

HEADQUARTERS  
(PACIFIC)  
U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY  
APO. 234  
C/O. POST ASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

INTERROGATION No. 261  
(Obtain from G-2)

PLACE: Tokyo, Japan.  
DATE: 1 Nov. 45

DIVISION OF ORIGIN: Manpower, Food & Civilian Supplies.

SUBJECT: FOOD SECTION INTERVIEW WITH 3rd SECTION OF NAVAL STORES  
DEPT. OF NAVAL MINISTRY ON RATIONS.

Personnel Interrogated and background of each:

Paymaster Captain E. MATSUBARA, Chief, 3rd Section, Navy.  
Paymaster Comdr. Y. KOYASU, Member, 3rd Section, Navy.  
Paymaster Lt. Comdr. Z. SHIBATA, 3rd Section, Navy.

Where Interviewed: Navy Ministry bldg.

Interrogator: Mr. Ray Hashitani.

Interpreter: Dr. Nelson, USSBS and Mr. S. MIXOTA, Japanese  
Naval Ministry.

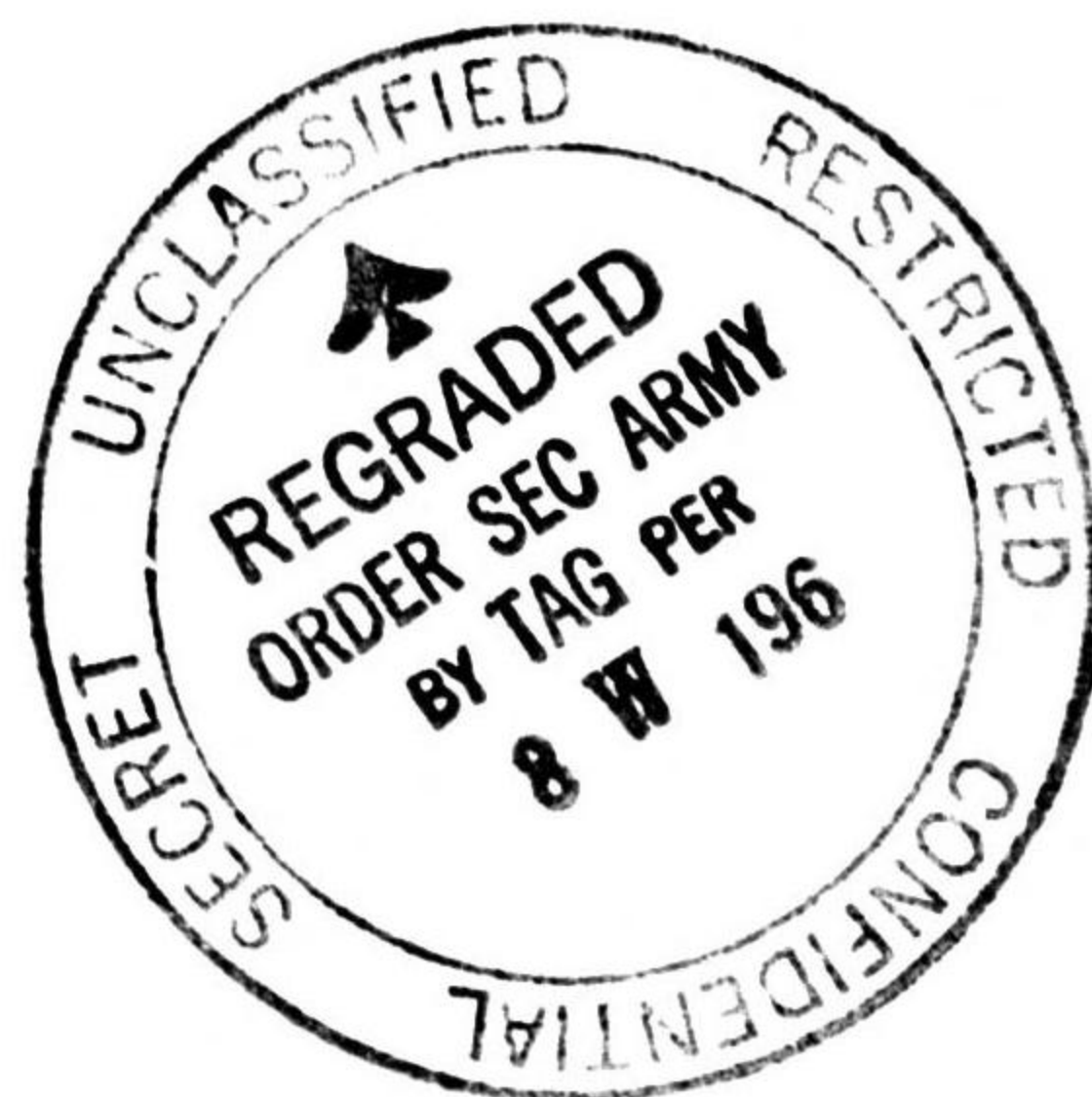
Allied Officers Present: None

SUMMARY: The above named persons secured and explained the accompanying charts and tables on procurement and distribution of foods, basic ration per man, Navy food requirements, milling of rice and related information. They also promised information on the location and size of Naval food stocks and on the quantity of food exported to Naval establishments overseas to be ready for us in a few days.

DISTRIBUTION: All Divisions.

R E S T R I C T E D

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The purpose of this interview was to secure information promised to us in an interview of Oct. 27th with the above people and to clear up questions that have arisen with respect to the Naval Food Program during the war.

1. First, the naval officials gave an outline of the duties and responsibilities of their particular branch, which is known as subsection 3 of section 3 of the Bureau of Munitions, as follows:

1. Planning and preparation of Naval foodstuffs. This includes the determination of quantities allotted to individuals and also to matters relating to plans for the supply and custody of these foods.

2. The responsibilities for the actual purchasing, manufacturing, custody and supply of foodstuffs rests with the naval store department or the naval supply depot.

3. Responsibilities concerning consumption and custody of foods after they have been received from the naval stores departments by the various naval forces and vessels rests with the respective forces and vessels.

II. Eight charts showing how the Navy Procured and distributed various kinds of food for its personnel were given to us. Three charts covered the following:

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rice, barley & wheat flour       | 5. Sugar   |
