union achieve self-sufficiency in cotton textiles and if the Japanese heavy industry has not come up to the international level by then, Japan's fate is certainly doomed...."

The Hoper: "In other words, the heavy industries should build themselves up and become in time capable of exporting machines and machineries while Japanese textiles are still vendible in overseas markets. Is this what you mean?"

The Man: "Yes, that's precisely what I mean. It will be only then that the Japanese textile industry can be proud of the successful completion of its responsible mission...."

MORE TEXTILES TO BE RELEASED

MITI Says Distribution of Cotton Yarn to Be 30% More Than Last Year

A warm winter is predicted because of an increased release of cotton and woolen textiles. International Trade and Industry Ministry sources revealed that more than 80 million pounds of cotton yarn, or a 30 per cent increase over last year's amount, will be released for domestic consumption this year.

They said that already 40 million pounds have been given out for distribution.

Cotton products are expected to be distributed among general consumers since the special rations of textile for laborers and farmers have been abolished.

Winter wear will include 6,810,400 pounds of knitted goods, 1,100,800 pounds of socks and stockings, 885,000 pounds of gloves and 1,800,000 pounds of "tabi", or Japanese socks.

Meanwhile, the import of raw wool is expected to amount to 200,000 bales this year. It was only 160,000 bales last year.

The imported wool is scheduled to be processed into 12,200,000 pounds of woolen cloth for four million suits, 190,000 pounds of woolen yarn and 400,000 pounds of knitted goods.

Meanwhile the Foreign Exchange Control Board Saturday decided to approve the import of raw wool from Australia under the foreign exchange budget for the October-December period, using usance bills issued by foreign banks.

The action was taken to relax the shortage of pound sterling fund resulting from the recent export backlog to pound sterling areas.

OCT 30 1950
NIPPON TIMES

OCT 4 1950
MAINICHI

New Fabric Designs Will Be Exhibited

A one-day Exhibition of New Fabric Designs for cotton and rayon prints will be held at the Osaka Foreign Trade Institute, Uchihommachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Monday, November 13, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The exhibition is under the auspices of the textile design section of the Osaka Foreign Trade Institute which points out that 55 per cent of Japan's total exports consist of textiles, with cotton and rayon fabrics constituting the greater part.

Although a great quantity of plain textiles has hitherto been exported, with less attention given to processed fabrics and those with designs, it is emphasized that Japan should henceforth exert efforts to export the latter since they are higher in price and will bring in greater income.

Because designs play an important role in the sale of fabrics, the Osaka Foreign Trade Institute has established a Fabric Design Council to gather and commend good designs that will find favor in the world market.

The coming exhibition will introduce some of the latest new designs to manufacturers and buyers.

NOV 11 1950
MAINICHI

Japanese To Process Textiles For UNICEF

Kyodo

TOKYO, Nov. 15.—The Government at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting decided to process textiles for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to distribute to Korean War sufferers.

The Government will process \$500,000 worth of UNICEF raw cotton in Japan to send to Korea. The undertaking is estimated to cost ¥49-million.

It is undecided where the Government will get the necessary funds but it is expected it will be disbursed from either the supplementary budget or the reserves.

NOV 16 1950
MAINICHI

Mrs. Tanaka's Kimono Show

United Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Chiyo Tanaka, Japanese dress designer, exhibited 26 kimonos of her own design before New York fashion experts at the Brooklyn Museum.

Mrs. Tanaka, principal of the Chiyo Tanaka Dressmaking and Designing School at Ashiya, is here studying United States designing and teaching methods.

Mrs. Tanaka will direct a fashion show at the United Nations Club in Washington on December 14 and may study at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles before returning to Japan.

NOV 20 1950
MAINICHI

Latest Modes In Women's Apparel To Be Shown In Mormon Church 'Fashion Show'

TOKYO, Nov. 15.—The latest modes in women's wearing apparel will be brought before the eyes of Occupation and Japanese audiences Saturday, November 18, from 7 p.m. at the benefit "American Fashion Show" to be presented by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at the Hibiya Hall, Tokyo.

Proceeds will be directed toward building chapels in the Japanese Mission of the Church. It is the custom of Mormon people to build and pay for their own chapels through various activities such as this.

Among celebrities expected to attend is Governor Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo, a devout Christian, who this week was presented a Book of Mormon at his office by Elder Paul C. Andrus of the Church. In 1909 Emperor Meiji received a copy of the Book from a representative of the Church.

To be displayed at the show will be casuals for day wear, softly tailored suits, dinner dresses, and long and short formals furnished through the courtesy of Roger's, and furs



for each costume, the Ginza Fur Co. One of the featured models appearing will be Mrs. Fay Disbrow, a member of the Church and former model and dancer of Earl Carroll's of Hollywood, who is technical adviser for the show and will appear in a rumba dance number with her husband, Capt. Bill L. Disbrow of FEAMCOM. The program will also include musical entertainment.

(Photo shows Governor Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo receiving a copy of the Book of Mormon from Elder Paul C. Andrus).

NOV 16 1950

MAINICHI

Latest Vogue In Women's Winter Dress Displayed In Hibiya Hall Fashion Show



TOKYO, Nov. 19.—A cross-section of the latest American winter vogue in women's dress was paraded by models across the stage and along the aisles of Hibiya Public Hall filled with a capacity 3,000 fashion conscious Japanese and Occupation personnel Saturday evening in the "American Fashion Show" presented by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Profits from the benefit undertaking by American members of the Mormon church here will be used to build chapels in the Japanese Mission.

The display of the most up-to-date Stateside fashions by some experienced American models especially thrilled the large Japanese audience which was admitted to an American fashion show probably for the first time.

Modelled were 60 costumes ranging from casuals to long and

short formals in a wide range of beautiful shades, furnished by the courtesy of Roger's. Fur pieces were from the Ginza Fur Co.

Elder Paul C. Andrus of the church acted as master of ceremonies while Kay Dale, Mrs. Elizabeth Knierim and Ted Motoyoshi explained the costumes' features.

The program was rounded out with a vocal solo by Arnaud Mauss, violin solo by 10-year-old prodigy Takaya Fukui, a rumba dance number by Capt. and Mrs. Bill L. Disbrow and Hawaiian vocal number by Sister Dorothy Koolau.

At the close of the regular performance on the stage, the models wearing some of the outstanding costumes of the show filed up and down the aisles of the hall.

(Photo shows long and short formals displayed by models in the benefit American Fashion Show).

NOV 20 1950
MAINICHI

Gala Fashion At Osaka,

— To Display Costumes

To introduce costumes making winning designs in the Sectional Fashion Design Contest, the Tina Leser Award, Fashion Show will be held in Osaka and Tokyo early in December.

