

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: **(5)**
430: Foods, Items of Subsistence

(3) Date: **? - July 1946**

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
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(5) Item description and comment:

Kyushu

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1963

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

430
WTE/jyn

13 JUL 1946

AG 430 - BA

FILE

SUBJECT: Supplemental Ration for Foreign Nationals.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq
& Hq Det, APO 929.
(formerly 95th Mil Govt Gp, APO 929)

Inclosed 2nd indorsement to basic letter, Hq. I Corps, File AG 430-BA, 20 May 46, subject as above, and inclosure thereto, from Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 430.2 (20 May 46)PH, undated, are forwarded for your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

O. H. Schmidt
O. H. SCHMIDT
MAJOR, AGD
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

1 Incl:
As indicated

BASIC: Ltr, Hq I Corps, File AG 430. BA, 20 May 46, Subj:
"Supplemental Ration for Foreign Nationals".

AG 430.2 (20 May 46) PH 2d Ind.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,
APO 500, 21 June 1946.

TO: Commanding general, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference is basic communication and paragraph 2, 1st Indorsement, 3 June 1946 requesting clarification of specific groups of Foreign Nationals residing in Japan.

2. The Japanese Government has informed the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that a special ration for foreign nationals has been in operation for sometime. The content of this ration is inclosed.

3. In reference to paragraph 2, 1st Indorsement, the following information, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture Liaison Officer (Mr. Motonaga), is submitted for your information and guidance:

a. American born Japanese who can prove their American Citizenship will receive supplementary rations on the same basis as other United Nations Nationals. This order was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Governors of Tokyo and Kyoto on 14 May 1946.

b. Filipinos married to Japanese will receive the same ration as Japanese.

c. Bonin Islanders of American, British and Portuguese descent evacuated to Japan in 1944 will, in the first two instances, receive supplementary rations accorded United Nations Nationals and in the last instance, rations accorded to Neutral Nations.

d. On 30 May 1946, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry notified all Ken Governors that when potatoes are not available, they may substitute 0.75 Kan of flour.

e. Reference to European women married to Japanese is answered in paragraph 1d of the attached inclosure.

4. Information contained in paragraph 2 and 3 has been furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

By Command of General MacARTHUR:

1 Incl: "Food Ration for Foreigners"

/s/A.J. Rehe
A.J. REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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Food Ration for Foreigners.

1. Special Ration for Occidentals (per month)

Item	A (United Nations)	B (Others Nations)
Sugar	1.5 kin	1 kin
Butter or butter substitute	2 lb.	1 lb. Former ration A 3lb, B 2lb.
Oil	3 go	2 go Former ration A 5go, B 5go.
Canned Food	7 lb.	5 lb.
Beef	300 moume	300 moume
Flour	500 moume	400 moume
White or Sweet Potato	3 kan	3 kan

United Nations and Others (Neutral, Enemy and Other Nations) are defined according to the SCAP memorandum AG 312.4 dated 31 Oct. 45, to wit:

A. United Nations

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran (Persia), Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

B. Other Nations

Afghanistan, Ireland (Eire), Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Finland, Italy, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Roumania, Occidentals without Nationality.

C. China, Philippine Commonwealth and Siam (Thailand) which are included in the list of the said memorandum are excluded here because they are Orientals who are accustomed to eat rice.

Incl 1 to Incl 1

- D. Occidentals who are listed in paragraph A or B and who had obtained the Japanese Nationality are treated as Occidentals, and so are their children.
- E. Japanese who have the nationality of any nation listed in the paragraph A or B are treated as orientals while they stay in Japan. (Except American born Japanese who can prove their American citizenship who will receive UNI supplemental ration).

2. Orientals except those who are included in the paragraph A or B of the article 1, are treated equally as the Japanese with one exception, that is students, who come from China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Formosa and other South-Asiatic countries.

Special Ration for Oriental Students (per month)

Item	Quantity
Rice	3 sho
Flour	4,400 gr.
Miso	100 monme
Shoyu	2 go
Oil	1 go
Sugar	40 monme
Canned food	5 pound

3. The Chinese (including Manchuria, Mongolian, and Formosa), Korean, Ryukyuan and other oriental nationality who wish to repatriate are given the ration of staple food of 400 gr. a day during their trip by railway or ship and their stay at the ports of embarkation.

951

Wood
WTE/fsn

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

13 JUL 1946

AG 430 - BA

SUBJECT: Release of American Food Stocks and Reserve Relief Food.

TO: Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region,
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 929
(formerly 95th Military Government Group, APO 929)

Inclosed letter, Headquarters 109th Military Government Company,
subject, same as above, dtd 10 Jun 46, with indorsements, are forwarded
for your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

H. B. Taylor
H. B. TAYLOR
MAJOR, AGD.
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

1 Incl:
As indicated

CO, KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION



13A956K

951 906

BASIC: Ltr. Hq I Corps, AG 430 - BA, subj: "Release of American Food Stocks and Reserve Relief Food", dtd 13 July 1946.

1st Ind

CDA/yf

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 26 July 1946

TO: Commanding Officer, Saga Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Oita Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Military Government Team

Inclosure for your information.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

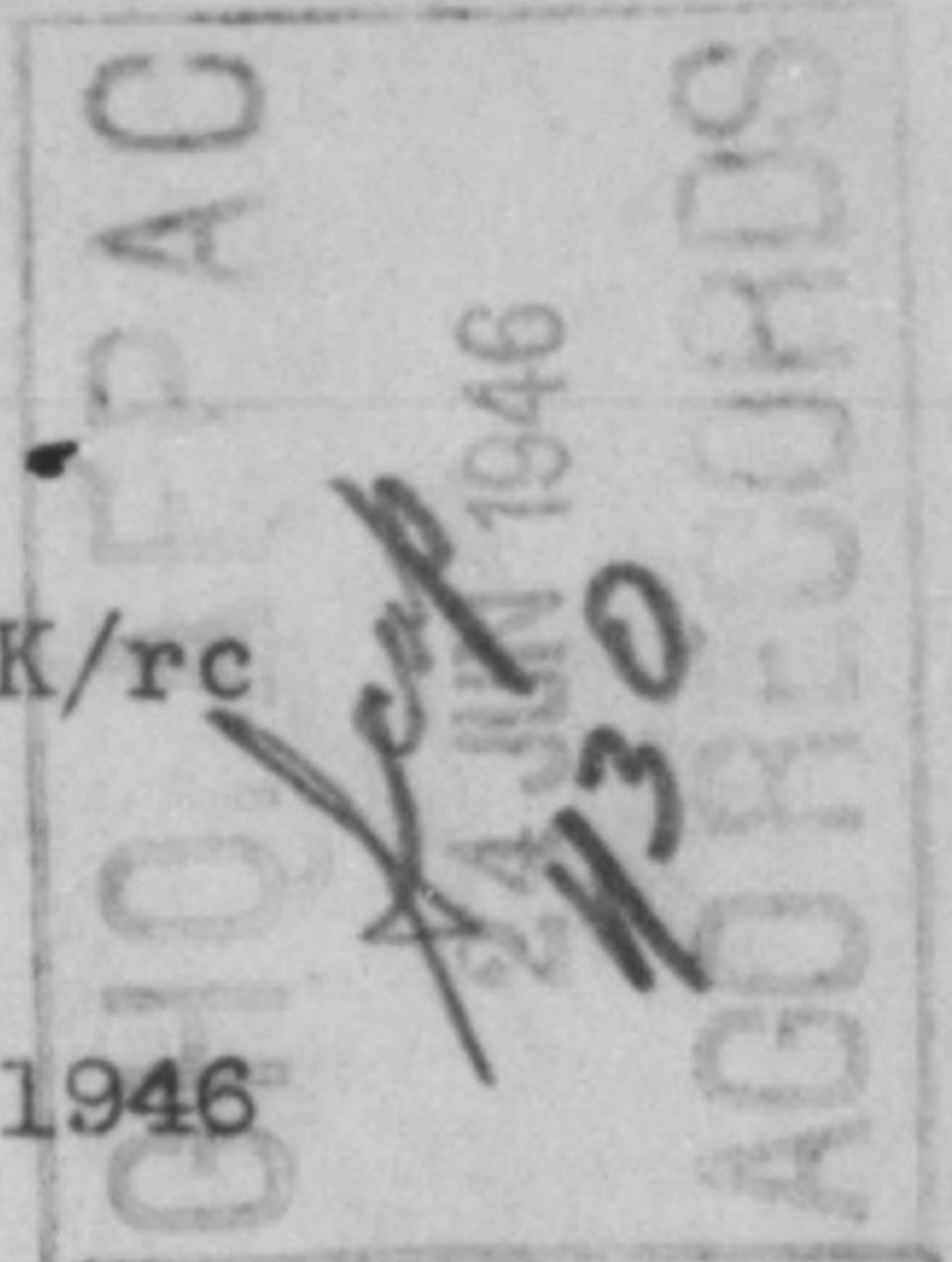
CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, INF
Adjutant

Incl:
n/c

HEADQUARTERS
109TH MIL GOVT HQ & HQ CO
APO 660

HK/rc

10 June 1946



SUBJECT: Release of American Food Stocks
and Reserve Relief Food.

TO : GHQ, SCAP
APO 500 (Tokyo, Honshu)

1. Osaka Prefecture has in its possession at present 1,500 tons of California rice, 700 tons assorted food received from the 25th Infantry Division, about 370 tons of Japanese biscuits and about 1,700 tons of canned food.

