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ii) Includes "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area (Highly Industrial Area)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS NO

3-421

1015

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION LAW/enh
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 929
5 December 1946

430

SUBJECT: Salt

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team

1. Inclosures represent extracts from correspondence initiated by the Fukuoka Military Government Team and this headquarters in August 1946, being forwarded for your information.

2. It is desired that some attention be given paragraph 5 of 6th Indorsement (Inclosure).

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

Roger L. Landry

ROGER L. LANDRY
2nd Lt., Cavalry
Asst Adjutant

Incls:
1. 5th Ind, GHQ SCAP, dtd 29 Oct 46.
2. 6th Ind, Hq Eighth Army, dtd 16 Nov 46 w/Incls thereto.

Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 August 1946

AG 437 (MG) 8 Aug 46 ESS/IN 5th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,
APO 500, 29 October 1946

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The critical shortage of salt in Japan has been a serious problem since the beginning of the occupation. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has made extensive study of the problem and has established both emergency and long-range programs in an effort to assure minimum supplies of salt and salt derivatives.

2. Among the actions directed toward alleviating the shortage are the following:

a. Salt imports:

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has arranged for the import of over 1,000,000 tons in the next 12 months from China, Formosa, Arabia and the United States.

b. Chlorine imports:

As a health precaution, the Commanding General, Eighth Army has procured from the United States substantial quantities of liquid chlorine to assure minimum supplies for direct occupation uses and for water systems of several key cities.

c. Domestic salt production:

Extensive efforts have been made to encourage and assist efficient domestic production. Actions have been based on surveys of the entire industry and have included authorizations for rehabilitation and building of plants, and assuring allocation of scarce raw materials to the most efficient plants. The program has been hampered continuously by critical shortages of materials and, in some cases, power. However, production has increased from 12,000 tons in September 1945 to 60,000 tons in September 1946.

3. Efforts to increase the supply of salt from all sources are being continued by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

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

INCL-1

Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Kokura Det, file Serial No. 5029,
subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 Aug 46

AG 437 (MG-En) 6th Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 , 16 November 1946

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Your attention is invited to the 5th Indorsement.

2. SCAPIN 1093 which denotes a subsidy plan for encouraging domestic salt production is added as inclosure 1 for your information.

3. Means of assuring an adequate supply of chlorine are being studied.

4. Regarding the allocation of salt to chlorine producers, your attention is invited to Chart 1 (Inclosure 2) which gives the allocation by plant through December. Chart 2 (Inclosure 3) shows the allocation and delivery of salt to chlorine producers for the months of September and October.

5. The salt situation could be somewhat alleviated by surveillance of the distribution of industrial salt within the Prefecture, as some large scale blackmarket activities in salt have recently been uncovered (see attached copy of report taken from the Nippon Times, date line 13 Nov 1946, Inclosure 4).

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

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

4 Incls:
1 - SCAPIN-1093, dtd 30 Jul 46
2 - Allocation of Salt to Caustic Chloride Plants (Chart No.1)
3 - Allocation of Salt to Caustic Chloride Plants (Chart No. II)
4 - Copy of Report from Nippon Times.

INCL-2

COPY

Allocation of Salt to Caustic Chloride Plants — Unit: Metric tons

Plant			September	October	November	December	Total
Tekko Sha	at Sakata		70	160	160	160	550
Kureha Kagaku	" Nishiki		70	400	400	400	1,270
Hodogaya Kagaku	" Koriyama		-	-	-	-	-
" "	" Hodogaya		170	100	100	100	470
Nissan Kagaku	" Toyama		35	30	30	30	125
Tsurumi Soda	" Tsurumi		170	220	220	230	840
Showa Denko	" Yokohama		170	200	200	190	760
Ajinomoto	" Kawasaki		170	400	400	500	1,470
Naniwa Gosei	" Osaka		30	120	120	120	390
Kanegafuchi Boseki	" Takasago		200	400	400	400	1,400
Nankai Kagaku	" Wakayama		-	70	70	60	200
Osaka Soda	" Kokura		500	400	500	500	1,900
Mitsubishi Kasei	" Kurosaki		100	250	250	200	800
Nisshin Denka	" Sakata		-	-	-	-	-
Showa Denko	" Hirota		40	-	-	-	40
Kanto Denko	" Shibukawa		-	-	-	-	-
Nippon Soda	" Nihongi		400	300	300	-	1,000
" "	" Takaoka		150	-	-	-	150
Asahi Denka	" Ogu		300	-	-	-	300
Nissan Kagaku	" Oji	X	70	-	-	-	70
Toa Gosei	" Nagoya		300	-	100	-	400
" "	" Fushiki		250	-	140	-	390
" "	" Sakaide		200	-	100	-	300
Nisshin Kagaku	" Niihama		-	-	-	-	-
Mitsubishi Kasei	" Yodogawa		100	-	-	-	100
Toyo Soda	" Tonda		100	-	-	-	100
Mitsui Kagaku	" Miike		200	300	300	-	800
Asahi Kasei	" Nobeoka		200	170	170	-	540
Total (Designated as reparation factories)		X	3,995	3,520	3,960	2,890	14,365

