

894.655/1-146--7-3146-~~18~~

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

URGENT.....

Charge Department: **X**

Washington

Charge to

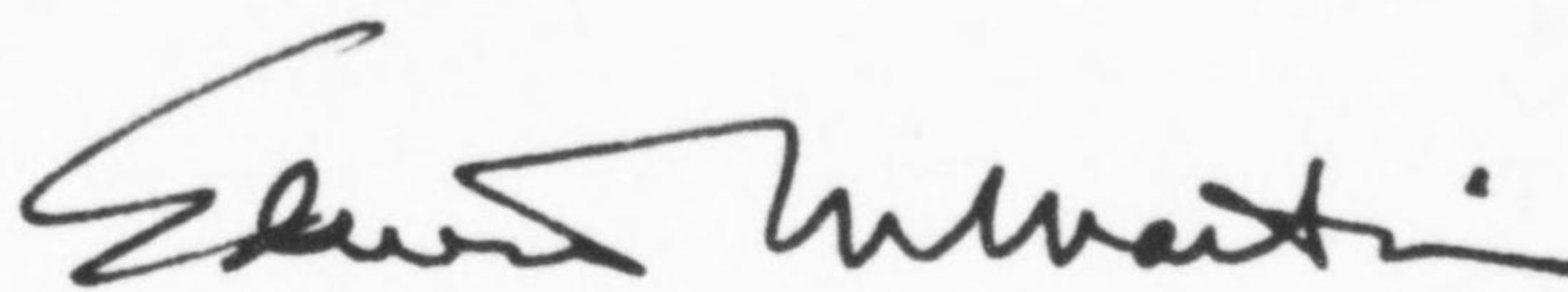
Maxwell E. Becker

JAN - 3 1946

721 Rockdale Drive

San Francisco, California

Reference your telegram Dec 31. Effective date
appointment Bunce mission Jan 1. Letter of appointment
will follow.



Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs

DOE Unit	
Init. <i>Jo</i>	
Rev. <i>Jo</i>	
Dat. <i>FL</i>	
Dist.	

JK:EMMartin:lmc 12-46

894.655/1-346

OS/LE

894.655/1-346

SENT

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

49W^U FR D1 Paid

Birmingham Ala 1109a Jan 5 1946

Willard Thorpe

State Dept Washington D C

Since your phone message I have talked to my brother Hugh and we both continue to be very much involved as per his telegram to Mr Olson 25th ult which leaves us definitely unavailable for Japanese trip I don't know whether Gason Calloway available or not but I know you could not have a better man for purposes of this trip. He has with claudius Murchison Harry Bailey and me on Japanese textile Mission in 1937 and I am sure Murchison would second this suggestion of mine. Hugh and I both are tremendously sorry we cannot help in this matter. We appreciate confidence of you and Mr Clayton but we are certain you will be able find some one that will serve just as well or better

Donald Comer

609p

*JK-1-15-46
no action
G.M. Martin
file*

894.655/1-546

OS/LE 894.655/1-546

Martin

JAN 18 1946

RECEIVED

Adm.	Lo
Ext.	Lo
Gen.	
Dist.	

DOE TFP Unit

am

AC Deputy to Asst. Secretary
for Economic Affairs
JAN 7 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4
RECEIVED

9:06 JAN 7 PM 2 15

DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

Copy in file
DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
JAN 16 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Chinese Ambassador presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary's note of December 6, 1945, stating that the United States Government through the State and War Departments is organizing a special mission to visit Japan in order to report on the status of the Japanese textile industry and suggesting that the Chinese Government nominate an observer to accompany the mission.

file
894.655/1-546
12-645
JK CA A-3
894.60
894.22

The Ambassador begs to confirm the conversation between Mr. Tsui of the Chinese Embassy and Mr. Drumright of the Department of State that Mr. YANG Sih-Zung, Member of the Textile Regulation Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, has been designated to be China's representative on the mission and that Mr. Yang will proceed from China direct to Japan.

YR
740-00119 Central
894.60

894.655/1-546

CS/HHS

DCR TTP Unit

[Signature]

Anal
Rev
Cat.
Dist.

Chinese Embassy,
Washington, January 5, 1946

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
W. L. CLAYTON

JAN 16 1946

[Signature]
A-C
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Signature]
JAN 17 1946
FILED

894.655/1-546

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. *
 ALEXANDER CITY, ALA. *
 PELL CITY, ALA. *
 SYCAMORE, ALA. *
 STEVENSON, ALA. *
 LAFAYETTE, ALA. *
 SYLACAUGA, ALA. *

AVONDALE MILLS



Fabrics and Yarns

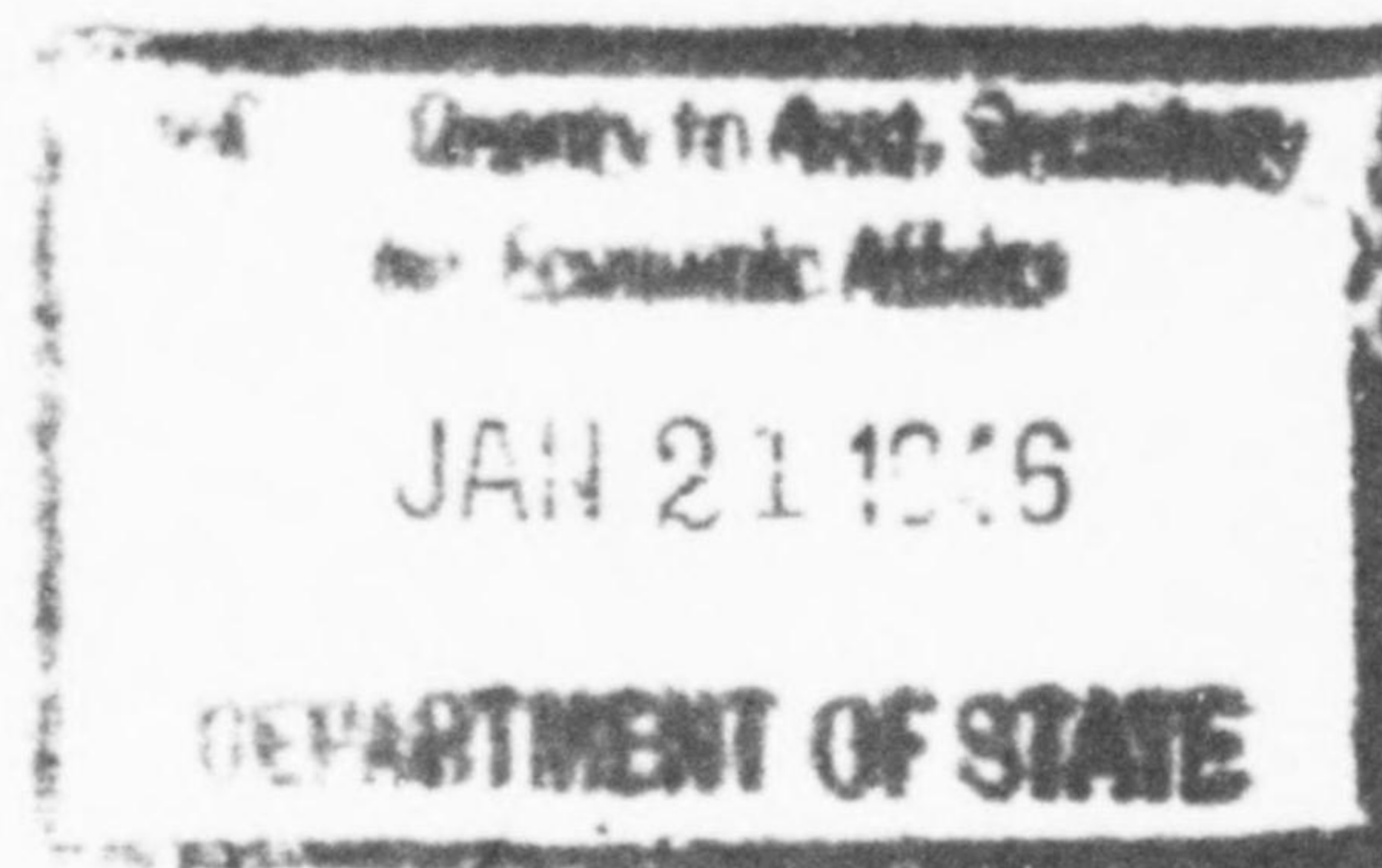
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bill E. M.
 JAN 22 1946

GENERAL OFFICES
 SYLACAUGA, ALA.

January 18, 1946

HUGH M. COMER
 PRESIDENT AND TREASURER



Mr. Willard L. Thorp,
 Deputy to the Asst. Secy. of Economic Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thorp: Re: JK

I have your thoughtful letter of January 15th.

I want to tell you that it was with a great deal of pride that I received an invitation from Mr. Martin to be a member of his group to go to Japan. And then it was with more regret that I had to withdraw my name as a prospective member. As I told Mr. Martin, I had commitments in February that had to be met, so when the time of the departure was extended, and also the possible length of the trip extended, it was apparent that I would run into conflicts with these engagements. Then, too, as the year went out the strikes in the labor situation gave us all some concern and I felt I had just rather be around the place now than to be away from home, especially since my job is on the ground at home work.

Please, though, figure that my brother Donald and I are keenly interested in this situation and either one, or both of us, will be happy to discuss any phase of this situation that you would care to bring to our attention.

Please express my highest regards to Mr. Will Clayton. I have no fear of flattering him when I say I think he is one of the smartest, if not the smartest, man in the United States.

Yours very truly,

AVONDALE MILLS

Hugh M. Comer
 President and Treasurer

DCR - ITP Unit

Ans. _____
 R. v. _____
 Dat. *1/17* _____
 Dist. _____

Hugh M. Comer
 I

894.655/1-1846

S/LE

JAN 24 1946

894.655/1-1846

*Rec
 894.655/12-11-45
 SK IR PE SA A-C*

799

4321

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Charge Department:

Charge to

Department of State

Not to be disseminated
to anyone other than a
Government Agency.
RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

JAN 19 1946

AMEMBASSY,

CHUNGKING.

116

8 pm

International textile group (RE DEPTTEL 2065) departed from Washington January 15 enroute for Japan to be assigned to staff of Supreme Commander, and will leave San Francisco January 17 or 18. In addition to China member, Mr. Yang Sin-Zung, the group consists of Mr. H. Wichenden Rose, Vice President for Research and Planning of American Viscose; Mr. Frank Rowe, Chief Engineer, Riverside and Dan River Mills, Virginia; Mr. Harry L. Bailey, President of the Wellington-Sears Company, New York; Mr. F. S. Winterbottom of Great Britain, British member of the Combined Textile Committee; Mr. Bharatram of India; and Mr. Fred Taylor and Mr. Stanley Nenner of the Department of State.

Public announcement will be delayed until notification of London and Delhi.

You are authorized to assist Chinese delegate and secretary to meet group in Tokyo by week of Jan 21.

894.655/1-1946

Sum

*B. Adheson
Acting
(per sum)*

DCR REP Unit

4.
CR
JAN 18 1946 P.M.
no lects

JK:RHWhitman:aw

1-15-46

*IR
jkl*

CS/WJ

894.655/1-1946

110

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

Charge Department: X

Charge to

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:
PLAIN

7466

URGENT

Rev. Henry Appenzeller,
First Methodist Church,
1020 S. Beretania Street,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

~~30~~ 30 1946

Bunce group scheduled to leave Washington February 2 at
9:30 A.M. Will notify you from Hamilton Field schedule time
of arrival in Hawaii. Army has notified ATC in Hawaii that you
are joining flight there.

Edwin M. Martin

Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs

894.655/1-3046

CS/D 894.655/1-3046

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
JAPANESE AND
KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

RECEIVED
TELETYPE
SECTION

LD K
VT

JK:BTMoore:il

1/30/46

Handwritten initials
Collect

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Charge Department:

Washington

PLAIN

Charge to

7472

URGENT

JAN 30 1946

Maxwell E. Becker

721 Rockdale Drive

San Francisco, California.

Bunce group scheduled to leave Washington February 2 at 9:30 A.M.
You should proceed to Hamilton Field, San Francisco, for processing
in time to join flight afternoon of February 2. Keep all receipts
for travel expenses so that you may be reimbursed later. ~~Lower~~
~~birth is authorized.~~ Hamilton Field has been notified to
process you by War Department.

894.655/1-3046

894.655

Edwin M. Martin

Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs

Handwritten notes: LDK, 607

JK:BTMoore:il

1/30/46

TELEGRAPH
DISTRIBUTION

JAN 30 1946 5 20

CS/WJ
RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

894.655/1-3046

Handwritten initials

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

Charge Department: X

Washington

PLAIN

Charge to

7467

URGENT

JAN 30 1946

Lt. Edward Bredon

487 Merritt Avenue

Oakland, California.

Bunce group scheduled to leave Washington February 2 at 9:30 A.M. You should proceed to Hamilton Field, San Francisco, for processing in time to joint flight afternoon of February 2. Keep all receipts for travel expenses so that you may be reimbursed later. ~~birth is authorized~~ Hamilton Field has been notified to process you by War Department.

894.655/1-3046

Edwin M. Martin

Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs

Asst	OCB - ITP Unit	LDH
R v		
Dist		SM
Dist		

JK:BTMoore:il

1/30/46

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CS/VJ

894.655/1-3046

470

5

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT.

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

PLAIN

Charge Department: X

Washington

Charge to

(Via commercial radio)

FEB 2 1946

AMPOLAD,

SEOUL, KOREA

SECOND

~~FOR BEARING GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS~~

See 894.655/1-346

Jo

Bunce group composed nine men, two women leaving for Seoul 2nd. Group requests temporary arrangements be made for billeting and meals and putting in habitable condition as soon as possible Appenzeller and one or two more mission or Y.M.C.A. houses for permanent quarters.

Bymer (JCP)

RECEIVED DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

1946 FEB 2 PM 2 14

TELEGRAPH DISTRIBUTION

Att
E.V.
Cst
Dist

Jo JPP

for better address FEB 1 P.M.

FEB 2 - 1946

FE:WRL:angton:mls
2-1-46

Cleared with JK by telephone
by JZW

894.655/2-246

OS 17

894.655/2-246

DO NOT DETACH FROM WHITE COPY

RECORD COPY

The attached white copy of a telegram or airgram has been designated the record copy to replace the yellow action copy which was not returned to the central records by the action office.

The copy must be returned to DC/R for filing.

FILE NUMBER 894.655/2-746

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION
COPY

ACTION MUST BE ENDORSED
ON ACTION COPY

ACTION: PL
INFO:
A-C
DC/L
ITF
ESP
OFS
ORF
DC/R

ECW -II

2283

PLAIN

Seoul

Dated February 7, 1946

Rec'd 8:27 a.m., 7th

Handwritten initials: m, a, to

Secretary of State
Washington

22, February 7.

URTEL 18, February 2, BUNCE group.

I assume that if I am to pay their salary and allowances they will have sufficient documents authorizing payment.

Please confirm arrangement I made in November that Miss Hays, although traveling with group, is assigned my office. If not request stenographer soonest possible.

BENNINGHOFF

EJH

PLAIN

Adm	DCR	ITP Unit	
Rev		<i>jk</i>	
Col		<i>jk</i>	
Dist			<i>no</i>

File
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 Action Copy
 FEB 11 REC'D
 attached to last No. 3
 DIVISION OF FOREIGN
 SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
 First draft 2-11-46
 last in Dept.
 Redrafted 2-19-46
 7A LKJ:dy.

Handwritten vertical number: 894.6055-2-96-2

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION: ~~IE~~ _____

INFO:

A-C

DC/L

ITF

LSP

OPS

ORF

DC/R

ECW -H

2283

PLAIN

Seoul

Dated February 7, 1946

Rec'd 8:27 a.m., 7th

Action	JA
Information	
FE	1
CA	
JA	1
SEA	
PI	
	1

Secretary of State

Washington

22, February 7.

URTEL 18, February 2, BUNCE group.

I assume that if I am to pay their salary and allowances they will have sufficient documents authorizing payment.

Please confirm arrangement I made in November that Miss Hays, although traveling with group, is assigned my office. If not request stenographer soonest possible.

BENNINGHOFF

EJH

PLAIN



894.655/2-746

582
2-746
no dir
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 2 1946
LIAISON OFFICE

FEB 8 - 1946

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION COPY

ACTION: ~~ESP~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFO
S
U
C
A-C
FE
DC/L
ITP
OFS
CY
DC/R

ECW-W

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KO FA/Honolulu
FEB 12 1946

Got action

4046

PLAIN

Seoul

	ACT	INT
ESP		
ES		
GA		
JK		

Ames
~~WJ~~
~~WJ~~
DC/R

Dated February 12, 1946

Rec'd 6:24 a.m., 12th

Secretary of State

Washington

24, February 12.