Sponsored by the Mainichi and the English Mainichi Fashion Show will be held at the Kitano Theater, Osaka, Dec. 3 and at the Nihon Gekko, December 5 to 11.

As previously reported, over 200 entries were received in the National Fashion Design Contest this year. Of these 200 were selected by the judging committee of Japan and sent to the United States where the final winners were chosen by the American judging committee headed by Miss Tina Leser.

The purpose of the contest is to newly discover original

NOV 22 1950

Japanese To Attend ILO Meeting In Lyons

United Press

TOKYO, Nov. 22.—A Japanese delegation will attend a meeting of the Textile Committee of the national Labor Organization in Lyons, France, November 23 to December 9.

Miss Sophya Balicka, Chief of the Labor Division's Research of the SCAP Economic and Scientific Section, will head the delegation.

Miss Balicka, Minoru Nishida, Director-General of the Standards Bureau, Labor Ministry, and an interpreter are also on the group which will leave by air on November 23.

NOV 23 1950
MAINICHI

EN ROUTE TO LYONS

Japanese Textile Group Attend ILO Meeting

A Japanese delegation headed by Miss Sophya Balicka, Chief of the Labor Division's Research Unit of the Economic and Scientific Section, will attend a meeting of the textile committee of the International Labor Organization at Lyons, France, November 23 to December 9.

Miss Balicka, Minoru Nishida, director-general of the Labor Standards Bureau, Labor Ministry, and an interpreter, are en route to Lyons. Others of the group will leave by air November 23.

Members of the delegation will attend the sessions as observers, are expected to return to Tokyo about December 15.

The ILO meeting will examine world conditions in respect to wages, hours, labor relations, general working conditions in the textile industry.

NOV 23 1950
MAINICHI

Gala Fashion Shows Planned At Osaka, Tokyo Theaters

— To Display Costume Winners In Tina Leser Contest —

To introduce costumes made from winning designs in the Second National Fashion Design Contest for the Tina Leser Award, a gala Fashion Show will be held in Osaka and Tokyo early in December.

Sponsored by the Mainichi Press and the English Mainichi, the Fashion Show will be held at the Kitano Theater, Osaka, December 1 to 3 and at the Nihon Gekijo, Tokyo, December 5 to 11.

As previously reported, over 4,000 entries were received in the Second National Fashion Design Contest this year. Of these 200 were selected by the judging committee in Japan and sent to the United States where the final winners were chosen by the American judging committee headed by Miss Tina Leser.

The purpose of the contest was to newly discover original and yet

practical designs making the best use of beautiful Japanese fabrics.

In Osaka, the Fashion Show will be held under the title of "Fashion Parade, 1951; New York-Japan" in 20 scenes. With Takarazuka star Fubuki Koshiji and other performers making a special appearance, costumes made from the winning designs will be modeled by members of the Nichigeki and Toho Dancing Teams.

As an attraction on the same program, there will be "Dances of the World" in eight scenes, presented by the Nichigeki and Toho Dancing Teams.

There will be two performances daily during the three-day presentation in Osaka. All seats will be reserved, admission charge being ¥200. Further details will be announced later.



MRS. CHIYO TANAKA studying American dress designing recently held a fashion show of 26 kimono of her own creation in New York. Courtesy of Shufu-no-Tomosha

Japanese Dress Designer Holds Exhibit of Kimono in New York

Kyodo-UP
NEW YORK—Mrs. Chiyo Tanaka, Japanese dress designer, exhibited 26 kimono of her own design before New York fashion experts at the Brooklyn Museum.

Mrs. Tanaka, principal of the Chiyo Tanaka Dressmaking and Designing School at Ashiya, is here studying United States designing and teaching methods.

She does not believe that Japanese women should adopt Western dress entirely. She said she thought "the kimono should be revolutionized" to allow greater variety.

Daughter of Baron K. Matsui, former attache in Washington and minister to both England and France, Mrs. Tanaka was educated abroad as well as in her native country. After her marriage to Kaoru Tanaka, a geographer, who is now a professor at Kobe University, she continued her studies in Paris and Switzerland where her husband was sent on government business.

It was on her way back to Japan from Switzerland that Mr. Tanaka stopped in New York for six months to study at the Traphagen School of Fashion. When she got home, she formed a group with six friends to meet and discuss fashions and study the current style magazines while having tea.

Four years later she opened a school that today has grown into three schools with an enrollment of nearly a thousand students. Here the pupils are taught both Japanese and European design, to cut patterns, drape and fit.

The fruits of Mrs. Tanaka's efforts are found in the recognition won by her students in the fashion world. Last year Miss Michi Konishi received the Tina Leser award. This year, Miss I. Kumagai won honorable mention in the same contest. Two more of her students have won cups given by the Prime Minister of Japan and the Minister of Education.

In addition to her work in her own schools, Mrs. Tanaka now teaches at the Tokyo Kyoritsu and at a women's state college in Nara.

Mrs. Tanaka said she would retain the looseness and comfort of the Japanese style rather than the closely-fitting Western dress.

She said that Japanese kimono changes must begin with a change in fabrics. Therefore, it was necessary to influence Japanese fabric designers first.

Several United States designers requested samples of cloth and one said, "Many of Mrs. Tanaka's kimono would be perfect as American evening gowns."

Mrs. Tanaka will direct a fashion show at the United Nations Club in Washington on December 14 and may study at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles before returning to Japan.

NOV 22 1950

MAINICHI

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NOV 23 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Y'HAMA TO START CLOTHING DRIVE

Various Foreign Clubs to Aid Orphans and Aged People in Kanagawa

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 10—More than 2,500 orphaned children and 650 aged people of Kanagawa Prefecture will benefit from the annual clothing drive, which will commence its house-to-house pick-up in Yokohama Monday, November 13.

Forty-six children's institutions and six homes for the aged will be beneficiaries of the drive. The need for bedding is extreme this year, according to Mrs. Lee K. Snee, collections chairman, and children's and adults' underwear is also in great demand. All broken toys collected during the drive will be repaired before distribution at Christmas time.

Sponsoring the drive is the Yokohama Council of Women's Clubs, composed of Order of the Eastern Star, Rosary Society, Colonial Club, Seaside Women's Club, Nasugbu Beach Protestant Women, the Protestant Women's Guild of the Yokohama Chapel Center and women of the 40th AAA Brigade.

