

MILITARY ANALYSIS DIVISION
U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
(Pacific)

Tokyo
26 December 1945

SUBJECT: Medical Services of the Japanese Army.

TO : Medical Affairs Bureau, War Ministry, Japanese Army, (Attention
Lt General WATANABE)

Accomplish attached questionnaire as soon as possible and forward to Captain Walter M. Drozd, Army of the United States, % Lt Commander McCluskey, U.S.N.R., U.S.S.B.S., Military Analysis Division, Ground Branch, Room 806, Meiji Building, Tokyo, Japan.

WALTER M. DROZD
Captain, CAC.

MILITARY ANALYSIS DIVISION
GROUND BRANCH
U.S.S.B.S.

26 December '45

Answers to the following questions are needed to supplement that information already acquired on the various aspects of the Japanese Army Medical Services.

Accomplished questionnaire is to be prepared in English and triplicate copies are to be forwarded to Lt Commander McCluskey, Military Analysis Division, Ground Branch, USSBS, Room 805, Meiji Building.

QUESTIONS:

1. To what degree were Units in Japan required to be self sufficient in procuring needed medical supplies (equipment, medicines, drugs, etc)? How successful were they in this endeavor? Indicate this by percentages of total requirements procured by this method. Explain in detail.
2. Show the development of shortages in critical items of supply through the period of the war. Why did these shortages arise? Indicate by quantity and/or percentage the critical items of medical supplies that were lacking (by year) throughout the war.
3. Allied bombing of urban areas in Japan through 1945 destroyed numerous medical equipment, medicine, drug factories. A list of those factories destroyed has been submitted, however the data shows only the percentage of the factory buildings that were destroyed. This does not show the specific percentage decrease in actual production. Explain how the aforesaid bombings affected production of medical supplies. (Example: - Bombing destroyed 50% of "bandage factory", and production output was cut down 75%.) When would this fall in medical supplies production have affected medical supply and to what extent?
4. Discuss in detail the working of the self sufficiency program in all areas. Show the degree to which they supplemented the supply from depots in Japan. (Example: - What amount or percentage of medical supplies was the Southern Expeditionary Army able to manufacture or procure locally?) Determine this for all areas.
5. During the course of the war was there a program amongst the civilian or army population of Japan to procure blood for medical purposes? i.e. to create a blood bank for the treatment of casualties in the field, to manufacture plasma for shock treatment, etc? How extensive was this program? What quantity was collected? Were civilians and army personnel willing to contribute? How much of these items were needed? How much were available for use? How much was used? Where specifically was blood and blood plasma used ~~for~~ treating the sick and wounded?
6. Discuss the availability of sulphur drugs. Where used? Shortages throughout the war. Difficulties encountered in procurement, etc.
7. Indicate the specific hospitals that were designated for removal to rural and mountainous districts. State why these hospitals were selected. State why the remainder were not. Indicate which were actually moved. From where -- to where?
8. Why was the 1st Tokyo Army Hospital not removed? What effect did the bombings of the 1st Tokyo Army Hospital have on actual hospital operations? - re: the treatment of patients; the overall program of hospitalization?
9. Did all hospitals have distinctive markings (i.e. red cross, etc) to indicate that they were hospitals as a precaution against bombings, etc? Which hospitals did not have these distinctive markings and why not?

10. The last figures on overall casualties sustained during the war in Japan and overseas areas submitted were dated 10 December 1945. If later more complete or accurate figures are available submit same. Give breakdown for Japan as to army and civilian casualties.

Stock levels

Planned for maintenance

Actually maintained

Use of Plasmockin

Substitutes -

Factories operating

Relationship to Manch.

Shipments from Japan - other areas

CT support of Burma Campaign