2. Due to the present food situation it is anticipated that 6 days ration will be missed in Osaka during the month of June. These 6 days are being staggered throughout the month. In July it is anticipated that all normal rationing will be discontinued since anticipated food shipments are not to be expected.

3. This prefecture requires about 1,000 tons of staple food per day.

✓4. It is requested that this command be authorized to release existing food stocks when the situation is very acute. It is anticipated that this will occur from 10 to 20 July.

5. All steps to remove open black marketing have been carried out successfully for the last month. Hidden black marketing is being controlled by setting up of check points on main road arteries, railway terminals, freight yards and docks. High class restaurants are to be closed. Citizens search parties are being organized by prefecture against hoarding. Prefectural Economic Police are to re-check industrial plants for hoarded stocks. The special ration allocations are to be re-checked in an attempt to remove all unauthorized special rations and ghost members.

✓6. It is the intention of this headquarters to release the American rations in the districts which are likely to be hardest hit by suspension of basic ration. As yet we are not

8th ARMY FILE NO. AG

430

End

Ltr, Hq, 109th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, dtd 10 Jun 46, subj: "Release of American Food Stocks."

AG 430 (MG)

2nd Ind.

22 JUN 1946

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343.

2599 TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

1. Information in basic letter and information received in previous reports on the current food situation in Osaka Prefecture indicate that there will be a critical food shortage during the period 10 to 20 July.

2. It is recommended that authority be delegated to the Commanding Officer 109th Military Government Headquarters and Headquarters Company to release the specific amounts of food listed in paragraph 1 of the basic letter at such time as considered necessary to alleviate a critical situation.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

James H. Nash
 JAMES H. NASH
 Capt., CAC
 Actg Asst Adj Gen

AG 430 (10 June 46)PH

3rd Ind.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
 3 July 1946

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Recommendations contained in paragraph 2, preceding indorsement are not favourably considered at this time.

2. Imported foodstuffs are now being released throughout Japan according to a comprehensive plan which takes into consideration the needs of all areas. Steps also are being taken to authorize release of certain reserve stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy foodstuffs for relief purposes. The needs of Osaka prefecture will be considered when these releases are authorized.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A. J. Rehe

A. J. REHE
 Major, AGD
 Asst Adj Gen

Ltr, Hq 109th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, subj: "Release of American Food Stocks," dtd 10 June 46.

AG 430 (MG)

4th Ind.

10 JUL 1946

Ep

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343.

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301.

Attention is invited to the 3rd indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

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H SCHAFFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen



400. d

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
~~Karame Liaison Office~~
The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : 95th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military
Government Group.

FROM : Kyushu Central Liaison Office, Fukuoka.

SUBJECT : Rice Crops in Kyushu.

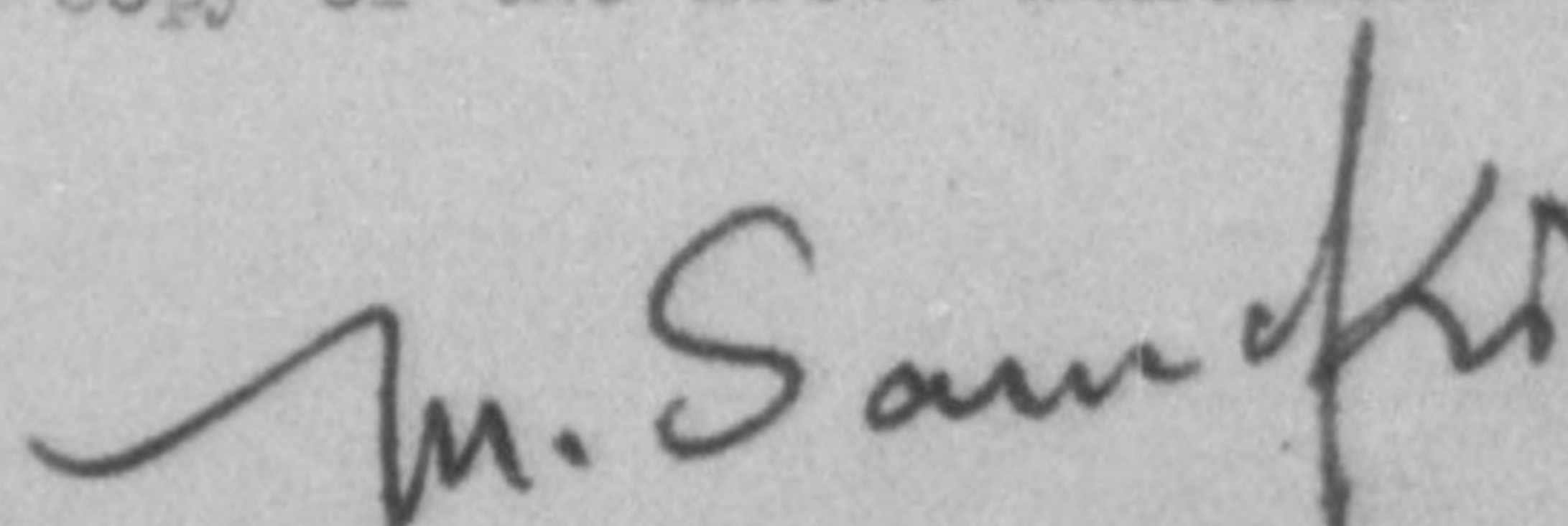
KCLO No. 26

12 July 1946

With reference to KCLO No. 24 dated 11 July 1946, on the subject, Information on Exportation of Rice from Kyushu, the Kyushu Central Liaison Office wishes to state that two reports were delivered to the Commanding General of the 24th Division on 12 July concerning the Rice Crops in Kyushu.

This office begs to submit herewith to the Office of the 95th Military Government Group each one copy of the above-mentioned reports for information.

FOR THE DIRECTOR



(M. SAWAKI)

Liaison Officer
of
Kyushu Central Liaison Office

- Enclosure; 1. "Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu" from the Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture.
2. "Rice Crops in Kyushu" from the Director of Fukuoka Food-Staff Control Office.

Enclosure to KCLO N^o. 26

Enclosure No. 1

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : Commanding General of the 24th Division

FROM : Governor of the Fukuoka Prefecture

SUBJECT: Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu

12 July 1946

In compliance with the request made by your Headquarters on 9 July 46 to the Kokura Branch Office of the Prefecture, we submit a report on the above subject after consulting with the Director of the Fukuoka Food-stuff Control Office, as follows:

1. The recent quantities of the rice crops in stock piles at Moji Warehouse were about 2,416.6 tons as of 28 June when I met with the General. After that time, 1,666.6 tons were received and 500 tons were sent out. Accordingly the present stocks are 3,583.3 tons of rice crops. (1,666.6 tons of rice, 1,916.7 tons of cereals and wheats)

2. As for the problem of self-sufficing zone, I telephoned to Tokyo several times and at last received an instruction by telegram on 10 July to the effect that in case of emergency our prefecture may borrow some quantity from Moji Warehouse and after July there will be issued no order to export rices from Kyushu. And so 1,1666 tons of rice crops now kept at Moji Warehouse shall be distributed to the mining labourors in this prefecture and 500 tons shall be exported to Honshu.

The self-sufficing zone has been established in the sense that there will be issued no order to export rices from Kyushu after 1 July, but the allotment already ordered to be shipped before 1 July and not exported yet will be continued to be shipped.

The 500 tons of rice crops referred to above are compliant with the shipment order issued before 1 July.

As for the details of the shipment plan, Mr. Onaka, official of the Fukuoka Food-stuff Control Bureau will tell you.

3. The statement of the Kokura Branch Office of the Prefecture that the Prefecture has borrowed 2,666.6 tons of rice crops at Moji Warehouse is entirely wrong and revised herewith by the authority of the Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture.

Shunsaku Noda
Governor of
Fukuoka Prefecture

after July
or
after July
which?

Enclosure to KCLO No. 26
Enclosure No. 2

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

FROM : Fukuoka Food-Stuff Control Office under the Ministry of A. & F.
TO : Commanding General of the 24th Division
SUBJECT: Rice Crops in Kyushu

12 July 1946

The Fukuoka Food-stuff Control Office wishes to submit a report on the above subject to the office of the 24th Division Headquarters.

Enclosed herewith is the said report.

(M. KOYAMA)

Director of
Fukuoka Food-Stuff Control Office

Enclosure; Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

1. Out of the 1.666 tons of rice crops which is now kept at Moji Warehouse, 1.166 tons shall be distributed to the mining labourers in Fukuoka Prefecture by the instruction of the Central Government on 10 July.

The other 500 tons shall be exported to Honshu.

2. The real quantity shipped in June 1946 of the each prefecture on the Island are laid down on the annexed paper.

3. It is anticipated that after July there will be no shipment order to export rice crops to Honshu. But it is instructed that the allotment already ordered to be shipped and not exported yet will be continued to be shipped in consideration of the critical food situation of the Osaka Kobe area.