Bunce group arrived eleventh. Please inform families including Margaret Becker, 721 Rockdale Drive, San Francisco 16, California; Charlotte Braden, 487 Merritt Avenue, Oakland 10, California; Margaret Appenzeller, 1020 South Beretania Street, Honolulu; Charles Hays, 404 County City Building, Seattle 4, Washington.

BENNINGHOFF

JM

PLAIN

894.655/2-1246

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Information copy
FEB 13 REC'D *recd. 20 12.46*
DIVISION OF FOREIGN *and carried*
SERVICE ADMINISTRATION *to Mr. Wlet. 2c,*
for notifying
families
2-12-46
7A: dly.

382
2-12-46
no dist

FEB 9 1946

FEB 19 1946



U. S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY

811 VERMONT AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
file
MAR 7 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CABLE ADDRESS
"USCOMCO"

FEB 13 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Referred to AC Feb. 12, 1946
FEB 19 1946 *R. H. Whitman*

Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Byrnes:

I am in receipt of a letter, dated February 7, 1946, from the Honorable Clinton F. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, setting forth the terms of an agreement to be entered into between the Department of State, the War Department, Commodity Credit Corporation and U.S. Commercial Company under which raw cotton owned by Commodity Credit Corporation is to be shipped to Japan and manufactured into cotton textiles.

The agreement is satisfactory to the U.S. Commercial Company and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture, I send you here-with a copy of his letter with our acceptance noted. Similar copies are being sent to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

With kind personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

Charles B. Henderson
Charles B. Henderson
Chairman of the Board

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 FEB 14 PM 2 05

COPIES BRANCH

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS
me
MAR 4 1946

DCR - ITP Unit
Anal
Rev.
Cat. *EMS*
Dist.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
W. L. CLAYTON
MAR 1 - 1946
A-C
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 15 1946

CS/MD

894.655/2-1346

Enc. att: JHD jk

894.655/2-1346

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Moore:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Mr. Ben T. Moore arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Ben T. Moore

% Mrs. Katherine Corry

300 West 23rd Street

New York, New York

894.655 / 2.1346

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E.A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Becker:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department has been informed that Maxwell E. Becker arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. M. E. Becker
721 Rockdale Drive
San Francisco, California

894.655-121346

DOR - ITP Unit	
Anal	.....
Rev	.....
Cat	.....
Dist	.....

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Appenzeller:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Henry Dodge Appenzeller arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Ruth A. Appenzeller
115 West Maple Street
Stockton, California

894.655-121346

DCR - ITP Unit

Anal	.....
Rev.	.....
Dist.	.....
Dist.	.....

February 8, 1946

39
-2.13 655-5
10 (183) 204 4

My dear Mrs. Braden:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that your husband, Edward E. Braden arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

894.655-5 / 2-1346

Mrs. E. E. Braden
487 Merritt Avenue
Oakland, California

FP:MARVINWILL:ew

DOR - PIP Use	
Anal	.....
Rev	.....
Cat	.....
Dist	.....

February 8, 1946



My dear Mrs. Rose:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department has been informed that Mr. John Kerr Rose arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

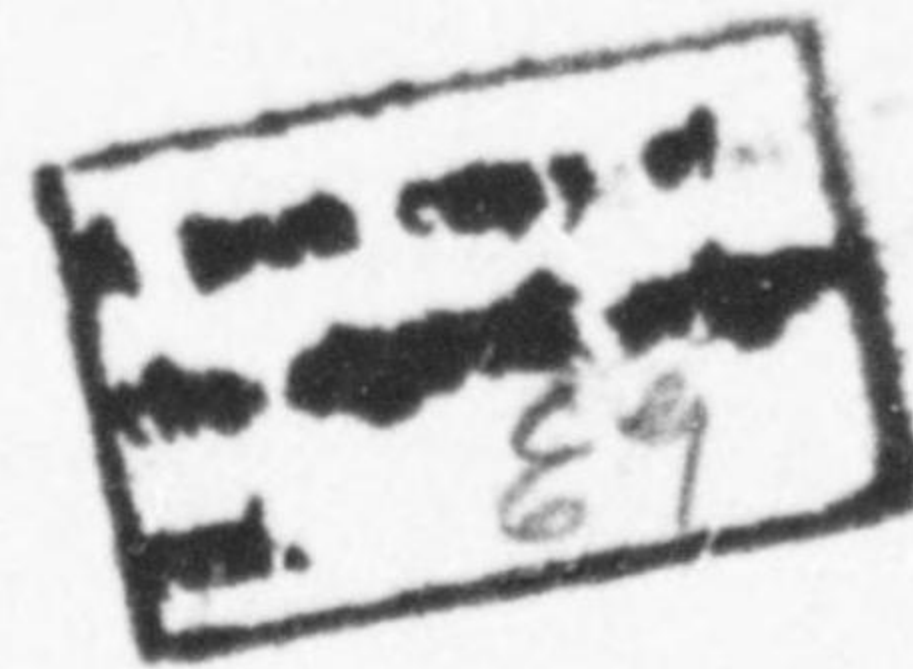
Mrs. Priscilla Webster Rose
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington 73, Massachusetts

FP:MARVIN/WILL:ew

Anal.	DOB	Per.	Cells
Rev.			
Cat.			
Dist.			

894.6555/2-1346

February 8, 1946



My dear Mrs. Moore:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Mr. Ben T. Moore arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Ben T. Moore
c/o Mrs. Katherine Corry
300 West 23rd Street
New York, New York

FP:MARVINWILL:ew

GUR - Per Unit	
DCR - ITP Unit	
Anal	.....
Rev	.....
Cat	.....
Dist	.....

894.655/2.1346

February 8, 1946

A true copy of
the signed original
69

My dear Mrs. Becker:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department has been informed that Maxwell E. Becker arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

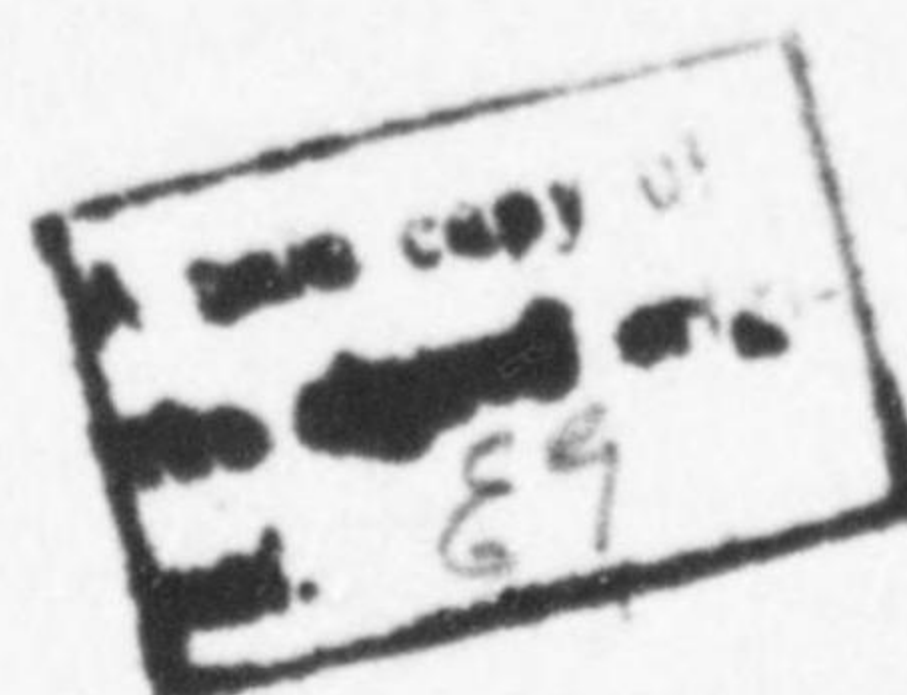
894.655/2-1346

Mrs. M. E. Becker
721 Rockdale Drive
San Francisco, California

FP:MARVINWILL:

DCS DCR- FIP Unit	
Anal.	.....
Rev.	.....
Out.	.....
Dist.	.....

February 8, 1946.



My dear Mrs. Appenzeller:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Henry Dodge Appenzeller arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Ruth A. Appenzeller,
115 West Maple Street
Stockton, California.

FP:MarvinWill:EG

894.655 / 2.1346

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Braden:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that your husband, Edward E. Braden arrived safely at Seoul, Korea.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. E. E. Braden
487 Merritt Avenue
Oakland, California

894.655/2-1346

FOR REPLY UNIT	
Anal	.....
Rev	.....
Out	.....
Dist	.....

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Rose:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department has been informed that Mr. John Kerr Rose arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Priscilla Webster Rose
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington, 73, Massachusetts

694.655 / 2-1346

	Per. Unit	Unit
Anal
Rev.
Out
Dist

February 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Garvin:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Miss Thelma Williams arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mrs. Charles P. Garvin
4919 East 93rd Street
Seattle, Washington

894.655-1-1346

DOR - FTP Unit	
Anal	.....
Rev.	.....
Cat.	.....
Dist	.....

February 8, 1946.

A true copy of
the original of
ref. EG

My dear Mr. Hayes:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Miss Ruth Hayes arrived safely at Honolulu.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

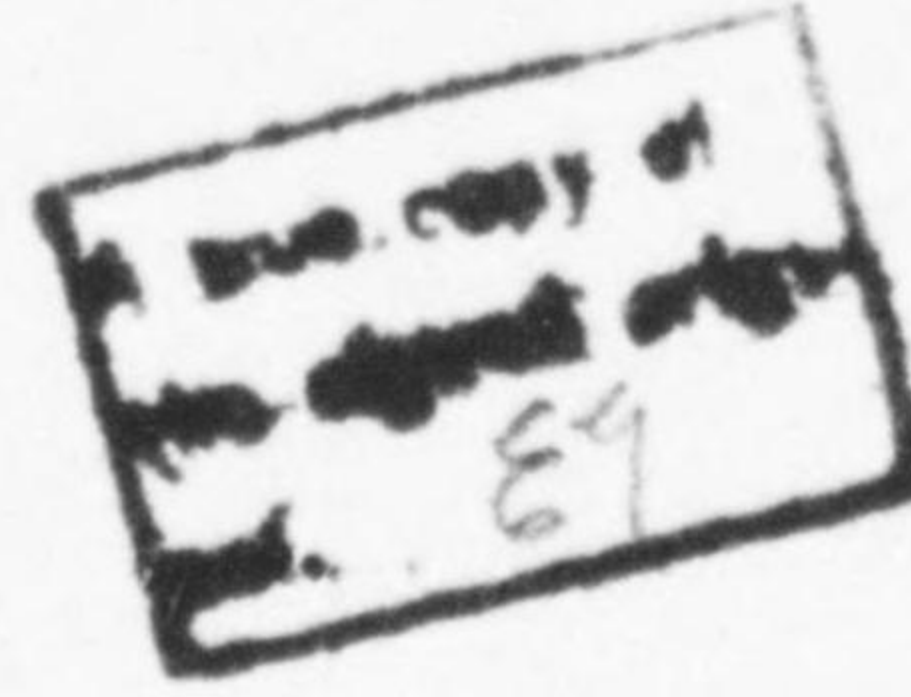
Mr. Charles E. Hayes,
404 County City Building,
Seattle 4, Washington

894.655/2-11-46

PP:MarvinWWill:EG

DCR ITP Unit	
Anal.	.....
Rev.	.....
Cat.	.....
Dist.	.....

February 8, 1946



My dear Mrs. Garvin:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Miss Thelma Williams arrived safely at Honolulu, T. H.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will,
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

894.655/2-18-46

Mrs. Charles P. Garvin
4919 East 93rd Street
Seattle, Washington

FP:MARVINWILL:ew

DCM: HTP Unit	
Ans:	
Rev:	
Cal:	
Wes:	

DC/R

*all of these
are
Bunce Group*

February 13, 1946

Green pencil

My dear Mr. Hayes:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Department of State has been informed that Miss Ruth Hayes arrived safely at Seoul, Korea on February 11.

894.655

Sincerely yours,

Marvin W. Will
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

894.655/2-1946

Mr. Charles E. Hayes,
404 County City Building
Seattle 4, Washington

Anal.	DCR	ITF Unit
Rev.		
Dist.		
Dist.		

cc

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Collect

Charge Department: X

Charge to

Department of State

Washington

NO PARAPHRASE NECESSARY
Confidential

~~CLEAR~~

Confidential

3566

FEB 14 1946

3pm

CINCPAC ADVANCE,

PASS TO CG XXIV CORPS,

SEOUL, KOREA.

23

TO BENNINGHOFF, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER, FOR BUNCE NO. 1.

Please use identifying opening line in cables to Dept and number serially, for example, QUOTE FROM BUNCE NO. 1 UNQUOTE. Also, please refer to our QUOTE BUNCE UNQUOTE series number when replying to our cables.

894.655

894.655/2-1446

DCR - ITP Unit	
Anal	jk
Rev	jk
Dist	

Byrner (w)

TELEGRAPH DISTRIBUTION

1946 FEB 13 PM 5 10

RECEIVED DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

MM

CS/VJ

894.655/2-1446

JK:EMMartin:lmc 2-11-46

FA

JA

OPZ

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Charge Department: **X**

Charge to

Department of State

NO PERMISSIBLE
Washington
NECESSARY
Restricted

RESTRICTED

FEB 15 1946
7 P.M. 4140

CINCAFPAC ADVANCE,
PASS TO CG XXIV CORPS,
SEOUL, KOREA.

24
TO BENNINGHOFF, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER, FOR BUNCE NO. 2.

Can find no evidence of clearance with War Dept on dispatch of additional 4 persons. Will have to follow usual channels including theater clearance. Can you help assure this?

Far East Intelligence Division not contacted on release of Munson and Beard and not happy about release. Beard working on Australia and I question value. Are none of professionals lined up in fall still available and useful? Please advise.

Byrnes
(S)

DOR JTF Unit
Aug *jk*
R-v *jk*
Cal *ment*
Dist *SEM*
FEB 15 1946 P.M.

TELEGRAPH
DISTRIBUTION

FEB 15 1946 6 34

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

894.655/2-1546

CS/D 894.655/2-1546

W
JK:EMMartin:lmc 2-11-46

jk
FA

JA
NB

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

ACTION: ~~ESP~~
INFO:
FE JD- II
DC/L
ITP
OFS
OBP
DC/R

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
To FA/Thomas
FEB 18 1946

	ACT	INF
ESP		1
ES		2
GA		
JK	✓	3

DC/R.

6410

PLAIN

Seoul

Dated February 18, 1946

Rec'd 7:10 a.m., 18th

Secretary of State

Washington

28, February 18.

Reference my 22, February 7.

Request urgently telegraphed instructions concerning payments to BUNCE group promised Miss Williams by Lindsey Thomas of FA.

File
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Reply to No. 22
FEB 19 REC'D
made in 7A: dli: 2-11-46
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
Service Administration 2-19-46
copy copy sheets
our host no 3 cancelled
went out at 6 p.m. 2-19-46
4A: dli.

655/2-1846

BENNINGHOFF

EJH

PLAIN

*George - Call Thomas - I think they have gone
2542 - 2684*

Thomas said telegram went out last week - will call tomorrow AM on exact date and content.

JL
FEB 19 1946

This ask Thomas if he wants to make any answer to this, by repeating

FEB 18 1946

In reply refer to
JK

Dear Mr. Bailey:

This will confirm the oral arrangements made with you by Mr. Martin of my staff for your participation in the United States textile mission to Japan which has been sponsored by the State and War Departments. I want to express my appreciation for your willingness to accept this appointment on such short notice.

There are three United States members and in addition observers from the United Kingdom, China and India. The report of the mission will be submitted to the State and War Departments through the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General MacArthur, and made available by the State Department to other countries interested in the Japanese textile situation.

The State and War Departments are sending this mission to Japan in order to secure information about the present position of the Japanese textile industry. We are greatly concerned with the anticipated world shortage of textile products, particularly cotton textiles in 1946 and perhaps even in 1947. We need to know just what contribution Japan can make to the alleviation of this shortage and what steps, including what imports of raw materials, supplies, and repair parts, would enable the Japanese industry to make its most effective contribution. In particular we are interested in the possibilities of exports of cotton textiles in 1946 and early 1947. In part, this will depend upon

the ability

Mr. Harry L. Bailey,
c/o Minot Hooper and Company,
40 Worth Street,
New York 13, New York.