Inclosure #2 Chart #1

Allocation and Delivery of Salt to Caustic-Chlorine Plants

Unit: Metric tons

Plant	Allocation Sept.	Oct.	Total	Stock on Hand (On 1st Sept.)	Delivery Sept.	Oct.	Total	Remarks
Tekkosha (Sakata)	70	160	230	38	-	-	-	
Kureha Kagaku (Nishiki)	70	400	470	-	200	100 (*200)	500)	
Hodogaya Kagaku (Koriyama)	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
- do - (Hodogaya)	170	100	270	129	200	-	200	*500 tons under transporting from Osaka
Nissan Kagaku (Toyama)	35	30	65	-	50	-	50	
Tsurumi Soda (Tsurumi)	170	220	390	-	400	*100	500	
Showa Denko (Yokohama)	170	200	370	83	300	-	300	
Ajinomoto (Kawasaki)	170	400	570	51	300	*200	500	
Naniwa Gosei (Osaka)	30	120	150	17	103	200	303	
Kanegafuchi Boseki (Takasago)	200	400	600	-	310	400	710	
Nankai Kagaku (Wakayama)	-	70	70	-	-	100	100	
Osaka Soda (Kokura)	500	400	900	275	3 00	400	700	
Mitsubishi Kasei (Kurosaki)	100	250	350	13	200	300	500	
Nisshin Denka (Sakata)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Showa Denko (Hirota)	40	-	40	117	-	-	-	
Kanto Denka (Shibukawa)	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	
Nippon Soda (Nihongi)	400	300	700	-	400	100	500	
- do - (Takaoka)	150	-	150	135	221	-	221	
Asahi Denka (Ogu)	300	-	300	84	400	-	400	
Nissan Kagaku (Oji)	70	-	70	26	-	-	-	
Toa Gosei (Nagoya)	300	-	300	265	700	50	750	
- do - (Fushiki)	250	-	250	78	-	150	150	
- do - (Sakaide)	200	-	200	134	512	100	612	
Nisshin Kagaku (Niihama)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mitsubishi Kasei (Yodogawa)	100	-	100	59	-	-	-	
Toyo Soda (Tonda)	10 0	-	100	-	-	-	-	
Mitsui Kagaku (Miike)	200	300	500	69	-	200	200	
Asahi Kasei (Nobeoka)	200	170	370	76	300	100	400	
Total	3,995	3,520	7,515	1,724	4,896	2,700	7,596	

Inclosure #3

Chart #II

75-7

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 Aug 46.

AG 430 - BA 7th Ind EHN/jt

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 25 NOV 1946

TO: CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 929

Your attention is directed to 5th and 6th indorsements, particularly paragraph 5 of latter indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

H. B. TAYLOR
MAJOR, A.G.D.
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

4 Incls:
n/c

8th Ind LAT/enh

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 10 Dec 1946

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team

For your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

Incls:
n/c

25017

2256

FUKUOKA MIL GOV'T TEAM
KOKURA DETACHMENT
APO 929

ACW/jtk
8 August 1946

SERIAL NO. 5029

SUBJECT: Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area.

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Gov't Team, APO 929.

1. Existing shortages of salt in this highly industrial area are quite evident upon investigation of factories using salt. Consumer shortages of salt are also evident. Factories engaged in the manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, calcium chloride, and chlorine gas are in very serious need of this item. Fracts and figures from a few of these factories are introduced in the following paragraphs.

2. The Osaka Soda Works, Kokura Factory, makers of chlorine gas, caustic soda, muriatic acid, and bleaching powder has ceased production due to the lack of salt. The factory has at present, large orders for chlorine from the Occupation Forces for water purification. The factory has not been producing for the past month and have no stocks of chlorine on hand. The factories maximum production is 300 tons of chlorine gas per month. To produce this amount, the factory could use 1200 tons of salt monthly. The plant has produced approximately 120 tons of caustic soda per month, and if sufficient salt were available could produce greater quantities. The factory can buy imported salt from Korea, China, and Formosa, when available, at the price of 750 yen per ton plus shipping expense to factory from docks. This salt is very good for the products they manufacture. Salt manufactured by Japanese concerns costs between 1500 and 2000 yen/ton when available. The set government price being 1300 yen/ton.

3. The Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., Makiyama Factory, in Yahata makers of plate glass, soda ash, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, & calcium chloride, users of salt in large quantities, are also operating on a limited production due to the shortage of salt. The plant has approximately 400 to 500 tons of salt on hand. It needs as a minimum, 100 tons daily, and a maximum of 600 tons daily. The plant is receiving less than 100 tons daily. Production figures are as follows:

Produced in July	Maximum production if salt were available.
Soda ash - 1097 tons	4200 tons
Caustic soda -------- "	600 "
Sodium bicarbonate - 409 tons.	600 "
Calcium chloride - 373 tons.	3000 "

The plant is engaged in the manufacture of plate glass, of

AG 437 ARMY FILE NO.

40 to 50% gas to the Occupation Forces. Prices paid for salt are identical with those mentioned in paragraph 2. The factory needs 300 tons of salt daily to fulfill it's present orders.