4. As for the shipment order for the arrangement between each prefecture of the Island after July is not instructed from the Central Government.

instant

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

during June
at end of June

From	To	Item	Quantity left at shipment place at the end of ultimo <i>May</i>	Instruc- tion of Govern- ment	Shipment of June		Quantity sent out from shipment place	Quantity left at the Inst
					Quantity Ordered	Ship- ment Plan		
Saga	Nagasaki	Rice	2.272ton	1.666ton	79ton	351ton	249ton	102ton
"	"	Flour			500	500		500
"	Fukuoka	Rice	608	3.333	500	608	9	599
"	Hyogo	"	776	5.000		776	557	219
"	"	Flour	20			20	10	10
"	Osaka	Rice	325	8.333		325	214	111
"	"	Wheat	87			87	1	86
"	"	Millet	234		21	255	255	0
	Total		2.322	18.332	600	2.922	1.295	1.627
Kumamoto	Nagasaki	Rice	2.050	1.660	Barley 60	Barley 60	Barley 60	1.028
"	"	Wheat	1.077			2.050	1.022	
"	Miyazaki	Rice	407			1.077	533	544
"	Fukuoka	"		3.333		407	397	10
"	"	Wheat	401	3.333		401	107	204
"	Kyoto	Rice	1.190	4.166		1.190	1.175	15
"	"	Naked Barley			360	360	36	324
"	Osaka	Rice	1.965			1.965	650	1.315
"	"	Wheat	2.297			2.297	671	1.626
"	Hyogo	Rice	2.570	6.666		2.570	1.645	925
"	Wakayama	"	500	1.666		500	61	439
"	"	Naked Barley			360	360	22	338
"	Hokkaido	Rice	429	3.333		429		429
	Total		12.886	24.163	780	13.666	6.379	7.287
Oita	Nagasaki	Rice	132			132	0	132
"	Kagoshima	"	79			79	0	79
"	Fukuoka	Wheat	381			381	155	226
"	Hyogo	Rice	1.933			1.433	110	1.823
"	Osaka	"	321			321	26	295
"	Kochi	"			794	794	133	661
	Total		2.846		794	3.640	424	3.216
Fukuoka	Osaka	Rice	120			120	0	120
"	Hyogo	"	242			242	114	128
"	Kyoto	Flour	233		75	308	308	0
"	Nagasaki	"	109			109	109	0
"	"	Biscuit	35			35	20	15
	Total		739		75	814	551	263

596

File

KYUSHU REGIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

AK /gf

APC 929
12 July 1946

SUBJECT: Food Situation, Fukuoka Ken

TO : Commanding Officer, Saga Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Military Government Team

Transmitted herewith for your information.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

ALVIN KADISH
Captain, GAC
Adjutant

KYUSHU REGIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

AK /gf

APG 929
12 July 1946

SUBJECT: Food Situation, Fukuoka Ken

TO : Commanding Officer, Saga Military Government Team
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Military Government Team

Transmitted herewith for your information.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

ALVIN KADISH
Captain, CAC
Adjutant

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

Serial No. 1678

11 July 1946

SUBJECT: Food Situation, Fukuoka Ken

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Regional Military Govt
Hq & Hq Det

1. The Governor of Fukuoka Ken has reported that rationing of staple foods thru out Fukuoka Ken is now proceeding on schedule and that the food situation, while still critical, is stabilizing.

2. The new crop of wheat is being turned in by the farmers and to date, the rate of turn-in is just slightly less than the scheduled quotas.

3. The principal difficulty at the moment is the lack of co-operation on the part of Saga and Kumamoto Kens in the shipping of their quota of vegetables to Fukuoka Ken. This matter, the Governor intends to straighten out by a personal visit to the Governors of the two Kens involved.

/s/ Alfred H. Ferguson
/t/ ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Capt. Infantry
Commanding

cc: CO, 24th Div Arty
CO, Kokura Det, Fukuoka Mil Govt

COPY

430

29TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HQ & HQ CO., NAGASAKI

WEB/cm.

11 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Food Crisis, Nagasaki Ken.

TO : CO., 29th Military Government Group, Fukuoka.

1. Transmitted herewith is a special report on an impending food crisis in Nagasaki Ken. Although this office has kept a close check on food distribution and food supplies in Nagasaki Ken, the following newspaper articles which appeared in the Nagasaki Shimbun on 9 July, and which is quoted herewith, was the first notification received by this office of this impending food crisis. The contents of this newspaper article are as follows:

"Though Nagasaki Prefectural authorities asked many times to Saga and Kumamoto Prefectures to send foodstuffs to Nagasaki Ken, in spite of their expectation, their answers were negative, and the warehouses of Nagasaki branch of the foodstuffs bureau are empty without any rice and barley which Nagasaki people cannot have regular ration on and after 9 July 1946 if any measure will be considered."

2. Immediately upon receipt of this article, Nagasaki Ken welfare and food officials were called into this office for a conference which was held on 9 July. The results of this conference are as follows:

a. Although, basically, this article is true, it is nevertheless exaggerated in several places. Ken officials stated that they were totally unprepared for the situation which now exists.

b. The Ken food official stated that on 20 June ten trucks had been sent to Kumamoto Ken to gather rice from villages and towns to bring to the railroad station for shipment to Nagasaki Ken. Transportation problems, caused mainly by heavy rains, have prohibited this shipment of food to Nagasaki Ken. In Nagayo village there has already been a delay of two days in the issuance of the basic food ration; complete distribution will be resumed in a period of two or three days.

c. Saga Ken has refused to send food to Nagasaki Ken, stating that there was not enough food available in that Ken to send supplies to Nagasaki. Nagasaki's critical food problem is caused primarily by the large influx of repatriates and demobilized soldiers, in addition to war sufferers and the regular population.

d. The Nagasaki Ken food official stated that there is at present 30,000 koku (1 koku - 4.9629 bushels) of foodstuffs on stock in Nagasaki Ken. This amount does not include reserve relief food supplies. 65,000 koku are needed to supply the regular ration of Nagasaki Ken for a period of one month; henceforth, the 30,000 koku on hand will last for a period of slightly less than 15 days.

e. The reserve relief food supplies on hand in Nagasaki Ken are as follows:

(1) There are 428,809 kg. of canned goods in stock which supply will

COPY

C O P Y

last for a period of four or five days if distributed equally throughout the Ken.

(2) There are 142,950 kg of crackers in stock which supply will last three days if distributed equally throughout the Ken.

(3) There are 188,439 kg of crackers which have already been distributed throughout the Ken, due to conditions of spoilage.

f. The head of the Nagasaki Ken food section is now in Yamaguchi attending a conference of Kyushu food officials and at this conference he will endeavour to obtain food supplies from other prefectures in Kyushu to relieve the critical food situation in Nagasaki Ken.

3. Nagasaki Ken food, and welfare officials have submitted a series of plans which have been evolved to ease the current food crisis. Outlined briefly these plans are as follows:

a. Students of primary schools, young men's schools and secondary schools in cities in Nagasaki Ken, who have relatives of any sort in rural or country districts, have been advised to transfer to schools in these rural or country areas so as to relieve the critical food situation in Nagasaki Ken's larger cities, i.e., Nagasaki-shi, Sasebo-shi, Isahaya-shi, Ooura-shi and Shimabara-shi.

b. All high class restaurants and high class eating houses in Nagasaki Ken were ordered closed as of 10 July in order to conserve existing food supplies. Geisha houses have been informed that they are hereby prohibited from serving any form of food or drink to their patrons.

c. A concerted effort is being made by Ken officials to eliminate all black market food channels and, thus, release additional food supplies to consumers. Plans are being made so that the detection and consequent distribution of hoarded and concealed foodstuffs will be immediately made. Additional guards will be put on foodstuff warehouses to insure against looting and a semi-weekly report will be submitted to the Ken as to the stock levels in these warehouses.

d. A complete report on staple foodstuffs conditions in Nagasaki Ken, as submitted to this office by the Nagasaki Ken food section, is transmitted herewith as ENCLOSURE "A".

4. For an account of a conference held with the Chief, Food Section, Nagasaki Ken on 11 July, see ENCLOSURE "B".

5. Special attention is called by this headquarters to Par. 1, e. of ENCLOSURE "B". It is requested that this be brought to the attention of higher headquarters, so that proper action, if any, may be taken.

6. A weekly progress report on the food situation in Nagasaki Ken is being submitted to this office by the Food Section, Nagasaki Ken.

Incls:
"A", "B"

/s/ William E. Bragner
/t/ WILLIAM E. BRAGNER
Capt. AC.
Commanding Officer

C O P Y

C O P Y

BASIC: Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co., subj: "Food Crisis, Nagasaki Ken", dtd 11 Jul 46.

1st ind

LAW/enh

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 19 July 1946.

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301, Kyoto, Honshu.
Attn: Military Government Section.

1. Forwarded together with inclosures, as a special report.
2. Investigation by Kyushu Region (Japanese) offices indicates:
 - a. A tendency to estimate "supply" low and "demand" high, by as much as 15,000 koku per month in each category (supply - demand).
 - b. Paragraph II d of Inclosure "A" indicates required transfer of 30,000 koku per month to Nagasaki. Kyushu Region authorities indicate this is not presently required to the best of their knowledge.
 - c. Paragraph 1 b of Inclosure "B" indicates a period during which no food ration will be issued. Appropriate Kyushu Region (Japanese) authorities are making further inquiry of Nagasaki officials on this matter.
 - d. Paragraph 1 c of Inclosure "B" intimates repatriation requiring foodstuffs supplied by prefecture only. Kyushu Region (Japanese) officials were reminded of paragraph 3c of SCAPIN - 1228 A. Officials reported no violation as Nagasaki Prefecture was being allotted 5,000 koku per month for repatriation.
3. This headquarters invites attention to paragraph 1e of Inclosure "B".

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Charles D. Allen
/t/ CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

Incl:
n/c

C O P Y

BASIC: Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, Subj: "Food Crisis, Nagasaki-Ken",
dtd 11 Jul 46.