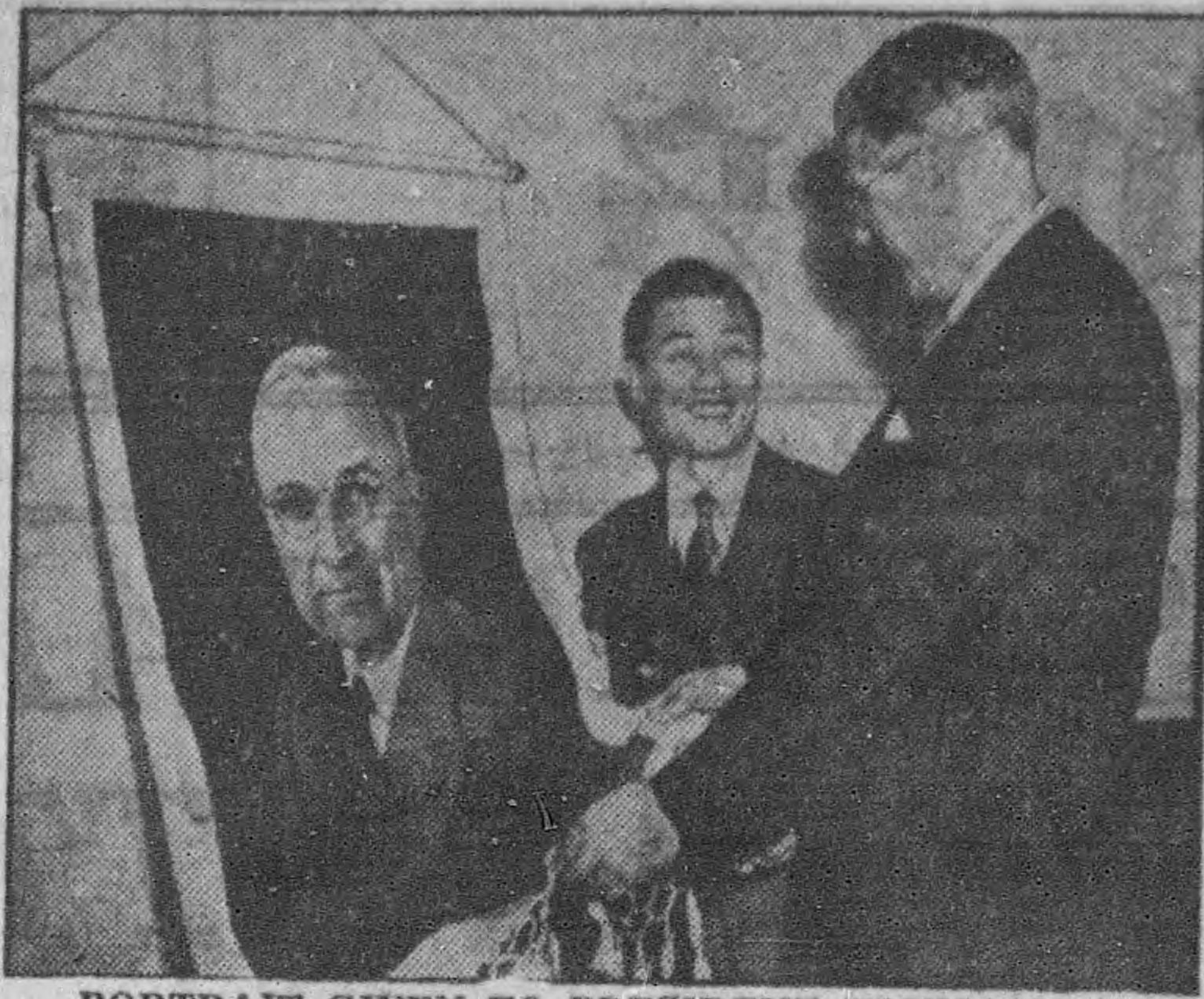
NOV 11 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Design Winners Announced

FEAMCOM's annual Christmas Float Design Contest was won by a Japanese employee of the command's Maintenance Division, A. Takanska who received the ¥18,000 first prize. As 83 entries were submitted, there was much more enthusiasm over the contest this season than last year. The second-place design brought Chiba Hitoshi of the Special Services Section, the ¥9,000 award. Third prize of \$15 went to a DAFC, Miss Chizuko Fukuda, and there were four \$2.50 or ¥900 yen awards for honorable mentions. Cancellation of the annual Tokyo Christmas Parade did not affect the FEAMCOM float, since it had been previously announced.

DEC 8 1950



PORTRAIT GIVEN TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN: Raymond D. Muir (right), Acting Chief of Protocol of the State Department, receives for President Truman a woven silk portrait of the President as a gift from Katsuji Sugimoto (center), Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. The portrait was woven by a "complicated new process" and took five days to complete, Governor Sugimoto said. Acme-Sun

NOV 26 1950 NIPPON TIMES

Shop Making Good Trade In Old Service Uniforms

M & Company, a small establishment in front of a railway station in Tokyo, is the only dealer specializing in old, service uniforms. Its competitors have gone broke one after another in the prevailing "tight money" situation M & Company has persevered, according to an article in the Tokyo Times.

About 40 people come to the shop daily to sell old uniforms. The peddlers are mostly former military and navy men and members of their families. A former ranking military officer whose name will surprise everybody has been here to sell his professional attire. So has a former navy officer, captain of a thunder-sunk aircraft carrier. Former officers of the field grade are common visitors. The proprietor was amazed recently when the chief of the tax section of a ward office came to dispose of his former soldier garment.

Few, if any, peddlers haggle over price, the proprietor discloses. They readily accept the price he names. This, he thinks, is because they are mostly of the prewar upper classes.

"There still is an inexhaustible supply of old uniforms obtainable," the dealer said. "Every return home of war prisoners from Siberia add to the supply."

Here is the list of prices he pays: ¥4,000 for army officers' uniform; ¥2,000 for enlisted men's uniform; ¥2,500 for an officers' overcoat; same price for an officers' ulster; ¥1,500 for an enlisted man's overcoat; ¥5,500 for air force uniform; ¥5,000 for a navy raincoat; ¥2,500 for an anticold shirt; ¥500 for an anticold cap; ¥400 for a pair of woolen stockings; ¥1,500 for an overall; ¥2,500 for a jumper, and ¥2,500 for a full-dress uniform.

"I used to go to Tohoku and even to the far-off Hokuriku areas on selling tours. Now farmer folks come out to buy," he said.

Full-dress uniforms, he said, are sold to head-gear makers after the ornaments are stripped off. The materials are suitable to make students' caps, he pointed out. Other garments are sold without re-tailoring or re-dyeing, he added.

"I mean to buy up the old service-uniforms in Tokyo and in the neighboring prefectures," the merchant declared.

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Fashion Show At YWCA

A Fashion Show with clothes modeled by American women will be given at the Osaka YWCA, Nishi Ogi-machi, Saturday, December 9, at 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Mrs. Fritsch, wife of Lieut.-Col. Carl F. Fritsch, is in charge of the program. Tickets will be ¥100. Tea will be served.