4. The Mitsubishi Kasei, Kurosaki Plant, in Yahata, makers of caustic soda, chlorine gas, liquid chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and numerous other chemicals is also in dire need of salt. The plant does not have any salt on hand at present, and for minimum production of their principle products they need 250 tons per month, and their maximum needs are 1,100 tons of salt per month. The following table will give their present & potential production figures in their major products:

	Maximum production (Salt needed-1100 tons/month)	Present production (Salt needed-250 tons/month)
Caustic soda	- 448 tons	90 tons
Chlorine gas	- 407 "	81 "
Liquid chlorine	- 35 "	0 "
Hydrochloric acid	- 400 "	80 "
Bleaching powder	- 50 "	30 "

The liquid chlorine, chlorine gas, and bleaching powder, are all badly needed for water purification on the island of Kyushu. Prices for imported and domestic salt are the same as mentioned by all other factories.

5. The Karita Factory of the Nippon Soda Co. is another plant needing salt quite badly. The factory makes caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, calcium chloride, mono and di-chlorbenzal, and chloroform, The plant has 208 tons of salt on hand at present. It needs 500 tons of salt to maintain present production, and 1000 tons of salt monthly, to attain maximum production. The plant has it's own salt field which produce 25 tons of salt monthly to help supplement imported salt. The plant has a SCAP permit allowing them to produce 20,000 tons per year of electrolytic caustic soda. Present production figures are as follows:

	(Maximum production)	(Present production)
Electrolic caustic soda	-250 tons	60 tons
Hydrochloric acid	-500 "	120 "
Calcium chloride	- 60 "	20 "
Mono-& di-chlorbenzal	- 50 "	8 "
Chloroform - Very little.		

The factory produces chlorine gas which is used in the production of the above items. They have no method of placing this gas in containers and it is used in the manufacture of the above items. Prices on salt, both imported and domestic are the same as stated in paragraph 2.

6. The Kurosaki Factory of Nippon Aluminum Co. is a producer of salt and fertilizer. It has a monthly capacity of producing 300 tons of salt. This has been cut down due to the shortage of coal. Production figures for the last four (4) months are as follows:

April	- 201 tons	795 kg. of salt.
May	- 40 "	150 " " "

2256

June - 2 tons 600 kg. of salt.
July - 102 tons 400 " " "

This salt is sold to the Salt Monoply section of the Financial Department at a cost of ¥1800 per ton.

7. The price of imported salt on reaching Japan is according to Boekicho 370 yen per ton. Boeki-cho sell it to the Salt Monopoly Bureau at this price. The Salt Monopoly Bureau sells salt to factories at 750 yen per ton. This price being much cheaper than domestically produced salt. Factories are quite satisfied with salt from Formosa, China, and Korea.

8. Additional information on the subject of chlorine production and it's shortages may be obtained from the Health Officer of Kyushu Regional Military Government Hq. & Hq. Co.

9. This office is fully aware of the trade balance to be maintained, but in view of the existing shortage of salt in this area it is recommended by this office that the concerned ESS office of GHQ, SCAP be informed as to this critical shortage now facing Japanese industry. The importation of salt in larger quantities from the fertile salt beds of Formosa, China, and Korea would ease the shortage of chlorine for water purification so badly needed in Kyushu, and of many other vital commodities.

/s/ Arthur C. Wiesner
/t/ ARTHUR C. WIESNER
2nd Lt. Infantry
Mil Gov't Officer

3231

478

BASIC: Ltr Fukuoka Mil Gov't Team, Serial No. 5029, Subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 August 1946.

1st Ind

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM, APO 929, 13 August 1946

TO: Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 929

1. Forwarded.

2. This office concurs in recommendation made in Par. 9 of basic communication.

Alfred H. Ferguson 2dLt.

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Captain, INF
Commanding

3

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Kokura Detachment, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 Aug 46.

2nd Ind LAW/enn

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 20 August 1946

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

1. The many problems resulting from salt shortages have been a matter of much concern in this area since shortly after occupation of Kyushu in September 1945.

2. Kyushu, and particularly Fukuoka Prefecture requires much salt particularly for essential industrial purposes, food preservation, water chlorination, etc.

3. Although the amount of salt ultimately channeled for production of chlorine and chlorine products is small in comparison to other commercial uses of salt, the need for salt for this use is of paramount importance at present. The need in the future will increase progressively as the stocks of bleaching powder and liquid chlorine are further depleted.

4. This situation has become especially acute at the present time with outbreaks of cholera scattered throughout the Island. Without proper chlorination of the water supply during this time makes it impossible to guarantee against a widespread outbreak, involving hundreds or thousands of cases at one time should the water supply become contaminated.

5. The normal system of chlorine distribution is inadequate at present and emergency requests for bleaching powder and liquid chlorine are being filled for those cities which have chloera outbreaks.

6. The hyperchlorination enforced by the 2nd Marine Division accounts for the acute shortage of bleaching powder and liquid chlorine and although adequate chlorination could have been maintained indefinitely by chlorinating at Japanese standards, the chlorination is now impossible to carry out even at Japanese standards. The additional burden of cholera is making some cities do without chlorination.