094.655/2-1846

09/10

894.655/2-1846

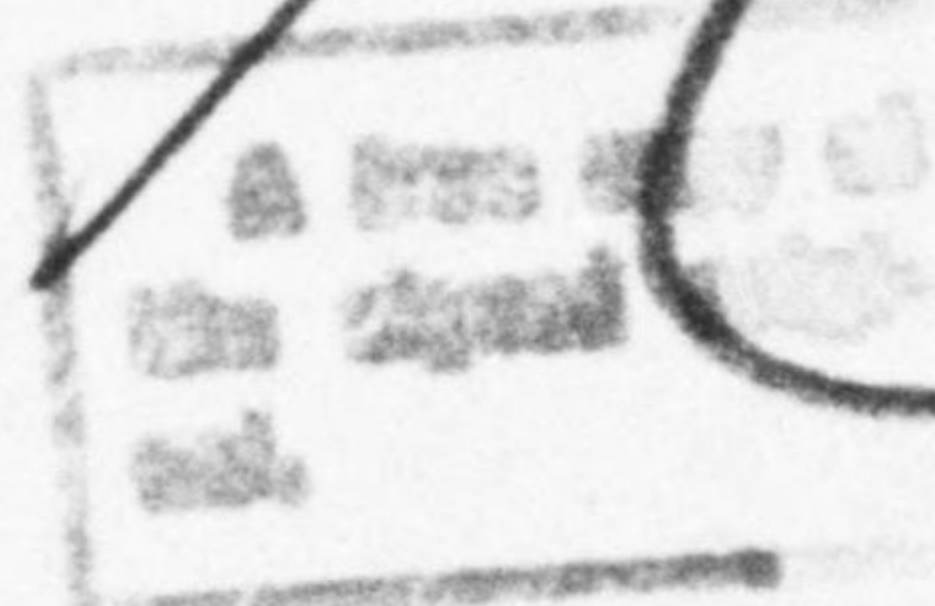
the ability of the Japanese to meet their domestic requirements from rayon and other fibers with smaller export requirements than cotton textiles.

This fact-finding job is a most important one to United States policy for the coming year. It will be of great help to have the benefit of your long experience in this industry.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Willard L. Thorp
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary
for Economic Affairs



JK: EMMartin:lmc 2-14-46

CR ✓
FEB 16 1946

594.655

FEB 16 1946

In reply refer to
JK

Dear Dr. Murchison:

I learned on Friday, February 8, that the information which I had given you the preceding Tuesday with respect to the departure of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Nehmer from Hamilton Field was incorrect; I received a telegram from Mr. Nehmer stating that they expected to leave Hamilton Field the day before, Thursday.

On Monday, February 11, I was assured by the War Department representatives handling their travel that they had left, and that there was no chance that the error which had been made by the War Department a week earlier could have been repeated.

It appears that their departure, which Hamilton Field told the War Department on Monday, February 4, was scheduled for that day, was postponed as was that of a substantial number of other civilian and military personnel by the unexpected arrival of some 40,000 pounds of very high priority air freight.

I regret having misinformed you. I hope that the rest of their trip is accomplished without any further delays. I regret exceedingly the waste of time which the Government imposed upon Mr. Bailey by failing to get him out of Hamilton Field more promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Anal	
Rev	
Cat	
Dist	

DOR ITP Unit

jh
gh

Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs

Dr. Claudius Murchison,
Cotton Textile Institute,
1026 17th Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

P.M.

JK:EMMartin:lmc 2-14-46

894.655/2-1846

CS 10 894.655/2-1846

FEB 15 5 15

[Handwritten signature]

Handwritten initials

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

RESTRICTED

Charge Department:

Washington

4815

FEB 19 1946

Charge to

CINCPAC ADVANCE,

PASS TO CG XXIV CORPS,

SEOUL, KOREA.

TO BENNINGHOFF, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER, FOR BUNCE.

NO. 5 (NO. 3 CANCELLED).

URTEL 22, February 7:

Handwritten initials

Salaries for Bunce staff paid in Washington. Transportation payable by War Department. Per diem \$10 to be paid at post chargeable Appropriation "International Conferences (Emergency) - 1946, Allotment 32". Deductions to be made from per diem payments for each meal furnished by any Government agency 15 percent; for each day's lodging 20 percent.

Office supplies being shipped by boat. Typewriters and calculators by air cargo.

Miss Hayes, Foreign Service Clerk assigned your office, will assist Bunce part time, if practicable.

Anal.	jh
Rev.	jh
Dist.	mm

Handwritten signature: Byrnes

FA:LKThomas:dlj

2-19-46 JK

Cleared by phone Mr. Martin

JA

Handwritten note: Cleared by phone Mr. Dunkel

Cleared by phone Mr. Dunkel

OR 19 1946

894.655/2-1946

OS 17

894.655/2-1946

*40
0.25*

4828

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

PLAIN

Charge Department: X

Washington

Charge to

FEB 19 1946

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,

TOKYO, (JAPAN).

156 NINETEENTH

FOR FRED TAYLOR, CARE JOINT STATE AND WAR DEPT

TEXTILE MISSION, OFFICE OF POLITICAL ADVISER.

Travel Order NR 6 5851, Feb. 8, authorized you to proceed from Tokyo to such places in China and Manchuria and return as may be necessary to investigate cotton industry. This travel to be performed upon completion your duties with Textile Mission and in accordance special instruction from Dept of Agriculture. ~~All~~ Expenses have been authorized subject provisions Accounts Supplement E chargeable QUOTE 1960508 Foreign Service, Auxiliary (National Defense), 1946 UNQUOTE.

*TR
893.655
895.655*

894.655/2-1946

CS/D 894.655/2-1946

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

Anal	
Rev	<i>jh</i>
Dist	<i>jh</i>
Dist	<i>WJ</i>
Dist	<i>WJ</i>

DCR ITP Unit

FEB 19 1946

*Byrnes
(YCH)*

CS/T:DJennings

2/8/46

*FE
YCH*

Schedule 164

*WJ
6P.30*

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Collect

Charge Department: X

Charge to

Department of State

Washington

Restricted

RESTRICTED

FEB 20 1946

5434

CINCAFPAC ADVANCE,

PASS TO CO XXIV CORPS,

SEOUL, KOREA.

²⁶ TO BENNINGHOFF, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER,

FOR BUNCE, NO. 4

8 pm

DEPT considering desirability of formulating policy regarding (1) a Korean patent and trade-mark law, and (2) the disposition of Japanese business property in Korea with regard for problems of concentration of control of industry and commerce.

DEPT requests views of Mission on these two topics and any available background information.

*894.655
XR
895.542
895.543
740.00113 PW*

894.655/2-2046

894.655/2-2046

DCR - ITP Unit	
Ans.	<i>JB</i>
Rev.	<i>VTJH</i>
Dist.	<i>OR HAD</i>
FEB 20 6 P.M.	

Byrnes
(RAT)
TELEGRAPH
DISTRIBUTION

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
FEB 20 PM 8 08

SMA.
IR:EMHadley:oms
2/14/46

ITP

JK

JA

HB

Handwritten initials and signatures

MAR 29 1946

In reply refer to
JK 894.655/3-1946

My dear Mr. Reis:

Reference is made to your letter of March 19, 1946, regarding the availability for purchase of stocks of textile waste in Japan.

Information has recently been received from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander that at the present time no textile waste is available for export from Japan.

In the future, when textile production has been resumed on a larger scale than is at present possible, textile waste will undoubtedly be available for export. At that time, any exports to the United States will be handled through the U.S. Commercial Company, an official government corporation designated for that purpose. It is therefore suggested that it might be advantageous for you to communicate your interest in this matter to that agency.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin M. Martin, Chief,
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs.

DOR - ITP Unit	
Anal	M.K.
Rev	JK
Out	ice
Dist	

Mr. William Reis,
William Reis & Company,
11 Park Place,
New York 7, N.Y.

MAR 28

JK:MBrown:me

3/26/46

A TRUE COPY of
the original
sent

894.655/3-1946

CS/AV

894.655/3-1946

Whitman

CABLE ADDRESS "LINTERS"

WILLIAM REIS & CO.

1946 MAR 20 PM 3 04

11 PARK PLACE • NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

BEekman 3-0285

~~JK~~

WR/R
RECORDS BRANCH

March 19, 1946

DC/R

The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

re JK

Att; Mr.E. M. Martin
Chief of the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs

Dear Sir,

894655/11-1245

We refer to your letter December 20th 1945 and we are wondering, whether you have received in the meantime any news from the occupation authorities regarding our inquiry concerning stocks of Textile Waste in Japan.

Awaiting with interest further information on this subject, we remain

Yours very truly
WILLIAM REIS & CO.

[Signature]

894.655/3-1946

WR/R

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 25 1946

*reply drafted
3/26/46
JK-WMB*

CS/VJ

894.655/3-1946

DOB - ITP Unit	
Mr. [initials]	[initials]
Mr. [initials]	[initials]
Mr. [initials]	[initials]
Mr. [initials]	[initials]

MAR 29 1946

APR - 3 1946

APR 5 1946

In reply refer to
JK 894.655/3-2646

My dear Colonel Frankel:

Your letter of March 26, 1946, addressed to Miss Isabelle Ward, regarding the purchase of embroidery machinery from Japan was referred to me for reply. There is no employee in the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs of the Department of State by the name of Isabelle Ward.

Inquiries of this kind can best be handled by the Department of Commerce and, therefore, I am forwarding your letter to the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin M. Martin, Chief,
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs.

Lt. Colonel Jesse J. Frankel,
D. Paradis Company,
4201 Hudson Boulevard,
North Bergen, New Jersey.

DCR ITP Unit
APR 4 1946
JK, RHWhitman:aw

4/2/46

A true copy of
the signed
original

894.655/3-2646

CS/VJ

894.655/3-2646

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

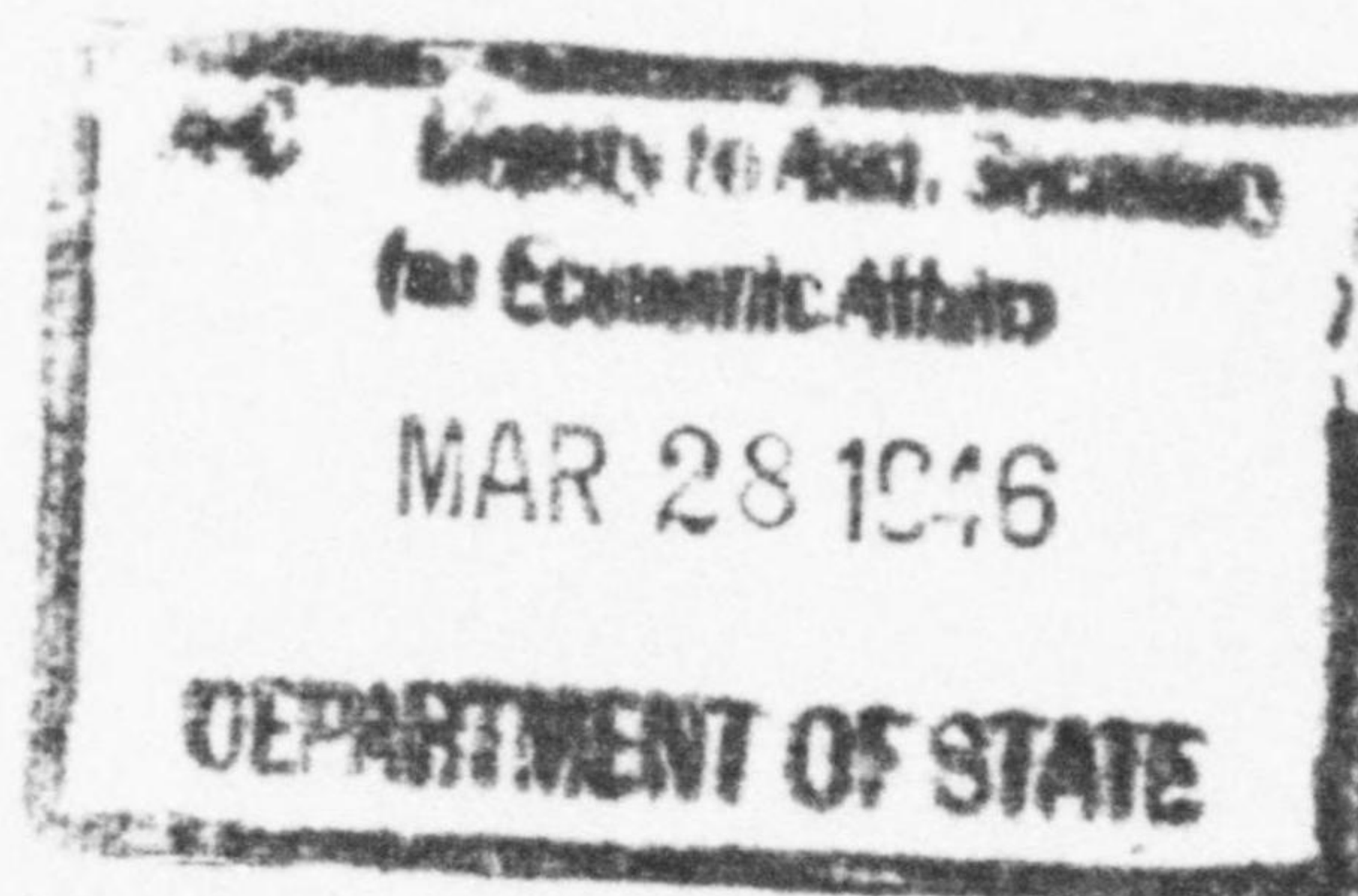
DATE: March 26, 1946.

TO : Mr. Thorp - A-C

FROM : Mr. E.M. Martin - JK

SUBJECT:

Attached is suggested letter to the Secretary of Agriculture stating our position on Japanese cotton imports.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

March 19, 1946

JK
Mr. Martin

This looks as though it might
get out of hand. Perhaps we should
write Dept. of Agriculture as to the
situation.

Willard L. Thorp

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 20 1946

In reply refer to
JK.

APR 8 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Department of State has worked closely with the Department of Agriculture in developing a plan for utilization of U.S. cotton owned by the CCC in the reactivation of the Japanese textile industry. In order to expedite the contribution of Japanese industry to the current world shortage of textiles, the initial plans of Japan have been based only on U.S. cotton. However, some of our Allies in the war against Japan also have surplus stocks of raw cotton and wish to reacquire their pre-war position in the Japanese market. The position of the Department of State is stated in a letter to Sir Girja Bajpai, Agent General for India, a copy of which is enclosed.

This matter is brought to your attention in order to prevent misunderstandings such as might be read into a communication of March 15th from the Department of Agriculture to Colonel H.L. Harrison in Tokyo asking him to have SCAP confirm requirements of 890,000 bales of U.S. cotton for this calendar year. Such action would, of course, be inappropriate for General MacArthur in his role of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Final decisions as to sources of imports which, like raw cotton, involve problems of allocation, are reserved to Washington by existing directives. They will be made in consultation with the various interested United States agencies and Allied governments along the lines of my letter to the Indian Agent General.

It is expected that the general problem of determining sources of Japanese imports will be reviewed by the Far Eastern Commission at an early date so that final plans can be formulated.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Byrnes

The Honorable:
Clinton P. Anderson,
Department of Agriculture.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to Sir Girja Bajpai,
Indian Agent General, dated March 7.

ADA
REV
APR 5 1946

WMB

JK:WMBrown:me

3/26/46

ESP

JK

CP

MB

JA

A-G

845-555

894.655/4-846

CS/A

894.655/4-846

JK
894.61321



Whitman

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reply drafted by W. H. Whitman
APR 24 1946 *JK 578/46*

File

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

P. O. Box 468
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

April 19, 1946

REFER TO FILE NA 19/ M 44.2

Mr. Edwin S. Martin,
Room 904, 1818 - H,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Martin:

Rayon Definitions

Before I went on the Textile Mission to Japan I noted that reports on the rayon industry in Japan in various branches of the Government, including F.E.A., Tariff Commission, Department of Commerce, as well as the State Department, contained misuses of rayon nomenclature. When I reached Japan, it became apparent that the origin of such misuse was the Japanese industry and accordingly I took steps to try to correct it in that industry.

I also left at SCAP in three different offices, the Textile Branch, the Economic Research Section, and the Export-Import Section, a list of definitions which might help get the subject back on the beam. I am enclosing a copy of that list for your information and I would appreciate your circulating it in all offices of the State Department where it might do some good. I am writing the Tariff Commission and the Department of Commerce to the same effect.

The principal misuse is the Japanese custom of referring to rayon yarn as rayon and to rayon staple as staple fiber. They divide the industry, therefore, into rayon and staple fiber as though they were quite different products, whereas rayon staple is only one of the rayon products, while yarn is another. This misuse is more than academic, but leads to misunderstanding of reports and statistics. One can study a report of the rayon industry of Japan at some length before discovering that it is dealing only with yarn and not with staple.