DEC 5 1950 MAINICHI

CLOTHING SUPPLY TO IMPROVE IN '51

More Output and Lifting of Controls Foreseen by Textile Bureau

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times
The clothing supply situation next year will be better than this year, the best year since the war's end. Prices, except those of woolens will probably decline.

This has been revealed by MITI's Textile Bureau. It disclaims any intention to reimpose controls over clothing materials.

Cotton spindleage is slated to be upped to 4,200,000 by the year end and to 5,000,000 by the end of October 1951. Next year's cotton production program is set at 700 million pounds (30 per cent above this year), of which 240 million pounds, or 800 million yards, will be made available for home consumption. Available for civilian consumption will be about 580 million yards, which will average 2.5 pounds (7.4 yards) per capita, as against this year's 1.7 pounds.

After anxiety prevailed over raw cotton supply following the imposition of the export quota system in America, additional quotas have been given. This means a supply of 850,000 bales more. An additional 150,000 bales may be expected in January and a further 150,000 or 160,000 in April or thereabouts.

Of raw wool 220,000 bales for next year's consumption were obtained by the end of November, notwithstanding the high prices in the producing countries. Acquisition of another 80,000 bales by June next year is considered certain. These will make a total of bales for next year's consumption (as against this year's 242,000). The import will yield an estimated 80 million pounds of woolen yarn, which can be made into 80 million yards of pure woolens. A total of 20 million suits of clothes is seen out of this an increase of 30-40 per cent over this year.

Woolens to Drop

The present price of the highest grade woolen is ¥3,000 a yard. The average woolen cloth price is expected to go down to March to ¥2,500. However, this will be 20-30 per cent above this year's average price.

The Government's rayon and staple fiber output program for next year is set at 130 million and 240 million pounds, respectively (as against this year's 110 million and 160 million). Only about 10 per cent each will be set aside for export and will result in an increase for domestic use.

The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry's silk production program for 1951 is 250,000 bales

of raw silk (as against 170,000 for this year). With a total of 80,000 to 90,000 bales of raw silk textiles to be earmarked for export, domestic supply will increase noticeably and a drop in price is anticipated.

Vinylon, amylan and acetate will enter an era of mass production next year. The output is increase from the present 10 tons daily to 30. Production of clothing materials for next year will total an estimated 12 million pounds, as against this year's 4 million. Price of, say amylan, will go down from the present ¥450 a pound to ¥300 or less in view of the increased output.

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Fashion Show '51 Set For Dec. 1-3

"Fashion Parade '51," a colorful 21-scene fashion presentation to introduce costumes made from the winning designs in the Second National Design Contest for the Tina Leser Award will be held at the Kitano Theater, Osaka, for three days, December 1, 2 and 3, sponsored by the Mainichi Press and the English Mainichi.

There will be two presentations daily at 12.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.

The costumes made from the winning designs which were selected out of 4,000 entries by the judging committees in Japan and America (including the fashion editors of the New York Times, Life, Vogue, Mademoiselle, Harper's Bazaar, Holiday and Good Housekeeping) will be modeled by members of the Nichigeki and Toho Dancing Teams.

The Kitano Theater is reserving one section of the theater for Occupation personnel for each presentation. There will be no charge.

In the case of the Japanese audience also, there will be no charge but in order to avoid confusion and in order not to exceed the seating capacity, admittance will be only for those holding seating slips.

In addition to the fashion presentation, there will be an eight-scene "Dances of the World" by the Nichigeki and Toho Dancing Teams.

DEC 1 1950 MAINICHI

Cocoon Prices Accord Against Monopoly Law

Kyodo
TOKYO, Dec. 4.—The Fair Trade Commission will shortly start investigations into the question of "concluding an agreement among silk-reelers in fixing the price of cocoon."

The commission maintains that such agreement is against the Anti-Monopoly Law.

Notices announcing the start of investigations will be sent to 16 silk-reelers in Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures within a few days.

According to preliminary check-up by the commission, in Saitama Prefecture an agreement was reached between the Katakura Industry Co. and the Saitama Prefectural Federation of Silk-Raising and Sales Agricultural Cooperatives, in fixing the price of 1950 spring cocoon at 5,251 "kake."

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silk (as against 170,000 bales a year). With a total of 90,000 bales of raw silk to be earmarked for export, domestic supply will increase noticeably and a price increase is anticipated. Nylon, amylan and acetate will enter an era of mass production next year. The output will increase from the present 100 tons daily to 300. Production of clothing materials next year will total an estimated 12 million pounds, against this year's 4 million. Nylon, say amylan, will go from the present ¥450 a yard to ¥300 or less in view of the increased output.

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NIPPON TIMES

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The costumes made from the winning designs which were selected from 4,000 entries by the judging committees in Japan and America are being shown to the fashion editors of the New York Times, Life, Vogue, L'Espresso, Harper's Bazaar, Good Housekeeping and Good Housekeeping. They are modeled by members of the English Mainichi and Toho Dancing Teams. The Kitano Theater is reserving a section of the theater for Occidental personnel for each presentation. There will be no charge.

In the case of the Japanese audience also, there will be no charge in order to avoid confusion and in order not to exceed the seating capacity, admittance will be only for those holding seating slips.

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DEC 1 1950
MAINICHI

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MAINICHI



**Prize-Winning Designs Shown
In Gala 'Fashion Parade '51'**

Heralding the new Western-style fashions for the coming year 1951, a gala "Fashion Parade '51," a glamorous extravaganza of styles, fabrics and color, opened at the Kitano Theater, Osaka, Friday, December 1.

Held under the sponsorship of the Mainichi Press and the English Mainichi in order to introduce the costumes made from the winning designs in the Second National Fashion Design Contest for the Tina Leser Award, the presentation will be repeated December 2 and 3 at 12.30 and 3.30 p.m.

Interspersed with attractive songs and dances, and humorous skits, "Fashion Parade '51" consists of 21 scenes.

With Suisei Matsui as a witty master of ceremonies, costumes made from the designs winning the Tina Leser Award, the Mainichi Award, Edwin H. Foreman Award, Gerli Silk Award, Betty Betz Award, Pan American Award and others are introduced against the background of colorful settings.

This presentation to delight women and to interest men as well, introduces practically every kind of fabric made in Japan today including silk, rayon, cotton, wool, crepe de chine, staple fiber, vinylon, cremona, plastic fibers, synthetic and chemical fibers, etc.

The costumes are modeled by the English Mainichi and Toho Dancing Teams.

Making special appearances are Takarazuka star Fubuki Koshiji, singer Chizuko Sanada, comedian Norihei Miki, comedienne Reiko Hatsune and tap dancer Saburo Nakagawa and his family.

One of the hits of the presentation, which is directed by Ko Sata, is a tap dance by "baby dancer" Sugako Nakagawa.