7. At all chlorine and bleaching powder plants the need for production depends upon the availability of salt. The report rendered to Military Government in July by Kyushu Liaison Office upon this situation is quoted. "The present situation is as follows:

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Kokura Det., Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyusnu Area", dtd 8 Aug 46. (Contd)

a. Osaka K.K. Kokura plant has ceased operation.

b. Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo K.K. Kurosaki plant is expected to suspend in three days.

c. Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Miike Dyeing plant is barely operating with little quantity of self-supplying salt.

d. Asahi Kasei K.K. Nobeoka plant will be able to continue its operation with great difficulty.

Though each plant can produce considerable amount of chlorine in its potential capacity, all of them have stopped operation or will stop shortly only because of shortage of salt. If operation of the above said plants is forced to cease for want of salt, supply of chlorine for disinfecting water supplies will become impossible." The above plants represent only those capable of producing chlorine or bleaching powder.

8. It is realized that efforts are being made by the various Japanese governmental agencies and private concerns, to increase salt production. However, it appears that present facilities, technical experts, and materials necessary for production are wholly inadequate to meet the minimum essential needs.

9. It is recommended that salt imports be increased consistent with a balanced national economy for Japan.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Charles D. Allen

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

HQ. I CORPS
AG 430

BAL 0015

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 Aug 46.

AG ~~004~~ 430 - BA 3rd Ind EHN/ks

5542

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Forwarded to your headquarters for your information and consideration.

2. Your attention is invited to the designation of the Mitsui Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Miike), Omuta City, Fukuoka Prefecture, and the Nippon Soda K.K. (Kyushu) Karitamachi, Fukuoka Prefecture, as plants subject to removal under the interim reparations program; reference: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 387.6 (13 August 46)ESS/IN, (SCAPIN - 1129), subject: "Reparations Selection within the Soda Ash and Caustic Soda Industries." The Nitchitsu Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Asahi Kasei) Nobeoka, Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu, is similarly listed although reference is not made to it in the basic communication. The Mitsui Kagaku, Miike, Kurosaki, Fukuoka is likewise listed as Plant No. 24 on Inclosure 1 to SCAPIN - 1132, AG 387.6 (13 August 46) ESS/IN as a plant subject to reparations within the sulphuric acid industry.

3. In view of the critical need for chlorine to insure proper chlorination of water in Japan, and the further need for adequate stocks of salt for commercial purposes, this headquarters concurs in the recommendation of paragraph 9 of the basic communication.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

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2036

Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 August 1946.

AG 437 (MG) 4th Ind. 18 SEP 1946 En

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(Attn: Industries Division, ESS)

1. Reference is made to telephone conversation between Mr. Reday of the Industries Division, ESS, SCAP, and Lt. Johnson of Military Government Section, this headquarters, on 12 September 1946, concerning the shortage of salt in the Kyushu area.

2. Your attention is invited to the fact that the shortage of salt for the industries indicated in the basic communication is delaying the production of chlorine, which is necessary for the purification of the municipal water systems. Of particular importance to the Armed Forces is the delay in the chlorination of the water systems to Army standards in the areas of troop concentrations. This chlorination program is of prime importance to prevent the spread of such diseases as cholera and dysentery, which are continuous threats to the welfare of the troops throughout Japan.

3. It is recommended:

a. That the Japanese Government be directed to exhaust every effort to increase the production of salt.

b. That every effort be made to overcome the difficulties of importing salt and that salt imports be expedited.

c. That a review be made of the allotment and distribution of salt to Japanese industries, in order to insure that those industries producing chlorine for water purification receive first attention.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R. Schafer

R. SCHAFER
Lt. Col, AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Ltr. Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 August 1946.

MG

AG 437 (MG) 8 Aug 46 ESS/IN 5th Ind.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500, 29 October 1946

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

9676

1. The critical shortage of salt in Japan has been a serious problem since the beginning of the occupation. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has made extensive study of the problem and has established both emergency and long-range programs in an effort to assure minimum supplies of salt and salt derivatives.

2. Among the actions directed toward alleviating the shortage are the following:

a. Salt imports:

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has arranged for the import of over 1,000,000 tons in the next 12 months from China, Formosa, Arabia and the United States.

b. Chlorine imports:

As a health precaution, the Commanding General, Eighth Army has procured from the United States substantial quantities of liquid chlorine to assure minimum supplies for direct occupation uses and for water systems of several key cities.

c. Domestic salt production:

Extensive efforts have been made to encourage and assist efficient domestic production. Actions have been based on surveys of the entire industry and have included authorizations for rehabilitation and building of plants, and assuring allocation of scarce raw materials to the most efficient plants. The program has been hampered continuously by critical shortages of materials and, in some cases, power. However, production has increased from 12,000 tons in September 1945 to 60,000 tons in September 1946.

3. Efforts to increase the supply of salt from all sources are being continued by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A J REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2236

Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, Kokura Det, file Serial No. 5029, subj: "Shortage of Salt in Northern Kyushu Area", dtd 8 Aug 1946.