On the other hand, the authority for rayon nomenclature in the United States is the American Society for Testing Materials and definitions are given in their annual book prepared by Committee D - 13 on textile materials.

Sincerely yours,

H. Wickliffe Rose
H. Wickliffe Rose

DCR - ITP Unit

mk
JB

enclosure

rhm

MAY 13 1946

FILED

654.655/4-1946

894.655/4-1946
CS/IA

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

April 19, 1946

M 44.1

Major H. S. Tate, OHQ,
Textile Branch of the
Economic & Scientific Section,
SCAP Headquarters,
APO 500 Advanced,
Tokyo, Japan.

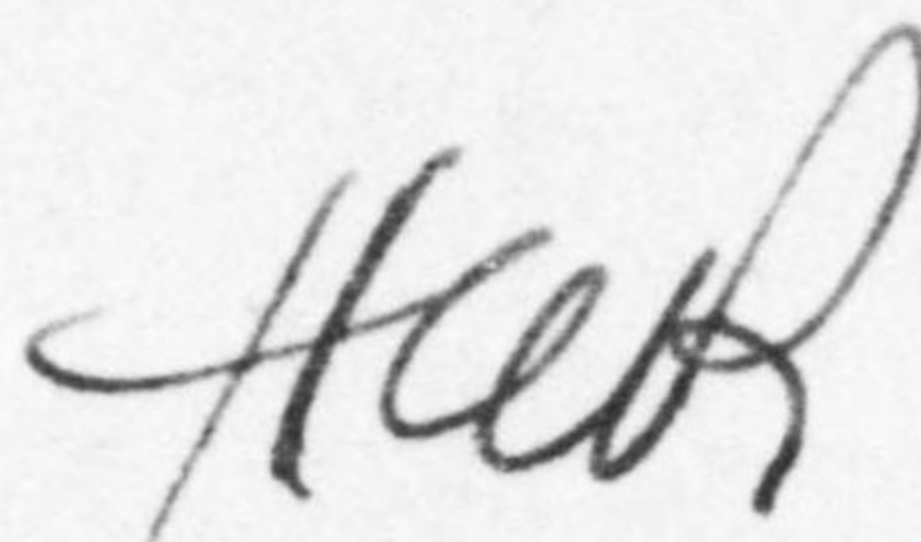
Dear Major Tate:

Enclosed is a copy of the definitions of Rayon as they are given in the American Society for Testing Materials' Annual Book. I am asking our Standards Department to arrange to send a copy of that book to you for reference.

I have sent the list of these definitions to Mr. Martin, to the Tariff Commission, and to the Department of Commerce with the hope that they may adopt the proper use of rayon terms.

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION



H. Wickliffe Rose

cc Mr. Edwin M. Martin
Miss Ruth Peterson
Department of Commerce

rhm

enclosure

RAYONDefinitionsAmerican Society for Testing Materials
Committee D - 131. Fiber:

The fundamental unit used in the fabrication of textile yarns and fabrics. (Cotton, wool, rayon, and silk all are fibers.)

2. Rayon:

A generic term for filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by pressing or drawing the cellulose solution through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament.

3. Rayon Filament:

The variety of rayon fiber characterized by extreme length.

4. Rayon Yarn:

A generic term for an assemblage of rayon fibers or filaments, twisted or laid together to form a continuous strand suitable for use in weaving, knitting, or otherwise intertwining to form textile fabrics.

5. Rayon Staple:

Rayon fibers of spinnable length manufactured directly or by cutting continuous filaments. NOTE. Rayon staple does not include cut rayon waste.

6. Spun Rayon Yarn:

Yarn spun from rayon staple or from cut rayon waste.

MAY - 8 1946

In reply refer to
JK

My dear Mr. Rose:

Your letter of April 19 has been received and we appreciate your sending the corrected fibre definitions for application to Japanese industry, and the copy of your letter to Major Tate, of SCAP Headquarters. We have circulated them to members of our staff and to other interested divisions, and are sure they will prove useful.

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin M. Martin, Chief
Division of Japanese and
Korean Economic Affairs.

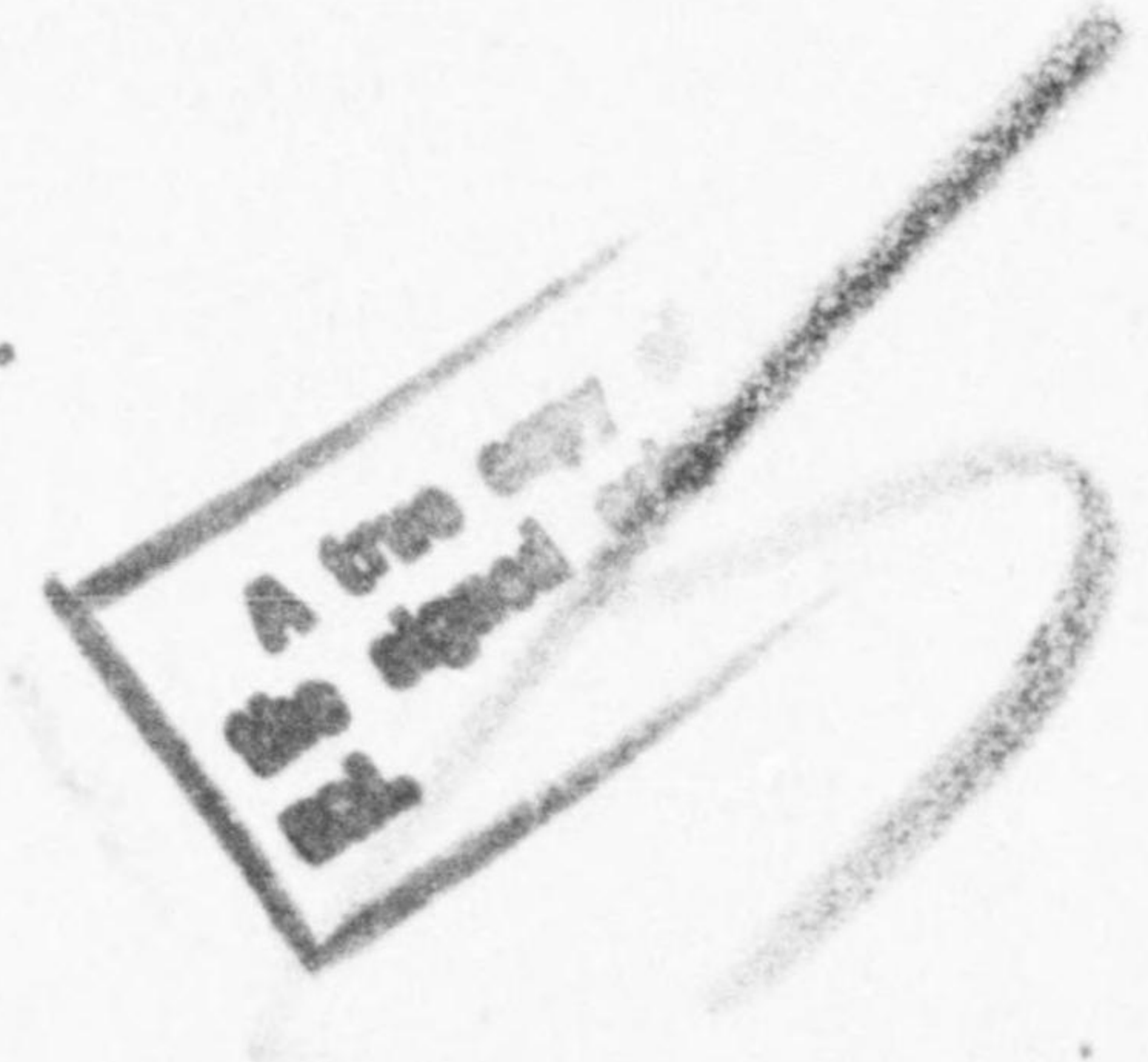
Mr. H. Wickliffe Rose,
American Viscose Corporation,
P. O. Box 468,
Wilmington, Delaware.

MAY 7 1946
CR NIA ✓

RSW
JK:RHWhitman:aw

5-3-46

mk



894.655/4-1946

894.655/4-1176
CS/A



HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of the Chief of Finance
~~OFFICE OF THE FISCAL DIRECTOR~~
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



SPFEU 113/525705 State Department

24 April 1946

Department of State
Special War Problems Division
Washington 25, D. C.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
APR 25 1946
SENT TO DCR FOR INDEXING
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

Gentlemen:

Attention is invited to the inclosed Invitational Travel Orders, Shipment IJ-Tokyo-SL, dated 12 January 1946. Included therein are the following foreign nationals who performed the travel:

- Frank S. Winterbottom (British Delegate)
- Bharat Ran (Indian Delegate)
- M. D. Barekh (Indian Delegate)

These individuals traveled as members of a committee to be assigned to the Staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces for the purpose of advising on Japanese textile manufacturing facilities. They departed from Washington, D. C., on 15 January 1946, and it is believed they arrived in Tokyo on or about 20 January 1946. They traveled on Air Transport Command planes from Washington to Tokyo.

The cost to the Army Transport Command in transporting these individuals is nine hundred ten dollars (\$910) per person or a total of two thousand seven hundred thirty dollars (\$2,730).

Since arrangements for reimbursing the War Department for the cost of the above mentioned travel had been informally agreed to by the Governments concerned through Mr. Frank S. Winterbottom, British Delegate, the assistance of your office in effecting collection of the amount of two thousand seven hundred thirty (\$2,730) from the British Government is solicited.

Acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, stating action to be taken by your office in the matter, will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Green
C. C. GREEN
Major, FD
Asst, Rec & Disb Div

DCR - IIP Unit

1 Incl. of Invt. Travel Orders

Dist

APR 29 1946

FD/CS/A

894.655/4-2446

894.655/4-2446

SPFBU 113/525705 State Department

24 April 1946

Department of State
Special War Problems Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Attention is invited to the inclosed Invitational Travel Orders, Shipment IJ-Tokyo-SL, dated 12 January 1946. Included therein are the following foreign nationals who performed the travel:

Frank S. Winterbottom (British Delegate)
Bharat Ran (Indian Delegate)
M. D. Barekh (Indian Delegate)

These individuals traveled as members of a committee to be assigned to the Staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces for the purpose of advising on Japanese textile manufacturing facilities. They departed from Washington, D. C., on 15 January 1946, and it is believed they arrived in Tokyo on or about 20 January 1946. They traveled on Air Transport Command planes from Washington to Tokyo.

The cost to the Army Transport Command in transporting these individuals is nine hundred ten dollars (\$910) per person or a total of two thousand seven hundred thirty dollars (\$2,730).

Since arrangements for reimbursing the War Department for the cost of the above mentioned travel had been informally agreed to by the Governments concerned through Mr. Frank S. Winterbottom, British Delegate, the assistance of your office in effecting collection of the amount of two thousand seven hundred thirty (\$2,730) from the British Government is solicited.

Acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, stating action to be taken by your office in the matter, will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. GREEN
Major, PD
Asst, Rec & Disb Div

OUT

APR 24 1946

1 Incl
- Cy of Invt. Travel Orders

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL

WAG-13 868 Pentagon

18 January 1946

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment W-7872-47.

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command,
The Chief of Transportation,
Army Service Forces.

The following named individuals are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by military or commercial aircraft, on or about 15 January 1946, from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco, California, for further movement by air on or about 17 January 1946, from Hamilton Field to Tokyo, Japan, where they will act as a committee on textiles to advise the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, on manufacturing facilities in Japan, and upon completion of this mission, to return to Washington, D.C. UST-3-15164-WUP-346.

Frank S. Minnerbottom
Robert W. ...
M. D. Baskin
H. Vickers Rose
Frank W. Rowe, Jr.
Fred (W.C.) Taylor

British Delegate
Indian Delegate
Indian Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate

2. Such immunizations, prescribed by current War Department instructions, as are not completed prior to departure from the continental United States, are hereby waived.

3. Baggage to accompany the individual will be marked with the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany the individual to the port of aerial embarkation.

4. Travel by military or commercial aircraft is directed (3 b (2) at 48 CFR, Chapter 15) except where other means of authorized travel are equally or more expeditious, and is necessary for the successful accomplishment of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to 48 CFR 15.452-02 112/30425 0 99-999.

Incl 1

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

WD AGO Form 210-1
(1-1-46)

WHI-13 865 Ventaron

12 January 1946

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment IS-0017081A

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command,
The Chief of Transportation,
Army Service Force

The following named individuals are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by military or commercial aircraft, on or about 18 January 1946, from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco, California, for further movement by air on or about 21 January 1946, from Hamilton Field to Tokyo, Japan, where they will act as observers or visitors to advise the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, on manufacturing facilities in Japan, and upon completion of this mission, to return to Washington, D.C. UST-3-15984-WLS-144:

Frank S. Winchell
Spartan
M. D. Berekh
H. Wickliffe Rose
Frank E. Rowe, Jr.
Fred (W.C.) Taylor

British Delegate
Indian Delegate
Indian Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate

Such immunizations, prescribed by current War Department instructions, as are not completed prior to departure from the continental United States, are hereby waived.

Baggage to accompany the individual will be marked with the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany the individual to the port of aerial embarkation.

Travel by military or commercial aircraft is directed (3 b (2) of Sec 120, Change No. 18) except where other means of authorized travel are equally or more expeditious, and is necessary for the successful accomplishment of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to AGO Form 433-02 112/60425 1-39-999.

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

WD AGO Form 100-1
1-1-44

WH-13 803 Pentagon

13 January 1946

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment 37-2090-13.

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command,
The Chief of Transportation,
Army Service Forces.

The following named individuals are hereby authorized and invited to be transported by military or commercial aircraft, on or about 15 January 1946, from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco, California, for further movement by air on or about 17 January 1946, from Hamilton Field to Tokyo, Japan, where they will act as a committee on textiles to advise the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, on manufacturing facilities in Japan, and upon completion of their mission, to return to Washington, D.C. UST-3-25964-WDP-344:

Frank S. Minniberton	British Delegate
Marshall	Indian Delegate
H. D. Baskin	Indian Delegate
H. Tiedtke Rose	American Delegate
Frank W. Rowe, Jr	American Delegate
Fred (NE) Taylor	American Delegate

Such authorizations, prescribed by current War Department instructions, are not completed prior to departure from the continental United States, are hereby waived.

Passage to accompany the individual will be marked with the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany the individual to the port of aerial embarkation.

Travel by military or commercial aircraft is directed (3 b (2) 416-120, Change No. 15) except where other means of authorized travel are equally or more expeditious, and is necessary for the successful accomplishment of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to AGO I 432-02 112/30425 8 99-999.

Incl 1

6. The Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, Washington, D.C., will issue Certificate of Identification, WD AGO Form No. 21 to each individual named in paragraph 1 above with the designation of Portable Advisor, SOA. Upon return to the United States, such certificates will be surrendered to the Commanding General, Port of Entry.

7. The Chief of Transportation, ASF, and the Commanding General, APO, will each furnish the transportation for which he is responsible and cooperate with all concerned.

8. Personnel may be contacted thru Lt. Col. C. E. Garow, G-41 Liaison Division, AFAS, Washington, D.C., telephone Republic 6700, Extension 44925, who is the agent that personnel named in this order, must report as directed, will inform the port of embarkation, via teletype or other expedient means, of the name of such person; his travel order shipment number; statement that such personnel cannot report as directed in orders, and when such personnel will be available.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:



Adjutant General

COPIES FURNISHED:

ASST Comdr (4)
 G-4, AFAS (3)
 SO, AFAS, Wash. DC (2)
 SO, AFAS, Hamilton Fld. Calif. (2)
 G/Trans (Capt. May 1)
 EA Indiv thru Lt. Col. Garow, GAD (10)
 Lt. Col. Garow (2)

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D.C.

WHM-C-1 210.1
(13 Jan 46)

VHM-13 863 Pentagon

12 January 1946

SUBJECT: Invitational Travel Orders,
Shipment IS-Tokyo-SIA

TO: The Commanding General,
Air Transport Command,
The Chief of Transportation,
Army Service Forces.