AG 420 - BA

2nd Ind

WTE/ks

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. This headquarters has previously forwarded a request from Nagasaki Prefecture for an additional allotment of food for the coal iner's extra ration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ O. H. Schmidt
/t/ O. H. SCHMIDT
Major, AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

2 Incls:

1. Ltr, Pres. Nagasaki
Liaison Committee dtd
10 Jul 46(trip)
2. Conference report dtd
12 Jul 46(trip)

Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, dtd 11 Jul 46, subj: "Food Crisis; Nagasaki Ken".

AG 091 (Japan) (MG) 3rd Ind. 29 JUL 1946 EP
Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. Forwarded for your information. Particular attention is invited to paragraph 1 e of inclosure "B".

2. It is recommended that consideration be given to release of imported food stocks for Nagasaki Prefecture.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls
n/c

/s/ R. Schafer
/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 430(11 Jul 46)ESS/PC 4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
12 August 1946.

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference is paragraph 1 e, inclosure "B" of basic letter.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government was authorized to distribute 3000 metric tons of imported wheat flour in Nagasaki Ken as of 3 August 1946. This release was for the first 10 days of August although distribution was not limited to that period. Nagasaki Ken will be included in future releases of imported food if present shipping schedules are substantially realized.

3. The relative requirements of all prefectures have been carefully scrutinized before distribution of imported food has been authorized. As a result of this study release of food in Nagasaki Ken prior to 1 August was not considered justifiable on the basis of the available supply of imported food.

BY command of General MacARTHUR:

/s/ J. A. Hacker for
A J REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls; n/c

Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, dtd 11 Jul 46, subj: "Food Crisis,
Nagasaki Ken."

AG 091 (Japan)(MG)

5th Ind.

20 AUG 1946^{Ep}

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Attention is invited to the 4th Indorsement.
2. 2,500 metric tons of corn or corn flour were released for distribution in Nagasaki during the period 10-20 August and 2,000 metric tons of canned foodstuffs have been authorized for release in Nagasaki Prefecture during the period 10-31 August.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHELBERGER:

2 Incls
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BASIC: Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, Subj: "Food Crisis, Nagasaki Ken",
dtd 11 July 1946.

AG 430 - BA

6th Ind.

WTE/mmh

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 26 AUG 1946

TO: CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 929.

Attention is invited to 4th and 5th indorsements.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

2 Incls:
n/c

O. H. SCHMIDT
MAJOR, AGD
ASST-ADJ. GEN.

Of file

BASIC: Ltr, 29th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, subj: "Food Crisis,
Nagasaki Ken", dtd 11 Jul 46.

7th Ind

enh

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 29 August 1946

TO: Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team

For your information and guidance.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

Incls:
n/e

Food

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
~~Kurume Liaison Office~~
The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : 95TH HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT MILITARY
GOVERNMENT GROUP

FROM : Kyushu Central Liaison Office, Fukuoka

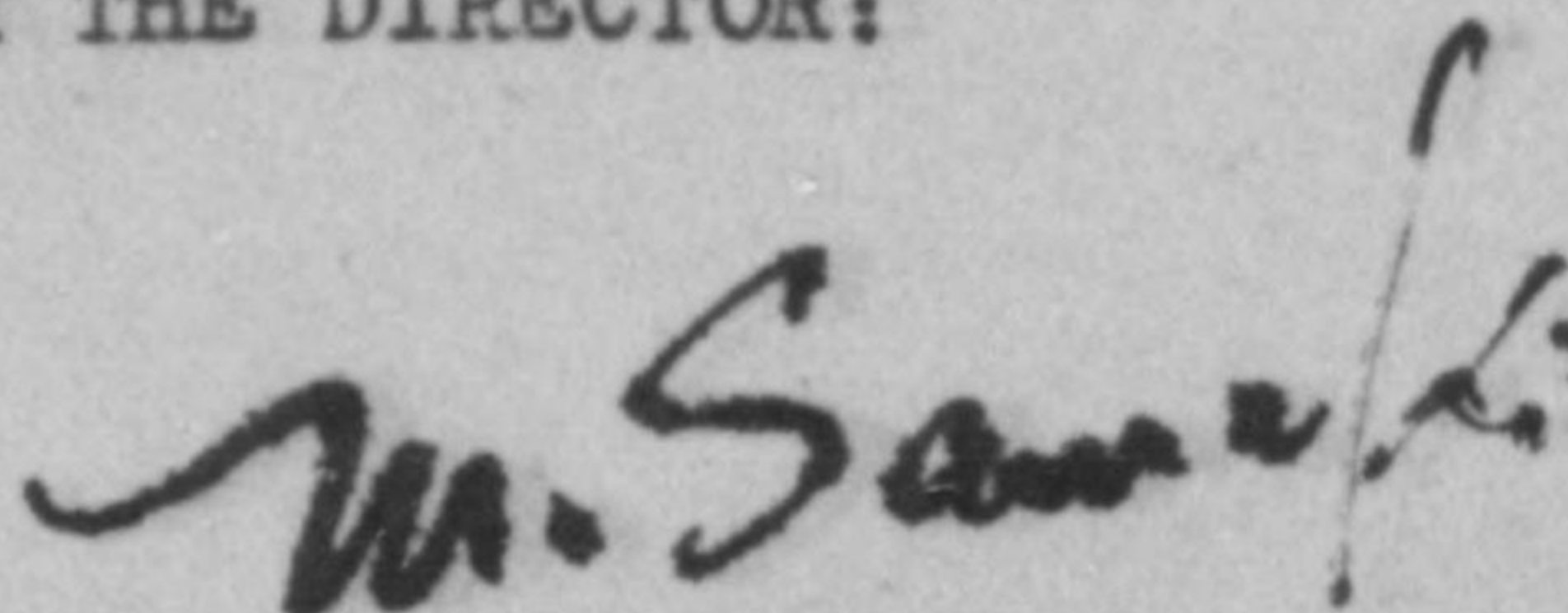
SUBJECT : Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu

KCLO No. 23

11 July 1946

Enclosed herewith is a periodical report from Fukuoka Food-stuff Control Office under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the above subject.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:



(M. SAWAKI)

Liaison Officer
of
Kyushu Central Liaison Office

Enclosure; 1. Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu
2. Stocks on Hand at Each Prefecture in Kyushu

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~The Imperial Japanese Government

Enclosure to KCLO No. 23

1. Report on Rice Crops in Kyushu (As of 30 June 1946)

	Fukuoka	Saga	Nagasaki	Kumamoto	Oita	Miyazaki	Kagoshima
Amount to be turned into the Government	180.116.7	108.333.3	27.166.7	162.666.7	86.000	35.333.3	75.166.7
1 Rice	122.487.4	67.517.1	11.945.9	65.051.99	42.064.0	18.971.1	32.036.0
2 Wheat	1.542.6	317.4		242.0	1.326.5	3.148.6	
3 Miscel-leanous Cereal	8.5	44.6	1.187.2	795.7	2.9	2.175.8	1.096.5
4 Other Resources	70.6	79.7	1.497.1	16.1	142.5	495.4	303.5
Total	1.603.7	1.041.7	2.684.3	1.053.8	1.472.9	5.919.8	2.300.0
Grand Total	124.101.1	68.558.8	14.630.2	66.105.7	43.536.7	24.790.9	34.336.0
Percentage	68.9%	63.3	53.8	40.6	50.6	70.2	45.7

Actually turned into the Government Substitute for Rice

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

2. Stocks on Hand at Each Prefecture in Kyushu

(As of 30 June 1946)

	Government - Owned			Total	Stocks at Distributing Agency (Eidean)	Grand Total	Amount to be distri- buted per day	Will be sus- tained for
	Rice	Wheat	Others					
Fukuoka	29.755.7	5.771.5	1.127.7	36.654.9	2.541.7	39.196.6	950.1	41.2 days
Saga	7.868.5	6.620.2	1.933.7	16.422.4	820.0	17.242.4	216.3	79.7 "
Nagasaki	939.8	2.585.0	1.801.3	5.326.1	4.481.2	9.807.3	480.3	20.0 "
Kumamoto	3.964.3	4.903.2	400	9.267.5	2.864.2	12.131.7	391.7	31.0 "
Oita	4.758.5	1.628.7	1.230.7	7.617.9	695.3	8.313.2	249.3	33.3 "
Miyazaki	5.114.5	2.674.3	517.7	8.306.5	2.717.0	11.023.5	217.2	50.8 "
Kagoshima	4.065.2	6.745.0	1.408.2	12.218.4	4.843.3	17.061.7	322.2	52.9 "
Total	56.466.5	30.927.9	8.419.3	95.813.7	18.962.7	14.776.4	2.827.1	40.6 " average

3
29TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HQ & HQ CO., NAGASAKI

Office Copy FILE
400-8221

11 July 1946.

WEB/cm.

SUBJECT: Food Crisis, Nagasaki Ken.

TO : CO., 95th Military Government Group, Fukuoka.

1. Transmitted herewith is a special report on an impending food crisis in Nagasaki Ken. Although this office has kept a close check on food distribution and food supplies in Nagasaki Ken, the following newspaper articles which appeared in the Nagasaki Shimbun on 9 July, and which is quoted herewith, was the first notification received by this office of this impending food crisis. The contents of this newspaper article are as follows:

"Though Nagasaki Prefectural authorities asked many times to Saga and Kumamoto Prefectures to send foodstuffs to Nagasaki Ken, in spite of their expectation, their answers were negative, and the warehouses of Nagasaki branch of the foodstuffs bureau are empty without any rice and barley which Nagasaki people cannot have regular ration on and after 9 July 1946 if any measure will be considered."