AG 437 (MG-En) 6th Ind 16 NOV 1946

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Your attention is invited to the 5th Indorsement.

2. SCAPIN 1093 which denotes a subsidy plan for encouraging domestic salt production is added as inclosure 1 for your information.

3. Means of assuring an adequate supply of chlorine are being studied.

4. Regarding the allocation of salt to chlorine producers, your attention is invited to Chart 1 (Inclosure 2) which gives the allocation by plant through December. Chart 2 (Inclosure 3) shows the allocation and delivery of salt to chlorine producers for the months of September and October.

5. The salt situation could be somewhat alleviated by surveillance of the distribution of industrial salt within the Prefecture, as some large scale blackmarket activities in salt have recently been uncovered (see attached copy of report taken from the Nippon Times, date line 13 Nov 1946, Inclosure 4).

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

B-11-9
HQ. I CORPS
AG 430

4 Incls:
1 - SCAPIN-1093, dtd 30 Jul 46
2 - Allocation of Salt to Caustic Chloride Plants (Chart No.1)
3 - Allocation of Salt to Caustic Chloride Plants (Chart No. II)
4 - Copy of Report from Nippon Times.

24533

FILE SEC

Foreign Nationals

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

VON/bmh

SERIAL NO. 1813

9 November 1946

SUBJECT: Rations for Foreign Nationals

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters Eighth Army,
APO 343

1. The full supplementary ration, which was officially agreed upon as listed in OD 83, Hq 8th Army, has been made available for purchase by Foreign Nationals at distribution points where the individuals concerned draw their ration, with the exception of canned provisions. The present stock of canned provisions, which were to be distributed retroactive to 15 August 1946, has been suspended in compliance with instructions from I Corps. This shipment of canned provisions, which arrived belatedly in Hakata Station, Fukuoka, Kyushu on 1 November 1946 are replacement for the earlier shipment which was prohibited from being distributed according to instruction received by Prefectural Government from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, due to their bad condition and spoilage which resulted from rough handling during shipment in rice-straw sacks. Otherwise, food of sufficient quantity and quality is regularly available for purchase by foreign national. Also, there has been no notification from local Japanese officials in charge of rationing that articles of food listed in the supplementary ration has been substituted.

2. At the present time, the Japanese officials in charge of rationing points are efficient and courteous in their relations with foreign nationals. In addition, there is no sign of discrimination in distribution of food supplies to foreign nationals. These two points were confirmed upon actual interviews with both foreign nationals, and Japanese officials in charge of rationing points where the individuals concerned draw their rations.

3. The local prefectural government received instructions making it mandatory that the supplementary ration be granted on 12 December 1945. The actual issuance of the staple food of the supplementary ration was commenced on 29 December 1945, while the non-staple food was issued from 18 February 1946. The delayed issuance of the non-staple food resulted from negligence, lack of responsibility and youth of the official who was in charge of non-staple food rationing at that

time.

4. Foreign nationals, both orientals and occidentals were inquired by the official in charge of supplementary ration ticket as to their choice between the basic rice dietary and the non-rice dietary at the time when each individuals picked up their supplementary ration tickets at their respective City Hall. The rice dietary has been increased voluntarily by the Japanese Government.

5. The number of foreign nationals, by nationality, receiving the supplemenatry ration according to records maintained by the prefectural government is as undermentioned:

United Kingdom	-----	3	
France	-----	11	
Ireland	-----	2	
Belgium	-----	1	
Netherlands	-----	2	
Switzerland	-----	1	
Italy	-----	4	
China	-----	498	
Phillipine	-----	1	
Formosan (Certified by Chinese Consuls Office)	---	375	

6. The undermentioned number of Foreign Nationals, by nationality, are not receiving their supplementary ration as explained:

a. The undermentioned number of persons, by nationality, are those who have their residence in Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, but at the present time, who are attending school in Tokyo. The supplementary ration have been suspended pending their return.

Siam	-----	4	
Burma	-----	5	
Malay Peninsula	-----	4	Netherlands --- 9
Sumatra	-----	4	
Java	-----	1	

b. The undermentioned number of person, by nationality, are those who have returned to Japan prior to the outbreak of hostilities or who were repatriated after its termination. They have not applied with their respective consulates to establish themselves as Foreign Nationals so they are considered as Japanese Nationals.

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Rations for Foreign Nationals," dtd 9 November 1946. (cont'd.)

U.S.A.	-----	7
Mexico	-----	7

c. The undermentioned number of persons, by nationality, are those who have made application to their respective City Hall years ago electing to reside here as Japanese Nationals or who at present decided to stay with their husbands.

France	-----	1
Italy	-----	4
Netherlands	-----	3

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

DAVID H. BARLOW
Captain, INF
Adjutant

file

Copy to

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

24 October 1946

SUBJECT: Food Handlers Examinations

TO : See Distribution

1. References: Circular No. 232, Hq Eighth Army, dated 27 July 1946; Memorandum No. 79, Hq I Corps, dated 18 July 1946 (Inclosure 1 to Annex 5, Adm. O 24, Hq I Corps, dated 16 July 1946) and Memorandum 120, Hq 24th Infantry Division, dated 15 October 1946.

