

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

894.61325/ 1-145-----12-3149



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DC/R  
CONTROL COPY

*DC/R*

Office of the U. S. Political Adviser  
for Japan

Tokyo, July 25, 1949.

RECORDED  
JULY 29

ACTION  
COM

No. 480

INFO  
FR  
ITP  
FE  
OLI  
AGRI  
TAR

UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: Forwarding Report on Ramie.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to forward as of possible interest to the Department and to the Department of Commerce a copy of a report on ramie production compiled for the Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, by the Toyo Sen-i Company, 2 Muromachi 2-chome, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, and recently received by this Mission.

It may be noted that this information was originally requested by the Spanish Diplomatic Mission, Tokyo, assertedly on behalf of Spanish producers of ramie.

894.61325/7-2549

*F*

Enclosure: *AD*

Report on Ramie.

DCR - ITP Unit	
Appr.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev.	
Cal.	<i>aec</i>
Dist.	

521.32  
EGSeidensticker, Jr.:lee

UNCLASSIFIED

CS/J

894.61325/7-2549

AUG 8 1949

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
ACTION COPY

RETURN TO DC/R FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.



UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 480,  
July 25, 1949, from the Office of  
the U. S. Political Adviser for Japan,  
Tokyo, on the subject "Forwarding  
Report on Ramie".

(COPY)

REPORT ON RAMIE

## Cultivation of ramie

- 1) Kinds of seed: HAKUHI SAIKEI SEISHIN
- 2) Cutting:
  - Southern Japan (Okayama-ken and west) -- tri-annually
  - Northern Japan (Okayama-ken and east) -- semi-annually
- 3) Production capacity per hectare (including leaves and stalk):
  - Southern Japan -- 17,000 kan
  - Northern Japan -- 12,000 kan
- 4) Production capacity of fiber per hectare:
  - Southern Japan -- 460 kan
  - Northern Japan -- 320 kan
- 5) Ramie is a perennial plant and has a cultivated life for about 7 or 8 years generally, but under the better management and fertilizing, can be cultivated for about twelve years. The soil can be used for ramie plantation in case of better fertilizing and management.
- 6) Fertilizer per hectare:
  - First year - Warm climate 50 kan
  - Cold climate 50 kan
  - After second year - Warm climate 60 kan
  - Cold climate 80 kan
  - Besides above, dead leaves and manure should be fertilized at planting 5,000 kan
  - Manure yearly 3,000 kan

Example - Present usage	<u>first year</u>	warm climate	- manure	3,000 kan
			- sulphate	
			- ammonium	210 kan
			- super-phosphate of lime	90 kan
		cold climate	- manure	3,000 kan
			- sulphate	
			- ammonium	210 kan
			- super phosphate of lime	90 kan
		<u>After second year</u>		
		warm climate	- manure	3,000 kan
			- sulphate	
			- ammonium	360 kan
			- super phosphate of lime	150 kan
		cold climate	- manure	3,000 kan
			- sulphate	
			- ammonium	260 kan
			- super phosphate of lime	110 kan

Besides above, after each cutting season all wastes of the plant is brought back to the field and used as fertilizer.

7) The

UNCLASSIFIED



Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 480,  
July 25, 1949.

- 2 -

- 7) The cultivation in Japan is done on a very small scale about 0.1 hectare per farmer and cannot be compared with the big scale planting of the European countries.

The extraction of fiber:

- 1) Method  
When the ramie plant is fully grown, it is cut and placed in the decortication (Ikeda-type, Kiyofuji-type and Tosen-type) to extract the fiber.
- 2) The process may be carried out generally by a group.
- 3) Ikeda-type Decorticator  
Kiyofuji-type Decorticator  
Tosen-type Decorticator and finishing machine
- 4) These machines are made on a small scale, so they may be operated at the cutting field by several persons.
- 5) For the Ikeda-type and Kiyofuji-type decorticators, the leaves must be removed first, then the stalk is placed in the machine. The machine breaks down the bark, the woody part and the pectin. The decorticated fiber is then taken and dried in the sun. For the Tosen-type decorticator, the stalk may be placed directly in the machine without removing the leaves. The machine then breaks down most of the woody part, removes the leaves and leaves the fiber. The fiber is then taken out and dried, then put through the brushing machine (finishing machine) to further remove impurities.
- 6) 2.5 HP. or 3 HP. motor or kerosene machine is used.
- 7) There is not chemical process involved in the decorticating method.
- 8) The fiber is taken from the green stalk.

Usage:

- 1) Ramie products: Suiting, shirting, canvas, fire-hose, interlining, weaving yarn, sewing thread, fish netting twine, cordage and mixed fabric with other fiber.
- 2) Process of ramie spinning and weaving;
  - A. Spinning process - Raw material (decorticated fiber) -- Sorting (according to their grades) -- Degumming (by Chemical Method) -- Softening -- Filling -- Dressing -- Picking (the impurities) -- Spreading -- Setting -- Drawing -- Roving -- Spinning.
  - B. Weaving process - Yarn -- Winding -- Doubling and Twisting -- Warping (as well as weft winding) -- Weaving -- Scouring (including dyeing, bleaching, tentering and calendering)

When other fiber is mixed with ramie fiber, the operation will be taken in the process of spreading according to its mixing percentage.

TOYO SEN-I COMPANY, Ltd.  
2 Muromachi 2-chome  
Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan

UNCLASSIFIED