1. The following named individuals are hereby authorized and invited to proceed by military or commercial aircraft, on or about 15 January 1946, from Washington, D.C. to San Francisco, California, for further movement by air, on or about 18 January 1946, from Hamilton Field to Tokyo, Japan, where they will act as a committee on textiles to advise the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, on manufacturing facilities in Japan, and upon completion of this mission, to return to Washington, D.C. UST-3-15984-WDP-JAN:

Frank S. Winterbottom
Ezzat Han
H. D. Berekh
E. Wickliffe Rose
Frank E. Rove, Jr.
Fred (NBS) Taylor

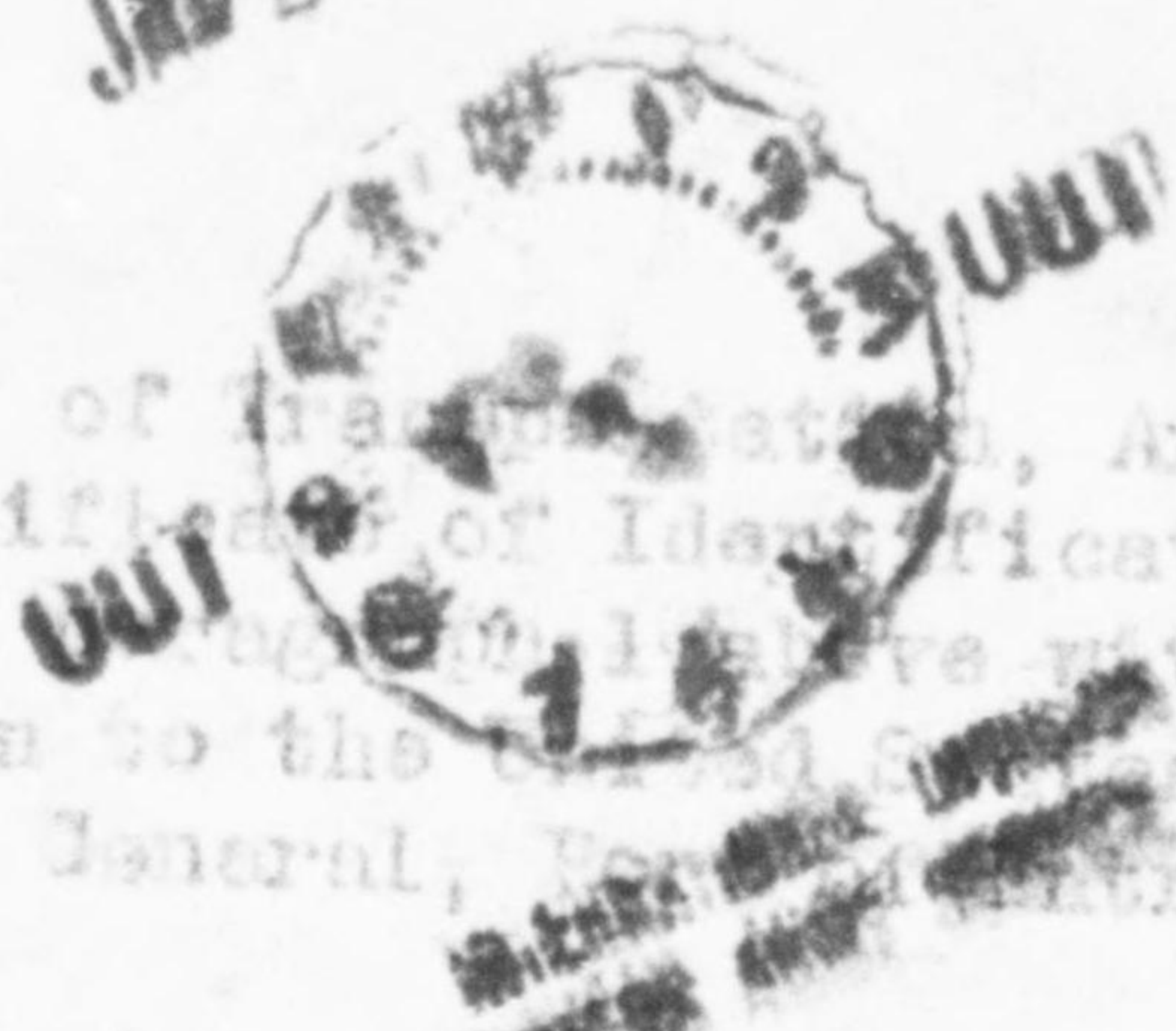
British Delegate
Indian Delegate
Indian Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate
American Delegate

2. Such immunizations, prescribed by current War Department instructions, as are not completed prior to departure from the continental United States, are hereby waived.

3. Baggage to accompany the individual will be marked with the owner's full name, will be limited to sixty-five (65) pounds and will accompany the individual to the port of aerial embarkation.

4. Travel by military or commercial aircraft is directed (3 b (2) AR 50-120, Change No. 1B) except where other means of authorized travel are equally or more expeditious, and is necessary for the successful accomplishment of an urgent mission directly related to the emergency and is chargeable to 601-1 P 433-02 212/60425 & 99-999.

JUN 21 1946



JUN 18 1946



6. The Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, will issue a Certificate of Identification, WD AGO Form 1, to an individual named in the order, and will have with the designation SCAP. Upon return to the United States, such certificate to the Commanding General, ...

7. The Chief of Transportation, ASF, and the Commanding ... will each furnish the transportation for which he is responsible and coordinate with all concerned.

8. Personnel may be contacted thru Lt. Col. I. S. Carow, Civil Affairs Division, WDCS, Washington, D.C., telephone ... extension 46033, who, in the event that personnel named in the order, do not report as directed, will inform the port of embarkation, via ... statement that such personnel cannot report as directed and where such personnel will be available.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR



JUN 18 1946

COPIES FURNISHED:

- Detn Cntr (4)
- OPD, WDCS (2)
- CO, AFoE, Wash. DC (2)
- CO, AFoE, Hamilton Fld. Calif. (2)
- C/Trans (Capt. May 1)
- En Indiv thru Lt. Col. Carow, CAD (10)
- Lt. Col. Carow (2)

~~SECRET~~
WCFR
 April 25, 1946
File

REPORT OF TEXTILE MISSION TO JAPAN

The Textile Mission, sponsored by State and War Depts. and composed of representatives of China, India, U.K., and U.S., appraised Japan's ability to produce textile products in 1946-47 with particular reference to her ability to relieve serious world shortage by making available cotton textile products for export after meeting domestic requirements.

It was early apparent that the magnitude of bomb damage had not been under-estimated and the extent of the reduction in machinery through scrapping already reported had not been exaggerated.

SUMMARY:

1. Maximum output of cotton textile products in 1946 is sufficient to absorb the import of 225,000 short tons of cotton, while an accurate appraisal of cotton textile position in 1947 will depend upon results of 1946 estimates. It is assumed that cotton shipments including supplies in 1947 will continue sufficient to build up a stock equal to at least two months' consumption

2. The rayon yarn capacity is about equal to Japan's average domestic consumption from 1933-38 and if produced and absorbed could release substantial amounts of raw silk.

3. Estimates of reconversion and production in woolen and worsted industry for 1946 are more uncertain than those made of cotton position. Mixture cloths made from stocks on hand are unlikely to be useful for export since 100% wool and worsted cloths have the bulk of such demand. Both the U.S. and the U.K. tend to develop wool and rayon staple mixture cloths. Any wool import program, as yet undetermined, should be considered along with that for other fibers.

4. At the end of February incomplete records show that Japan had stocks of 575 million square yards of cloth and materials sufficient to produce an additional 425 million square yards of cloth. What portion of this will be available for export depends on survey made of clothing being worn by Japanese today. Compared with other countries there is no direct evidence of undue clothing shortage.

5. Problem of manufacturing new textile machinery is complicated by problems of reparations and removal of war potential. ^FUntil existing and repaired spindles in 1947 are working to capacity and until level of production is finally determined, Mission recommends that production of new machinery be controlled in the strictest possible manner.

6. Shortage of mill labor is an immediate problem facing textile industry. Due to lack of food most of the mill workers, who are girls, prefer to remain in the country where food is more plentiful.

JA:HKullgren/pm

KB

DATE	31
REV.	
CAT.	<i>sk</i>

CS/H

894.655/4-2546

894.655/4-2546

JA: ~~HB~~

FE: JCV

~~JKE~~

JKP

~~HL~~

~~MF~~

HK

Return to MLS for A files.

You will find this
Summary of the Tipton
Mission worth reading.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of State
War Department

File in JA.



Textiles

FW 894.655/11-2546

REPORT OF TEXTILE MISSION TO JAPAN,

JANUARY-MARCH 1946

Tokyo, Japan
31 March 1946

(This report is not for release without authorization of sponsoring Departments)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31 March 1946

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander, Allied Powers
Tokyo, Japan

Dear General:

I am enclosing the report of the Textile Mission to Japan sponsored by the State and War Departments. It is my understanding that this report will be submitted to the two Departments through your office.

As you know, the Mission was established in December 1945, to conduct, as outlined in the Mission's directive from the Secretary of State,

a complete and careful appraisal of the Japanese textile industry and of its ability to produce textile products in 1946 and 1947, with particular reference to its ability to make available cotton textile products for export over and above the requirements for domestic consumption in Japan. In view of the serious world shortage of cotton textile products as indicated by the reports of the Combined Production and Resources Board, the State Department is also concerned to know what steps might be taken by this Government, in association with the other governments engaged in dealing with Japan, to assist in maximizing the exports of cotton textiles from Japan over this short-run period of world shortage, with particular reference to her need for imports of raw materials, supplies, and repair parts, not only for the cotton textile industry, but also for other textile industries such as rayon whose production may be used to meet domestic needs, thus releasing cotton for export.

The Mission's personnel consisted of five representatives of the United States Government and four observers from China, India, and the United Kingdom, as follows:

United States

Harry L. Bailey, retired, formerly Chairman of the Board,
Wellington-Sears Company
H. Wickliffe Rose, American Viscose Company
Frank E. Rowe, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc.
Stanley Nehmer, Acting Chief, Japanese Industrial Resources
Section, Dept. of State (Executive Secretary)
Fred Taylor, Agricultural Commissioner, Department of State
(Chairman)

China

S. Z. Yang, Counsellor, The Weaving and Spinning Company of China
Andrew Young, Formerly Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Tsingtao

India

Bharat Ram, Managing Director, Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Ltd.

United Kingdom

Frank S. Winterbottom, British Member, Combined Textile Committee,
Washington, D. C.

The Mission has been in Japan since 21 January 1946, during which time it has traveled extensively throughout the country, visiting approximately 85 textile plants of all types and in various conditions of operation. In addition, the Mission has had numerous conferences with members of the Japan Textile Association, with various personnel of the Japanese Government, and with officials of textile concerns. The Mission requested considerable information from the Japanese and has not found any evidence of information being deliberately withheld.

The Mission would not have been able to cover as much ground as it has without the excellent cooperation of the Economic and Scientific Section. The various members of the Section's staff who deal with Japanese textiles have worked closely with members of the Mission at all times. The members of the Mission would like particularly to extend their personal thanks to them. The Mission is impressed by the need for the development of the Research and Statistical Division of the Section as a central office for collecting and analyzing Japanese statistical data on the textile industry.

It is hoped that this report will be of value to the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers and to the Economic and Scientific Section as well as to the State and War Departments in Washington as a survey of the capabilities of the Japanese textile industry through 1947 and as a basis for the foundation of policy beyond that date.

Sincerely yours,
For the Textile Mission:

/s/ FRED TAYLOR,
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	i
Table of Contents	iii
Summary	iv
I. Japan's Textile Capacity	1
A. Cotton Textiles	1
B. Rayon	15
C. Woolens and Worsteds	25
D. Silk	34
E. Other Clothing Fibres	36
F. Stock Position	38
II. Operational Problems of the Japanese Textile Industry	41
A. Machinery	41
B. Mills Stores and Supplies	47
C. Labor	49
D. Power and Fuel	51
E. Transportation and Warehousing	52

Dec. File

Box #

7119

SUMMARY

1. The installed spindleage of the Japanese cotton textile industry in February 1946 was 2,150,000, of which 1,115,000 were operable. It is estimated that by the return of stored equipment and repair of damaged machinery, this installed spindleage will increase by January 1947 to 3,285,000, of which an estimated 2,990,000 will be operable. Beyond this date, an additional 235,000 spindles may be added through further repairs. The recent raw cotton import program of USCC-CCC-War Department is based on this current capacity. The Mission is satisfied that the maximum output in 1946 from workable spindles is sufficient to take care of the 225,000 short tons of cotton to be imported. The Mission believes it is unable to present a realistic appraisal of the 1947 position until its estimates of production in 1946 from installed and operable spindles are proven. The Mission assumes a continuation of shipments of cotton during 1947 including sufficient supplies to build up a workable stock equal to at least two months consumption. By the end of November, 144 million pounds of yarn are estimated to be produced for the export part of the USCC-CCC-War Department agreement. This should produce in 1946 in addition, to 900,000 pounds of knit goods and 30 million pounds of yarn, approximately 350 million square yards of cloth.

2. Japan's current potential productive capacity of rayon is 354 million pounds annually, of which 306 million pounds represents machinery in place. Of the present potential capacity, 120 million pounds represents rayon yarn and 234 million pounds rayon staple. The present shortages of raw materials have reduced the output of the industry to about 13 million pounds a year. The rayon yarn capacity of 120 million pounds is about equal to Japan's average domestic consumption during the years 1933-1938 and if produced and absorbed in the future could release substantial amounts of raw silk. The 234 million

pounds of rayon staple would represent more than the total capacity of spindles available for processing. About 118 million pounds is the maximum which could be spun on all existing worsted, woolen, and silk spindles, together with those cotton spindles in the hands of the rayon companies. Beyond these 118 million pounds, there would be a possibility of export of rayon staple; on the basis of prewar markets the United States, China, and Mexico might offer a potential.

3. The reliability of estimates of reconversion and production in the woolen and worsted industry in 1946 are more uncertain than in the case of cotton. Woolen and worsted manufacturers have estimated that they could produce about 25 million pounds of woolen yarn and 35 million pounds of worsted yarn in the next twelve months if raw materials are made available. No import program has as yet been set up and the rate of consumption of the present stocks of raw wool and substitute fibres has yet to be determined. The mixture cloths made from the materials at present available in Japan are unlikely to be of use for export since 100% wool and worsted cloths form the bulk of such demand. The modern tendency in the United States and the United Kingdom is to develop wool and rayon staple mixture cloths. The Mission is of the opinion that any wool import program be carefully considered along with that for other fibres.

4. In the Mission's survey of Japan's stocks of clothing raw materials, yarn, and cloth, incomplete reports show that as of the end of February, Japan had stocks of 575 million square yards of cloth, and raw materials and yarn sufficient to produce an additional 425 million square yards of cloth. The availability of a part of these stocks for export will depend upon an estimation of Japan's clothing requirements which the Mission suggests should be based upon a survey of the actual clothing being worn by the Japanese today.

The Mission has not found direct evidence of undue clothing shortage in comparison with other countries.

5. Japan's four major textile machinery manufacturers, who account for approximately 75-85% of new machinery production, have the capacity to increase Japan's spindleage and loomage in 1946 by 290,000 and 11,300, respectively. In 1947 they will be able to produce over 785,000 spindles and 16,800 looms. The peacetime reconversion of Japan's textile manufacturers is complicated by the problems of reparations and removal of Japan's war potential. Apart from control that arises through the allocation of raw materials, the Mission is not clear as to what extent new textile machinery production is currently permitted throughout Japan. Until the spindles already existing and projected for repair and reinstallation in 1947 are working to capacity, and until the level of production to be permitted has been finally determined, the Mission is of the opinion that the production of new machinery should be controlled by SCAP in the strictest possible manner.

6. A problem facing the Japanese textile industry is the availability of labor. The present shortage is due directly to the shortage of the food which the mills make available to their workers under the Japanese Government's daily rice ration. Most of the mill workers, who are girls, prefer to remain in rural areas where food is plentiful. Mill owners have been forced to depend upon the black market to secure additional food for their workers.

I. JAPAN'S TEXTILE CAPACITY

A. Cotton Textiles

From the figures available to the Mission prior to its departure from Washington, it was apparent that a very big change had occurred in the capacity of the Japanese textile industry. The Mission felt that its first obligation would have to be a verification of the statistics that had been reported to Washington. Upon our arrival in Tokyo all operating companies were requested to furnish full data as to pre-war and present textile equipment, showing reduction through scrapping, bomb damage, and transfer of equipment within Japan and overseas. (See Table V). A number of wide mill surveys were then made, extending over several weeks, and covering the main centers of production. These visits included all sections of the industry and both damaged and destroyed factories. Although these surveys were made with the cooperation of SCAP and the Japanese textile industry, they were largely unplanned and served as valuable spot checks.

It was early apparent that the magnitude of bomb damage had not been under-estimated and the extent of the reduction in machinery through scrapping already reported, had not been exaggerated. Transfer of equipment overseas, however, was relatively small.

1. Spinning

From a pre-war total of 12 to 12.5 million installed spinning spindles the industry had been reduced as of February 1946 to 2,150,000 installed spindles of which 1,115,000 were operable.

These spindles are now concentrated in only ten companies as a result of amalgamations effected during the war. A small additional capacity of 242,000 spindles exists, owned by rayon companies, about half of which are suitable for rayon staple spinning only. (See Part I, B).