2. Food handlers examination under above references requirements must be conducted by a medical officer instead of past practice of use of Japanese Health Center facilities.

3. Approved Japanese laboratories are available to perform serology and stool examinations in Kokura, Kurume, and Fukuoka cities. Use of these facilities may be obtained by submitting blood samples and stool samples to the Prefectural Health Department laboratory located across the street from Fukuoka Mil Govt Team Headquarters in Fukuoka City. Samples may be delivered to the Health Centers in Kurume and Kokura cities. All samples should be labled with examinee's name and unit. A roster of the names of the food handlers submitting samples from a specific unit should accompany each collection of samples and upon which will be recorded the results of stool and blood examination. Results of the examination and test tubes may be picked up at the laboratory four days after submission of samples.

4. Material for immunization of food handlers may be obtained from the Japanese Health Department by submitting a request for material designating the number of people to be immunized as per Memorandum No. 79, Hq I Corps, dated 18 July 1946.

5. Initial X-Ray examination of food handlers may be obtained from the 118th Station Hospital by appointment. 25 persons can be accommodated with the X-Ray Department at the 118th Hospital.

6. Dependent servant food handlers Initial X-Ray and Health examination will be conducted by the 118th Hospital

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Food Handlers Examinations," dtd 24 October 1946.

prior to employment. Subsequent monthly physical examinations may be arranged by appointment and stool specimen submitted at the time of the examination.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

David H. Barlow

DAVID H. BARLOW
Captain, INF
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - 24th Div Arty Hq & Hq Btry
2 - Btry C, 11th FA Bn
2 - 902 APU (Type C)
2 - Officer District Censor, Dist. No. 3
2 - 612th APU (Type B)
2 - 1113th Engr Cons Gp, Hq & Hq Co
2 - Metro Unit #94
2 - 118th Sta Hosp (500)
2 - Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det
2 - 247th [illegible] Lary Det
2 - 3rd MAS Kyushu Div Hq
2 - ATC Hakata
1 - File

army food service

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

430 VON/bmh

SERIAL NO. 1774 13 September 1946

SUBJECT: Distribution of Imported Foodstuffs

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

THROUGH: Channels

1. In compliance with par 3, 2nd Indorsement, AG 430-BA, Ltr., Headquarters I Corps, dated 4 September 1946, Fukuoka Military Government Team reports that the following imported foodstuffs in danger of spoiling has been distributed through proper channels throughout Fukuoka Prefecture.

2. The following foods were distributed:

a. Rice ..... 5,411 bags or 154,713 Kg.

To whom	Quantity	No. of people
Colliery laborers and families	121,976 Kg	373,619
General household	32,783 Kg	301,253
Total	154,713 Kg	674,872

b. Beans ..... 2,778 bags or 63,000 Kg.

To whom	Quantity	No. of people
Colliery laborers and families	63,000 Kg	63,483

3. This foodstuff was distributed as a part of the normal food ration.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM J. TODD
2nd Lt, Infantry
Adjutant

~~Appendix~~ Food Service

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM 430 AHF/yf
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

15 August 1946

SUBJECT: Storage and Distribution of Imported Foodstuffs.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 929.

1. Reference is made to letter 37th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co., dated 19 June 1946, subject: "Storage and Distribution of Imported Foodstuffs".

2. Above subject letter forwarded a report to Commanding General, I Corps, on imported foodstuffs turned over to the Fukuoka Food Control Bureau by the 29th Military Government Hq & Hq Co. on 7 May 1946, and held in storage at 624 Nonaka-Machi, Kurume Shi, Fukuoka Ken, and said report was returned to this headquarters as being no longer required.

3. The items held in storage are as follows:

Item	Size	Quantity	Remarks
Rice	1/50#	5,391 Bags	Polished
Rice	1/75#	20 Bags	Polished
Beans	1/50#	2,778 Bags	White
Hash	12/6#	439 Cases	Corned Beef
Shortening	6/8#	179 Cases	
Fish	48/14 oz	653 Cases	Flaked
Pilchards	48/15 oz	1,077 Cases	
Butter	6/6-1/2#	180 Cases	Preserved Butter
Salmon	48/1#	380 Cases	

4. The undersigned officer inspected the above imported foodstuffs and found them to be in fair condition, however, it was noted that some of the tinned fish showed a tendency towards swelling in the hot weather. The imported rice was well packed in sacks and all appeared to be intact, but it was impossible to determine whether or not bugs were getting into the sacks.

5. In addition to the above foodstuffs, there were 15,357 pounds of rice, 2,859 pounds of beans and 38 cases of pilchards, all from the same source, that had to be distributed last May due to the advanced state of deteriation.

6. In view of the current food shortage in this prefecture and the length of time the foodstuffs listed above have been in storage, it is the recommendation of this office that all of the above imported foodstuffs be released to the Fukuoka Ken Government for distribution thru regular distribution channels.

Alfred H. Ferguson

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Captain, INF
Commanding

cc: CO, Kokura Det, FMGT

M6

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Storage and Distribution of Imported Foodstuffs", dtd 15 Agu 46.