During the finale on the opening day, bouquets were presented to Miss Yumiko Yamamoto, winner of the Tina Leser Award for the best travel wardrobe and to Miss Michiko Konishi, first place winner for the Mainichi Award.

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With the leading textile companies of Japan assisting the presentation, the continuity is by Shin Nakamura, Junichi Nakahara, Seiji Togo, Fuyue Anzai and Konosuke Tamura; choreography by Yoshiharu Noguchi and Takeo Watanabe; stage settings by Hideo Ishihama and Kimiyasu Shima; the musical arrangement by Kyoji Yananouchi; and played by the Toho Orchestra, conducted by Katsunori Ueno.

The theme song is by Fuyue Anzai with music by Ryoichi Hattori.

As a special attraction, "Dances of the World" (from China to India) is being presented by the English Mainichi Dancing Team in eight scenes.

Textile companies and firms assisting the presentation are:

Hankyu Department Store, Toa Boshoku Co., Toyobo Spinning Co., Kurashiki Rayon Co., Ichida Co., Ito Hosiery, Rissel Sen-i Co., Katakura Industry Co., Kureha Spinning Co., Tamurakoma Co., Toho Rayon Co., Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.

(Photo shows the finale of the Fashion Parade).

**Practical Designs
For Masses Urged**

TOKYO.—Commenting on the Fashion Parade held at the Nippon Gekijo Theater under the auspices of the Mainichi Press and the English Mainichi to announce the costumes made from the winning designs in the Second National Fashion Design Contest for the Tina Leser Award, Ian Macdonald, manager, I.H. Macdonald Pty., Ltd., Australian businessman in Tokyo said:

"The Fashion Parade was particularly enterprising in the varied scope of the colorful designs and fabrics utilized.

"The achievements of the Japanese designers and the textile houses which cooperated would bring favorable comment from all the recognized fashion centers.

"However, it should not be forgotten that the designs of both dresses and gowns displayed have as their basic market Japan and the Japanese people. For this reason, it is felt that your designers and, indeed, those providing the Fashion Parade, should always include designs suitable for the masses as well as the few.

"The inclusion of several practical designs fashioned for the purport of the average Japanese woman would go a long way to make your Fashion Parade of more actual value to the great audiences who will see these designs.

"To see something each and everyone can buy as well as feast as their eyes on, such a delightful 'fashion window' as the Fashion Parade would show the versatility of your designers, the true worth of your fabrics; the practical, the fashionable, and, yes indeed, the bizarre."

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MAINICHI

Winning Designs In Tina Leser Contest Shown In 'Fashion Parade '51' In Tokyo



TOKYO, Dec. 5.—Winning designs in the recent Tina Leser National Fashion Design Contest, sponsored by the English Mainichi and the Mainichi Press, were displayed in a special fashion show before a capacity crowd including hundreds of Occupation personnel at the Nippon Gekijo Theater, Hibiya, at 6 p.m. tonight.

The new styles for 1951 were incorporated into a gala 11-scene musical revue called "Fashion Parade '51" performed by the famed Nichigeki revue troupe and featured by the personal appearances of the Gramercy Six jazz band, and vocalists Nancy Umeki and Chizuko Sanada.

The show had come to Tokyo after a sensational run in Osaka. Beginning today, the fashion spectacle will show twice daily at noon and 3 p.m., for six days until December 10 at the same theater.

High Occupation officials were guests at tonight's special performance. In pre-show ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. William H.B. Ortwin, district traffic manager of the Pan American World Airways, which has supported the contest, and Mr. and Mrs. P.J. Sullivan Jr., district sales manager for PAA, presented bouquets to the winners of the Tina Leser contest from the stage to thunderous applause from the audience.

Among those seen at tonight's show were Miss Yumi Yamamoto, recipient of the ¥100,000 Tina Leser Award, and other winners of the various awards given in the National Fashion Design Contest, which has gained recognition as the leading event of its kind in this country.

(Photo shows the Fashion Show).



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Wanted Earlier In Year

Except in the case of knitted goods and hosiery, most of the textile manufacturers expressed the opinion that the Fashion Show, introducing the costumes based on the designs winning the Tina Leser and Mainichi Awards, should be held in the spring, and preferably in February.

This would better enable the manufacturers to introduce their new textiles, especially patterned fabrics, for the year.

To this, it was explained by the Mainichi that plans would be launched immediately to hold the Third National Fashion Design Contest, possibly in January, as soon as arrangements can be made with Miss Tina Leser who is at present traveling in South America.

The 1951 Fashion Show would be held in September but with the time gradually shortened, efforts will be made to hold the 1952 presentation in February, it was stated.

The suggestion made that better models should be used gave rise to a discussion of the difficulties. Non-professionals who lack stage experience, for instance, may fail to show costumes to the best advantage. On the other hand, stage dancers, as in the case this year, will want to "dance" across the stage instead of modeling the costumes in an ideal manner.

After discussing the difference between Fashion Shows in the United States and Japan, the question of whether future presentations should be an actual Fashion Show for select audiences or supplemented by entertainment as in the case this year was taken up.

The criticism expressed by some American ladies who attended the "Fashion Parade," namely, that the costumes were too far off and that they preferred close-up views, with an opportunity to actually feel the fabrics was made known.

More Practical Designs

All commented that more practical designs should be adopted—those that can actually be worn by Japanese women at the present standard of living. In this respect, the difference between the women of Tokyo and Osaka, was pointed out, the former being bolder than the latter in adopting new trends.

US Women Show Latest Costumes

Seven wives of American officials in the Osaka-Kobe area acted their own models to exhibit latest American women's costumes in a fashion show at the Osaka YWCA, Saturday afternoon, December 9.

With Mrs. Carl Fritsch giving explanations, Mrs. J.P. Coup, K.H. Tando, J.P. Landauer, English, J. Sullivan, W.N. Mau and G. Swenson exhibited beautiful creations including three evening dresses, eight dinner dresses, week-day clothes and others to Japanese women present.

(Photos show evening dress made of pink taffeta, left, and week-day dress made of gray wool with strip colored jacket bottom).



MAINICHI

In general, the textile manufacturers, speaking from their standpoint, expressed the desire to make individual fabrics, in addition to the designs, better known. The popularity of Shantung silk in America was considered.

Japan's Synthetic Fabrics

Emphasis was also placed on need of publicizing Japan's synthetic fabrics, especially during coming year. Comparison made with the extensive promotion campaign being carried out in United States for nylon and new fabric orlon, all the way down to the retail store level.

Exhibitions alone are no longer sufficient. Something more stimulating, more eye-catching needed, it was declared.

Besides stating their desire for more time in the preparation of costumes—two months at minimum—those present suggested that in order to make Japanese fabrics better known, the Fashion Show might include:

- (a) Display of textiles in theater foyer.
 - (b) Swatches of textiles attached to the program.
 - (c) Box in the theater where the audience can drop letters pressing their preferences and opinions after seeing the costumes displayed in the Fashion Show.
- The manufacturers expressed general satisfaction from the

Textile Makers Tell Views For Better Fashion Shows

—Discussion Meeting Held To Exchange Opinions—



Attended by representatives of the leading Japanese textile companies that participated in "Fashion Parade '51" held earlier this month in Osaka and Tokyo, a discussion meeting to exchange opinions on the Fashion Show, as well as in regard to next year's presentation, was held at the Mainichi Press Wednesday afternoon, December 20, sponsored by the English Mainichi.

Among those present were Kinji Hashimoto, president of the Rissei Sen-i Co.; Yoichi Takeda and Masao Sano of the design department of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.;

Shōjiro Shibata of the business department of the Tamurakoma Co., Ltd.; Tsuneo Yoshie of the business department of the Kokusai Bussan Co., Ltd. and Naoo Nakamura, chief of the sales research section of the Kurashiki Rayon Co., Ltd.

Also attending were poet Fuyue Anzai and artist Shin Nakamura who were responsible for a part of the continuity of the Fashion Show. The English Mainichi was represented by Kiyoshi Shimura, business manager, and other staff members.

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(Photos show evening dress made of pink taffeta, left, and week-day dress made of green wool with strip colored jacket, bottom).



MAINICHI

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Earlier In Year

In the case of knitted and hosiery, most of the manufacturers expressed the hope that the Fashion Show, showing the costumes based on designs winning the Tina Leser Mainichi Awards, should be held in the spring, and preferably in January.

It would better enable the manufacturers to introduce their textiles, especially patterned fabrics, for the year.

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Practical Designs

It was commented that more practical designs should be adopted—that can actually be worn by these women at the present standard of living. In this respect, the difference between the women of Tokyo and Osaka, was pointed out, the former being bolder than the latter in adopting new trends.

Readers' Forum

On Fashion Parade ///

To the Editor:

Sir:—Upon reading "Roundtable Parley on Fashion Parade," I, as one of those who saw this year's Fashion Parade at the Nippon Gekijo, couldn't agree with Miss Nakabayashi who said the designs this year are not so practical.

Because it is not the most important point of the Tina Leser and Mainichi Awards whether the designs are so practical or not.

As Mr. Tanaka said at the same meeting, the audience should see the Fashion Show with a new and different sense from that which they had been showing, that is, they should gain an impression of new trends in the fashion world.

From this viewpoint, if the designs are original, fit Miss Tina Leser's suggestions (including being practical to some degree), and able to stir the imagination of the audience, they are worthy of the Awards, even if they are a bit grotesque.

Nowadays in Japan, since there are many women thinking just like Miss Nakabayashi, it often happens on the street that two ladies, wearing costumes of the same style imitated directly from the same page of the same fashion book, stare at each other up and down.

Hence it appears that the designers' compositions and the Fashion Show itself are most valuable as offering suggestions to women who have much interests in dressmaking.

MAKOTO KAWASE,
Kita-ku, Tokyo

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MAINICHI

In general, the textile manufacturers, speaking from their own standpoint, expressed the desire to make individual fabrics, in addition to the designs, better known. The popularity of Shantung silk in America was considered.

Japan's Synthetic Fabrics

Emphasis was also placed on the need of publicizing Japan's synthetic fabrics, especially during the coming year. Comparison was made with the extensive promotion campaign being carried out in the United States for nylon and the new fabric orlon, all the way down to the retail store level.

Exhibitions alone are no longer sufficient. Something more stimulating, more eye-catching is needed, it was declared.

Besides stating their desire for more time in the preparation of the costumes—two months at the minimum—those present suggested that in order to make Japanese fabrics better known, the Fashion Show might include:

- (a) Display of textiles in the theater foyer.
- (b) Swatches of textiles attached to the program.
- (c) Box in the theater where the audience can drop letters expressing their preferences and opinions after seeing the costumes displayed in the Fashion Show.

The manufacturers expressed general satisfaction from the com-

panies' standpoint, with this year's presentation and prophesied that more makers, after seeing "Fashion Parade '51," will want to take part in the next one.

(Photo shows a part of those attending the discussion meeting).

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MAINICHI

Roundtable Parley On 'Fashion Parade'

Drawing, Clothing Are Different; Better Models For Costumes Urged; 'Show Japan Textiles To World'

WITH the participation of several members of the Japanese board of judges who first judged the entries in the Second National Fashion Design Contest for the Tina Leser and Mainichi Awards, a roundtable conference on "Fashion Parade '51" was held in Tokyo during the recent presentation of the Fashion Show, sponsored by the English Mainichi and the Mainichi Press with the support of Pan American World Airways, at the Nippon Gekijo Theater.

The highlights of the roundtable conference follow:

SHIMURA: You have kindly accepted our invitation to attend "Fashion Parade '51," introducing to the public the costumes made on the basis of the winning designs in the Second National Fashion Design Contest for the Tina Leser and Mainichi Awards.

This contest, on the basis of suggestions made by Miss Tina Leser, was held in order to stimulate original and yet practical clothing of distinctive designs that would make effective use of the traditional beauty of Japanese fabric. It was also aimed to give young designers an opportunity to become known in the fashion world.

The "Fashion Parade" itself was intended to introduce before the public the latest and best products of Japan's leading textile manufacturers.

Now that you have seen the "Fashion Parade," can you give us your opinions and criticisms of the Fashion Show and the costumes?

YAMANAKA: There were some cases in which the original designs were better than the completed costumes. Of course, a lot depended on the person who wore it. If another Fashion Show is held next year, I suggest that the judges look over the completed costumes and make whatever corrections necessary before presenting them to the public. For this purpose, the entries should be collected earlier and sent to the United States earlier, thus giving more time for the actual preparation of the costumes.

MAINICHI: We shall try to do that next year, possibly holding the contest in January and the Fashion Show in about September.

ITO: Another problem is the models.

YAMANAKA: The way they walk.

ITO: You must have models who can walk well. Otherwise, the designs won't show to advantage.

YAMANAKA: A foreigner asked me who those models are. I said they were dancers. The rejoinder was, "Do dancers walk like that?"

ITO: There are many young models nowadays who aren't accustomed to wearing high heels. They weren't worn during the war. Thus, some young people look awkward in high heels.

Participants:

KIYAO YAMANAKA, CPO designer.

MICHIO ITO, terpsichorean.
MISS YOKO NAKABAYASHI, designer-stylist.

MISS YUMIKO YAMAMOTO, winner of the Tina Leser Award.