In 1937, the high point of prewar capacity, there were approximately 9 million operating spinning spindles, the remainder being sealed to avoid over-production in the industry in face of decreasing export demand. In the following two years the figures fell to 8 million. With the advent of the war in Europe and later in the Pacific the number of spindles, according to the Japan Textile Association, was further reduced as shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Cotton Spinning Capacity 1940-1945
(In thousand spindles)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>INSTALLED SPINDLES</u>	<u>OPERATING SPINDLES</u>
1940	11,434	7,050
1941	11,435	5,974
1942	8,646	3,301
1943	4,166	2,400
1944	3,592	1,400
1945	2,713	1,050

Since 1937 the installed spindles have not been worked to capacity due to limitations on supplies of raw material and to restrictions on export. (Even before the war, domestic demand was met by the output from approximately three million spindles). This reduction in operations was intensified by the outbreak of the Pacific War and the position was finally reached in February 1946, when out of approximately 1,115,000 operable spindles with a monthly capacity of approximately 17 million pounds of yarn, only two million pounds of yarn were produced.

Following the Mission's directive, and in view of the reported shortage of stocks of raw material, the ten spinning companies were requested to present to the Mission a mill-by-mill program for their estimate of 1946 operations, covering in detail installed and operable spindles and maximum yarn production on the basis of raw cotton being made available by the United States. A summary of the totals presented by the ten spinning companies is shown in Table II.

The output figures therein are calculated on a yarn count of 20s operating two shifts of 8½ hours each, twenty-six days a month. The proposed schedule of operations involves concentration of units and maximum re-erection of stored machinery and repair of damaged spindles.

TABLE II*

Status of Cotton Spinning Industry, February 1946 - January 1947

<u>MONTH</u> 1946	<u>SPINDLES</u> <u>INSTALLED</u>	<u>SPINDLES</u> <u>OPERABLE</u>	<u>POUNDS PER SPINDLE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED YARN</u> <u>PRODUCTION IN LBS.</u>
Feb.	2,149,816	1,115,728	14.95	17,233,706
March	2,259,600	1,275,707	16.1	20,534,790
April	2,341,998	1,490,856	16.8	25,015,573
May	2,400,832	1,749,796	17.4	30,046,299
June	2,583,114	1,957,232	17.5	34,135,706
July	2,727,152	2,157,552	17.6	37,851,282
August	2,838,030	2,316,636	18.2	42,115,784
Sept.	2,941,924	2,481,412	18.45	45,889,415
Oct.	3,059,944	2,620,048	18.45	48,348,215
Nov.	3,141,348	2,761,400	18.45	50,804,849
Dec.	3,240,924	2,894,464	18.45	53,332,429
Jan. 1947	3,284,160	2,991,040	18.45	55,379,029
			TOTAL	460,742,077

*See Tables VI and VIII

As a result of its mill surveys, the Mission is satisfied with the figures submitted although they may turn out to be over optimistic. Conservative spinning speeds have been calculated by individual mills with a relatively low estimated production although the average of all companies was 14.95 pounds per spindle in February 1946 with efficiency, spindle speeds, etc. gradually increasing up to September when an average of 18.45 pounds per spindle would be reached.

Shortly after the arrival of the Mission discussions were held with the Import and Export Division, SCAP, regarding their program for the import of 200,000 short tons of raw cotton, recently increased to 225,000 short tons (against a maximum capacity which had been previously estimated at 340,000 tons) and the Mission concurred in the urgency of the need for such supplies pending its survey of the entire Japanese textile industry. The prospect of operating the cotton industry to capacity appeared more favorable

than for either the wool or rayon industries.

Discussions were then held between the Mission and the Japanese spinners both in Osaka and Tokyo regarding the grades and staple of raw cotton available in the United States which could be utilized immediately by the industry. Exchanges of messages with Washington culminated in the preparation for immediate shipment of 200,000 bales of American cotton (50,000 short tons) i.e., one-quarter of the total approved program. It has now become apparent that the earliest arrival of this cotton will be May and the Mission's acceptance of the previous estimate of a yearly maximum capacity of 340,000 tons must therefore be revised for the 12-month period from February 1946 through January 1947 to the figures shown in Table III.

Beyond the 3,235,000 spindles estimated to be in place in January 1947, an additional 235,000 at present believed to be repairable, may be reinstalled. The Mission is satisfied that any subsequent increase can be made only by the installation of new machinery. The estimates for 1946 are based upon a maximum installation of damaged spindles without additions of new machinery. This assumes that the manufacturing capacity of the textile machinery industry will be fully occupied until the fourth quarter of 1946 in repairing damaged machinery. As a result of the Mission's survey of many bombed factories, we believe that it is impossible to forecast accurately the full extent to which it will ultimately pay spinners to repair damaged machinery as an alternative to replacement by new machinery. Thus, it is possible for there to be some installation of new machinery within our totals, without affecting the figures of estimated yarn production. (Capacity of textile machinery manufacturers is discussed in Part II of this report).

TABLE III

Estimated Cotton Yarn Output, USCC-CCC-War Department Program, February 1946 - January

Month	Maximum Yarn Capacity of Operable Spindles (1000 pounds)	Estimated Actual Production of Yarn from Available Cotton (1000 pounds)	Equivalent in Bales of Raw Cotton (Based on 1 bale to 400 lbs of Yarn)	Working Raw Cotton Stock (In US Bales on 1st of Each Month) ^{1/}	Arrivals from USA
Feb. '46	17,239	2,000	5,000	26,000	- - -
March	20,535	2,000	5,000	21,000	- - -
April	25,015	2,000	5,000	16,000	- - -
May	30,046	2,000	5,000	11,000	- - -
June	34,136	27,300	68,250	6,000 ^{1/}	100,000
July	37,351	34,000	85,000	37,750 ^{1/}	135,000
August	42,116	40,000	100,000	147,750 ^{1/}	175,000
September	45,889	45,900	114,750	222,750 ^{1/}	up to 200,000
October	48,348	48,300	120,750	308,000 ^{1/}	50,000
November	50,805	50,800	127,000	237,250 ^{1/}	50,000
December	53,382	53,400	133,500	160,250 ^{1/}	50,000
Jan. '47	55,379	55,400	138,500	76,750 ^{1/}	50,000
TOTALS		363,100	907,750		

^{1/} Stocks of raw cotton in Japan as of end of January 1946 as declared by spinning companies and the as follows, in thousand pounds:

Grades	Held by Spinners	Held by Government
Egyptian	4,660	- - -
American	4,965	1,043
Indian	1,294	447

The total of 12,410,000 pounds is equivalent to about 26,000 bales.

^{2/} In February 1947 there would be a deficit of 11,750 bales, assuming operations to continue in the

^{3/} The estimate of yarn available for export is based on the USCC-CCC-WAR DEPARTMENT agreement providing for the shipment of raw cotton to Japan to be paid for by the delivery to USCC of cloth or yarn equal in net value to a minimum of 60% of the cotton delivered. It should be noted that yarn available for manufacture under this program will not be spun before July. Cloth deliveries, therefore, cannot be made before August/September and the total maximum yardage for export which can reasonably be woven by the end of 1946 based on three square yards per pound should be about 350 million square yards. An estimated 30 million pounds of yarn and knit goods be available for export under this agreement.

TABLE III

Estimated Cotton Yarn Output, USCC-CCC-War Department Program, February 1946 - January 1947

Maximum Yarn Capacity of Operable Spindles (1000 pounds)	Estimated Actual Production of Yarn from Available Cotton (1000 pounds)	Equivalent in Bales of Raw Cotton (Based on 1 bale to 400 lbs of Yarn)	Working Raw Cotton Stocks (In US Bales on 1st of Each Month) ^{1/}	Arrivals from USA	Yarn Available to be used for export. ^{3/} (in 1000 lbs)
17,239	2,000	5,000	26,000	---	---
20,535	2,000	5,000	21,000	---	---
25,015	2,000	5,000	16,000	---	---
30,046	2,000	5,000	11,000	---	---
34,136	27,300	68,250	6,000 ^{1/}	100,000	---
37,351	34,000	85,000	37,750 ^{2/}	135,000	18,075
42,116	40,000	100,000	147,750 ^{2/}	175,000	25,500
45,889	45,900	114,750	222,750 ^{2/} up to	200,000	30,000
48,348	48,300	120,750	308,000 ^{2/}	50,000 (est)	34,425
50,805	50,800	127,000	237,250 ^{2/}	50,000 (est)	36,225
53,382	53,400	133,500	160,250 ^{2/}	50,000 (est)	38,100
55,379	55,400	138,500	76,750 ^{2/}	50,000 (est) ^{2/}	40,050 ^{2/}
	<u>363,100</u>	<u>907,750</u>			

of raw cotton in Japan as of end of January 1946 as declared by spinning companies and the government were as follows, in thousand pounds:

Grades	Held by Spinners	Held by Government
Egyptian	4,660	---
American	4,965	1,043
Indian	1,294	447

of 12,410,000 pounds is equivalent to about 26,000 bales. In January 1947 these would be a deficit of 11,750 bales, assuming operations to continue in the same magnitude. Estimate of yarn available for export is based on the USCC-CCC-WAR DEPARTMENT agreement providing for shipment of raw cotton to Japan to be paid for by the delivery to USCC of cloth or yarn equal in net weight to a value of 60% of the cotton delivered. It should be noted that yarn available for manufacture into cloth for export under this program will not be spun before July. Cloth deliveries, therefore, cannot be anticipated before August/September and the total maximum yardage for export which can reasonably be woven therefrom before the end of 1946 based on three square yards per pound should be about 350 million square yards. In addition an estimated 30 million pounds of yarn and knit goods be available for export under this agreement in 1946.

In discussions with the Japanese spinners in regard to raw cotton, it was found that the use from year to year of cottons of varying origin was largely dictated by the price factor. Indian cotton was over 40% cheaper than American in 1940-41. The consumption of Indian cotton, which was about half of Japan's total cotton imports, was also desirable from a mixing standpoint. Prior to the war Japanese spinners produced yarns between 10s and 20s counts for export, both in yarn and cloth form. By using varying percentages of 5/8" to 3/4" Indian cotton up to 70%, carefully blended and processed with 7/8" American, they were able to reduce the cost below that of equivalent counts produced in the United States or in the United Kingdom from higher priced American type cotton.

The projected program for 1946 covers imports of United States cotton only. Although the grades offered by CCC have been accepted by the Japanese spinners with minor exceptions, it may be necessary to make provision in 1947 for some shorter staple cottons of Indian type in order to continue production of the coarse yarns, the supply of which, the Mission understands, is particularly short in the world today and which the Japanese, rather than European or American mills, find economical to produce. The Mission believes that the capacity of the Japanese to absorb cotton in 1947, cannot be accurately determined until 1946 actual working spindleage and monthly production figures are known. Assessment of the number of bales necessary to maintain operation on a two shift basis and to provide an adequate carry over of stock for blending and reserve would then be possible.

2. Weaving

As a result of the wide diversification of ownership of power looms in Japan, it is much more difficult to summarize accurately the present position of the weaving industry. The looms of the cotton mills of the ten operating companies are entirely automatic, and of widths suited for the manufacture of 27" cloth and over, being installed as integrated units of

7

spinning mills. The past, present, and projected status of such looms, summarized in Table V, was declared to the Mission by these companies at the same time as their spindleage. Reduction from prewar levels has taken place through scrapping, bombing, and transfers similar to those which affected spindles. Out of a total of 22,651 installed looms in the spinners' mills in February 1946, only 10,555 were in operable condition. Through 1946 these estimated figures are forecast to increase to a total in January 1947 of 40,090 installed looms, of which an estimated 30,383 would be operable. (See Table IV).

Independent weavers have always held a larger total of power looms than the spinning companies, although such looms are almost entirely non-automatic. Some were concentrated in relatively large units but in pre-war years there were thousands of small weaving plants averaging under ten looms each. A proportion of these looms were very narrow being suitable for the weaving of 18" cloths and under. With restrictions on production resulting from the war, many of these plants disappeared as a result of a voluntary scrapping program instituted by the Government along with various concentration schemes. Nevertheless the independent weavers have reported that even today they number 2,500 owning approximately 68,500 operable wide looms and 28,500 narrow looms. It is difficult to assess these figures owing to their interchangeability with fibres other than cotton. The looms of the spinning companies operate on two shifts, working $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, while customary working hours of non-automatic weaving sheds are only one shift of 10 hours per day. It has been possible for the Mission to visit only a few factories belonging to the independent weavers but it is apparent that the damage through scrapping and air raids has not been on the same scale as in the spinning mills. The weavers have declared damaged wide looms totaling 6,128 but we are uncertain what percentage of these may eventually be added to the 68,500 declared to be operable.

The estimates of yarn production from operable spindles for the twelve months from February 1946 through January 1947 are referred to in Table III. From the yarn produced out of the new cotton imported from the United States, approximately 144 million pounds are estimated to be spun by the end of November to be available for export under the USSC-CCC-War Department agreement. After deducting one-fifth of the total estimated for export in the form of knit goods or yarn, there will remain sufficient yarn to manufacture 350 million square yards of cloth before the end of 1946, based on three square yards of cloth per pound of yarn. Table IV indicates the maximum yardage which can be woven from the looms in the hands of spinners before the end of 1946, a total of approximately 145 million square yards of cloth. The remaining 205 million yards will be woven by independent weavers, who propose to adopt a two shift schedule as far as possible in order to meet the requirements of the current cotton import program.

TABLE IV
Loomage and Cloth Output of Ten Spinning Companies
February 1946 - January 1947*

Month	Installed Loomage	Estimated Operable Looms	Maximum Planned Cloth Output (in 1000 sq. yds)	Estimated Actual Cloth Output from Yarn available from U. S. Cotton (1000 sq.yd)	Total Yardage to be delivered under cotton import program (1000 sq yards)
Feb. 1946	22,651	10,555	14,802	-	-
Mar.	23,169	12,416	15,661	-	-
April	24,933	16,160	23,559	-	-
May	26,183	18,485	26,982	-	-
June	27,501	20,984	30,970	-	-
July	28,703	22,089	32,905	-	-
August	30,235	23,822	35,828	28,662	43,380
September	31,139	25,124	38,319	34,487	61,200
October	32,568	26,587	40,728	38,692	72,000
November	33,568	27,619	42,375	42,375	82,620
December	34,252	29,091	44,859	44,859	86,940
January 1947	40,070	30,383	46,942	46,942	91,440

* See Tables VII and IX

3. Operating Companies

The 23 cotton spinning companies which were in operation before the war have been amalgamated into the present 10 concerns. These 10 firms are currently operating 44 spinning mills and expect to bring an additional 22 into operation by the middle of 1947. 37 of the present operating mills have weaving capacity and 55 will have looms by the middle of 1947. Table V shows the status of the 10 spinning concerns before, during, and after the war. Tables VI to IX give a monthly summary of spindleage, loomage, yarn output, and cloth output by company.