| 2. Sweet potato and potato          | 6. Milk & Miscellaneous provisions                                 |
| 3. Miso, shoyu, fish, meat and eggs | 7. Vegetables and fruits   |
| 4. Salt                             | 8. Mfd. provisions (General) such as, canned foods, hard tac, etc. |

III. The basic ration of principal foods per man 1937-45 for naval personnel in Japan in war areas, submarine crews and in the Naval Air force were given to us and have been incorporated in our files.



IV. Total Navy Food Requirements 1941-45.

\*in tons

KIND	Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rice	*	64,200	86,700	144,450	228,750	225,600
Barley	*	24,460	32,940	54,910		100,780
Wheat Flour*		4,990	7,170	12,940		48,950
Vegetables	*	67,470	91,100	151,840	240,290	237,060
Fish	*	16,850	22,750	37,920	60,010	59,200
Meat	*	12,980	17,250	29,200	46,210	49,590
Misc.	*	9,600	12,960	21,600	34,180	33,720
Shoyu (in kilo-litres)			10,510	17,520	27,730	27,350
		7,780				

1. These years are crop years as follows: Rice- July 1 thru Oct. 31. Barley and Wheat flour- July 1 thru June 30. These years are ends of crop years.

2. The basic unit for rice and barley is koku. 1 koku of rice is equivalent to 150 kilograms and 1 koku of barley is equivalent to 139 kilograms.

3. The figures for rice are the actual amount used but for other articles, the figures are based on approximate demand estimates for a rice year. However, the figures for barley and wheat for the year 1945 are those decided by material mobilization.

V. Stage of milling rice used in the Navy Diet.

White rice was provided in general up until 1932. Whole rice (over 75% of white embryo bud is attaching) was provided after 1933. Since April 1943, Sanbuzuki rice (over 97% in weight compared unpolished rice after pounding) was provided. After Nov. 44 Nibuzuki rice (over 98% in weight compared unpolished rice after pounding) was provided and unpolished rice was given in some cases.

VI. In last week's interview the food section was told that the Navy had initiated a program whereby their personnel was to grow food where they were stationed to supplement their rations. We questioned them as to why this plan was undertaken when the Navy had been receiving their standard rations. Their explanation was that "as the food situation became more acute and requests for food could not be filled, then steps were to supplement decreasing ration. This plan was only for Japan proper and began on April 1, 1945.

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