

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

INTERROGATION NO. 470  
(Obtain from G-2)

PLACE Tokyo  
DATE 28 Nov 1945

Division of Origin MFC

Subject: Miso, Shoyu, Vegetables, and fruits

Personnel interrogated and background of each:

Mr. MORITA - FOOD CONTROL BUREAU

Mr. IWANAGA - FOOD CONTROL BUREAU

Where interviewed Their offices, Min of Agric + For.

Interrogator Lt Edwards

Interpreter Mr. Swamato

Allied Officers Present \_\_\_\_\_

Lt JWM Edwards

Summary:

Production and Consumption of Miso  
" " " " " Shoyu

Rationing of Miso and Shoyu

Constituents of Miso and Shoyu

Rationing of vegetables

Rationing of fruits

Use of Potatoes for alcohol production



Interview with Mr. H. MORITA and Mr. K. IWANAGA of the Food Control Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by Lt. Edwards at their offices. Mr. IWAMOTO acted as interpreter.

Mr. MORITA'S work is concerned with Miso and Shoyu and the following information was obtained:

Production and Consumption of Miso:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Consumption</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1942	479,625	464,064	7,524
1943	525,192	484,681	7,524
1944	485,691	546,490	5,992

Production and Consumption of Shoyu

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Consumption</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1939	1,075,562	1,035,373	34,838
1940	1,104,782	1,066,204	33,082
1941	1,099,928	1,062,885	31,571
1942	873,223	857,759	14,070
1943	822,327	826,839	9,988
1944	758,488	754,700	5,739
1945	592,913	590,304	2,609

Rationing of Miso and Shoyu:

The rationing of miso and shoyu was carried out on a prefectural basis, i.e., according to the normal consumption pattern of various areas. The warmer areas normally consumed <sup>less</sup> ~~more~~ miso and <sup>more</sup> ~~less~~ shoyu therefore rationing was carried out on this general scheme. Rationing started in February 1942 and the quantity remained the same until July 1945 when the <sup>quantity</sup> ~~quality~~ of both commodities was reduced. Detailed data by prefectures and periods were obtained. Farmers who grew soybeans and other crops from which to produce homemade miso and shoyu received no ration of these products; farmers who did not, received the ration.



Constituents of Miso and Shoyu:

Either rice or barley was normally used with soybeans in producing miso, however, beginning in 1944 sweet potatoes were used also in manufacturing miso. Shoyu is made from soybeans, wheat and salt the average pre-war consumption of soybeans for this purpose was 150,000 tons. During the war about 120,000 tons were so utilized.

The following information regarding fruits and vegetables was obtained from Mr. IWANAGA.

Rationing of Vegetables:

Rationing under central Government authority for vegetables and fruits was carried out only in the 6 large cities (Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Osaka) rationing for other areas was controlled by prefectural and local governments, based on local supplies.

The <sup>quantities</sup> ~~qualities~~ of vegetables (sweet potatoes and white potatoes <sup>ex</sup> ~~included~~) distributed by the central government were (1942-1945):

1942	419,100,000 kan
1943	438,000,000 kan
1944	272,000,000 kan
1945	200,000,000 kan (estimated)

The quantity of vegetables distributed in Tokyo per capita per day was:

1942	60 momme
1943	58 momme
1944	30 momme
1945	20 momme (estimated)

No differential was made between ration classes except extra allotments to heavy laborers at their factories. These allotments amounted to approximate 50% of the normal ration.

Reasons for the falling off of the quantity of vegetables distributed were given as:



1. Reduction in acreage
2. Fertilizer shortage
3. Black market sales by producers.

Mr. IWANAGA made the point that transportation difficulties were not a factor in lower supplies because the production of vegetables decreased simultaneously with ~~transportation~~ deteriorations of the *transportation facilities*.

Rationing of Fruits:

Rationing of fruits was carried on the same as for vegetables, the quantity distributed by the central Government was as follows:

1942	86,500,000 kan
1943	72,000,000 kan
1944	44,840,000 kan
1945	25,000,000 kan (estimated)

The per capita annual distribution in Tokyo was:

1942	3.650 kan
1943	2.920 kan
1944	1.420 kan
1945	.700 kan

Reasons for the decrease in the quantity of fruit distributed officially were:

1. Shortage of insecticides
2. Shortage of fertilizer
3. Acreage reduction (land utilization shifts and labor shortage.)
4. Black market operations.

Use of Potatoes for Alcohol Production:

Potatoes, beginning with 1942, were considered as a staple food and were distributed in progressively growing amounts in the staple grain ration. The production, quantity the government distributed as food, and the quantity used for alcohol were as follows:



SWEET POTATOES

<u>Year</u>	<u>(1000 Kan)</u> <u>Production</u>	<u>(1000 Kan)</u> <u>Distributed</u> <u>in Staple Ration</u>	<u>(1000 Kan)</u> <u>Used for</u> <u>Alcohol Production</u>
1943	1,072,000	318,000	75,000
1944	1,003,000	377,000	89,000
1945	1,200,000	400,000	100,000(plan)

WHITE POTATOES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>(1000 Kan)</u>	<u>Distributed in</u> <u>Staple ration</u> <u>(1000 Kan)</u>	<u>Used for</u> <u>Alcohol Production</u> <u>(1000 Kan)</u>
"			18,000
1943	551,000	243,000	11,000
1944	571,000	223,000	28,000(plan)
1945	650,000	115,000 *	

\* as of 27 November 1945.