10

TABLE 7

Spindleage and Loomage, by Companies, 1941, 1946 and

Company	Installed Capacity 1941	Scrapped	REDUCTIONS DURING WAR			Repairable Equipment	I C F
			Transferred Overseas	War Damaged	Stored		
A. SPINDLES							
Toyo Boseki KK	1,872,020	1,216,575	104,404	91,188	- -	28,384	
Dai Nippon Boseki KK	1,414,408	882,476	59,400	53,644	141,040	148,076	
Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK	1,312,096	826,656	53,040	213,180	50,460	136,729	
Kurashiki Kogyo KK	845,412	689,960	5,712	61,600	10,000	10,000	
Daiwa Kogyo KK	1,145,252	727,868	52,320	181,484	60,420	unknown	
Nitto Boseki KK	777,376	507,408	17,840	2,120	29,152	- -	
Daiken Sangyo KK	1,585,928	1,078,100	73,488	4,500	217,352	- -	
Shikishima Boseki KK	1,165,636	719,300	14,800	152,872	54,120	83,600	
Nisshin Boseki KK	892,412	523,536	71,740	62,902	244,152	31,820	
Fuji Boseki KK	996,020	582,270	66,472	1,880	8,928	- -	
TOTALS	12,006,560**	7,754,149	519,216	825,370	815,624	338,609	2
B. LOOMS							
Toyo Boseki KK	19,866	12,033	2,270	2,348	- -	532	
Dai Nippon Boseki KK	14,868	4,991	3,163	1,496	2,617	1,156	
Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK	13,674	4,265	1,863	3,237	509	1,407	
Kurashiki Kogyo KK	5,606	2,556	- -	200	500	200	
Daiwa Kogyo KK	3,581	103	590	1,708	633	unknown	
Nitto Boseki KK	3,851	1,076	252	- -	404	- -	
Daiken Sangyo KK	10,028	4,113	1,689	435	2,393	- -	
Shikishima Boseki KK	3,571	788	717	1,086	357	1,086	
Nisshin Boseki KK	6,710	2,315	1,000	226	3,169	- -	
Fuji Boseki KK	5,792	2,363	680	280	140	- -	
TOTALS	87,549	34,603	12,224	11,016	10,722	4,381	

TABLE 7

Spindleage and Loomage, by Companies, 1941, 1946 and 1947

	REDUCTIONS DURING WAR				Installed	Number of	Anticipated	Number of	
Scrapped	Transferred Overseas	War Damaged	Stored	Repairable Equipment	Capacity Feb 1946	Mills Feb. 1946	Capacity*	Mills Estimated in 1947	
20	1,216,575	104,404	91,188	- -	28,384	260,712	9	430,012	10
08	882,476	59,400	53,644	141,040	48,076	267,848	3	466,964	7
96	826,656	53,040	213,180	50,460	136,729	168,760	4	187,189	7
12	689,960	5,712	61,600	10,000	10,000	215,904	6	294,612	7
52	727,868	52,320	181,484	60,420	unknown	142,960	2	365,064	6
76	507,408	17,840	2,120	29,152	- -	182,620	6	218,952	6
28	1,078,100	73,488	4,500	217,352	- -	305,104	3	429,840	6
36	719,300	14,800	152,872	54,120	83,600	228,544	4	362,264	7
12	523,536	71,740	62,902	244,152	31,820	189,096	3	266,052	5
20	582,270	66,472	1,880	8,928	- -	188,268	4	339,080	5
60**	7,754,149	519,216	825,370	815,624	338,609	2,149,816	44	3,360,029	66
66	12,033	2,270	2,348	- -	532	5,361	10	6,281	9
68	4,991	3,163	1,496	2,617	1,156	2,307	3	6,322	9
74	4,265	1,863	3,237	509	1,407	2,342	4	2,116	6
06	2,556	- -	200	500	200	2,345	3	3,045	3
81	103	590	1,708	633	unknown	1,928	3	3,952	6
51	1,076	252	- -	404	- -	2,059	3	2,463	4
28	4,113	1,689	435	2,393	- -	1,392	3	3,789	5
71	788	717	1,086	357	1,086	690	5	2,634	7
10	2,315	1,000	226	3,169	- -	1,972	2	3,149	3
92	2,363	680	280	140	- -	2,255	1	265	3
549	34,603	12,224	11,016	10,722	4,381	22,651	37	34,016	55

10-A

Footnotes to Table V

* Anticipated capacity is total installed capacity which will result from maximum machinery repairs and the return of stored equipment.

** This is a total of about 600,000 spindles more than the total reported by the Textile Association. (see Table I). It is believed that the discrepancy is due to the inclusion in the company reports of twister spindles. It is not clear whether this total includes the prewar capacity of the companies which have been consolidated into the present ten concerns.

Table VI

Cotton Spindleage, By Companies, February 1946 - January 1947.

A. Installed Spindles

Company	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Nitto	182,620	182,620	184,132	186,204	188,960	190,880	192,800
Daiwa	142,960	148,240	158,800	169,360	179,920	179,920	184,960
Toyo	260,712	288,464	309,984	324,472	327,752	349,652	363,324
Dai Nippon	267,848	277,848	292,848	314,848	343,848	374,688	401,688
Kanegafuchi	168,760	171,060	176,960	180,160	209,060	235,160	251,360
Shikishima	228,544	232,544	241,344	250,264	260,264	276,264	285,864
Daiken	305,104	321,904	339,064	352,784	368,016	385,792	397,440
Kurashiki	215,904	223,628	232,972	238,664	244,512	244,512	244,512
Fuji	188,268	198,596	209,788	236,180	246,088	265,180	282,488
Nisshin	189,096	194,696	201,096	207,896	214,696	225,104	233,604
Totals	2,149,816	2,239,600	2,346,980	2,460,832	2,583,114	2,727,152	2,838,040

B. Operable Spindles

Company	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Nitto	50,400	58,300	73,600	84,000	90,400	100,500	111,300
Daiwa	101,740	142,960	148,240	158,800	169,360	179,920	184,960
Toyo	246,504	246,504	271,152	289,360	299,360	317,360	332,428
Dai Nippon	57,000	93,600	152,900	225,900	268,300	294,500	302,000
Kanegafuchi	63,500	69,000	94,100	124,100	143,100	153,900	172,400
Shikishima	98,600	138,600	163,600	200,560	220,560	244,664	244,664
Daiken	80,620	89,460	118,380	165,000	210,620	251,420	307,200
Kurashiki	40,000	59,000	77,000	95,000	120,000	148,000	178,000
Fuji	188,268	189,196	197,188	205,980	227,636	242,692	260,980
Nisshin	189,096	189,096	194,696	201,096	207,896	214,696	222,704
Totals	1,115,728	1,275,716	1,490,856	1,749,796	1,957,232	2,147,652	2,316,636

Table VI (continued)

Company	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Nitto	196,000	198,496	201,410	204,384	207,368
Daiwa	190,000	205,600	221,120	235,640	251,240
Toyo	380,204	394,196	407,436	418,676	420,012
Dai Nippon	420,152	432,152	446,152	460,888	466,964
Kanegafuchi	268,360	284,260	293,960	304,140	308,140
Shikishima	290,664	295,464	300,264	303,064	303,064
Daiken	413,404	429,840	429,840	429,840	429,840
Kurashiki	252,712	270,512	273,012	294,612	294,612
Fuji	292,324	306,820	321,120	335,840	339,080
Nisshin	238,104	242,604	247,004	253,840	253,840
Totals	2,941,924	3,059,944	3,141,340	3,240,924	3,284,160

Company	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Nitto	126,900	143,220	154,272	155,872	157,276
Daiwa	190,000	205,600	221,120	235,640	251,240
Toyo	348,052	362,892	381,732	399,212	409,652
Dai Nippon	302,000	312,900	329,776	354,108	375,648
Kanegafuchi	194,400	209,320	217,320	226,660	243,660
Shikishima	248,664	254,664	259,664	267,064	275,064
Daiken	354,488	372,488	397,992	416,304	426,304
Kurashiki	203,000	227,000	248,000	260,000	265,000
Fuji	283,304	297,360	312,920	327,100	338,080
Nisshin	230,604	234,604	238,604	242,504	248,916
Totals	2,481,412	2,620,048	2,761,400	2,884,464	2,991,040

TABLE VII

Cotton Loomage, By Companies, February 1946 - January 1947

A. Installed Looms

Company	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Mitto	2059	2059	2059	2059	2109	2159	2209	2259	2309	2359	2409	2463
Daiwa	1928	1938	1948	1963	1986	2036	2256	2358	2428	2528	2578	7828
Toyo	5361	5419	5569	5719	5749	5749	5849	5774	6124	6281	6281	6281
Dai Nippon	2307	2407	3267	3651	4011	4381	4661	4891	5215	5455	5582	5672
Kanegafuchi	2342	2442	2542	2642	2842	3042	3292	3292	3292	3292	3462	3472
Shikishima	690	690	690	840	940	1042	1244	1345	1449	1543	1643	1799
Daiken	1392	1492	1692	1967	2142	2362	2642	2967	3292	3592	3692	3789
Kurashiki	2345	2345	2435	2635	2845	2845	2845	2845	2845	2845	2845	2845
Fuji	2255	2255	2205	2305	2355	2355	2415	2415	2465	2465	2605	2772
Nishin	1972	2122	2272	2372	2522	2672	2822	2992	3149	3149	3149	3149
TOTALS	22,651	23,169	24,929	26,183	27,501	28,703	30,235	31,139	32,568	33,565	34,252	40,070

B. Operable Looms

Company	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Mitto	450	525	625	725	825	900	1000	1050	1100	1200	1350	1550
Daiwa	1928	1938	1948	1963	1973	2033	2118	2185	2225	2290	2340	2540
Toyo	635	1774	3310	3810	4820	4820	5020	5220	5660	5810	6092	6092
Dai Nippon	1105	1250	1960	2625	3060	3385	3625	3845	4123	4388	4725	5005
Kanegafuchi	1005	1115	1676	2060	2193	2242	2280	2330	2330	2420	2540	2731
Shikishima	690	690	690	751	811	872	992	1052	1102	1294	1437	1437
Daiken	506	588	694	894	1119	1444	1894	2169	2194	2644	2844	3044
Kurashiki	610	810	1100	1400	1660	1870	2260	2640	2840	2840	2840	2840
Fuji	1654	1654	1985	1985	2151	2151	2261	2261	2361	2361	2551	2772
Nisshin	1972	2072	2172	2272	2372	2372	2372	2372	2372	2372	2372	2372
TOTALS	10,555	12,416	16,160	18,485	20,984	22,080	23,822	25,124	26,587	27,619	29,091	30,383

13

TABLE VIII

Estimated Cotton Yarn Production Of Operable Spindles, By Companies
(In Thousand Pounds)

COMPANY	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Nitto	1,008	1,166	1,472	1,680	1,808	2,010	2,226	2,538
Daiwa	1,904	2,676	2,775	2,973	3,170	3,368	3,462	3,557
Toyo	2,039	2,288	3,285	3,877	4,181	4,797	6,010	6,715
Dai Nippon	864	1,420	2,319	3,426	4,069	4,467	4,580	4,580
Kanegafuchi	1,397	1,518	2,070	2,730	3,148	3,386	3,793	4,277
Shikishima	1,574	2,218	2,618	3,206	3,526	3,912	3,976	3,976
Daiken	1,509	1,675	2,216	3,089	3,943	4,707	5,751	6,636
Kurashiki	710	1,140	1,388	1,716	2,212	2,728	3,360	3,800
Fuji	2,545	2,754	3,076	3,428	4,024	4,290	4,614	5,314
Nisshin	3,687	3,687	3,796	3,921	4,054	4,186	4,343	4,497
Totals	17,237	20,534	25,015	30,046	34,135	37,851	42,115	45,890

13

TABLE VIII

Cotton Yarn Production Of Operable Spindles, By Companies, February 1946-January 1947

(In Thousand Pounds)

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
66	1,472	1,680	1,808	2,010	2,226	2,538	2,864	3,085	3,117	3,145
76	2,775	2,973	3,170	3,368	3,462	3,557	3,849	4,140	4,411	4,703
88	3,285	3,877	4,181	4,797	6,010	6,715	6,818	7,245	7,671	7,895
20	2,319	3,426	4,069	4,467	4,580	4,580	4,745	5,001	5,371	5,697
38	2,070	2,730	3,148	3,386	3,793	4,277	4,605	4,781	4,987	5,361
18	2,618	3,206	3,526	3,912	3,976	3,976	4,072	4,152	4,270	4,396
75	2,216	3,089	3,943	4,707	5,751	6,636	6,973	7,450	7,793	7,980
40	1,388	1,716	2,212	2,728	3,360	3,800	4,280	4,640	4,880	5,000
54	3,076	3,428	4,024	4,290	4,614	5,314	5,566	5,658	6,153	6,348
87	3,796	3,921	4,054	4,186	4,343	4,497	4,575	4,653	4,729	4,854
34	25,015	30,046	34,135	37,851	42,115	45,890	48,347	50,805	53,382	55,379

13

TABLE VIII

Cotton Yarn Production Of Operable Spindles, By Companies, February 1946-January 1947

(In Thousand Pounds)

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
66	1,472	1,680	1,808	2,010	2,226	2,538	2,864	3,085	3,117	3,145
66	2,775	2,973	3,170	3,368	3,462	3,557	3,849	4,140	4,411	4,703
66	3,285	3,877	4,181	4,797	6,010	6,715	6,818	7,245	7,671	7,895
40	2,319	3,426	4,069	4,467	4,580	4,580	4,745	5,001	5,371	5,697
68	2,070	2,730	3,148	3,386	3,793	4,277	4,605	4,781	4,987	5,361
68	2,618	3,206	3,526	3,912	3,976	3,976	4,072	4,152	4,270	4,396
675	2,216	3,089	3,043	4,707	5,751	6,636	6,973	7,450	7,793	7,980
40	1,388	1,716	2,212	2,728	3,360	3,800	4,280	4,640	4,880	5,000
754	3,076	3,428	4,024	4,290	4,614	5,314	5,566	5,658	6,153	6,348
687	3,796	3,921	4,054	4,186	4,343	4,497	4,575	4,653	4,729	4,854
34	25,015	30,046	34,135	37,851	42,115	45,890	48,347	50,805	53,382	55,379

14

TABLE IX

Estimated Cotton Cloth Production of Operable Looms, By Companies, February
(In Thousand Square Yards)

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Nitto	803	927	1,177	1,265	1,494	1,631	1,748	1,930
Daiwa	2,847	2,865	2,883	2,910	2,927	3,022	3,131	3,220
Toyo	910	2,436	4,473	5,110	6,357	6,357	7,598	7,890
Dai Nippon	1,721	1,949	3,053	4,085	4,782	5,280	5,251	5,990
Kanegafuchi	1,348	1,496	2,248	2,768	2,880	2,936	2,984	3,050
Shikishima	656	656	656	936	1,088	1,368	1,342	1,480
Daiken	658	764	902	1,162	1,454	1,877	2,462	2,810
Kurashiki	345	905	1,880	2,270	2,655	3,110	3,735	4,390
Fuji	2,580	2,580	3,096	3,096	3,804	3,804	3,997	3,997
Nisshin	2,934	3,083	3,231	3,380	3,520	3,530	3,530	3,530
TOTALS	14,802	15,661	23,500	26,982	30,970	32,005	35,828	38,319

14

TABLE IX

Total Production of Operable Looms, By Companies, February 1946 - January 1947

(In Thousand Square Yards)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
27	1,177	1,265	1,494	1,631	1,748	1,930	2,024	2,199	2,246	2,633
65	2,883	2,910	2,927	3,022	3,131	3,225	3,283	3,383	3,472	3,806
36	4,473	5,110	6,357	6,357	7,598	7,890	8,573	8,894	9,496	9,496
49	3,053	4,085	4,782	5,280	5,251	5,993	6,426	6,838	7,363	7,801
96	2,248	2,768	2,880	2,936	2,984	3,052	3,052	3,176	3,340	3,648
56	656	936	1,088	1,368	1,342	1,488	1,680	2,000	2,480	2,480
94	902	1,162	1,454	1,877	2,462	2,819	3,242	3,437	3,697	3,957
05	1,880	2,270	2,655	3,110	3,735	4,395	4,745	4,745	4,745	4,745
90	3,096	3,096	3,804	3,804	3,997	3,997	4,173	4,173	4,490	4,846
33	3,231	3,380	3,529	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530
51	23,599	26,982	30,970	32,905	35,828	38,319	40,728	42,375	44,859	46,942

B. RAYON

The Mission has visited 12 of the 16 operable and 8 of the 31 non-operable rayon plants in Japan. These visits followed reports to the Mission from the Textile Association and producing companies on the current capacity and condition of the rayon industry. The mill surveys were valuable for verification of the information provided. The Mission is impressed with the accuracy of the reports submitted on the actual physical condition of the rayon plants. It is assumed, as a result, that figures submitted on actual current productive capacity can be dealt with as reported.

1. Capacity and Production:

Of the total registered capacity of the Japanese rayon industry of over 1.6 billion pounds in 1939, there remained in January 1946, a total registered capacity of 533 million pounds, of which 70 million was in reserve and not in place (Table X). Actually the decrease between 1939 and 1946 (see Table XI) is not as significant as it would appear. First, Japan's pre-war rayon industry was over-built, producing in 1938, the peak pre-war year, almost 30% of the total world rayon output and building up warehouse stocks to five times the normal quantity. Secondly, registered capacity in the rayon industry was a nominal and arbitrary figure based on standard factors for machinery in place, and to some extent on machinery that did not exist. This fictitious registration was used to avoid restrictions imposed on rayon companies by the industry's control association. It has been found that rayon yarn productive capacity, based on actual machinery, was approximately 73% of registered capacity and stable was 64%.

16

TABLE XRegistered Annual Rayon Capacity, 1939 - 1946
(in 1000 pounds)

	<u>Yarn</u>	<u>Staple</u>	<u>Total</u>
Registered Capacity, 1939	635,200	976,100	1,611,300
Obsolete *, scrapped, or used for other industries	466,000	603,000	1,069,000
War damaged	1,810	8,430	10,240
Registered Productive Capacity, January 1946	130,000	333,000	463,000
Registered Reserve Capacity, January 1946	37,400	31,700	69,100
Actual Productive Capacity, January 1946	93,800	213,000	306,800
Actual Reserve Capacity, January 1946	26,900	20,300	47,200

* "Obsolete" was the term adopted by the rayon industry to write off fictitious registrations. Thus, current registered capacity represents existing equipment.