1st Ind LAW/enn

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 21 August 1946

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

1. It is recommended that authorization be granted for release of foodstuffs listed in Paragraph 3 of basic communication.

2. Current instructions concerning imported foodstuffs are being complied with and in the event authorization for release is granted, distribution will be made thru regular distribution channels.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Charles D. Allen

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

HQ. I CORPS
AG 430

11A/4-05

357

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Storage and Distribution of Imported Foodstuffs", dtd 15 Aug 46.

AG 430 - BA 2nd Ind. WTD/mn

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 4 SEP 1946

TO: CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 929

1. With reference to paragraph 1, 1st indorsement, the release of the entire amount of foodstuffs as listed in paragraph 3 of basic communication is not authorized. However, authorization is granted for the release of such food as is spoiling or in imminent danger of spoiling as a result of accidents of handling, transportation, or storage. In this connection, attention is invited to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 430 (30 May 46) ESS/PC (SCAPIN - 990), subject: "Spoilage of Imported and U.S. Army Excess Food in Possession of the Imperial Japanese Government", dtd 30 May 1946.

2. Distribution will be made through normal ration channels as part of the staple food ration, but not as an addition to regular rations.

3. When distribution has been completed, a report will be forwarded to this headquarters indicating quantities and type of food distributed, the number of persons receiving these rations, and the local areas in which such distributions were made.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

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

1 Incl:
Not previously listed.
Copy, Memo for Imperial
Japanese Govt.
GHQ, SCAP, AG 430 (30 May 46)
ESS/PC (SCAPIN-990), subj:
"Spoilage of Imported and U.S.
Army Excess Food in Possession
of Japanese Govt, dtd 30 May 46 (one).

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Storage and Distribution of Imported Foodstuff", dtd 15 Aug 46

3rd Ind LAW/enn

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 9 Sept 1946

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Military Government Team

For necessary action in compliance with 2nd Indorsement.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LINK:

Charles D. Allen
CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

Incl:
n/c

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 929

AHF/ms

15 August 1946

SUBJECT: Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Government.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 929

1. Reference is made to letter this headquarters, dated 20 July 1946, subject: "Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Government".

2. This office has received an inventory from the local representative of the Boeki-Cho on all imported foodstuffs discharged from the SCA-JAP SS HENNEPIN, indicating the place of storage, quantities, etc. This inventory was prepared to substantiate the quantitive receipts required by higher headquarters. In checking the inventory, it was found to be in variance with the items and amounts listed in the ship's manifest No. 1062.

3. There are two principal reasons for this variance:

a. Upon arrival at Miike Port, the master of the SS Hennepin informed the undersigned officer that there would be a few differences in the cargo discharged and the items listed on the manifest, and in most cases it would be found to be excesses, and very few shortages. The master of the ship said that at Guam, a lot of spoiled and damaged cases of food were delivered at ship side and were condemned and the port authorities made substitutions without correcting the ship's manifest.

b. The second principal reason for the differences is the language difficulty in translating contents of cases and weights. For an example, both canned peaches and dried peaches are listed as one item. Hard candy is another example of variance in weight. The ship's manifest lists 1,366 cases of hard candy, total weight 61,156 pounds. The inventory submitted by the Boeki-Cho lists hard candy as 1,846 cases, 56,150 pounds. There are many other descrepancies of a like nature.

4. This office feels that the inventory and quantitive receipts submitted by the Boeki-Cho cannot be accepted in their present condition and makes the following recommendations on the action to be taken:

a. To facilitate a re-inventorying of all foodstuffs and to have adequate space in which to do so, recommend that

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Government", dtd 15 August 1946, Cont'd

two major items, i.e., 36,780 cases of Hash, corn beef and 18,600 cases of Juice, Grapefruit, be shipped immediately to Moji for storage in the government warehouse there, and be recounted under the supervision of the Boeki-Cho.

b. That all remaining foodstuffs in Miike Port be inventoried under the supervision of the Boeki-Cho and spot checked by a representative of this office.

c. That all damaged cases and spoiled goods be eliminated from the inventory and destroyed at once.

d. That upon completion of the above work and frequent spot checks, the revised inventory be accepted as the official inventory and quantitive receipts be forwarded to higher headquarters.

5. An inspection of the imported foodstuffs revealed that many items are spoiling rapidly or are in danger of spoiling. Two cases of dried peaches were selected at random and opened. In each instance each individual package was found to be badly mildewed and unfit for human consumption. It is recommended that all dried fruits be distributed at once and that the dried fruits that are spoiled beyond salvageable use be used as swill for animals. Several cases of dried cereals were opened, such as cornflakes, shredded wheat, etc., and in some instances the individual small boxes were found to be good and in others, small worms were beginning to penetrate the wax paper protective bags, thereby infesting the food. It is recommended that all dry cereals be distributed at once to the Japanese before these foods become unfit for consumption. The flour was inspected and it was found to be in fair condition, although some of the bags have broken open due to rough handling, and in some cases the flour has been attacked by rodents and rats. It is recommended that all flour be distributed at once. The imported canned goods, such as meats, juices, fruits, vegetables, etc., for the most part are in excellent condition. There are many cases that have been broken and many cans have been damaged and the contents lost, and the leaking cans have caused adjacent cans to rust and spoil. These cases have been segregated and set aside, and represent but just a very small percentage of the total cargo.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLF/NARS DATE

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Government", dtd 15 August 1946, Cont'd.