2. Immediately upon receipt of this article, Nagasaki Ken welfare and food officials were called into this office for a conference which was held on 9 July. The results of this conference are as follows:

a. Although, basically, this article is true, it is nevertheless exaggerated in several places. Ken officials stated that they were totally unprepared for the situation which now exists.

b. The Ken food official stated that on 20 June ten trucks had been sent to Kumamoto Ken to gather rice from villages and towns to bring to the railroad station for shipment to Nagasaki Ken. Transportation problems, caused mainly by heavy rains, have prohibited this shipment of food to Nagasaki Ken. In Nagayo village there has already been a delay of two days in the issuance of the basic food ration; complete distribution will be resumed in a period of two or three days.

c. Saga Ken has refused to send food to Nagasaki Ken, stating that there was not enough food available in that Ken to send supplies to Nagasaki. Nagasaki's critical food problem is caused primarily by the large influx of repatriates and demobilized soldiers, in addition to war sufferers and the regular population.

d. The Nagasaki Ken food official stated that there is at present 30,000 koku (1 koku - 4.9629 bushels) of foodstuffs on stock in Nagasaki Ken. This amount does not include reserve relief food supplies. 65,000 koku are needed to supply the regular ration of Nagasaki Ken for a period of one month; henceforth, the 30,000 koku on hand will last for a period of slightly less than 15 days.

e. The reserve relief food supplies on hand in Nagasaki Ken are as follows:

(1) There are 428,809 kg. of canned goods in stock which supply will

last for a period of four or five days if distributed equally throughout the Ken.

(2) There are 142,950 kg of crackers in stock which supply will last three days if distributed equally throughout the Ken.

(3) There are 168,439 kg of crackers which have already been distributed throughout the Ken, due to conditions of spoilage.

f. The head of the Nagasaki Ken food section is now in Yamaguchi attending a conference of Kyushu food officials and at this conference he will endeavour to obtain food supplies from other prefectures in Kyushu to relieve the critical food situation in Nagasaki Ken.

3. Nagasaki Ken food, and welfare officials have submitted a series of plans which have been evolved to ease the current food crisis. Outlined briefly these plans are as follows:

a. Students of primary schools, young men's schools and secondary schools in cities in Nagasaki Ken, who have relatives of any sort in rural or country districts, have been advised to transfer to schools in these rural or country areas so as to relieve the critical food situation in Nagasaki Ken's larger cities, i.e., Nagasaki-shi, Sasebo-shi, Isahaya-shi, Omura-shi and Shimabara-shi.

b. All high class restaurants and high class eating houses in Nagasaki Ken were ordered closed as of 10 July in order to conserve existing food supplies. Geisha houses have been informed that they are hereby prohibited from serving any form of food or drink to their patrons.

c. A concerted effort is being made by Ken officials to eliminate all black market food channels and, thus, release additional food supplies to consumers. Plans are being made so that the detection and consequent distribution of hoarded and concealed foodstuffs will be immediately made. Additional guards will be put on foodstuff warehouses to insure against looting and a semi-weekly report will be submitted to the Ken as to the stock levels in these warehouses.

d. A complete report on staple foodstuffs conditions in Nagasaki Ken, as submitted to this office by the Nagasaki Ken food section, is transmitted herewith as ENCLOSURE "A"

4. For an account of a conference held with the Chief, Food Section, Nagasaki Ken on 11 July, see ENCLOSURE "B"

5. Special attention is called by this headquarters to Par. 1, e. of ENCLOSURE "B" It is requested that this be brought to the attention of higher headquarters, so that proper action, if any, may be taken.

6. A weekly progress report on the food situation in Nagasaki Ken is being submitted to this office by the Food Section, Nagasaki Ken.

Incls:

"A", "B"

WILLIAM E. BRAGNER
Capt. AC.
Commanding Officer

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

serial No. 1679

11 July 1946

SUBJECT: Food situation, OMUTA, Fukuoka Ken

TO : Commanding officer, Kyushu Regional Mil Govt Hq & Hq Det

1. OMUTA is located in the south eastern corner of Fukuoka Ken, very close to the boundary line of Kumamoto Ken. AS OMUTA is a large industrial city, it is dependent on the neighboring agricultural localities for its food and for the past several years, was supplied its vegetables from the farmers in Kumamoto Ken.

2. Due to the present food situation on the Island of Kyushu all prefectures are showing strong tendencies towards the safeguarding of all foods produced in their respective areas. The Governor of Fukuoka has reported that Kumamoto Ken has placed police guards along the boundary line between Kumamoto and Fukuoka Kens in the vicinity of OMUTA to prevent the transportation of vegetables from Kumamoto Ken to OMUTA.

3. This action has cut OMUTA off from a source of food supply that it has been dependent upon for years and is largely responsible for critical shortage of vegetables in that part of Fukuoka Ken.

4. It is requested that this matter be investigated by the Kumamoto Military Government Team and the necessary remedial measures taken.

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Capt., Infantry
Commanding

cc: CO, 24th Div A, ty
CO, Kokura Ket, Fukuoka Military Government Team
NCO, in charge Kurume Det, Fukuoka Military Government Team

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 1679, subj:
"Food Situation, ONUTA, Fukuoka Ken", dtd 11 July 1946.

1st Ind

LAW/enh

KYUSHU REGIONAL MIL GOVT HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 12 July 1946.

TO: Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Military Government Team.

1. It is desired that investigation be made of circumstances cited in basic communication and a report of your findings be made to this headquarters.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

ALVIN KADISH
Captain, CAC
Adjutant

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : 95TH HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT MILITARY
GOVERNMENT GROUP

FROM : Kyushu Central Liaison Office, Fukuoka

SUBJECT: Information on Exportation of Rice from Kyushu

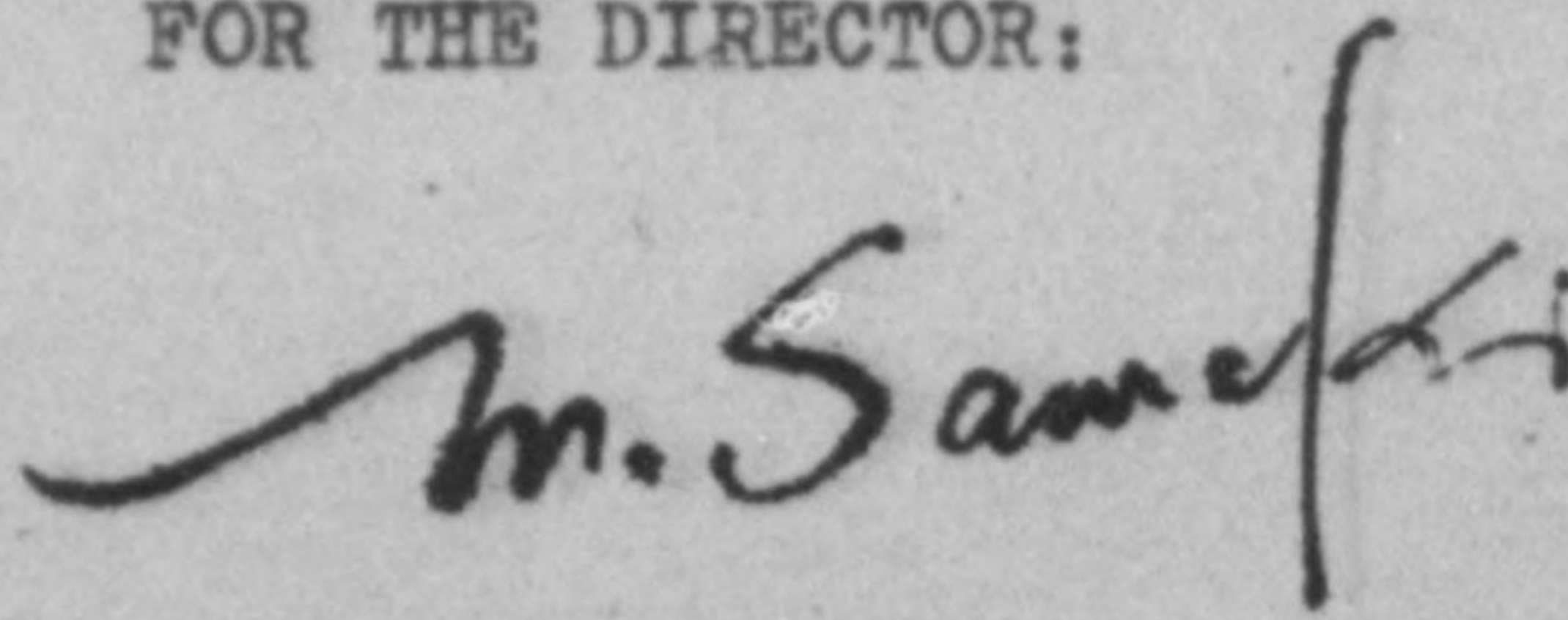
KCLO No. 24

11 July 1946

The Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture was requested by the office of the 24th Division Headquarters as mentioned in the attached paper.

The Kyushu Central Liaison Office wishes to submit to the 95th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military Government Group the gist of the above-mentioned request just for an information.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:



(M. SAWAKI)

Liaison Officer
of
Kyushu Central Liaison Office

Enclosure; Request of the 24th Division to the Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : 95TH HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP

FROM : Kyushu Central Liaison Office, Fukuoka

SUBJECT : Information on Exportation of Rice from Kyushu

KCLO No. 24

11 July 1946

The Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture was requested by the office of the 24th Division Headquarters as mentioned in the attached paper.