TABLE XIJapanese Rayon Production, 1935-1946
(in million pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Viscose</u>	<u>Y A R N</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Staple</u>	<u>Total Rayon</u>
		<u>Supra</u>				
1935	201.0	9.8		210.8	13.6	224.4
1936	261.8	11.3		273.1	45.9	319.0
1937	324.7	11.2		335.9	175.5	511.4
1938	202.9	11.0		213.9	327.2	541.1
1939	229.6	8.9		238.5	301.3	539.8
1940	208.3	7.8		216.1	285.8	501.9
1941	159.4	8.7		168.1	296.6	464.7
1942	89.0	6.4		95.4	174.5	269.9
1943	45.6	4.9		50.5	121.7	172.2
1944	19.2	3.6		22.8	83.3	106.1
1945	4.5	1.1		5.6	21.9	27.5
1946 Jan	0.18	0.025		0.205	1.0	1.205
Feb	0.23	0.025		0.255	1.4	1.655

During the war, as shown in Table X, the rayon industry's physical capacity was reduced by scrapping and bombings similar to reductions in the cotton, woolen, and worsted industries. No transfer of equipment to Japanese-occupied territories in Asia seems to have occurred during the war.

The present actual capacity of machinery in place of 306 million pounds is not a stable figure. Since the war ended, some mills have been busily engaged in re-installing some of their stored or reserve equipment, the capacity of which totals 47 million pounds. This reserve added to machinery in place gives a total potential productive capacity of 354 million pounds.

A number of companies are planning to replace units which have been scrapped. However, a severe shortage of raw materials and lack of repair and rehabilitation machinery makes any increase in actual capacity quite irrelevant.

Because of such shortages of materials it is estimated by the industry that considerably less than 100 million pounds of rayon will be produced in 1946. The extent to which the present nominal production rate can be increased toward the potential capacity depends upon the availability of materials such as coal and caustic soda and upon machine parts and equipment to restore the reserve capacity. The industry estimates that the potential capacity limit of 354 million pounds will not be reached by the end of 1947.

During 1945, almost 10% of the rayon yarn produced was allocated to industrial uses. The following is the 1945 allocation by percent of rayon consumption:

18

<u>Yarn</u>		<u>Staple</u>	
Woven Cloth	54.2	All spun rayon	39.6 %
Knitting	13.8	Rayon blends	49.4
Sewing Yarn	12.5		
& other uses		Total Cotton	
		Spinning	89.0
Silk Cloth Mix-	10.1	Worsted Spinning	6.4
tures		Spun Silk Spinning	2.1
		Woolen Spinning	1.3
Tire Cord	8.3	Linen Spinning	1.2
Insulation			
for wire	<u>1.1</u>		

If the full potential capacity of the rayon industry could be utilized, the limitation on the number of spinning spindles available to the rayon industry offers a problem in the use of staple. There are 241,632 cotton spindles classified as rayon spindles, which are owned by rayon companies, as follows:

Mitsubishi Kagaku	44,160
Teikoku Seni	41,986
Dai Nippon Boseki	41,736
Toyo Rayon	39,334
Nitto Kogyo	37,640
Teikoku Jinken	36,736

These spindles could process 54 million pounds of rayon staple annually. Silk, worsted, and woolen spinning machinery could, with a total present annual capacity of 64.5 million pounds, be used to produce yarn from rayon staple, in addition to the cotton spindles shown in Part I, A. If any capacity in these industries lies idle or is not fully utilized owing to shortages of wool or cotton or export of the raw material, in the case of silk, it would seem logical that these facilities be used either exclusively for the spinning of rayon staple or for the spinning of mixtures of rayon staple with other fibres.

Rayon yarn offers no problem since the maximum potential yarn capacity of 120 million pounds is not in excess of Japan's pre-war domestic consumption of yarn. Sufficient weaving capacity exists in Japan, together with consumption in knitting, wire insulation, tire cord, and other uses, to process the maximum output of rayon yarn. In addition, there is the normal demand for rayon yarn in India, Japan's largest prewar rayon export market, and probably in China and the Middle East.

The present quality of rayon in most plants visited by the Mission is below normal standards. Pulp is spotty and of irregular content. No chlorine is used for bleaching, caustic soda contains calcium when made from soda ash, and viscose is generally of poor spinning quality. Tensile strength is low, staple is irregular, color is dark, and the fibre in many mills contains the usual flaws resulting from bad viscose and spinning conditions. The present quality of rayon, particularly staple, has brought it into low repute by cotton spinners and consumers. Rayon yarn has enjoyed a better reputation. During the war high tenacity yarn was produced for tire cord and for uniforms and work clothing. (6 million pounds in 1943; 7 million in 1944; and 2 million in 1945). The present equipment for high tenacity is not operating because of the coal shortage.

The Mission has seen crimped staple being produced which has excellent spinning quality and makes excellent rayon fabrics. As production increases, quality will undoubtedly improve. The quality of rayon, therefore, which can be produced in Japan should not be judged by wartime and general current output.

There is no acetate rayon production in Japan, and there has been only one unit, a pilot plant established in 1939 at the Minamata plant of Nippon Chisso Hiryo KK. It ceased operations in 1944 when cotton linters could no longer be obtained.

2. Availability of Raw Materials.

Soon after its arrival in Japan, it became apparent to the Mission from its preliminary surveys that the rayon industry would close down within a matter of months if salt were not imported into Japan and made available for caustic soda production. Japan has sufficient caustic soda capacity, providing it is not seriously reduced by an Allied reparations program, to meet the requirements of the rayon industry if the salt is made available. It was also indicated by the Mission that the stopping and starting of a rayon plant takes time, and that a complete stoppage of operating plants would be wasteful. The Mission understands that attention is being given to a program for salt imports, with April tentatively scheduled as the beginning of such imports, but the amount to be made available for the rayon industry is uncertain. Meanwhile, since nearly all rayon plants are located on the seacoast, many of them are now operating, or plan to operate, salt farms producing salt by solar evaporation of seawater. Some rayon plants are also crystallizing brine by electric heat within the rayon plants. These devices do not contribute more than a small fraction of the rayon industry's salt requirements.

Another raw material shortage of the rayon industry is coal. Although the full requirements of the rayon industry for coal have not yet been met, it is anticipated that coal output will increase in future months. In the meantime, to minimize the use of coal, a number of rayon plants are installing electrical equipment to utilize Japan's hydroelectric production (See Part II, D).

Domestic wood pulp production appears to be quite sufficient to meet the current requirements and the maximum potential capacity of the rayon industry. The amount of rayon pulp formerly produced in Japan (352 million pounds in 1939) is about that which would be required by Japan's potential rayon capacity. The Japanese prefer imported pulp for quality, but importation is not necessary for supply during the next few years and its quality can be improved by the pulp producers. The only existing problem regarding pulp is its allocation between the paper and rayon industries. Table XII shows the present status of rayon pulp producers.

The future availability of sulphuric acid will depend upon the formulation of an Allied reparations program regarding sulphuric acid plants. The Mission accepts the view that where acid for rayon is made by a rayon company, it would seem logical to permit it to continue production.

TABLE XII

Rayon Pulp Capacity, 1941 and 1946
(in short tons)

Company	Mill	Rated Annual Capacity	Actual Capacity 1941	Production 1945		
				Sulphite Pulp	Rayon Pulp	
1. Kokusaku Pulp Industrial Co.	Asahikawa	61,600	49,300	14,500	1,480	
2. Sangyo Rayon Pulp Co.	Iwakuni *	54,520	41,000	-----	-----	
3. Tohoku Development Pulp Co.	Akita	28,000	30,600	3,320	2,550	
4. Tohoku Development Pulp Co.	Ichinomaki	28,000	30,100	4,040	3,090	
5. Kokoku Rayon Pulp Co.	Toyama	26,880	22,400	1,240	3,170	
6. Japan Pulp Industrial Co.	Obi	22,400	21,300	360	3,200	
7. Hokuetsu Paper Mfg. Co.	Niigata	20,160	20,300	3,360	1,710	
8. Toyo Spinning Co.	Inuyama	<u>8,960</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	
TOTAL IN SHORT TONS			230,520	218,760	26,820	15,200
TOTAL IN 1000 POUNDS			461,000	437,500	53,600	30,400

* This plant requires a year before it can operate.

3. Operating Companies.

When the war began in 1941 there were 20 companies producing rayon. Of these, 2 companies and their rayon plants are now out of business and other companies have no rayon capacity remaining. Of the 47 plants producing rayon in 1941, 31 have been taken out of rayon production by war-time scrapping or conversion. Table XIII lists the rayon mills currently in operation with their capacities.

4. Other Synthetic Fibres.

There are two units with capacities for producing synthetic fibres other than rayon in Japan.

The Shiga Plant of Toyo Rayon KK is producing monofil and film from a polyamide resin. The yarn from this resin is used for fishing lines. Capacity of the plant is 30 metric tons a month.

The Tokushima Plant of Teikoku Seni KK produces protein from soy bean, which is blended with viscose to make a cellulose-protein rayon staple. The capacity of protein production is 500 kilograms daily.

In addition to these two synthetic fibre factories, the Yodogawa plant of Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK had a factory for producing a polyvinyl alcohol fibre at a capacity of 500 kilograms daily. Its machinery was scrapped during the war.

23

TABLE XIII

Rayon Capacity, by Companies and by Plants, February 1946 *
(in metric tons per 24-hour day)

Name	Plant	Y A R N		S T A P L E		TOTAL
		Actual	Reserved	Actual	Reserved	
Dai Nippon Boseki KK	Nishi-ogaki	-----	-----	13,348	-----	13,348
Fuji Boseki KK	Nyugawa	-----	-----	20,864	-----	20,864
Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK	Bofu	-----	-----	29,948	-----	29,948
Kokoku Jinken Pulp KK	Yatsushiro	**	**	12,296	-----	12,296
Kurashiki Kenshoku KK	Saijo	11,671	-----	28,160	-----	39,831
Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo KK	Otake	-----	-----	25,874	-----	25,874
Nitchitsu Kagaku KK	Nobeoka	23,967 (viscose) 22,470 (cuprammonium)	-----	-----	-----	46,437
Nitto Kogyo KK	Fukuyama	-----	-----	12,800	-----	12,800
Teikoku Jinzo Kenshi KK	Iwakuni	-----	17,060	13,523	9,600	40,183
	Mihara	19,710	16,920	-----	15,930	52,560
Teikoku Sen-i KK	Tobushima	-----	-----	25,600	-----	25,600
Toyo Boseki KK	Tsuruga	6,576	-----	5,959	-----	12,535
	Iwakuni	**	**	32,000	-----	32,000
Toyo Rayon KK	Shiga	33,221	-----	20,700	-----	53,921
	Ehime	-----	-----	27,026	-----	27,026
Total Daily Capacity (in metric tons)		117,615	33,980	268,098	25,530	445,223
Total Annual Capacity (in 1000 pounds)		93,100	27,100	213,500	20,300	354,000

* In addition to the plants listed here, the following were in operation in 1941 (Y- Yarn; S- Staple): Dai Nippon Boseki KK, Sakoshi (S); Daiken Sangyo KK, Nishiki (Y-S), Takehagi (Y-S), and Tsu (Y); Daiwa Kogyo KK, Hiroshima (Y-S), Iwami (Y-S), and Matsumoto (S); Fuji Boseki KK, Fuji (Y-S); Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK

Oita (Y-S), Takasago (Y-S), and Torigai (S); Kurashiki Kenchoku KK, Kurashiki (Y-S), Niihama (Y-S), and Okayama (Y); Nippon Keori KK, Nagoya (Y-S); Nisshin Boseki KK, Miei (Y-S); Nitchitsu Kagaku KK, Otsu (Y-S); Nitto Kogyo KK, Fukushima (S); Shimane Kagaku K, Gotsu (S); Teikoku Jinzo Kenshi KK, Minami-Ogaki (Y-S); Teikoku Sen-i KK, Tamashima (Y-S) and Niigata (S); Tokyo Jinken KK, Yoshiwara (Y-S) and Numazu (S); Toyo Boseki KK, Katada (Y) and Bofu (Y-S); Toyo Rayon KK, Aichi (Y-S); Toyoda Komen Boseki KK, Oubu (S); and Yeiko Sangyo KK, Uji (Y-S), Okazaki (Y-S), and Maebashi (S).

** Formerly produced rayon yarn also.

C. Woolens and Worsteds

The concentration of the Japanese worsted industry in the hands of a comparatively few companies with integrated operations makes it similar in this respect to the cotton spinning industry. However, the woolen industry is characterized by a great range in the capacity of mills from very large to small units and by a diversification of ownership. The present 454 available cards in the woolen industry are held by 52 mills, an average of 8.7 cards per mill with some mills having as few as one or two cards. In general, worsted companies have their own dyeing and finishing facilities, but the woolen industry makes use of some independent dyers and finishers although it deals mainly with fibres in dyed form.

Owing to this lack of concentration in the woolen industry and the absence of a strong woolen and worsted association, the Mission has found it more difficult to collect accurate data than in the cotton textile field. The woolen and worsted industries were requested to submit information on their pre-war, present, and projected capacity similar to that provided by the cotton industry. Members of the Mission made a number of visits to woolen and worsted mills which provided valuable spot checks on the information presented.

1. Spinning

The Japanese woolen industry did not suffer during the war from bombing or government scrapping orders to the same extent as either the cotton, rayon or worsted industries. This was due to the location of most woolen mills away from urban target areas and to the essential need for the woolen industry to provide clothing and blankets for the Japanese armed forces. As shown in Table XIV, the number of woolen cards was reduced from 765 in 1939 to 454 in February 1946 (of which only 251 of the latter were in place), a

- 26 -

reduction of about 40 per cent. The number of worsted spindles, which increased from 1,120,000 in 1935 to 1,630,000 in 1939, was reduced to 380,000 (of which only 325,000 were in place) in February 1946, a loss of almost 75 per cent. Of this reduction in worsted spindles almost two-thirds resulted from scrapping. However, in comparison to the cotton industry, relatively small numbers of woolen cards and worsted spindles were shipped overseas. It should be noted that in the transfer of worsted spindles to other fibres as dictated by the war economy, one company alone (Dai Nippon Boseki KK) converted almost 55,000 spindles.

TABLE XIV
Status of Woolen and Worsted Industries, 1939-1946

	<u>Woolen Cards</u>	<u>Worsted Spindles *</u>
In place, 1939	765	1,632,966
Scrapped	61	777,806
Transferred to other fibres	10	109,080
Shipped Overseas	26	85,426
Damaged by War	214	279,678
In place, February 1946	251	327,255
Available but not in place, February 1946	203	53,721

* On the basis of ring spindles being converted to mule spindles.

The capacity of the woolen and worsted industries over the coming twelve-months will depend upon how many worsted spindles will be reconverted from other fibres to wool and how many damaged spindles and cards can be brought into operation. Table XV shows the industries' estimates of capacity in the twelve-month period from March 1946 through February 1947. The number of operating spindles and cards is predicated on raw materials and labor becoming available. The production is based on two shifts of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, 25 days a month with a yearly output of 140 pounds of 36s yarn for each worsted spindle and 76,420 pounds of yarn for each woolen card.

- 27 -

TABLE XV

Estimated Capacity and Operations, Woolen & Worsted Industries,
March 1946 to February 1947

Month	Worsted Spindles *		Woolen Cards	
	<u>In Place</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>In Place</u>	<u>Operating</u>
March 1946	337,255	95,180	251	190
April	333,415	125,349	316	266
May	342,541	147,802	331	291
June	356,937	179,286	349	309
July	366,459	214,526	362	318
August	379,742	247,133	370	331
September	397,267	266,816	395	356
October	425,634	286,912	395	356
November	433,596	317,164	403	362
December	463,338	341,466	409	369
Jan 1947	478,936	357,303	412	373
February	490,428	373,316	417	378

* On the basis of ring spindles being converted to mule spindles.

It is estimated by the Mission that only an additional 67,500 worsted spindles and 210 woolen cards can be made available beyond February 1947 through repairs and reconversion from other fibres. After that period increases in the capacity of the woolen and worsted industries will depend upon the availability of new equipment from the textile machinery manufacturers. It is not clear at this date to what extent competition would exist between cotton spinners and weavers on the one hand and woolen and worsted manufacturers on the other to secure new machinery.

The woolen and worsted manufacturers have estimated that they could produce about 25 million pounds of woolen yarn and 35 million pounds of worsted yarn in the next twelve months if raw materials would be made available. As shown in Table XVI, this monthly output, based on the operating cards and spindles, will increase from 1.2 million pounds of woolen yarn in March 1946 to 2.4 million pounds in February 1947 and from 1.1 million pounds of worsted yarn to 4.4 million pounds over the same period, increases of