

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

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INTERROGATION NO: 325

PLACE: NAGASAKI  
DATE: 6 Nov 45

Division of Origin: Medical Division.

Subject: Water Supply for Nagasaki City.

Personnel interrogated and background of each:

FURUSE, Choji, Chief of Water Works Dept., Nagasaki-shi.

Where interviewed: Hq, Military Gov't, Public Health Section,  
Nagasaki.

Interrogator: Captain P. J. HOUSER, Snc

Allied Officers Present: Capt JEFFERSON, Lt BERBERICH, Sanitation  
Division, Military Government.

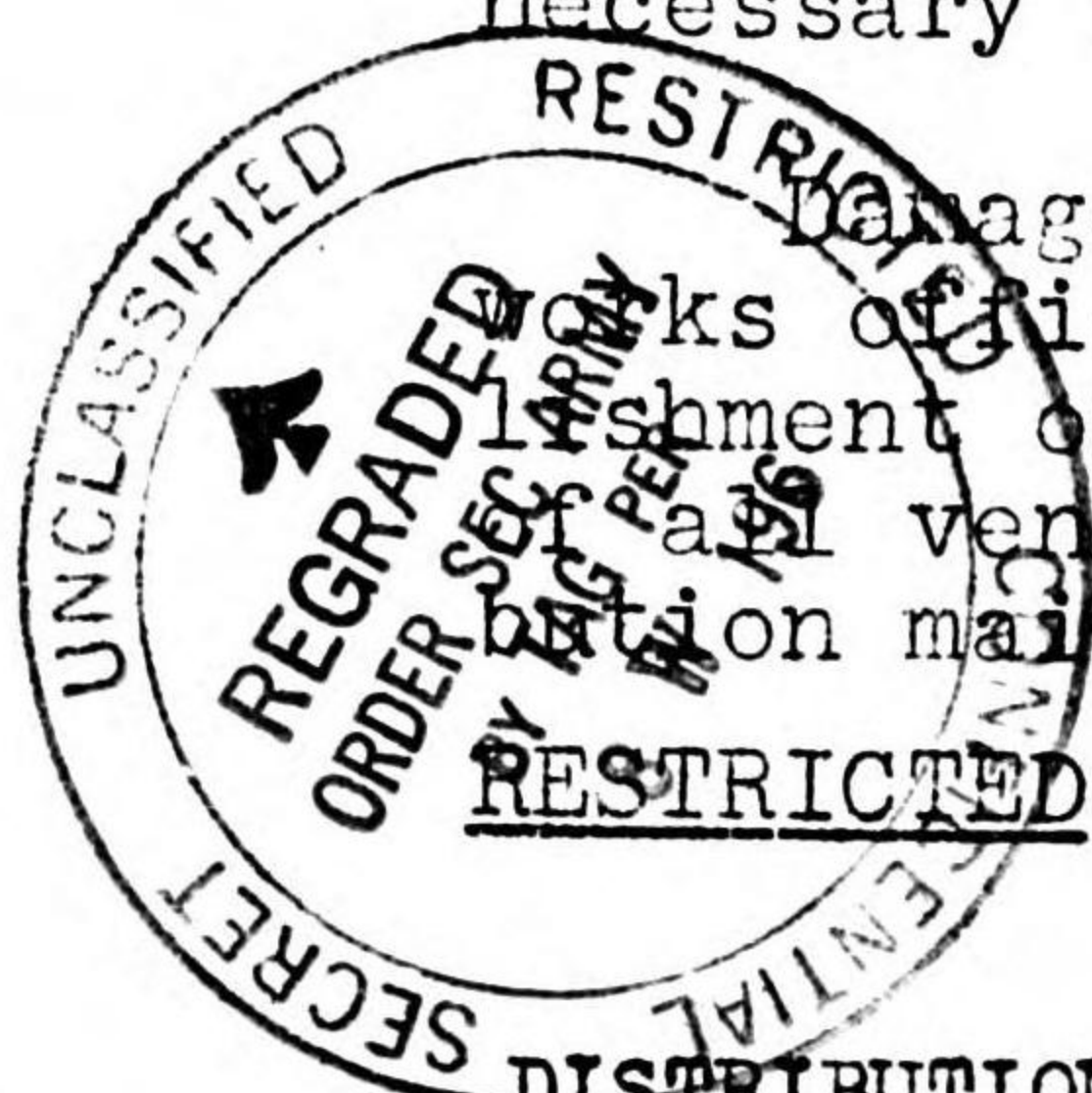
Summary:

Source of water supply - four impounding reservoirs, one under construction. Two rapid sand filters were rushed to completion under temporary housing in anticipation of air raids. These were operated prior to bombing. All plants consist of sand filtration and chlorination with liquid chlorine, but the supply of chlorine ran out during the war and chlorinated lime was used as a substitute. Before bombing the average chlorine application was 0.5ppm, and the residual in the system was from 0.05 to 0.1 ppm. Now applying at the rate of 5.0 to 13.0 ppm obtaining residuals of 1.0 to 3.0 ppm in the system. Before the war samples were obtained daily from the plants and system and examined at the city water laboratory. After bombing the examinations were discontinued.

A total of 220,000 persons were served from the public supply before bombing. The estimated number now is 150,000. The average daily consumption before bombing was 10 MFD. It is now about the same.

Emergency measures for water supply consisted of approximately 10,000 private wells scattered throughout the city, which normally supply water to an estimated 50,000 persons. These are the dug type about 3 feet in diameter and 10 to 30 feet deep. Some were equipped with hand pumps, others with ropes and buckets. About 50% had wooden covers, the others were used only for laundry purposes. During October 1944, the city laboratory assisted by students of the local medical school collected samples from these wells and examined them for bacteriological quality. 80% were found to be unsafe for drinking. The city intended to provide a quantity of chlorinated lime to each of the owners with instructions for disinfecting the water before use. However, the public supply was not seriously damaged, and it was not necessary to use these wells as an emergency supply.

Damages to the water system included destruction of the water works office and laboratory with records and equipment; demolition of the temporary filter house and pump station; breakage of several venture meters on the system; nine breaks in the distribution main; and approximately 5000 breaks in the house service



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pipes. As a whole, however, the water supply was not seriously affected by these damages. Most breaks in mains were repaired within two weeks after the bombing and most of the leaks in house services were shut off within a month. Mains were not disinfected after repairs were completed.

A compilation of pertinent data pertaining to the supply was furnished by FURUSE.

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