The Kyushu Central Liaison Office wishes to submit to the 95th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Government Group the gist of the above-mentioned request for an information.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

/s/ M. Sawaki
/t/ M. SAWAKI
Liaison Officer
of

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

Enclosure: Request of the 24th Division to the Governor
of Fukuoka Prefecture

Kyushu Central Liaison Office

~~Kurume Liaison Office~~

The Imperial Japanese Government

Enclosure to KCLO No. 24

Request of the 24th Division to the
Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

1. It has been informed that 2,822.6 tons of rice are now in stock at Moji warehouse and 1,667 tons of them are directed to be exported to Honshu.

The 24th Division Headquarters cannot approve the above said exportation and request is made to suspend it.

2. The Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture is directed to submit a report regarding the transfer and transportation of rice or the plan of it in Kyushu District, details especially when the transfer was made or is to be made from Kyushu to other district.

3. In cases when the transfer was made according to the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reports should be submitted to this office; when the transfer be planned by that Ministry in the future, that should be approved by this Headquarters beforehand.

The description about the food situation in each prefecture is necessary to be involved in the above-mentioned report or information.

COPY

37th MIL GOVT HQ & HQ CO.
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

400-8
AMF/rmm

3 July 1946

SUBJECT: Special Report, Food Situation Fukuoka Ken

TO : Commanding Officer, 95th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Group

1. Governor Noda, of Fukuoka Ken, called at this office this morning to discuss the critical food shortage and his plans to cope with the situation.

2. With the exception of the area around Kokura and Kokura City, which has not had a distribution of food since 23 June, the ken as a whole is behind three (3) days in its distribution of rationed food. To meet this emergency, the Governor has requested the local Ministry of Agriculture to release 10,000 koku of wheat at HAINZUKA, Fukuoka (Just south of KURUME) for sale to the Food Corporation and distribution to the civilian populace. This rice originated in Kumamoto Ken. Shipment to the eleven large cities of Fukuoka Ken began this morning at 1100 hours. Omuta, Kurume and Fukuoka ration distributions will be made by Thursday afternoon and to the cities in the northern part of Kyushu by Friday morning at the latest. This distribution of food will last for an estimated period of three (3) days.

3. On orders from his government headquarters in Tokyo, the Governor said that he was authorized to receive 20,000 koku of wheat, beans and rice from Saga Prefecture. To prevent a panic or other civil disturbance by the citizens of Saga Prefecture by moving such large amounts of food from that locality in one shipment, he is planning to take delivery in two or three shipments. He estimates that this food will last for an estimated period of four (4) days and that this will care for the people of Fukuoka Ken until 10 July 1946.

4. The Governor said that he is also authorized to take 20,000 Koku of rice from Kumamoto Prefecture and expressed his anxiety as to whether or not he would be able to get all that he was entitled to. He is planning to bring the rice from Kumamoto in instalments for the same reasons as expressed for Saga Ken.

5. Tokyo has issued instructions to the Governor of Fukuoka that 330,000 Koku of wheat must be collected from the farmers of Fukuoka, for distribution within Fukuoka Prefecture. The Governor said that he is putting on all possible pressure to meet this quota and estimates that by 10 July he will have

C O P Y

collected 100,000 Koku of his quota, and the remainder by the end of this month. In addition, 160,000 Koku of food stuffs (the major portion of which is wheat) has been allocated by Tokyo from Saga and Kumamoto Prefectures but the exact date that it will be made available is not known. The Governor estimates that with the above two sources of food Fukuoka Ken can meet its minimum ration requirements until the end of August.

6. Through his governmental channels, the governor has had pressure put on him to assist the coal miners and the coal mining industry to attain the maximum production of coal. Due to rising prices of food and fear of food shortage, coal production in Fukuoka Ken fell off 30% as of 30 June 1946. The Governor was informed thru his governmental channels, that G.H.Q. SCAP will release certain amounts of imported food stocks for relief of miners to stimulate coal production. In Fukuoka Ken, the coal miners and their families are allotted 55,000 Koku of food per month, but due to the current food crisis, this amount has of necessity been sharply curtailed. It is estimated that relief supplies of food for the miners will be required for the months of July, August, September, October and November and if imported food stocks can be provided for this period, Fukuoka Ken can survive and it will eliminate the bitter feeling of the common people and assist in keeping public order. Mr. Watanabe of the Fukuoka Ken Industry Section, is now in Tokyo to confer with the Head of the Industry Section and the E.S.S. of G.H.Q. SCAP, on the food problem for the miners.

7. Food stored in Moji. There are 4,000 Koku of rice stored in Moji, which is government owned, and is to be used exclusively for repatriation purposes, for both incoming repatriated Japanese and Koreans being repatriated to Korea. In addition there is between 3,000 and 5,000 Koku of foodstuffs (mixed wheat, barley, bean paste, etc) that can be released on occasions for emergency relief. There is also 4,400 Koku of wheat that is to be milled into flour and distributed to the citizens as soon as possible.

8. In conclusion, the Fukuoka Ken governor asked permission to distribute emergency food stocks from ex-Japanese Army and Navy stocks held for relief purposes in Kurume. In Kurume, these stocks amount to 240,655 Kg of canned goods and 129,971 Kg of biscuits.

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Captain, Infantry
Commanding

C O P Y

BASIC: Ltr, 37th Hq & Hq Co., Subj: "Special Report, Food Situation Fukuoka Ken", dtd 3 July 1946.

1st Ind

LAW/sm

95TH HQ & HQ DET, MIL GOVT GROUP, APO 929, 6 July 1946

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Attn: Military Government Section

1. This headquarters recommends early action be taken with respect to any proposed release of imported food-stuffs that may be contemplated for relief of miners to stimulate coal production. Such release would simultaneously result in easing the current food crisis particularly in this prefecture where the bulk of Kyushu coal mining is concentrated.
2. The food situation in Kurume is such as would indicate as advisable the distribution of certain quantities of food from ex-Japanese Army and Navy stocks as are now being held for relief purposes in Kurume and as recommended by the Prefectural Governor. (Par 8 of basic communication).

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ALVIN KADISH
Captain, CAC
Adjutant

146

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

WTE/tf

430.2
AG ~~114~~ - BA

1 JUN 1946

SUBJECT: Rations for Foreign Nationals

TO: Commanding Officer, 94th Military Government Group, APO 660
Commanding Officer, 95th Military Government Group, APO 929

1. A report will be made by prefectures as to the arrangements made by the Japanese Prefectural Government for the provision of rations for foreign nationals. This report will set forth the type and kind of ration provided for the nationals of each foreign country and will be included as a supplement to the Monthly Welfare Report due this headquarters not later than 14 June 1946.

2. Attached correspondence is for your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

H.B. Taylor

H.B. TAYLOR
MAJOR, AGD.
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

3 Incls:

1. Ltr, 94th Mil Govt Gp, dtd 15 Apr 46 w/2 Ind
2. Ltr, dtd 10 Apr 46 w/2 Ind



CO, 95TH MIL GOVT GP

1 - [unclear]
2 - [unclear]
3 - [unclear]
4 - [unclear]
5 - [unclear]

Ltr, Hq I Corps, file AG 430.2 - BA, dtd 9 May 46, subj:
"Extra Rations for Foreign Nationals".

AG 430.2 (MG)

3rd Ind

5 June 1946

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. No directives have been issued by SCAP covering the issue or purchase of extra rations by foreign nationals, with the exception of SCAPIN 459, subject: "Relief of Nationals of Countries with which the United Nations have been at War". Nationals of allied and neutral nations, stateless persons, and persons whose status has been changed as a result of the war are not provided for by any instructions received by this headquarters.

2. In September the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry voluntarily instructed each prefecture by telegram to provide extra rations to all foreigners.

3. These instructions were revised on 3 December 1945, when the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry instructed each prefecture to provide additional rations to foreign nationals. The list entitled "Details of Foreign Rations" attached to inclosure 1 is apparently identical with that used in other prefectures. The information on the same list which indicates which nationals are to receive the rations is apparently the official list prepared by the Japanese Government.

4. This matter has been initiated and executed by the Japanese Government, and is not regulated by formal instructions from SCAP.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

/s/ James H. Nash

/t/ JAMES H. NASH

1st Lt., CAC

Acting Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/c

Ltr, 94th Mil Govt Gp, subj: "Foreign Nationals in I Corps Area",
dated 15 Apr 46.

AG 091 (Japan) (MG)

2nd Ind

20 May 1946

1. It is desired that the situation set forth in the basic communication be fully explored on a prefectural level and that if possible, some solution be evolved with Japanese officials of the area concerned.
2. SCAP has issued no memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning rations to United Nations, Neutral or stateless nationals. The existing ration for foreign nationals is based upon a verbal agreement of the Japanese Government to furnish such minimum ration as set forth in basic communication.
3. It is desired that this headquarters be informed if prefectural officials fail to carry out the promise made to SCAP.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL NICHELBERGER:

JAMES H. NASH
1st Lt., CAC
Actg Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/s

BASIC: Ltr, 94th Mil Govt Gp, subj: "Foreign Nationals in I Corps Area",
dtd 15 Apr 46.

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

WTE/ks

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 1 May 1946

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343.

Forwarded for your information and desired action.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

H. B. TAYLOR
Major, AGD,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:
Ltr, dtd 10 Apr 46
with Annex.

HEADQUARTERS
94TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

15 Apr 46

SUBJECT: Foreign Nationals in I Corps Area

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
(ATTN: Mil Govt Sec)

The attached correspondence from the International Relief Committee, Kobe Branch, is forwarded for your information and desired action.

1 Incl:
Ltr as above, dtd 10 Apr
46, with annex.

GEORGE L. ATWOOD
Lt Col, Inf
Commanding

Incl 3

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
KOBE BRANCH
c/o 41st Military Government

Kobe - 10th April, 1946

To: Lt. Col. P. W. Scott.
31st Military Government.

From: International Relief Committee, Kobe Branch.

Subject: Foreign Nationals in Western Honshu & Shikoku
Outside of Kobe Area.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Foreign Food Haikyu - It has been brought to the attention of this Committee that whereas the distribution of food rations to Foreign Nationals has been organized in Kobe and vicinity, there are many Foreign Nationals residing in other parts of Western Honshu and Shikoku who do not receive such rations. Their rations appear to be exactly the same as that received by the Japanese people.

This question has been regulated by instructions issued in Tokyo on the 20th Dec., 1945, as per copy attached.

We would appreciate it if you could kindly institute such action as may be necessary to request the Prefectural Governments in the area covered by I Corps to make these food items available to all Foreign Nationals who qualify for participation.

Re: Financial Restrictions - As you are aware, the Finance Ministry has authorized the Bank of Japan to permit withdrawals from frozen accounts of the sum of 300 yen - per month per capita to all Foreign Nationals who receive foreign food haikyu.

Through the Foreign Food Distribution Centers in Kobe and vicinity, the necessary arrangements have been concluded whereby the members of these food centers can avail themselves of this privilege.

As foreigners outside the Kobe Area the apparently unaware of this privilege, it would be greatly appreciated if you could arrange for the same facilities to be extended to all Foreign Nationals in the area covered by I Corps.

Very truly yours,

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
KOBE BRANCH

...../s/.C.W.Brand.....
C. W. Brand Chairman

HJM/m

NORMAL RATIONS:-DETAILS OF FOREIGN RATIONS

RICE 2 go 1 seki or 300 grammes per day; may be substituted with soya beans, wheat, barley and/or kaoliang.

MISO 675 grammes per month.

SHOYU 490 cc. per month.

SALT 160 grammes per month.

Oil, vegetables, fish, sake and beer when available - no special quantities.

EXTRA RATIONS:-

	<u>Class "A"</u>	<u>Class "B"</u>
SUGAR	1.5 kin	1.0 kin
BUTTER	3 lbs.	2 lbs.
EDIBLE OIL	5 go	5 go
CANNED FISH	7 lbs.	5 lbs.
MEAT	300 momme	300 momme
FLOUR	500 momme	400 momme
POTATOES	3 kwan	3 kwan
(Irish or sweet)		

Class "A" Extra Rations will be for nationals of the United Nations, i.e. 1 Australia, 2 Belgium, 3 Bolivia, 4 Brazil, 5 Canada, 6 Chili, 7 Costa-Rica, 8 Columbia, 9 Cuba, 10 Czech-Slovakia, 11 Denmark, 12 Dominican Republic, 13 Ecuador, 14 Egypt, 15 Ethiopia, 16 France, 17 Great Britain, 18 Greece, 19 Guatemala, 20 Haiti, 21 Honduras, 22 Iceland, 23 Iran, 24 Iraq, 25 India, 26 Lebanon, 27 Liberia, 28 Luxemburg, 29 Mexico, 30 Holland, 31 New Zealand, 32 Nicaragua, 33 Norway, 34 Panama, 35 Paraguay, 36 Peru, 37 Poland, 38 Salvador, 39 Saudi-Arabia, 40 Syria, 41 Turkey, 42 South Asiatics, 43 Soviet Russia, 44 American U.S., 45 Uruguay, 46 Venezuela, 47 Yugoslavia.

Class "B" Extra Rations will be for nationals of neutral countries, enemy, stateless, ie.

Neutrals: Afghanistan, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentine, Finland, Italy - 9 in all.

Enemy: Bulgaria, Germany, Roumania, Hungary - 4 in all.

Stateless: All.

14673 File

BASIS: Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 430.2 - BA, subj: "Rations for Foreign Nationals", dtd 1 June 1946.

1st Ind

FNF/uf

95TH HQ & HQ DET, MIL GOVT GROUP, APO 929, 6 June 1946

TO: CO, 89th Military Government, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 37th Military Government, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 92nd Military Government, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 93rd Military Government, Hq & Hq Company

For necessary compliance.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

ALVIN KADISH
Captain, OAC
Adjutant

FILE

Kyushu Central Liaison Office
~~Kurume Liaison Office~~
The Imperial Japanese Government

TO : Major Luke A. Westenberger

FROM : M. Sawaki

Report on Details of Foreign Rations

25 June 1946

I have made an investigation on above subject through Kyushu Administrative Bureau and submit the following report herewith.

1. The instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on above subject, dated 3 Dec 45 has been strictly enforced in each prefecture except rice and salt.

2. For instance, the situation in Fukuoka Prefecture is depicted as follows:

a. Extra rations delivered to individual foreigners from Dec 45 to Jun 46.

	Class-A	Class-B
Sugar	1.5 kin	1.0 kin
Butter	3 lbs	3 lbs
Edible Oil	5 go	5 go
Canned Fish	7 lbs	5 lbs
Meat	300 momme	300 momme

Potatoes and flours are not rationed. (you may understand the great difficulties about these.)

b. The number of the foreigners received those rations

Class - A

French men	16
Italian	7
Irish	2
Canadian	1
Belgian	1
Swiss	1
English man	1

Class - B
 German 36

TOTAL 35

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

M. Sawaki

(M. SAWAKI)
 Liaison Officer of
 Kyushu Central Liaison Office

File
2 km

95TH HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP
Kurume, Kyushu, Japan

230
430

APO 929
25 March 1946

SUBJECT: Emergency Rations.

TO : Supply Officer, 1113th Engineer Group, APO 929.

1. Request emergency rations for one day for 40 enlisted men be drawn for this organization.
2. The 40 enlisted men arrived without prior notification and were fed by this organization. As replacement to our food stocks, these rations are requested.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

THOMAS H. MEHLER
CWC, USA
Asst Adjutant

APPENDIX B

95TH HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP
Kurume, Kyushu, Japan

APO 929
25 February 1946

MEMORANDUM: Delivery of American Fuel Oil & Kerosene

TO : CO, 29th Military Government Company, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 37th Military Government Company, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 92nd Military Government Company, Hq & Hq Company
CO, 93rd Military Government Company, Hq & Hq Company

1. The Fukuoka Branch of the Petroleum Distribution Company reports that 11,445 KL of American Fuel oil was turned over to them by 31 January 1946, of which 3,138 KL has been delivered to the prefectures in the 95th Military Government Group area. Of the amount released, 4783 KL was unloaded at Hakata on 15th of January, 4893 KL at Nagasaki on 8th of February, and 1,769 was expected to reach Shimonoeki around 22 of February. The boat carrying the latter shipment broke down enroute and had to be towed to its final destination.

2. The following is the schedule for deliveries of fuel oil for both January and February, and the amount actually delivered in January.

(In Kl)

Name Ken	Schedule of Monthly Delivery of American Fuel Oil (Jan.&Feb. '46)	Delivered in January		
		Fishing	Other	Total
Fukuoka	1456	50	1,397	1447
Nagasaki	773	27	354	381
Oita	479	36	7	43
Yamaguchi	880	805	229	*1034
Saga	359	3	102	105
Kumamoto	68	3	22	25
Miyazaki	74	15	63	78
Kagoshima	100	13	12	25
Total	4,189	952	2,186	3138

*Believed to include some Jap Fuel Oil.

3. No delivery of American Kerosene supplies is expected to be made to the Kens before March.

Walter H. Powell
WALTER H. POWELL
1st Lt., CAC
Asst Adjutant

Incl 2'

File

A REPORT OF ARMY FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

EXTRACTS

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

Under date of 24 August 1945 each member of the Committee subscribing hereto was addressed by you as follows:

"Army subsistence activities, including storage, distribution, and food preparation have been subjects of great interest to the American people. The public interest has increased considerably in recent months because of food rationing.

"Our records over the past four years indicate that ample quantities of good food have been made available to Army installations. However, in view of world food shortages and public interest in Army subsistence, I believe that much good would result from an impartial survey of our subsistence activities by a group of citizens whose business is concerned with the purchase and distribution of food."

In pursuing your instructions the Committee has travelled approximately 12,076 miles, and has visited Army installations in practically every geographical section of the United States, thereby assuring Committee members of a general, over-all observation of conditions and problems in Army subsistence.

Forty-two posts, camps, stations, and depots as detailed in an attached appendix were visited. Included were twenty-two of the Army Service Forces, eight of the Army Ground Forces, and five combined posts. The activities at the various stations included Unit Replacement and School Training Centers of the Ground Forces, Technical, Flying, and Replacement Training Centers of the Air Forces, Personnel Centers, Staging Areas, General and Convalescent Hospitals, Redistribution Centers, Ports of Embarkation, Schools for Bakers and Cooks, Regional Depots and Replacement Training Areas of the Army Service Forces. Troop and hospital trains, troop transports, and WSA vessels were surveyed.

More than 250 messes were inspected serving white and colored troops, healthy and sick, active and inactive men and women of the Army. These messes included cafeteria, family style, and plate service types, ranging in size from messes serving 50 men to those accommodating 6,000.

Food handling facilities were visited, including commissaries, dry grocery warehouses, cold storage plants, bakeries, central meat cutting plants, and central pastry shops. The quality, quantity, and condition of food in storage or preparation were carefully surveyed.

Food Service personnel, both commissioned and non-commissioned, was questioned as to experience and training, grades and rates of pay, hours of duty, and general working conditions. Efficiency and attitude toward mess duty were noted. Observation was made of the system of training Food Service personnel and of the methods employed in training instructors. The Army system of organization for mess operation was also studied.

It may be worthy of note that seven of the nine members of the Committee appointed by you had served for a considerable period of time during the war as Food Consultants to the Secretary of War and were, therefore, familiar with the Food Service Program of the Army Service Forces and with Army messing and food handling. This wealth of previous experience proved most helpful to the Committee on its present mission.

After studious consideration your Committee desires to report to you herewith its unanimous findings, observations, and recommendations as a result of an impartial survey of Army subsistence in the Continental United States.

QUALITY OF FOOD

The food purchased for Army use is good-quality, standard merchandise of the type normally used by American people of moderate means. This class of food represents, the greatest economy in food procurement excluding the low-grade product which tends to waste because of inferior quality, and also excluding the fancy grade obtainable only at premium prices.

STATUS AND CONDITION OF FOOD STOCKS

In our observation food stocks held at most posts, particularly dry groceries, are substantially in excess of the 45-day maximum authorized by the War Department. Post Sales Officers disclosed the fact, verified by us, that Regional Depots had made forced issue of quantities of unneeded commodities, such as sugar, flour, canned fruit juices, and other canned goods, and that Market Centers similarly had overshipped to posts supplies of vegetables, butter, cheese, and meat; all this in a period of critical civilian shortages.

Lack of proper control in requisition and distribution of post stocks is resulting in a serious loss of food. In the course of its spot checking the Committee found, for instance, a half million pounds of flour badly infested with weevil, 10,000 pounds of wormy dried fruits, 1,000 or more cases of unusable deteriorated canned milk, 14,000 pounds of musty or mildewed macaroni and spaghetti, 1,000 or more bags of coffee which had been roasted for more than ninety days. Many other significant instances were noted of supplies which had deteriorated in storage through improper requisition and distribution.

Further serious losses, principally in perishable supplies, are caused by improper storage practices. Crates of spoiled beets, peaches, lettuce, celery, and melons were found on one post. Slimy beef at other posts was caused by improper storage at high temperature. Incorrect stacking in warehouse resulted in the crushing of perishable products. Contamination of butter and eggs stored with fish and onions, mixed storage of dairy products with smoked meats, fruit and vegetables, and failure to maintain correct cold storage temperatures were not uncommonly noted. At most posts no system is employed by which commodities, such as, beef, eggs, etc., are marked to show the date of receipt, and, therefore, the products last received are often issued ahead of stocks longer on hand. Many cold storage rooms were found to be without reliable thermometers, hence there could be no accuracy in checking, correcting, and controlling temperatures. In only isolated instances was there found any visible directive or instruction to personnel as to the proper temperature to be maintained in different storage rooms for the various classes of perishable supplies.

ADEQUACY AND ARRANGEMENT OF FACILITIES

Dry storage warehouse in the main are adequate and well located for efficient handling of cargo either by truck or rail. Interior arrangement and sanitary condition of storage rooms are generally satisfactory.

Cold storage warehouses are deemed to be adequate in most instances where proper storage activities are conducted. There are exceptions where cold storage facilities are entirely unsuitable for the purposes served.

Generally speaking we are of the opinion that the planning, equipment, and operation of post bread bakeries are superior to all other Army food preparation activities. Bread bakeries, however, are not uniform in design and are obsolete and unsatisfactory at a number of permanent posts. Bakeries installed between 1938 and 1941 were not planned for efficient and practical operation. Subsequent installations are well designed.

Central meat cutting plants and central pastry shops are innovations in the Army. Processing of food in these facilities results in a superior product and considerable economy. We believe that their installation should be mandatory at all Army posts of sizable strength and that construction and arrangement of these facilities should be standardized throughout the Army.

Equipment for bakeries and central meat cutting plants has been standardized in Tables of Allowances which in our opinion provides adequate modern machinery and utensils for efficient operation.

Kitchens and mess halls (we would hope that the latter might be officially designated as dining halls) have been designed to fit every organization from a small detachment eating place to the large cafeterias serving 6000 men. Exceptional messing installations were noted at the Convalescent Hospital of Brooks General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, and at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado. These might well serve as models in future planning.

Equipment for various types and sizes of kitchens and dining halls has been prescribed in Tables of Allowances and Tables of Equipment," but this prescribed equipment has not been generally installed.

An outstanding deficiency in kitchen equipment is the lack of instruments for determining and controlling range oven temperatures. It was also observed in a number of instances that the insufficiency of hot water for dish washing machines prevented proper sterilization of trays and utensils. Correction is important and should not prove difficult.

Cafeteria counter and steam table fixtures and utensils in messes lack uniformity. The misuse of one piece of standard equipment is particularly objectionable. This is the 12-inch deep food pan supplies for steam tables. By the time the top 6 inches of the food in this pan is served the remained food is a broken up mass which presents a most unattractive appearance and causes food wastage. Deep pans may well be employed for soups, gravies, cream-style corn, green peas, and other similar foods, but standardized shallow pans should certainly be provided for sliced meats, omelets, fragile vegetables, and all similar foods. A considerable amount of chipped enamelware is in use. This is both unsightly and a hazard to health.

PREPARATION AND SERVICE OF FOOD

In general, the preparation and service of food in Army messes are inefficient and wasteful. The cooking and the serving of food are definitely below the accepted practices of commercial hotels and restaurants. We regret to report that in many messes sanitary conditions are inexcusably sub-standard.

Our observations convince us that the failure to make the most efficient and economical use of facilities and food in the Army is due to:

- the general inferior quality of personnel assigned to food preparation,
- laxity and incompetence of supervision,
- inadequacy of training.

INFERIORITY OF PERSONNEL: As to the inferiority of personnel in food preparation, it appears to this Committee to be the result directly, or indirectly, of a failure of the War Department and of too many commanding officers to appreciate the vital importance of good and palatable food in a soldier's life. Almost everywhere in our travels we listened to dissertations on the value of food to a soldier's health, efficiency, and morale. Unfortunately, in all too many instances this vocal interest in food was not reflected in the kitchens and dining halls.

Under the existing system, the responsibility for the operation of messes belongs to individual organization commanders. Many of these officers have so little appreciation of the effect of food services upon their men that they persist in transferring trained cooks from their food duty to line duty, and evidence no conscience in sending men of inferior mental or physical condition to schools for training in the preparation and service of food. In this regard it may be noted that the members of this Committee who have served as Consultants to the Office of The Quartermaster General, or to the Commanding General of Service Commands, agree that the objectives of the 1943 Food Service Program would have been reached in many instances if commanding officers had possessed proper appreciation of the importance of food and food service. It is recommended that a concerted effort be made by the War department to impress strongly on every commanding officer the necessity of taking immediate steps to improve the food service in all messes under his command.

SUPERVISION: The supervision of mess operation at the present time is not competent. Officers are too often designated as Post Food Service Supervisors or Mess Supervisors merely because regulations require an appointment and without regard to qualification. With the importance we attach to these positions it is regrettable that officers with little or no knowledge of food or mess management should be perfunctorily assigned to these responsibilities. In numerous instances we found clerks, salesmen, mail carriers in civilian life, intelligent and well meaning men, but without experience, training, background or natural adaptability, placed in charge of baking operations, cold storage warehouses and food preparation and service; in all of which technical skill and knowledge are prerequisites to good management.

We have observed that too often food service officers have multiple duties which so divide their time as to deny sufficient attention to proper food supervision. At one post an officer with no training in messing duties was the supervisor of forty messes—an impossible job if the work were to be reasonably well done. It was generally observed that where qualified and interested officers were assigned to supervisory responsibilities in food service and permitted to devote time to the task, the operation of messes was invariably of a respectable nature.

CONCLUSION

During the war, the Armed Forces, working with scientists and businessmen in civilian life, developed and expanded armaments, explosives, weapons, transportation and equipment, the like of which the world has never seen nor dared to imagine. There is still much room for development and expansion in Army food service if the problems incident thereto are thoughtfully approached. The National Restaurant Association, American Hotel Association, American Bakers Association, American Warehousemen's Association—four leading representative groups of the food industry in America—stand ready and willing to assist in the improvement of Army food and in the accomplishment of the recommended objectives contained in this report.

May we assure you, Mr. Secretary, that it has been the pleasure of each and every member of this Committee to serve you in this instance. For your personal interest in our mission, the hearty cooperation of the War Department, and the many courtesies extended to us at all Army installations, we are most appreciative. It is our sincere hope that our findings, observations and recommendations will be helpful to you and to the Army for future planning. If further service by us may, in your opinion, be of benefit to a program for the betterment of food for the American soldier, we readily hold ourselves at your command.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. HENNESY

VALLEE O. APPEL
REUBEN D. CLARK
ANDREW J. CROTTY, JR.
J. EDWARD FRAWLEY

JOHN T. McCARTHY
ROBERT T. PAUL
HOBART A. ROSS
FRED A. SIMONSEN

DISTRIBUTION:

One (1) to ea officer in ZI and overseas.