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INTERROGATION NO. 470  
~~(Obtain from C-2)~~

PLACE TOKYO  
DATE 28 Nov. 1945.

Division of Origin: Manpower, Food & Civilian Supplies.

Subject: MISO, SHOYU, VEGETABLES and FRUITS.

Personnel interrogated and background of each:

Mr. MORITA - Feed Control Bureau  
Mr. IWANAGA - Feed Control Bureau.

Where interviewed: Their Offices, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Interrogator: Lt. W. L. Edwards.

Interpreter: Mr. Iwanete.

Allied Officers Present:

Summary:

Production and Consumption of Miso.

Production and Consumption of Shoyu.

Rationing of Miso and Shoyu.

Constituents of Miso and Shoyu.

Rationing of Vegetables

Rationing of Fruits.

Use of Potatoes for Alcohol Production.



INTERROGATION

Interview with Mr. H. MORITA and Mr. K. IWANAGA of the Feed Control Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by Lt. Edwards at their offices. Mr. IWAMOTO acted as interpreter.

Mr. MORITA's work is concerned with Miso and Sheyu and the following information was obtained:

Production and Consumption of Miso:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Consumption</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1942	479,625	464,064	7,524
1943	525,192	484,681	7,524
1944	485,691	546,490	5,992

Production and Consumption of Sheyu:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Consumption</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1939	1,075,562	1,035,373	34,838
1940	1,104,782	1,066,204	33,082
1941	1,099,928	1,062,885	31,571
1942	873,223	857,759	14,070
1943	822,327	826,839	9,988
1944	758,488	754,700	5,739
1945	592,913	590,304	2,609

Rationing of Miso and Sheyu:

The rationing of miso and sheyu was carried out on a prefectural basis, i.e., according to the normal consumption pattern of various areas. The warmer areas normally consumed less miso and more sheyu therefore rationing was carried out on this general scheme. Rationing started in February 1942 and the quantity remained the same until July 1945 when the quantity of both commodities was reduced. Detailed data by prefectures and periods were obtained. Farmers who grew soybeans and other crops from which to produce homemade miso and sheyu received no ration of these products; farmers who did not, received the ration.

Constituents of Miso and Sheyu:

Either rice or barley was normally used with soybeans in producing miso, however, beginning in 1944 sweet potatoes were used also in manufacturing miso. Sheyu is made from soybeans, wheat and salt the average pre-war consumption of soybeans for this purpose was 150,000 tons. During the war about 120,000 tons were so utilized.



The following information regarding fruits and vegetables was obtained from Mr. IWANAGA.

Rationing of Vegetables:

Rationing under central Government authority for vegetables and fruits was carried out only in the 6 large cities (Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Osaka) rationing for other areas was controlled by prefectural and local governments, based on local supplies.

The quantities of vegetables (sweet potatoes and white potatoes excluded) distributed by the central government were (1942-1945):

1942	419,100,000 kan
1943	438,000,000 kan
1944	272,000,000 kan
1945	200,000,000 kan (estimated)

The quantity of vegetables distributed in Tokyo per capita per day was:

1942	60 monme
1943	58 monme
1944	30 monme
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No differential was made between ration classes except extra allotments to heavy laborers at their factories. These allotments amounted to approximately 50% of the normal ration.

Reasons for the falling off of the quantity of vegetables distributed were given as:

1. Reduction in acreage.
2. Fertilizer shortage.
3. Black market sales by producers.

Mr. IWANAGA made the point that transportation difficulties were not a factor in lower supplies because the production of vegetables decreased simultaneously with deterioration of the transportation facilities.

Rationing of Fruits:

Rationing of fruits was carried on the same as for vegetables, the quantity distributed by the central Government was as follows:

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The per capita annual distribution in Tokyo was:

1942	3.650 kan
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Reasons for the decrease in the quantity of fruit distributed officially were:

1. Shortage of insecticides.
2. Shortage of fertilizer.
3. Acreage reduction (land utilization shifts and labor shortage).
4. Black market operations.

Use of Potatoes for Alcohol Production:

Potatoes, beginning with 1942, were considered as a staple feed and were distributed in progressively growing amounts in the staple grain ration. The production, quantity the government distributed as feed, and the quantity used for alcohol were as follows:

SWEET POTATOES

<u>Year</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Production</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Distributed in Staple Ration</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Used for Alce- hol Production</u>
1943	1,072,000	318,000	75,000
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WHITE POTATOES

<u>Year</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Production</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Distributed in Staple Ration</u>	<u>(1000 kan) Used for Alce- cohol Production</u>
1943	551,000	243,000	18,000
1944	671,000	223,000	11,000
1945	650,000	115,000*	28,000 (plan)

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