MISS MICHIKO KONISHI, winner of the Mainichi Award.

KAORU TANAKA, professor of Kobe University, husband of Chiyo Tanaka, designer.

YOJI HAMA, director of processing department, Katakura Industrial Co., Ltd.

KIYOSHI SHIMURA, business manager of the English Mainichi.

Other representatives of the English Mainichi and the Mainichi Press in Tokyo.

YAMANAKA: A foreigner also asked me why there weren't professional models in Japan since there are many good-looking young women. I answered that they can't make a living as models here. The reply was that in the United States, models make good money, with many orders from magazines each month. I told the foreigner, "You'll have to wait 20 years more for that in Japan."

ITO: Another thing. The designers are intent on the drawing. But a human being's head is big and the Japanese body is short. Unless this is taken into consideration, a design that is well-proportioned in the drawing may become something entirely different when made into a costume and worn.

MAINICHI: Some of the winning designers may have gained that impression.

ITO: Thus, Western-style clothes for Japanese women should not depend on style books from abroad. The Japanese physique should be considered. Such designs will bring out the good points and help conceal defects. Mere imitation of foreign styles is no good. As a design for a drawing, it will be all right but not as a design for a costume.

NAKABAYASHI: Next year, shouldn't the Mainichi Award, at least, be given for more practical costumes?

YAMANAKA: For the Mainichi Award, I would like to have the judges select designs not for the stage effect, but those can be made into costumes wearable by Japanese women to enhance their beauty.

MAINICHI: Don't you think that the designs this year were more practical for the Japanese than last year?

ITO: Last year, there was too much emphasis on the traditional Kimono. By the way, Mr. Tanaka, how did you find New York? The colors in the street?

TANAKA: Black seems to be predominant. This seems to be the French influence. Fashion shows are emphasizing velvet, especially black velvet.

ITO: I think the Japanese should follow the styles of Spanish women. The physical proportion is the same and both are black-haired.



(TOP): A scene from "Fashion Parade '51." (BOT) Nichigeki dancers modeling costumes. From left to right, Shibata and Yukiko Oshima.

YAMANAKA: The use of some bright color against a black background is effective.

ITO: The Japanese wore dark clothing while working during the war. Then when the Occupation Forces came, the Japanese began to use colors too but they still don't know how to use colors effectively.

YAMANAKA: This is something that should be taken up next year.

ITO: When experts of Western-style clothing judge contests such as this, they are liable to favor, perhaps unconsciously, the trends that their own schools are following. But aren't the best costumes those that the people at large, not only the experts, like best?

TANAKA: Conditions between Japan and the United States are different. But at an American Fashion Show, the people come with the idea of buying some of the new fashions. In Japan, this may not be the case from the economic standpoint. The audience should see a new and different sense from that which has been showing. That is, they should gain an impression of new things in the fashion world.

Of course fine for a Fashion Show to be entertaining but is this way of educating the public? There should be a central theme as a background for the entire show. Just before I returned to Japan, I saw the

n Parade'



Fashion Parade '51." (BOTTOM): Costumes. From left to right, Ogiye

Show of the International Silk Congress. It was splendid. The theme was black. To emphasize black velvet, the show started out with a Spanish setting. A girl came out wearing the identical black costume with a spot of red shown in a Goya painting on the stage. Then the changes up to modern designs were successively shown. The audience gained the vivid impression that next year's mode will be velvet, Spanish and black—black with a red accent. The entire show was directed toward emphasizing one trend.

ITO: This is a difficult problem because there are many classes of people to be considered. Perhaps, at this stage, such a presentation as the "Fashion Parade" is the most effective kind of Fashion Show for Japan. But as said before, professional models should be used and the clothes made to fit the models.

MAINICHI: It would be best for the winning designers themselves to make the costumes but this is a difficult problem because of the materials.

MAINICHI: Wasn't the costume made from Miss Yumiko Yamamoto's designs the same as the samples attached to the design?

YAMAMOTO: I made only the evening dress. I had a difficult time finding the material I wanted. Thus, when I saw the Fashion Show, I was surprised at some of the completed costumes. I didn't think that so many of the same costumes were to be made. I even think I was utilized too much by the textile companies. Perhaps it would be going too far to use the word "artistic," but that is the way I felt about my own designs. What I saw on the stage in some cases were entirely different from what I had planned. Next year, I would like to have the winning designers take an actual hand and see the costumes made just as they planned them to be.

KONISHI: There should be a little more time. There isn't time enough to give advice.

ITO: Fashion Shows present very delicate problems.

YAMANAKA: It would really be best for the winning designers to make the actual costumes.

ITO: Next time, the costumes alone won't do. Underclothing must be considered too.

MAINICHI: Miss Tina Leser's intention is not limited to the form alone but seeks to make the best use of the beauty of the Japanese costume. Mr. Hama, what are your views on future Fashion Shows?

HAMA: The purpose of Fashion Shows in the United States is to show the costumes and to sell them. Numbers are attached to the modeled costumes and they can be bought at once. Things are a little different in Japan. For the time being, the best thing perhaps is to guide the public in regard to fashions. In my case, silk is the main item. We are also conducting studies of fashions. There is a difference between Japan and the United States, for instance, Shantung may be popular in America and not in Japan.

YAMANAKA: Shantung is fine. But it is difficult to obtain. It's economical and has a fine touch. Besides, it's washable and wearable. It's strange that it doesn't appear on the street.

NAKABAYASHI: If you held a Shantung Fashion Show, people would use it. People don't know about it.

YAMANAKA: There is some white on one side and colored on the other. It is very beautiful for an evening dress. It is low-priced and provides a better line than Japanese taffeta. And what about "Meisen," not those usually seen

with the big designs but with small designs. Since the Japanese are small, loud designs are not very effective.

ITO: In the United States, it's the makers who lead the fashions.

HAMA: It's not like that in Japan as yet.

YAMANAKA: Fashions change very quickly in the United States. The people always want something new. It's not like that in Europe. Nor in Japan.

TANAKA: That trend is all the more conspicuous in the United States because of the advance of ready-made clothing. The majority of Japanese women sew their own clothing, so individuality should be emphasized more.

HAMA: In recent days, the American people are taking in more and more from Japan to add Oriental color to their life. I hope Japan will send many such things of Oriental nuance to the United States in the future, not for mere criticism but in order that many things of genuine Japanese taste and design can be adopted in American life. I would like greater emphasis to be placed on introducing the "good old things" of Japan in the future design contests for the Tina Leser Award.

MAINICHI: Miss Lesser herself will understand that point, but we fear many of the American judges may find it somewhat difficult to clearly differentiate things Oriental from things Japanese. For example, Indian textiles are of the Western pattern rather than Oriental nuance, but I am afraid that, to many American judges, even such Indian fabrics will belong to the Oriental category.

YAMANAKA: And there are many who take pains to adapt Japanese fabrics in such a way as to meet—in their own thinking, of course—the American liking. But, the American people are already aware, more than we suppose they are, of what are and what are not genuine Japanese taste and design. The American people living in Japan often like to find and wear such genuine Japanese fabrics and then the Japanese imitate them not in a better but in a worse way.

TANAKA: Everything of a genuine Japanese taste had better be kept intact. We cannot expect good results even if we force them into a pattern which we ourselves suppose will meet the American taste.

ITO: Before the war, I took Nishijin cloth for Japanese obi (sash) to America and, showing it to a fashion designer, asked for her opinion about using it for some fashion design. "Fine! I would like to use this as a decoration on the wall," she remarked. At that time, it was the vogue in America to hang up a taffeta on the wall as a decoration. We found that Nishijin cloth cost less but would make a room even prettier than a taffeta. This will be a sort of idea quite novel to the Japanese. "Meisen" is another example. When "ohaba" or wide-breadth "Meisen" was first produced, it was taken to America. An American running a department store, who was asked for his opinion of it, sent out a trial order of 8,000 yards, saying it could be used tastefully for a curtain or bed-cover. I immediately relayed the order to Tokyo from Hollywood

over telephone but the reply was that "ohaba Meisen" was still a handiwork product and, to my surprise, it would take one year or so to turn out as much as 8,000 yards.

TANAKA: Japanese cloth of high quality still costs high, I believe. I know an American interior decorator who is of the opinion that "kanoko" crepe commonly used as decoration for a sash is good for a curtain but will cost too much to be practicable.

ITO: When all luxury clothing was banned in Japan during the war, I thought of taking some lacquer-printed clothing to America—Hollywood. I gave one to each of several actresses whom I invited to a party. They were all surprised but did not know how to use it. I told them to make it into an evening dress and asked each of them to give me a photo showing her wearing an evening dress designed to her liking. They sent me photos of wonderful evening dresses made of the lacquer-printed clothing I had given them. A fashion magazine used one of the photos on the front page. Then I planned to take to America all the lacquer stocks then held in Japan and use them for fashionable clothing but the war thwarted this ambitious plan of mine. Japan in the past marketed raw silk to America but not silken textiles and America imported silken textiles of high quality from France and Italy. I think Japan in the future should export not raw silk but silken fabrics to the United States, although there is a tax problem to consider because silken fabrics are taxed twice as much as raw silk.

ITO: Lacquer-coated clothing of Japan might make a great hit in the United States.

MAINICHI: Japanese makers of high-quality textiles should be more positive in their publicity.

ITO: Japanese women must take better care of themselves if they are really to follow the fashion. In this respect, the Japanese women are no comparison to the American women who, for instance, do not eat anything that makes them fat. On the other hand, even young Japanese pay little or no attention to their figure although they are behind no one in seeking the fashion.

YAMANAKA: Yes, but it's sort of inevitable. You know the Japanese women long accustomed to sitting on the "tatami" have just begun wearing shoes.

ITO: A fashion show and an attraction are mixed up. Models in a fashion show must themselves have good taste. In the United States, a dancing girl is one thing and a show girl is quite another.

DEC 18 1950
MAINICHI

TEXTILE EQUIPMENT MISSION ARRIVES TO AID JAPANESE TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

(1) A special mission of American leather and rubber experts has arrived in Japan to aid Japanese textile manufacturers, officials of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section announced today. The group's visit is another result of the recent SCAP-FEC Economic Mission to the United States.

Members of the four-man textile mission are: Eldridge C. Martin of Winslow Brothers and Smith, Norwood, Mass., tanners; Lewis W. Dunton of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.; William J. Dunleavy of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass, manufacturers of textile machinery; and Richard C. Stork of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., synthetic rubber processors.

Primary mission of the group is to acquaint Japanese processors of hides and skins with the use of substitutes for calf and kip skins as cots for textile machinery. Recent developments have shown critical shortages of calf and kip skins. Substitutes have been successfully employed for a number of years in the United States, and the mission will demonstrate their use to Japanese industry to enable them to adopt this practice.

During the past 10 years, research and development in this field have advanced considerably. The visit of the mission will be of particular significance and importance to Japanese cotton manufacturers and spinners, especially under present conditions, ESS officials said.

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JAPAN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY SHOWS GAINS FOR EIGHT MONTH PERIOD.

In spite of restrictions imposed by a dearth of hydro-electric power, a slow-down in production normally caused by summer holidays and a high stock condition which exists in local warehouses, Japan's textile industry continued to show gains in postwar production during the first eight months of 1951, according to figures recently released by SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

Cotton yarn production for the month of August was 61,688,000 pounds and cloth production was 187,246,000 square yards. These amounts are less than last month's, a fact attributed to reductions in power supply in some districts and general stoppage for summer festival holidays.

However August production was more than 40 percent greater than the same month last year. Even greater gains for the first eight months of this calendar year have been registered. For example, a 48 percent increase in yarn production was chalked up, a 47 percent gain in woven production, 52 percent in raw cotton consumption, 42 percent in yarn consumption, and 52 percent in knitted production.

In the synthetic field, the general progressive trend of the industry was adversely affected in August by electric power shortages and the lack of the incentive to produce because of high stocks and consequent price readjustments. While there were a few instances of increases over July operations, the month as a whole was slightly off.

The eight month increases include a 75 percent gain in staple fibre (vicose), a spectacular 275.8 percent increase in staple fibre (acetate), a commodity being developed and utilized as a blend with other fibres; a 41.6 percent advance in filament (vicose), 45.2 percent in filament (acetate), 29.2 percent in filament (cuprammonium), 568.3 percent in Amilon and 1065.5 percent in Vinylon, two chemically fibre developments having some of the properties of "nylon" and "vinylon" respectively; a 115.1 percent increase in glass filament, 86.9 percent in spun rayon yarn, 30.0 percent in filament yarn fabrics and 68.7 percent in the manufacture of spun rayon yarn fabrics. All increases are for the eight months January to August 1951 over the same period a year ago.

Woolen and worsted operations during the month of August also were lower than those recorded in the previous month, primarily because of the power shortage. The woolen fabric field, however, posted a slight 9 percent gain.

Substantial gains, however, have been registered on all items in cumulative figures for the current year as compared with the same eight-month period of 1950. Woolen yarn production is up 111.1 percent and worsted up 65.7 for an overall average gain of 89.4 percent. In woven production of fabric, gains include 55.4 percent on woolen fabrics, 49.5 percent in worsted fabrics, 917.4 percent in blankets and 74.4 percent in upholstery, for an overall average of 63.8 percent.