6. This office requests authorization, after the completion of the inventorying outlined in paragraph 4 above, to instruct the Fukuoka Ken Government to take possession of the foodstuffs listed in paragraph 5 and place them in their distribution channels to the Japanese citizens.

Alfred H. Ferguson

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Captain, INF
Commanding

cc: CO, Division Artillery
CO, Kokura Det, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/NARS DATE

M6

BASIC: Ltr, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, subj: "Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Government", dtd 15 Aug 46.

1st Ind LAW/enn

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION HQ & HQ DET, APO 929, 20 August 1946

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

1. Action taken by this headquarters as concerns the recommendations made in paragraph 4 of basic communication was as follows:

a. Recommendations in paragraph 4a and b approved.

b. Recommendation in paragraph 4c approved to the extent that spoiled goods which, at time of arrival in Miike Port, were found by a military government representative to be definetely not edible be eliminated from the inventory, with record made by a Military Government representative of quantities and types involved. Foodstuffs in danger of spoilage to be released for distribution, such quantities to be considered a part of the total amounts authorized for distribution by higher headquarters and/or by the Home Ministry in accordance with Letter AG 430-BA, Headquarters I Corps, dated 20 July 46, Subject: Release of Imported Foodstuffs.

c. The Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Military Government Team was advised that in the event of release without normal authorization, Headquarters I Corps is to be notified promptly by telephone or TWX of the date of release and the type and total amount of foodstuffs released in accordance with reference cited in sub-paragraph "b" above.

d. Recommendation made in paragraph 4d approved.

2. Recommendations made in paragraph 5 approved and authorization requested in paragraph 6 granted within the limitations outlined in paragraph 1b of this indorsement.

HQ. I CORPS
AG 430

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Charles D. Allen
CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

COPY:
CO, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 VOLUME ...

File

BASIC: Ltr, Liaison Office, U.S. Army Mil Govt in Korea, Subj: "Rice Distribution", dtd 25 July 46.

1st Ind AHF/sm

FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM, APO 929, 27 July 1946.

TO: Director, Fukuoka Ken, Liaison Committee, Fukuoka, Kyushu.

1. Attention invited to basic communication.

2. This office concurs in Capt. Caswell's opinion in this matter and requests that the rations requested be furnished without further delay.

ALFRED H. FERGUSON
Captain, INF
Commanding

Wood

The Imperial Japanese Government

KOKURA LIAISON OFFICE
62 TAKARAMACHI, KOKURA, JAPAN.

July 25 1946

NO.34

TO : Captain Murphy, Kokura Detachment of Fukuoka Military Government Team.

SUBJECT : **Wheat imported from U.S.A., report on.**

1. Report obtained from the Moji Mill of Nippon Flour-milling Company is as follows:

Total amount allocated to the mill		3,550 tons
Total amount imported up to July 23rd (18th - 23rd) (except on the 19th)		1,500 "
Amount of import, daily.		300-400 tons
Milling capacity, daily.	approximately 300 (3,150 barrels, 1 barrel corresponding to about 90 kilograms)	"
Amount to be imported hereafter, daily.		300-400 tons

After the 3,550 tons have been consumed, the mill have nothing to do, unless the 3,000 tons of wheat which were allocated to Fukuoka Prefecture are sent to it for milling. The company is anxious to receive a new order.

K. Futamata
Director,
Kokura Liaison Office.

info to Capt Ferguson
refer my report dtd 24 July, same subj
I am having to issue this ford weekly to insure no pilferage or maldistribution
— will mention in weekly activities report
JM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLF/NARS DATE

LIAISON OFFICE
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

25 July 1946

SUBJECT: Rice distribution.

TO: The Director, Liaison Office, Ken Cho, Fukuoka.
(Thru: The Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Military Government Unit)

1. Request that actual rice distribution be furnished this office for Messers Eum Ik Soo and Kim Kyo Sung immediately and continue at the proper intervals.

2. This request is made so that these men, who are Military Government Officials and under Official Army Orders, may live in a manner appropriate to their positions. These men are stationed here in Fukuoka with me, having come from Seoul, Korea for the purpose of working with me in all matters regarding Koreans in Kyushu and southern Honshu, especially Korean repatriation from Hakata.

3. As I and these men have travelled throughout this area giving lectures advising Koreans as to proper behavior, especially advising them not to deal in the black markets, I surely do not wish it to become necessary for these two men to buy anything from these black markets. With the present scarcity of rice it would be necessary for them to go to the black market for such if your office does not furnish it.

4. These men have previously been issued authorization by your office for the pruchase of a monthly supply of rice but the rice is now not available to them on the open market.

/s/ Gilbert F. Caswell
/t/ GILBERT F. CASWELL
CAPTAIN
CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE