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Authority: E.O. 13526

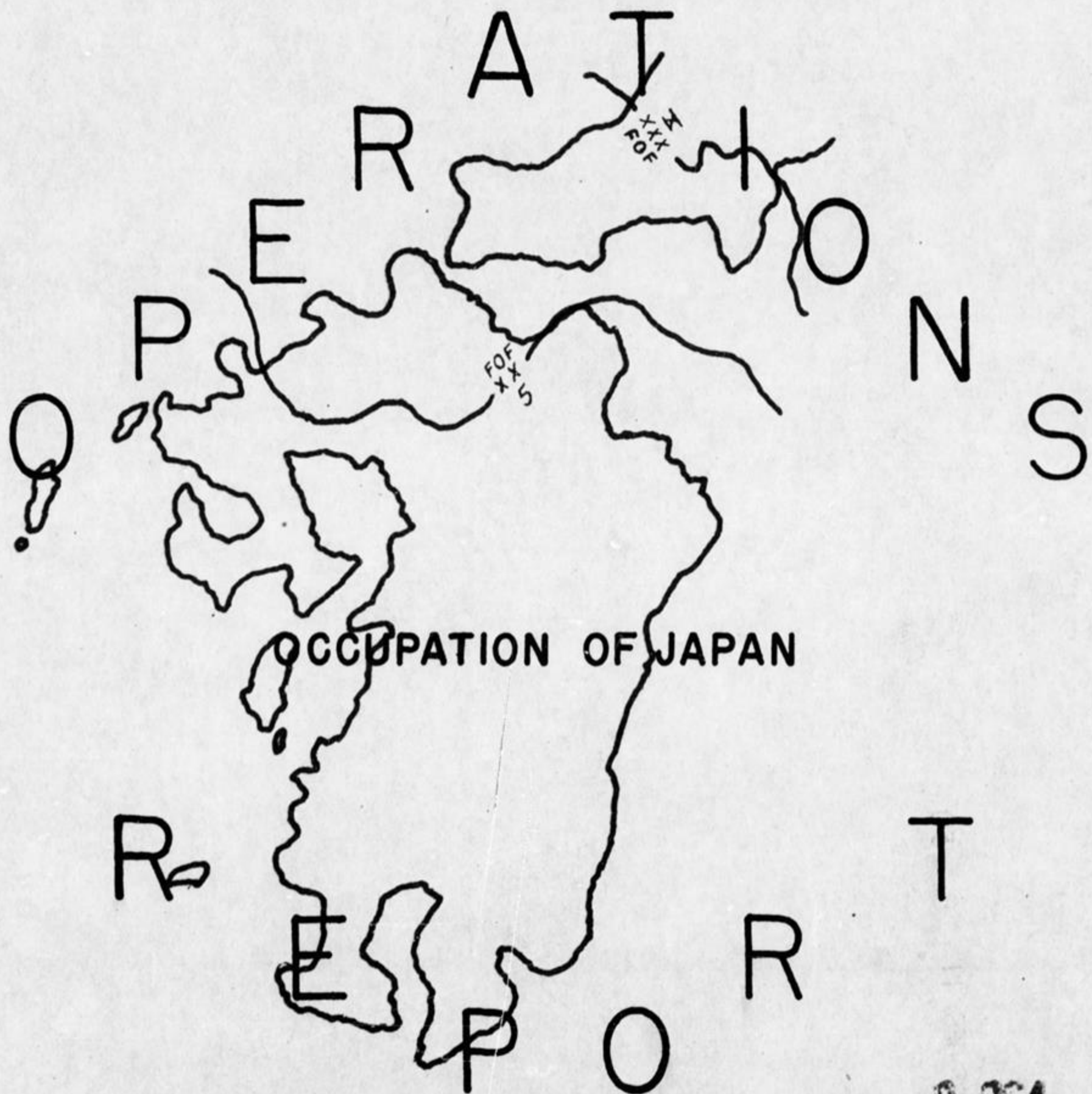
By: NDC NARA Date: Dec 31, 2012

CONFIDENTIAL

**FUKUOKA-OCCUPATION-FORCE
FUKUOKA - BASE - COMMAND**

F.O.F. 27 SEPT. '45 TO 24 OCT. '45

F.B.C. 24 OCT. '45 TO 25 NOV. '45



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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

25 November, 1945.

From: The Commanding General.
To : The Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Via: (1) The Commanding General, V Amphibious Corps.
(2) The Commanding General, SIXTH Army.
(3) The Commanding General, Army Forces Pacific.
(4) Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and
Pacific Ocean Areas.
(5) The Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force,
Pacific.

Subject: Operations Report: Occupation of JAPAN; trans-
mittal of.

1. In accordance with instructions received from
higher authority subject report is attached hereto.

2. The period covered by this report for the FUKUOKA
Occupation Force is from its organization on 27 September to
its date of disbandment on 24 October; and for the FUKUOKA Base
Command from its organization on 24 October to its date of
disbandment on 25 November.

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

25 November, 1945

1. The following parts of the FUKUOKA Occupation Force-
FUKUOKA Base Command Operations Report have been
downgraded from "SECRET" to "CONFIDENTIAL" in accor-
dance with V Amphibious Corps Special Order 120-45:

Annex ABLE-Copies of Operations Plans
Appendix No 8 to Annex BAKER-G-1 Periodic Reports
Appendix No 4 to Annex CHARLIE-G-2 Periodic Report
Appendix No 1 to Annex DOG-G-3 Operations Reports
Appendix No 4 to Annex EASY-G-4 Periodic Reports

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

25 November, 1945.

FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT: OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

Map: Island of KYUSHU; A-AMS; 1:25,000; FUKUOKA Area.

1. PLANNING:

Planning by this Command for the occupation of FUKUOKA began on 27 September with the receipt of VAC Operation Order No. 41-45. 30 September was the date set for the movement of FOF from the SASEBO Area to the FUKUOKA Area. Staff planning for the operation was conducted through the period 27-30 September, during which time the Commanding General held daily staff conferences and all staff members met with their corresponding staff sections of VAC. Organization of the command was completed and all arrangements made for the movement to FUKUOKA.

2. TRAINING:

This command initiated a training program beginning 1 November in accordance with VAC Training Memorandum No. 11-45. No special training was conducted prior to this time as all units were engaged full time in occupational duties.

3. ORGANIZATION:

The initial task organization of the FOF was as follows:

Det Hq Co 5th MarDiv
Det Sig Bn VAC
94th CIC Metropolitan Det
Language Det VAC
Det Hq & Hq Co 5201st Engr (C) Brig
29th Mil Govt Co

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

BLT 1/28 (Reinf)
1st Bn 28th Mar
Det H&S Co 28th Mar
1st Plat C Co 5th Engr Bn
3rd Plat C Co 3rd MP Bn (Prov)
Det 116th NC Bn
Co C 5th Med Bn

With the establishment of the SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group in the SHIMONOSEKI Area on 4 October the Task Organization was altered as indicated in FOF Operation Order No. 2-45. (See Annex ABLE).

RCT-28 (less dets) was attached to the FOF and completed its movement to the FUKUOKA Area on 6 October. The SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group was formed on 10 October. The Task Organization was then altered as indicated in FOF Operation Order No. 3-45. (See Annex ABLE).

On 11 October the YAMAGUCHI Detachment was organized at which time the Task Organization was changed as indicated in FOF Operation Order No. 5-45. (See Annex ABLE).

The SENZAKI Detachment, consisting of 2 officers and 40 enlisted was organized and dispatched to SENZAKI in YAMAGUCHI Ken on 19 October.

With the disbandment of the FOF at 0800 on 24 October the FUKUOKA Base Command was organized in accordance with the Task Organization indicated in FBC Operation Order No. 1-45. (See Annex ABLE). With the attachment of additional service units to FBC the organization was again changed on 20 November as indicated in FBC Operation Order No. 2-45. (See Annex ABLE).

4. ADVANCE RECONNAISSANCE:

On 27 September an advance party, consisting of officers from VAC and 5th MarDiv, moved to FUKUOKA from SASEBO via rail for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the entry of occupation forces into the FUKUOKA Area. Meetings were conducted with Japanese Military and civilian authorities.

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

Orders relative to the arrival of occupation forces were issued to these authorities. The Advance Party selected initial billeting facilities at Kashi Station (49.5-73.5) and located buildings for offices and headquarters throughout the city. The initial arrangements made by this Advance Part greatly facilitated the entry of occupation forces into the FUKUOKA Area.

5. OCCUPATIONAL OPERATIONS:

The major portion of the FUKUOKA Occupation Force arrived in the FUKUOKA Area on 30 September with the remainder of the initial force arriving 1 October. The Commanding General and his staff arrived at Kashi Station at 1445. The Commanding General, on 1 October, conducted meetings with civil and military authorities including the Commanding General and Chief of Staff of the 16th and Western District Armies, Commanding General of the 6th Air Army, Commanding General of Kempei-tai in Kyushu, Senior Naval Officer present, Governor of Kyushu, Governor of FUKUOKA KEN and local civil officers. Orders and instructions pertaining to the occupation were issued to these Japanese authorities at this time.

Acting upon orders of higher authority, branches of the Bank of Chosen throughout the FOF Zone of Responsibility were closed, guards posted, safes and vaults sealed and records impounded. This mission was completed in the various cities as follows: FUKUOKA at 1600 on 30 September, SHIMONOSEKI at 1600 on 30 September and MOJI at 1730 on 1 October.

Further establishment of occupational forces throughout the FOF Zone of Responsibility began on 4 October with the movement of one reinforced company into SHIMONOSEKI and the establishment of the SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group in that area. On 6 October another reinforced company was established in the MOJI Area. The balance of the battalion was moved into this area on 10 October and the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group was formed. The YAMAGUCHI Detachment was dispatched from SHIMONOSEKI to YAMAGUCHI on 11 October. This detachment consisted of 50 officers and men and was commanded by a field officer. Occupational forces were established in the Port of SENZAKI in YAMAGUCHI Ken on 19 October.

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Patrols dispatched through the FOF Zone of Responsibility reported the existence of numerous Chinese Labor and POW Camps. Further investigation by the FOF Provost Marshal determined the existence of ten such camps at which were located approximately 3,200 Chinese POW's and laborers. This investigation also revealed a serious state of unrest existing at all camps. The Chinese were poorly fed and clothed. Guard detachments were immediately dispatched to all camps to maintain order and to control this potential source of serious trouble. Food and clothing were obtained from Japanese Army sources and turned over to the Chinese. A report of the conditions was made with the recommendation that Chinese Nationals be repatriated at the earliest practicable time.

Large numbers of Korean Nationals began moving to ports of exit in the FOF Zone of Responsibility. The movement of Koreans into the ports of SHIMONOSEKI, SENZAKI and FUKUOKA was at a rate much greater than they could be repatriated by available shipping. This resulted in large concentrations of Koreans existing at these ports under unsanitary and congested conditions while awaiting shipment to Korea. Japanese authorities were directed to take immediate steps to curb the entry of Koreans into these ports. The authorities requested the Bureau of Railways in TOKYO to issue orders stopping the sale of railroad tickets to Koreans for SHIMONOSEKI. This was done for a ten day period beginning 16 October. All available shipping was used to return the Korean Nationals to Korea. The situation was greatly alleviated by 24 October when the 32nd Infantry Division relieved the FOF.

FUKUOKA and SENZAKI were the two principal ports of entry for returning Japanese military and civilian personnel. Inspecting details, including both line and medical personnel, were established at these ports to supervise inspection of incoming Japanese. They were checked for currency in excess of authorized amounts, loot, excess food and were given cursory medical examinations.

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

Investigating patrols were dispatched to all prisons and places of detention within the FOF Zone on 15 October. The purpose of the investigation was to determine Japanese compliance with SCAP Directive dated 4 October and to determine whether all persons, detained or imprisoned under protection or surveillance or whose freedom was restricted in any manner, had been released. A total of eleven such places in the area were so investigated.

An Advance party of the 32nd Infantry Division arrived at FUKUOKA on 3 October to begin preparations for the arrival of that Division. Elements of the Division began arriving in the FOF Zone on 15 October. Operational control of these elements came under the FOF until the establishment of the Division Headquarters in FUKUOKA on 22 October. The 32nd Infantry Division relieved the FOF at 0800 on 24 October, at which time the FOF was disbanded and the FUKUOKA Base Command established. Copies of FBC files including orders, reports, dispatches, etc., were turned over to the 32nd Infantry Division.

As the service elements, attached to the FBC, arrived they were concentrated in the FUKUOKA Area. Sufficient medical personnel to establish one hospital was sent to the KOKURA-MOJI Area. FBC began execution of base development missions in preparation for the opening of FUKUOKA Harbor to United States shipping. The FUKUOKA Port Director assumed control of Japanese shipping arriving and departing FUKUOKA. Dump sites were selected and supply installations set up. On 25 November the FBC was disbanded and its duties assumed by the 32nd Infantry Division. Copies of records and files were turned over to them.

6. JAPANESE COMPLIANCE WITH SURRENDER TERMS:

Except for specific instances described, in Annex CHARLIE (G-2 Report), Japanese civil and military authorities complied fully with surrender terms insofar as their organization and capabilities would allow. Orders and instructions issued by this Headquarters to Japanese authorities were complied with at all times.

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

7. SUPPLY, EQUIPMENT, AND LOGISTICS:

Mounting-out, supplies and equipment for the FUKUOKA Occupation Force were those established by V Amphibious Corps Administrative Order Number 10-45, and were supplied by the 5th Marine Division. In the absence of a Supply Section in the FOF Headquarters Troops, the First Battalion, 28th Marines, was designated as the Supply Agency for the Force. Resupply of all classes of items was by rail from the 8th Service Regiment at SASEBO.

Because of poor roads and weak bridges between SASEBO and FUKUOKA initially, it was necessary to move the majority of personnel and all heavy equipment by rail. Load limits of one (1) tone were placed on all cargo vehicles of normal two and one-half (2½) ton capacity. Movement of heavy equipment by rail was limited by the capacity of the small Japanese flat-cars and the size of the smallest tunnel through which the train had to pass.

Actual movement of the Force commenced at 0700, 29 September, 1945, when the advance Party, consisting of cleaning and sanitary details, departed AINOURA Naval Barracks in trucks for FUKUOKA. Billet areas, previously selected by V Amphibious Corps representatives, were cleaned and thoroughly sprayed with DDT solution prior to the arrival of the main body. The movement of the main body took place on 30 September, 1945, in three train serials and one (1) truck convoy. The initial movement was completed on 1 October with the arrival of two (2) train serials. The move was completed without mishap.

All service installations were established in the First Battalion, 28th Marines, area coordinates 1349.5-1173.5.

The First Battalion 28th Marines, was relieved as Supply Agency for the Force by the 28th Marines at 0800, 7 October. Resupply of the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group was accomplished by rail shipment; other units were supplied by railhead distribution or by unit distribution depending upon the availability of transportation to the unit concerned.

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With the arrival in FUKUOKA of the 693rd QM Battalion and the 209th Ordnance Battalion on 10 October, preparations for the eventual assumption of supply functions by Army service units were inaugurated. Warehouses were assigned to these units and all supplies were received and stocked by them. CT 28 continued issuing to all units from its accumulated stocks until these were exhausted. On 13 October, CT-28 was relieved of its overall supply responsibility by Army service units.

During the entire period covered by this report, critical shortages as reported in G-4 Periodic Reports were promptly filled in every case. The late arrival of stoves and winter clothing for Army personnel occasioned some discomfort, but was unavoidable.

The almost continuous utilization of available rail facilities for movement of troops and organizational equipment to the FUKUOKA area prohibited an early build-up of organizational and depot stocks to prescribed levels. In view of the short time required for resupply and the adequacy of stocks in the SASEBO area, this deficiency was not considered serious; however, efforts were made to supplement rail shipments by motor convoy and were successful.

Due to the abundance of motor transportation organically assigned Army units, logistic transportation was never a problem. Company "B", 12th Motor Transport Battalion, and the 284th QM Truck Company provided adequate cargo vehicles for logistic purposes. Light vehicles of the 5th ASCo were utilized from a pool for transporting the headquarters staff, visiting officials, patrols and inventory teams.

Hospitalization of the sick was accomplished initially, by Company "C", 5th Medical Battalion. A 10-day evacuation policy was established and patients evacuated to SASEBO via rail and air transportation. The 122nd Station Hospital arrived at KOKURA on 18 October where it functioned for ten (10) days as a fifty (50) bed hospital prior to moving to MOJI where a five hundred (500) bed hospital was established. The 309th General Hospital reached FUKUOKA on 7 November where they established themselves as equipment became available.

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8. SPECIAL FEATURES:

a. Intelligence:

From 30 September, 1945 to 24 October, 1945, the Intelligence Section was principally concerned with collecting information on the demobilization of Japanese armed forces, the investigation of intelligence targets, the seizure of designated objectives, the verification of Japanese compliance with directives from higher authority and counterintelligence investigations.

Prior to the arrival of the FOF, Japanese troops had been disarmed and demobilization of troops based in the area was almost complete except for guard details on equipment and supplies and administrative personnel engaged in demobilization work. As FUKUOKA, however, was a port of entry for Japanese troops based on KOREA and nearby islands, a daily record was maintained of army and navy troop arrivals, which number 52,000 for the period from 29 September, 1945, to 24 October, 1945.

Intelligence targets compiled from data supplied by higher echelon and material submitted by the Japanese were investigated by reconnaissance patrols. The accuracy of existing information was determined and major items of equipment and material in storage areas were spot-checked against Japanese inventories.

On 7 October, 1945, in accordance with orders from higher authority, Japanese mail destined for overseas in the SHIMONOSEKI, MOJI and FUKUOKA Post Offices was impounded and held for screening by the 4th Censorship Advance Detachment. The survey later conducted by that unit showed that mail had been leaking out through the ports of FUKUOKA and SENZAKI on repatriation ships. Mail found on these vessels, therefore, was impounded and held for censorship by the teams set up to screen repatriates.

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To insure Japanese compliance with the SCAP Directive of 4 October, 1945, prison records and inmates were inspected by investigating patrols on 15 October, 1945. Released prisoners were made available to CIC for investigation and the Prefectural Police Department was studied by the CIC to make certain that the appropriate police organs had been abolished and personnel discharged.

Counterintelligence investigations of personnel and unfriendly organizations revealed no subversive activities in the FOF zone. A cooperative attitude has prevailed among the Japanese military and civilians both.

On 24 October, 1945, the FUKUOKA Base Command was established and operational intelligence functions were assumed by the 32nd Infantry Division. Daily reports to VAC ceased as of that date and all intelligence collected by the FOF was made available to the 32nd Infantry Division. The Intelligence Section of the FBC has been acting as liaison between VAC and Japanese officials, military and civilian. It has also given whatever assistance was desired to representatives of higher headquarters collecting intelligence for strategic studies.

b. Procurement:

The FOF Procurement Board was organized on 3 October in accordance with Force Special Order Number 6-45. An officer of field rank was designated as senior member of the board.

Procurement of property was initiated by a basic request being submitted to the Procurement Board by the organization desiring the property. This request contained a complete description of the property along with reasons why it should be acquired and the contemplated use. Requests were considered at regular meetings of the board. If approved, a first endorsement directing the Japanese to turn the property over to the occupation forces was placed on the request. The request was then delivered to the Japanese Liaison Committee where the second endorsement was added which made the property

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

available. A third endorsement by the board informed the requesting agency that the property had been acquired. The organization initiating the request receipted for the property by a fourth endorsement and a fifth endorsement by the Procurement Board completed the transaction.

An officer of the 5201st Engineer Brigade was made a regular member of the board for purposes of handling all requests for construction materials and repairs to buildings.

Equipment belonging to the Japanese Army and Navy was procured without endorsement by the Japanese. The requesting organization completed the basic request and fourth endorsement. Procurement in this manner was based on the assumption that naval and military equipment was already under control of the occupation forces and thus need only be receipted for by the organization to use it.

On 24 October with the disbandment of the FOF and the assumption of occupational duties by the 32nd Infantry Division, procurement of Japanese materials and facilities ceased to be a responsibility of this command. A full time representative of the FUKUOKA Base Command was appointed to the Division Board.

c. Inventory, Safeguarding and Disposition of
Surrendered Materiel:

The inventory of Japanese war materials was begun by the FUKUOKA Occupation Force on 2 October, 1945, with the organization of fifteen (15) inventory teams. Each team consisted of one (1) non-commissioned officer, four (4) other enlisted men and an interpreter. One (1) officer directed the activities of each five (5) teams. The first mission assigned the inventory teams was on 3 October and required the location, consolidation and placing under our guard of certain controlled items - swords, sabers, pistols, binoculars, field glasses and battle flags. Location of dumps containing these items were determined from patrol reports, Japanese inventories and by questioning Japanese officers. Items were then inventoried, receipted for to Japanese guards, and removed to a central warehouse located at (1348.8-1173.4) where they were placed

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under U. S. Marine Corps guard. On 8 October inventory of all classes of Japanese war materials was started with priority being given to those dumps known to contain weapons and ammunition. Because of the small number of troops available to this Force and the large area to be covered, it was not considered practicable to disperse the occupation forces by placing guards on all dumps inventoried. Japanese guards were, therefore, left on the dumps, but were checked periodically by our patrols for vigilance.

On 17 October the consolidation of smaller dumps into a fewer number of large dumps was initiated. Japanese civilian labor was used to perform the manual work. First priority in moving was given to dumps containing a large number of rifles or carbines. These were centralized in a seaplane hanger at (1347.2-1178.6) and placed under U. S. Marine Corps guard.

The areas covered by inventory teams of the FUKUOKA Occupation Force extended from (1300.9-1150.1) through (1160.0-1150.0) and from (1370.2-1180.5) through (1360.9-1200.3).

Japanese military foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies and transportation equipment were turned over to the civilian representative of the Home Ministry, a Mr. Tadahiro Sasamoto, during the period 12 October to 24 October. These transactions were supervised by officers of the 29th Military Government Company and receipts for the supplies and equipment which changed hands were delivered, in duplicate, to the Procurement Section for proper disposition.

The 5201st Engineer Construction Brigade and Company "C", 5th Engineer Battalion, were authorized by this Headquarters to utilize Japanese military construction materials as required to support the occupation troops, provided accurate inventories of material so used were maintained. Such inventories as were turned in prior to 24 October, 1945, were delivered to the Procurement Section for proper disposition.

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On 16 October action was initiated to collect, prepare for shipment, and send to SASEBO, rifles, swords and pistols which would later serve as trophies for the Marine Corps personnel of the FUKUOKA Occupation Force. These items were subsequently shipped and a report made to higher headquarters on 24 October.

On 17 October advance instructions on approved methods of destruction of Japanese arms and munitions were received. Investigation of Japanese facilities for dumping munitions at sea revealed that such were very inadequate. The Japanese Liaison Committee for this prefecture was so informed and advised that action by them to improve the situation was required. At the time of relief from occupational control of the area there were two barges loaded with small arms ammunition ready to be dumped at sea. This was actually accomplished on 25 October.

On 18 October a requirement for approximately four thousand (4000) outfits of winter clothing to supply the Chinese POW and civilian laborers became apparent. A satisfactory stock of such clothing was located near MOJI and was delivered on 21 October to the several camps for distribution by Marine personnel in charge.

At 0800, 24 October, 1945, the FUKUOKA Occupation Force was disbanded and all inventories compiled by this Force, all Japanese inventories, maps and records were turned over to the G-4 Section of the 32nd Infantry Division. The FUKUOKA Base Command did not have responsibility for inventory, safeguarding and disposition of surrendered materiel.

d. Military Government:

In the preparation and planning for its mission as the FUKUOKA Occupation Force, this Headquarters secured commissioned and enlisted personnel who were specially trained for military government in Japan, for use as follows:

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Special staff military government officer to assist in the planning, coordinating, inspecting and supervising of all military government matters;

Military government detachments to assist the occupation groups with military government operations as required; especially in preliminary reconnaissance, surveys and general liaison with Japanese Administrative District, Prefecture and local officials.

All officers secured for military government staff section and field detachments had been specially trained. They were either graduates of War or Navy Department Military Government Schools and Civil Affairs Training Schools or they had had actual experience in the handling of civil affairs in the Pacific Theater as members of PACAU. Some had had both such training and experience. Some of the enlisted personnel had experience as members of PACAU. All enlisted personnel were given as much training and orientation as was possible by the trained commissioned personnel. All personnel were fully advised of the policies and directives received from higher Headquarters governing the establishment and maintenance of Military Government in Japan.

Personnel received consisted of: the 29th MG H & H Co (12-0, 61-EM); the 37th MG H & H Co (12-0); and three additional commissioned officers. These were organized into staff section and field detachments as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>
(1) Staff Military Government Officer	1
(2) Fukuoka Shi Detachment.	9
(3) Special Bank Detail	1
(3) Kokura-Moji Detachment.	3
(4) Shimonoseki Shi Detachment.	8
Special Bank Detail	1
(5) Yamaguchi Detachment.	3
(6) Bofu Detachment	1
Total commissioned personnel	27

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The 61 enlisted personnel of the 29th MG H & H Co., were detailed to any of the above staff and detachments as required.

The above organization was effective through the 24th of October 1945 on which date the FUKUOKA Occupation Force was disbanded and this Headquarters was reestablished as the FUKUOKA Base Command. On that date all of the above personnel with the exception of one field officer, was relieved from duty with this Headquarters. The one field officer was designated Military Government Officer on the special staff of this Headquarters. He is the only military government personnel that has been with this Headquarters since the 24th of October.

The first of the military government personnel reported to this Headquarters on the 27th September 1945. The CO of the 29th MG H & H Co., was designated acting Military Government Officer in addition to his other duties. He was relieved from this additional assignment on 19th of October on which date a new field grade military government officer who had just reported to this Headquarters was designated Military Government Officer of this Command. On the 28th of September preliminary reconnaissance of FUKUOKA area was made. On the 29th of September the FUKUOKA Shi Detachment was established. On the 30th September advance details were sent to the KOKURA-MOJI and SHIMONOSEKI areas. On 7th October detachments were established in those two areas, and in YAMAGUCHI. On the 24th of October the BOFU Detachment was established.

The military government staff section and field detachments cooperated with the occupation groups in all activities.

The special bank details supervised the closing on 30th September, of the FUKUOKA Shi and SHIMONOSEKI Shi Branches of the Bank of CHOSEN and on 1st October the closing of the MOJI Agency of the SHIMONOSEKI Branch of that bank. The closing was effected in accordance with directives from higher Headquarters. The Taiwan Bank, FUKUOKA Branch was closed by native officials on the 30th September.

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All labor procurement was funnelled through a military government labor officer of each respective detachment.

The procurement board established by this Headquarters included members from military government personnel.

Effective assistance was given in the handling of displaced persons. The repatriation of Korean Nationals presented a problem from the very first. The Japanese authorities had established no control over Koreans coming into FUKUOKA and SHIMONOSEKI; nor had they made any effort, prior to the establishment of this Headquarters, to control Korean actions while awaiting transportation to Korea. The military government section and detachments, under orders from this Headquarters, took effective steps to control the influx, to maintain order and to secure adequate shelter, food, water and sanitary conditions.

A public safety officer of the military government detachment in each locality either established an office in the police station or maintained close contact with police authorities. Military government personnel rendered effective assistance in supervising the enforcement of directives from higher Headquarters ordering the discharge of all persons imprisoned or detained under "Thought Control" or "Protective and Surveillance Laws". All such persons were discharged on or prior to 15th October.

Weekly reports of activities were prepared and forwarded to Headquarters VAC, by military government personnel. They also made many surveys or rendered assistance to special survey groups sent in from higher Headquarters covering all phases of Military Government including economic and industrial surveys. Reports have been forwarded through channels.

9. CONCLUSIONS:

When a small occupation force is assigned a comparatively large occupation area, as was the case of the FOF, it is essential that surveillance be maintained by the expeditious use of motorized patrols travelling throughout the area. No attempt should be made to relieve all Japanese guards in the area for this too readily dissipates a small force over a large area.

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Japanese civilian police proved to be reliable and efficient guards. They were used extensively by this command to augment guard details on important areas and installations. The local Chief of Police was directed to increase the size of his force so that additional policemen could be obtained on short notice.

Certain officers should be designated to contact and conduct activities with Japanese military and civilian authorities. All other officers should be forebidden to do so. By so doing there is much less chance for misunderstandings to occur and the Japanese will be less confused.

Through the FUKUOKA Liaison Committee information required of the Japanese was readily obtainable. This information, however, had to be accepted at face value. Statistical reports on demobilization for example, could not be physically verified by troops available in the FOF zone and there were insufficient U. S. language personnel to check the actual records on which official Japanese reports were based.

RAY A. ROBINSON
RAY A. ROBINSON

Brig Gen, U. S. Marine Corps,
Commanding.

ANNEXES:

ABLE:	Operation Orders.
BAKER:	G-1 Report.
CHARLIE:	G-2 Report.
DOG:	G-3 Report.
EASY:	G-4 Report.
FOX:	Signal Officers Report.

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FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT; OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

DISTRIBUTION:

Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet (1)
Commandant of the Marine Corps (1)
CINCPAC-CINCPOA (3)
CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (1)
Commander, Fifth Fleet (1)
Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Areas (1)
CG SIXTH Army (3)
Commander, Amphibious Group 4 (1)
Commander in Chief, Army Forces Pacific (1)
CG V Phib Corps (1)
CG III Phib Corps (1)
CG, 1st Marine Division (1)
CG, 2nd Marine Division (1)
CG, 5th Marine Division (1)
CG, 6th Marine Division (1)
CG, 32nd Infantry Division (1)
Commander Fifth Amphibious Force (1)
Army-Navy Staff College, Washington (1)
Naval War College, Newport, R. I. (1)
Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas (1)
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va (3)
Commander Amphibious Training Command Pacific (1)
Commander Amphibious Training Command Atlantic (1)
CG, Troops Training Unit Pacific (1)
CG, Training Comd. Camp Lejeune (1)
CG, Training Comd. SDA Camp Pendleton (1)
OIC Historical Div., HQMC, Washington (1)
CG, Service Command, FMF, Pac. (1)
F I LNE (3)

Report Less Annexes:

Commander, Task Force 55 (1)
CG, Air Fleet Marine Force Pacific (1)
Commander Third Fleet (1)
Commander Seventh Fleet (1)
Commander Third Amphibious Force (1)
Commander Seventh Amphibious Force (1)
Commander Amphibious Force Pacific (1)
CG, Army Forces Middle Pacific (1)
CG, Army Forces Western Pacific (1)
Commander Service Forces Pacific (1)
Commander Aircraft Pacific (1)
Commander Marianas (1)
CG, Strategical Air Force Pacific Ocean Area (1).

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G-3 SECTION
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

25 November, 1945.

ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

OPERATION ORDERS

FOF Operation Order No. 1-45.
FOF Operation Order No. 2-45.
FOF Operation Order No. 3-45.
FOF Operation Order No. 4-45.
FOF Operation Order No. 5-45.

FBC Operation Order No. 1-45.
FBC Operation Order No. 2-45.

V. W. Banning
V. W. BANNING
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS G-3.

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Ref. No. 0017

OPN ORDER

NUMBER 1-41

Ref. AMS 1492 KYUSHU 1:50,000.

FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

2 October 1945

1. See with MapDiv Opn Plan 30-44.
 2. FOP continues assigned missions.
 3. a. BLT 128 (Reinf) will conduct extensive motorized patrols in the areas as shown on this overlay.
 - (1) Patrol #1 will cover MOXATA S. S., the two airfields and dock area, as well as other installations.
 - (2) Patrol #2 will cover all military, naval and civilian installations in its area.
 - (3) Patrol #3 will pay particular attention to factory sites, the tank park, and other military stores.
 - (4) Patrol #4 will emphasize search for suitable storage areas.
 - (5) Patrol #5 will visit particularly all public utility lines in the city area.
 - (6) Patrol #6 will cover as far east as ACHITA taking a route via KASHII, ARAKA and SHITSU.
 - b. (1) Patrols will determine number, size, location, state of repair, necessary facilities of all practical building areas and buildings within their zone.
 - (2) Patrols will locate all Japanese military and naval stores and will estimate the number of men and amount of fuel required to inventory material, and will give an opinion on the practicability of moving these stores to a central location, including an estimate of the time and labor and transport needed to make such move.
 - (3) Civilian factories and warehouses may be entered for the purpose of finding possible storage areas, as well as finding stores such as those mentioned in 3. b. (2) above.
 - (4) Patrols will report on the condition of roads and bridges, noting especially if they are capable of handling heavy transport.
 - (5) The degree of cooperation received from Japanese military and civilian personnel will be reported.
 - (6) Each patrol will consist of 1 Officer, 2 enlisted men and one interpreter.
4. Patrols will submit reports to this Headquarters in quadruplicate by 1200 4 October, 1945.
5. No change.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BOSWELL

R. M. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: 31 (1)
G-2 (1)
BLT 128 (16)
File (1)

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V. W. BANNISSE
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACoB 8-3

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Serial No. 002F

FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, KYUSHU (46.9-68.4)
0800, 3 October, 1945.

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OPERATION ORDER)

NUMBER 2-45 : Occupation of SHIMONOSEKI.
)

Maps, Charts, Photos: See Annex BAKER (Intelligence) to VAC
Opn Plan No. 2-45.

TASK ORGANIZATION

FUKUOKA Occupation Force

Brig Gen ROBINSON

Headquarters Detachment

Major WINSTEAD

Det, Hq Co, 5th MarDiv
5th ASCO (less dets)
Det, Hq Bn, VAC
Det, Sig Bn, VAC
Lang Det, VAC
*Det, Hq and Hq Co, 5201st Engr (C) Brig
29th Mil Govt Co (less dets)
94th CIC Metropolitan Det
Det, 12th Force MT Bn
3rd Plat, C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)
Det, Wpns Co, 28th Mar.
Det, H & S Co, 28th Mar.

BLT 1/28 (Reinf)

Lt Col BUTTERFIELD

1st Bn, 28th Mar
Det, H & S Co, 28th Mar
1st Plat, C Co, 5th Engr Bn
C CO, 5th Med Bn
Det 116th N C Bn

SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group

Major PEATROSS

K Co, 28th Mar.
Det, C Co, 5th Engr Bn
1 Squad, 2nd Plat, C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Det, Hq, 3rd Bn, 28th Mar
Det, 116th N C Bn
Det, Hq Co, 5th MarDiv
Det, Sig Bn, VAC
93rd CIC Metropolitan Det
Det, 29th Mil Govt Co.

*Under operational control of 5201st Engr (C) Brig.

1. a. (1) See Annex BAKER (Intelligence) to VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45.
(2) This order continues BAKER ONE (Phase II) operations and pertains specifically to the occupation of the City of SHIMONOSEKI and the approaches thereto.

- b. V Phib Corps (Reinf) commencing at 0700 on 4 October will, by overland movement from SASEBO, establish occupation forces in the city of SHIMONOSEKI and approaches thereto in order to extend Corps control in assigned zone of responsibility.

5th MarDiv (Reinf) (less dets) will:

- (1) Continue execution of assigned missions.
- (2) Release 5th MarDiv elements to SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group as designated in the TASK ORGANIZATION hereto.

2nd MarDiv (Reinf) will continue execution of assigned missions.

2. FUKUOKA Occupation Force will:
 - a. Continue execution of missions assigned.
 - b. Assume operational control of SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group upon its arrival at FUKUOKA.
 - c. Commencing at 1100 on 4 October, by overland movement from FUKUOKA, establish occupation forces in the City of SHIMONOSEKI and approaches thereto.

3. (a) SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group will:

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

- (1) Commencing at 1100 on 4 October, proceed via rail from FUKUOKA to SHIMONOSEKI.
- (2) Establish occupation forces in the SHIMONOSEKI area and initiate action to maintain surveillance over and supervise Japanese armed forces and civilian populations compliance with prescribed terms of surrender.
- (3) Expedite control over airfields and aircraft facilities in assigned zone.
- (4) Report immediately arrival in FUKUOKA.

(b) BLT 1/28 (Reinf) will:

- (1) Continue execution of assigned missions.
- (2) Conduct extensive motorized patrols in zone of responsibility in accordance with FOF Opn Plan No. 1-45.

(c) Headquarters Detachment will continue execution of missions assigned.

4. See VAC Adm Order 10-45.

5. (a) See Annex HOW to VAC Opn Plan 2-45.

(b) FOF radio detachment at SHIMONOSEKI will furnish communications for the SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group. Frequency is 4240 KC (voice) to FOF radio detachment at MOJI which will relay traffic to and from FOF on 4240 KC (CW).

(c) Telephone communications to FOF and to MOJI will be installed by Japanese Department of Communications as arranged by FOF.

(d) Classified messages will be sent via telephone using Navajo Talker.

(e) Command Posts:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
VAC	SASEBO Naval Base
FOF	East Park, FUKUOKA
BLT 1/28 (Reinf)	Kashii Sta., FUKUOKA
SHIMONOSEKI Occu- pation Group	To be Reported.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. H. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Chief of Staff.

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O F F I C I A L

V. W. BANNING
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACofS G-3.

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HEADQUARTERS
Ser.No. 0012F FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

CONFIDENTIAL

0800, 8 October, 1945.

OPERATION ORDER)

NUMBER 3-45)

Maps, Charts, Photos: See Annex BAKER (Intelligence)
to VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45.

TASK ORGANIZATION

FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE

Brig Gen ROBINSON

a. Headquarters Detachment

Maj WINSTEAD

Det, Hq Co, 5th MarDiv
5th ASCO (less dets)
Det Hq Bn, VAC
Det Sig Bn, VAC
Lang Det, VAC
29th Mil Govt Co (less dets)
94th CIC Metropolitan Det
C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)(Less 2nd Plat)
Det, H & S Co, 28th Mar
Wpns Co, 28th Mar.
C CO, 60th Sig Constr Bn

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

b. CT-28

Col LIVERSEDGE

28th Mar (less 3rd Bn, Wpns Co and det H&S Co)
C Co, 5th Engr Bn (less 3rd Plat)
C Co, 5th Med Bn
3rd Plat, Ord Co, 5th Serv Bn
3rd Plat, Serv Co, 5th Serv Bn
3rd Plat, Sup Co, 5th Serv Bn
B Co, 12th Force MT Bn (less 3rd Plat)
2nd Plat, Auto Rep Co, 12th Force MT Bn
Det, 116th N C Bn
1st Plat, Bomb Disp Co, VAC
Det, 362nd QM Serv Co

c. SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group Maj SMOAK

3rd Bn, 28th Mar
Det, Hd Co, 5th MarDiv
3rd Plat, C Co, 5th Engr Bn
2nd Plat, C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)
3rd Plat, B Co, 12th Force MT Bn
Det, Sig Bn, VAC
93rd CIC Metropolitan Det
Det, 29th Mil Govt Co
37th Mil Govt Hd Co (less dets)
Det, 116th N C Bn

1. a. (1) See Annex BAKER (Intelligence) to VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45.
(2) This order continues BAKER ONE (Phase II) operations and pertains to the further occupation of the City of MOJI and approaches thereto and the continuation of assigned missions within zone of responsibility.
- b. V Phib Corps continues execution of missions assigned.
2. FUKUOKA Occupation Force will:
 - a. Continue execution of missions assigned.
 - b. Commencing at 0700 on 10 October, by overland rail and road movement from FUKUOKA, establish remainder of SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group in the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI area and the approaches thereto.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

3. a. SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group will:
- (1) Commencing at 0700 on 10 October, move remainder of Group to SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI area by overland rail and road movement.
 - (2) Continue establishment of occupation forces in the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI area and continue action to maintain surveillance over and supervise Japanese armed forces, and civilian populations compliance with prescribed terms of surrender.
 - (3) Upon arrival in MOJI assume control of the SHIMONOSEKI Occupation Group.
 - (4) Report immediately your arrival in the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Area.
- b. CT-28 will:
- (1) Effective immediately assume control of the zone of responsibility as outlined in Annex EASY (Operations Map) to VAC Operation Plan 2-45.
 - (2) Effective immediately release CT-28 elements to CO SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group as designated in the Task Organization hereto.
- c. Headquarters Detachment will:
- (1) Continue execution of mission assigned.
 - (2) Effective immediately release Headquarters Detachment elements to CO, SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group as designated in the Task Organization hereto.
 - (x) Special emphasis will be placed on (a) the prevention of looting and, (b) the execution of sanitary precautions in assigned billeting areas.
4. a. CT-28 is hereby designated as the Supply Agency for FUKUOKA Occupation Force.
- b. Ration, fuel, water and ammo dumps located in Kashii Warehouse Area (49.5-73.5).
- c. CT-28 will furnish the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group with:

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

- (1) Rations
 - (a) 5 days "B" Type
 - (b) 5 days Emergency Type
- (2) Water
 - (a) In cans, drums or other organizational equipment - 2 gal./man/day for three (3) days.
- (3) Fuels
 - (a) 10 days supply
- (4) Ammunition
 - (a) Combat Units 2 U/F
 - (b) Service Units 1 U/F
- d. SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group will carry sufficient water purification units to provide adequate water for the entire SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Force, and water purification supplies for thirty (30) days.
- e. Re-supply of the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Force will be by rail transportation from FUKUOKA.
- f. Other administrative details - No change.
- 5. a. Communications in accordance with Annex HOW, VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45 and this order.
- b. (1) SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Group will guard the Force Command radio net 4240 kcs. (voice). Other units will enter net as required in event of telephone failure.
- (2) Procurement of commercial telephone facilities will be made through Force Headquarters.
- (3) Force switchboard code name TOPEKA; SHIMONOSEKI Detachment switchboard code name CASPER GREEN.
- (4) Special messenger service.
- (5) Crypto-aids: CSP 1500/1607 and Navajo Talkers.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

c. Command Posts:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
VAC	SASEBO Naval Base
FOF	East Park, FUKUOKA
CT-28	East Park, FUKUOKA
SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI	
Occupation Group	To be reported.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. H. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Chief of Staff.

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O F F I C I A L

V. W. BANNING
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACofS G-3.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

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12 October, 1945.

FOF OPERATION ORDER NO. 4-45.

Following is paraphrase:

Investigating patrols will be sent to all places of detention and prisons within FOF Zone of Responsibility on 15 October. MOJI Occupation Group will send patrols to prisons in WAKAMATSU and KOKURA. CT-28 will send patrols to IIZUKA prison and coal mine working places at NAMAZNDA and HOJYO. FUKUOKA and DOTEMACHI prisons will be covered by FOF Provost Marshal. CO of the YAMAGUCHI Detachment will send patrols to IWAKUNI Minor, YAMAGUCHI, TOKYAMA and SHIMONOSEKI prisons. Each patrol will consist of one officer, one interpreter and from 8 to 25 men. One such investigating patrol will be dispatched to each of the above prisons so as to arrive there on 15 October at approximately 1600. Prison staffs may carry on regular necessary routine and administrative matters under surveillance. Papers will be removed from prisons only upon approval of patrol leaders after they have been inspected by the interpreter. From inspection and investigation determine the number of prisoners held, number of prisoners being held by class (political, religious or criminal), nationality of each prisoner, charge upon which prisoner is being detained. Also determine if all persons imprisoned under surveillance or protection or whose freedom in any manner, was restricted have been released in accordance with SCAP Directive of 4 October. Investigating patrols maintain a complete log of events and keep this headquarters informed.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

Ser. No. 0013F

0800, 12 October, 1945.

OPERATION ORDER)

NUMBER 5-45 : Extension of Occupation Operations.
)

Maps, Charts, Photos: See Annex BAKER (Intelligence)
to VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45.

TASK ORGANIZATION

FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE

Brig Gen ROBINSON

a. Headquarters Detachment

Maj WINSTEAD

Det, Hq Co, 5th MarDiv
5th ASCO (less dets)
Det Hq Bn, VAC
Det Sig Bn, VAC
Lang Det, VAC
29th Mil Govt Co (less dets)
94th CIC Metropolitan Det
D Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)*
Det, H&S Co, 28th Mar
Wpns Co, 28th Mar
C Co, 60th Sig Constr Bn

b. CT-28

Col LIVERSEDGE

28th Mar (less 3rd Bn, Wpns Co and det H&S Co)
C Co, 5th Engr Bn (less 3rd Plat)
C Co, 5th Med Bn
3rd Plat, Ord Co, 5th Serv Bn
3rd Plat, Serv Co, 5th Serv Bn
3rd Plat, Sup Co, 5th Serv Bn
B Co, 12th Force MT Bn (less 3rd Plat)
2nd Plat, Auto Rep Co, 12th Force MT Bn
Det, 116th N C Bn
1st Plat, Bomb Disp Co, VAC
Det, 362nd QM Serv Co

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

c. MOJI Occupation Group

Maj SMOAK

3rd Bn, 28th Mar (less K Co, 1st Plat L Co and dets)
Det, Hq Co, 5th MarDiv
3rd Plat, C Co, 5th Engr Bn
2nd Plat, C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)
3rd Plat, B Co, 12th Force MT Bn (less det)
Det, Sig Bn, VAC
93rd CIC Metropolitan Det
Det, 29th Mil Govt Co
Det, 116th N C Bn

d. YAMAGUCHI Detachment

Maj ROLPH

K Co, 3rd Bn, 28th Mar
1st Plat, L Co, 3rd Bn, 28th Mar
Det, Hq Co, 28th Mar
Det, Hq Co, 3rd Bn, 28th Mar
Det, 3rd Plat, B Co, 12th Force MT Bn
Det, Sig Bn, VAC
C Co, 3rd MP Bn (Prov)(Less 2nd Plat)
Det, 37th Mil Govt Hq Co

*Scheduled to arrive 13 October, 1945.

1. a. See Annex BAKER (Intelligence) to VAC Opn Plan No. 2-45 and current G-2 summaries and studies.
b. V Phib Corps initiates further occupation operations to extend control over VAC area of responsibility.
2. FUKUOKA Occupation Force will:
 - a. Continue execution assigned missions in areas previously assigned.
 - b. Commencing immediately initiate further occupation operations in assigned area of responsibility (see Annex ABLE.).
3. a. CT-28 will:
 - (1) Continue execution assigned missions in areas previously assigned.
 - (2) Provide supervisory personnel at FUKUOKA to conduct checks of incoming repatriated Japanese

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

nationals for weapons, loot and excess food as previously directed.

- (3) Be prepared to release control of assigned area to designated unit of 32nd Inf Div on FOF order.

b. MOJI Occupation Group will:

- (1) Continue execution assigned missions in areas previously assigned.
- (2) Provide supervisory personnel at MOJI and other ports of entry within your assigned area to conduct checks of incoming repatriated Japanese nationals for weapons, loot and excess food as previously directed.
- (3) Be prepared to release control of assigned area to designated unit of 32nd Inf Div on FOF order.

c. YAMAGUCHI Detachment will:

- (1) Continue execution assigned missions in areas previously assigned.
- (2) Provide supervisory personnel at SENZAKI to conduct checks of incoming repatriated Japanese nationals for weapons, loot and excess food as previously directed.
- (3) Be prepared to release control of assigned area to designated unit of 32nd Inf Div on FOF order.

d. Headquarters Detachment will continue execution of mission assigned.

- x. (1) Special emphasis will be placed on (a) the prevention of looting and, (b) the execution of sanitary precautions in assigned billets.
- (2) Commencing immediately initiate patrol surveillance over remainder of assigned areas of responsibility. Japanese authorities will be required to maintain adequate guards on installations, dumps and equipment except those involving prescribed items which require direct control by occupation forces.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

- (3) Implementation of SCAP directive to the Japanese Government dated 4 October, 1945, and passed to FOF units, will be initiated by inspection of all prisons and places of detention within assigned areas and by assumption of control over all records of organizations abolished under the terms of the directive. Any effort on the part of any individual, group of individuals or organization to circumvent the directive will be immediately reported to VAC Headquarters.
4. MOJI Occupation Group is supply agency for YAMAGUCHI Detachment.
5. a. MOJI Occupation Group will relay radio traffic as necessary for YAMAGUCHI Detachment.
- b. Command Posts:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>
VAC	SASEBO Naval Base
FOF	East Park, FUKUOKA
CT-28	East Park, FUKUOKA
MOJI Occupation Group	MOJI Club, MOJI
YAMAGUCHI Detachment	Matsuday Hotel, YUDA village near YAMAGUCHI City.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. H. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Chief of Staff.

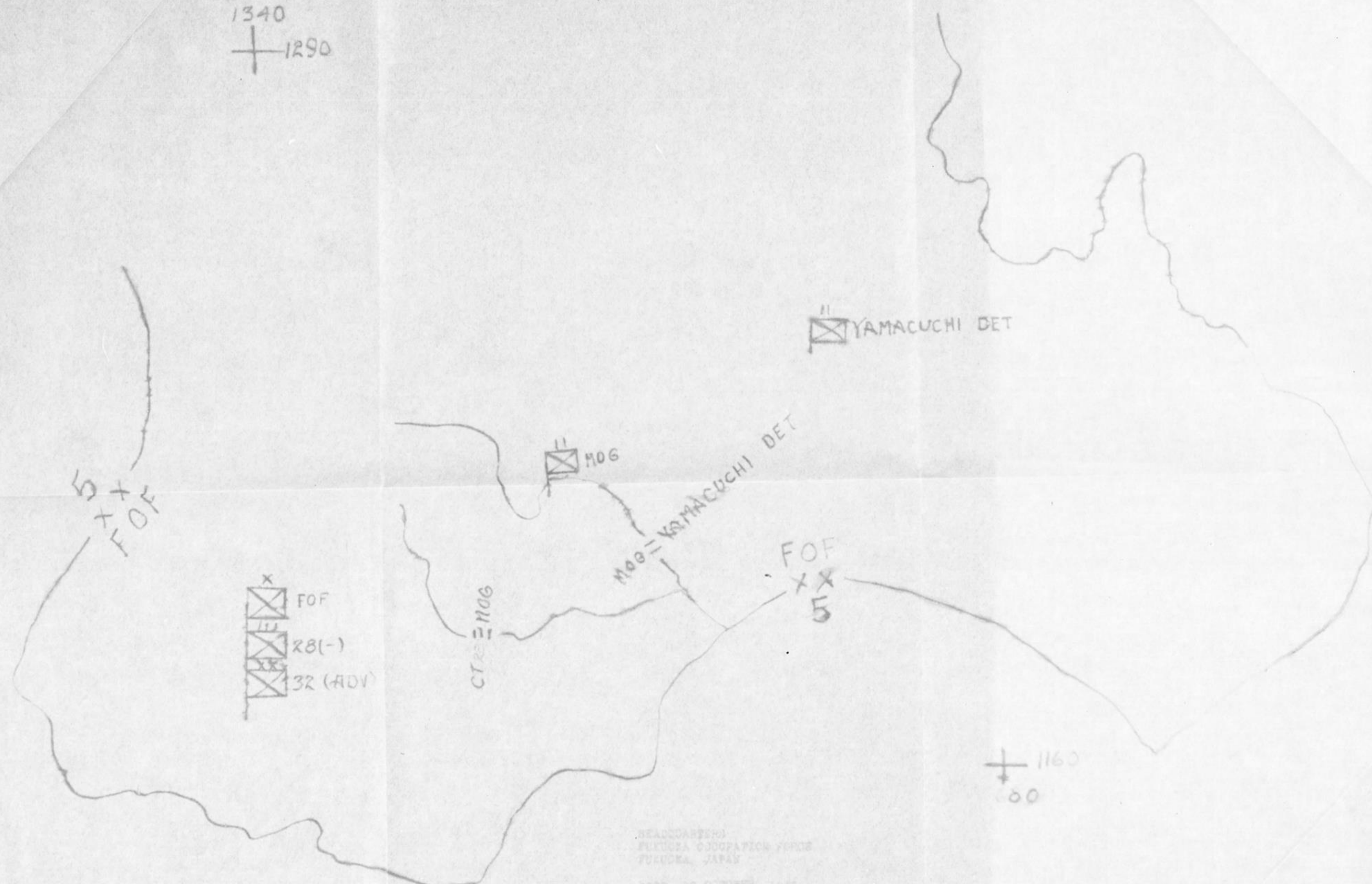
ANNEX
ABLE: Operations overlay.

O F F I C I A L

V. W. BANNING
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACofS G-3.

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUCHI OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUCHI, JAPAN

1800, 18 OCTOBER, 1945

APPROXIMATE TO OFFICER 5-23

TO ACCOMPANY MAP AND OCCUPATIONAL ZONE
JAPAN, TRSP. BY ADG's R-2, VAC. 210001000

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. M. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Chief of Staff

SECRET

V. H. BARNARD
Major, U.S.M.C.
ADG's R-2

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

0800, 24 October, 1945.

OPERATION ORDER)

: Task Organization.
NUMBER.....1-45)

1. Effective 240800/I the following is the task organization of the FUKUOKA Base Command.

FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND

Brig Gen ROBINSON

a. Headquarters Troops

Maj CONNER

Co C 3d MP Bn (Prov)(less 1 Plat)
Co B 12th MT Bn (Prov)(2d plat Auto Rep Co atchd)
76th Mal Control Det
83rd Mal Control Det
Garrison Beach Bn #1
5th ASCO (less dets)
Headquarters Detachment
Det Hq Co 5th MarDiv
Det 5th ASCO
Det 116th NC Bn
Det Sig Bn VAC
Language Det VAC

b. Signal Construction Group

Lt THOMPSON

Co C 60th Sig Cons Bn (6th R/way Cons Team atchd)
*274th Sig Hvy Cons Co

c. 1688th Engr Bn

LtCol ASTRILLA

d. *327th QM Bn

*Hq & Hq Det 327th QM Bn
*565th QM Rhd Co
*4493rd QM SerCo
*3242nd QM SerCo
*1st Plat 3073rd QM Refrg Co
*1st Plat 120th QM Bkry Co
*553rd Sig Dep Co

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

e. 693rd QM Bn

Maj BRANDEL

Hq & Hq Det 693rd QM Bn
362nd QM Ser Co
*4th Plat 369th QM Ldry Co
*235th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp)(Mbl)
*236th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp)(Mbl)
*238th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp)(Mbl)
*239th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp)(Mbl)
*3rd Plat 120th QM Bkry Co
*101st QM Gr Regr Plat

f. 209th Ord Bn

Maj BURGETT

Hq & Hq Det 209th Ord Bn
*284th Ord Hvy Maint Co (TK)
*3475th Ord MAM Co
*3540th Ord MAM Co
#384th QM Trk Co (w/Dr Det)
#*311th QM Trk Co (w/DR Det)
#*3581st QM Trk Co (Hvy)(w/Dr Det)
#*3873rd QM Gas Sup Co
3007th Ord Base Dep Co

g. *71st QM Bn (Mbl)

*Hq & Hq Det 71st QM Bn (Mbl)

h. 122nd Sta Hosp

LtCol CURTIS

i. *123rd Sta Hosp (5th Army Med Lab atchd)

j. *25th Evac Hosp

- * Will pass to operational control of indicated Headquarters on arrival assigned area.
- # Will pass operational control 71st QM Bn (Mbl) on arrival of that unit.

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. H. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Chief of Staff.

O F F I C I A L:

V. W. BANNING
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACofS G-3.

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

20 November, 1945.

OPERATION ORDER)
:
NUMBER.....2-45)

FUKUOKA Base Command Organization.

1. The following organization of the FUKUOKA Base Command is effective as of 200800/I:

FUKUOKA Base Command

Brig Gen ROBINSON

a. Headquarters Troops

Co B 12th MT Bn (Prov)(2nd Plat Auto Rep Co atchd)
5th ASCO (less dets)
Co C 5th Med Bn
76th Mal Conl Det
83rd Mal Conl Det
24th Mal Surv Det
98th Vet Food Insp Team
Port Director
Det Garr Boat Pool
Headquarters Detachment
Det Hq Co 5th MarDiv
Language Det VAC
Det Sig Bn VAC

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

b. 274th Sig Hvy Cons Co (6th R/way Cons Tm atchd)

c. Quartermaster Troops

Maj BURGUSON

Hq & Hq Det 327th QM Bn

Hq & Hq Det 693rd QM Bn

362nd QM Ser Co

*4493rd QM Ser Co

*3242nd QM Ser Co

565th QM Rhd Co

#3873rd QM Gas Sup Co

1 Plat 3073rd QM Refrig Co

1st Plat 120th QM Bkry Co

553rd Sig Dep Co

4th Plat 369th QM Ldry Co

*235th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp) (Mbl)

*236th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp) (Mbl)

*238th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp) (Mbl)

*239th QM Ldry Sec (Hosp) (Mbl)

3rd Plat 120th QM Bkry Co

#384th QM Trk Co (w/dr det)

#*311th QM Trk Co (w/dr det)

#*3581st QM Trk Co (w/dr det)

101st QM Gr Repr Plat

*Hq & Hq Det 71st QM Bn (Mbl)

d. 209th Ord Bn

Capt MALLEY

Hq & Hq Det 209th Ord Bn

284th Ord Hvy Maint Co (TK)

3475th Ord MAM Co

3540th Ord MAM Co

3007th Ord Base Dep Co

e. 122nd Station Hospital

Lt Col CURTIS

13th Gen Hosp

25th Evac Hosp

123rd Sta Hosp

f. 309th General Hospital

Col TEMPLE

721st Med San Co

11th Gen Disp

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ANNEX ABLE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

- * Will pass to operational control of indicated Headquarters on arrival assigned area.
- # Will pass operational control 71st QM Bn (Mbl) on arrival of that unit.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBINSON

R. H. WILLIAMS
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps,
Chief of Staff.

O F F I C I A L:

V. W. BANNING
Major, U.S.M.C.
ACofS G-3.

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G-1 SECTION,
HEADQUARTERS,
FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

25 November 1945.

From: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.
To: The Commanding General.
Subject: G-1 Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
1. The G-1 Operation Report, Occupation of
Japan, is submitted herewith.

S. M. Fitchet
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FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.

G-1 REPORT

MAPS. AMS L872, Kyushu, L:25,000.

1. Fukuoka Occupation Force was activated at 1300 29 September 1945 in accordance with V Amphibious Corps Operation Order Number 41.4b. The Command Post opened at East Park, FUKUOKA, at 0830 on 1 October 1945.
2. The initial task organization was as follows:
 - Det, HqCo, 5thMarDiv
 - Det, SigBn, VAC
 - 94th CIC Metropolitan Det
 - Language Det, VAC
 - Det, Hq&HqCo, 5201st Engr(C) Brig
 - 29th Military Gov't Co
 - BLT 1/28 (Reinf)
 - 1stBn, 28thMar
 - 1stPlt, "C" Co, 5thEngrBn
 - 3dPlt, "C" Co, 3dMPBn(Prov)
 - Det, 116th NCBn
 - Co "C", 5thMedBn
3. As of 2400, 30 September 1945 the initial effective strength of the Fukuoka Occupation Force was as follows:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
U. S. Marine Corps	99	1107
U. S. Army	32	127
U. S. Navy	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	102	1234

On 6 October 1945, RCT 28 completed its movement to FUKUOKA and was attached to the Fukuoka Occupation Force. The effective strength then rose to:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
U. S. Marine Corps	217	3751
U. S. Army	88	285
U. S. Navy	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	309	4036

For task organizational changes see Annex ABLE. For subsequent strength reports see Appendix 8, G-1 Periodic Reports.

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4. As a provisional headquarters of a temporary nature with units attached only for operational control, no routine personnel administration was conducted through this headquarters. All units continued to carry on administrative relationship with their parent organizations. In the case of Army units each separate company or detachment was administratively directly under SIXTH Army. On occasion the distances involved caused some delay in settling personnel matters. On 26 October, 209th Ordnance Battalion, 284th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company (Tk), 5475 Ordnance MAM Company, and 3540 Ordnance MAM Company were attached to the 32d Infantry Division for administrative matters formerly carried on direct with SIXTH Army. As of 15 November, all other Army units were attached to the 32d Infantry Division for administration, which proved a much more suitable arrangement.
5. Billeting proved to be one of the major problems of the G-1 Section. Until the 32d Infantry Division relieved the Fukuoka Occupation Force of operational control of the area, Fukuoka Occupation Force assigned all billets in the FUKUOKA area. Billeting in YAMAGUCHI and SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI areas were controlled by the respective detachment commanders subject to the approval of this headquarters. Most areas procured for billeting were in poor condition and required extensive repairs and improvements besides cleaning and DDT spray. In most areas heads were unsatisfactory and new ones had to be dug. In all cases buildings were unheated and required winterizing. Generally no facilities for heating water were available.

The one main area of billeting congestion existed at Kashii Warehouse area (1350.0-1173.5) which was the railhead for the FUKUOKA Area. Second Battalion, 28th Marines was billeted in this area when advance elements of 327th Quartermaster Battalion, 693d Quartermaster Battalion, and 209th Ordnance Battalion arrived. Since these were to be permanent service units it seemed necessary that they be established in their permanent billets, at the camp and set-up to begin operation, and that areas be set aside for their attached units which had not arrived. The situation was somewhat alleviated by turning the entire Kashii Camp area into a Quartermaster warehouse area, and moving the 209th Ordnance Battalion to a new area (1353.4-1160.6). On 2 November, Second Battalion, 28th Marines reverted to the 5th Marine Division and moved to SASEBO further alleviating the situation.

6. Below are listed units attached to Fukuoka Base Command (FOF) and the dates on which they reported:

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UNIT	DATE	REMARKS
CT-23 BLT-128	30Sept45	reverted to control of CT 28 on 7Oct45; to CG 32dDiv 24Oct45. to 5th MarDiv 5Nov45.
	5Oct45	CT-23 attached to FOF. Established CP at East Park. All units of CT-28 returned to SASEBO on 2 and 5 November.
Det, HqCo, 5thMarDiv	30Sept45	
Det, HqCo, H&SBn, VAC	30Sept45	
29th MilGov'tCo (less dets)	30Sept45	att to 32dDiv on 24Oct45.
94th CIC MetDet	30Sept45	
Det, SigBn, VAC	30Sept45	
LangDet, VAC	30Sept45	
1stPlt, "C"Co, 3dMPBn	30Sept45	
"B"Co, 12thMTBn	30Sept45	att to BLT 328 10Oct45; to FBC 4Nov45. Det 21Nov45.
1stPlt, "C"Co, 5thEngrBn	30Sept45	att to BIT 328 10Oct45; returned to SASEBO 22Oct45.
"C"Co, 5thMedBn	30Sept45	att to 32dDiv 21Oct45; to FBC 2Nov45.
NAVTECHJAP	30Oct45	to SASEBO 12Nov45.
"C"Co, 60thSigConstrnBn	30Oct45	det fr VAC 3 Nov.
AdvDet, 32dDiv	4Oct45	to 32dDiv control 24Oct45.
Det, 116NCBn	4Oct45	
Det, 37thMilGov'tCo	4Oct45	to 32dDiv control 24Oct45.
1stPlat, BombDispCo, VAC	4Oct45	to 32dDiv control 24Oct45.
1688 EngrCombatBn	6Oct45	att to 5201stEngrBrig 2Nov45.
5201st EngrConsrnBrig	30Sept45	att to 5201st Brig upon arrival FUKUOKA.
HqDet, 693d DQMBn	10Oct45	
Port Director Group	10Oct45	
HqDet, 362d DQMServCo	10Oct45	
71st QM Bn	20Nov45	
4493d QM Serv Co	20Nov45	
3242d QM Serv Co	20Nov45	
238th QM Ldry Sec	20Nov45	
239th QM Ldry Sec	20Nov45	

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UNIT	DATE	REMARKS
4th Plat 309th QM Ldry Co	20Nov45	
353rd QM Ldry Co	20Nov45	
1st Plat 3075 QM Hefrig Co	22Nov45	
Det, 209th Ord Bn	10Oct45	att to 32dDiv for admin istrative control 26Oct45
3075 Engg Pkwy Trk Co	11Oct45	
Garrison Beach Bn	12Oct45	
"D" Co 3d MPBn	13Oct45	Recd from FBG, 19Nov 45 24Oct45
71st Amphib Trk Co	20Oct45	
732d Ord Co	20Oct45	
384th QM Trk Co	22Oct45	
76th Malarial Control Grp	23Oct45	
83d Malarial Control Grp	23Oct45	
Det, 2475th Ord Co	26Oct45	att to 32dDiv for administrative control 26Oct45
25th Evac Hosp	26Oct45	
122d Sta Hosp	26Oct45	
123d Sta Hosp	26Oct45	
Det, 3873d QM Gas Sup Co	28Oct45	
Hq&HqDet, 327th QMBn	28Oct45	
565th Railhead Co	28Oct45	
3540th Ord MAM Co	28Oct45	att to 32dDiv for administrative control
13th Gen Hosp	29Oct45	
721st Med Sanitary Co	30Oct45	
1st Plat, 120th QM Bkry Co	30Oct45	
3d Plt, 120th QM Bkry Co	30Oct45	
24th Malarial Survey Det	31Oct45	
101st Burial and Grave Registration Group	1Nov45	
98th Vet Food Insp Team	2Nov45	
11th Gen Disp	6Nov45	
309th Gen Hosp	7Nov45	
Garrison Boat Pool	8Nov45	
553d Sig Depot Co	9Nov45	
284th Ord Heavy Maint Co	11Nov45	att to 32dDiv for administrative control

7. On 25 November 1945, Fukuoka Base Command was relieved of all functions by the 32d Infantry Division.

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- APPENDICES:
1. Military Government Report.
 2. Provost Marshal Report.
 3. Special Service Report.
 4. Headquarters Commandant Report.
 5. Adjutant Report.
 6. Post Office Report.
 7. Legal Office Report.
 8. G-1 Periodic Report.

FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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Appendix 1 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPORT.

1. PREPARATION AND PLANNING FOR THE OPERATION:

- (a) In the preparation and planning for its mission as the Fukuoka Occupation Force, this Headquarters secured commissioned and enlisted personnel who were specially trained for military government in Japan, for use as follows:
 - (1) Special staff military government officer to assist in the planning, coordinating, inspecting and supervising of all military government matters.
 - (2) Military government detachments to assist the occupation groups with military government operations as required; especially in preliminary reconnaissance, surveys and general liaison with Japanese Administrative District, Prefecture and local officials.

2. TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION:

- (a) All officers secured for military government staff section and field detachments had been specially trained. They were either graduates of War or Navy Department Military Government Schools and Civil Affairs Training Schools or they had had actual experience in the handling of civil affairs in the Pacific Theater as members of PACAU. Some had had both such training and experience. Some of the enlisted personnel had experience as members of PACAU. All enlisted personnel were given as much training and orientation as was possible by the trained commissioned personnel. All personnel were fully advised of the policies and directives received from higher headquarters governing the establishment and maintenance of Military Government in Japan.
- (b) Personnel. The following military government personnel were attached to this headquarters for temporary duty:
 - (1) On the 27th of September 1945 the 29th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company then in bivouac in the Sasebo area reported.....12 61
 - (2) On the 30th of September two officers rated

	0	<u>FM</u>
as military government finance specialists reported.....	2	0
(3) On the 7th of October the 37th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company commissioned personnel only - reported but its commanding officer was retained at Headquarters V Amphibious Corps for temporary duty.....	11	0
(4) On the 19th of October one field grade officer rated as Legal and General Administrative military government officer reported.....	1	0
(5) On the 21st of October the Commanding Officer of the 37th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company reported for duty to this headquarters.....	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL (24 October)	27	61
(6) The Fukuoka Occupation Force was disbanded on 24 October and this headquarters re-established as the Fukuoka Base Command. All the above personnel were relieved from duty with this headquarters with the exception of one field grade officer (No. (4) above).		
TOTAL PERSONNEL (After 24 October)	1	0

(c) Organization.

- (1) On the 27th of September 1945 the Commanding Officer of the 29th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company was designated staff Military Government Officer in addition to his other duties. On the 19th of October he was relieved of his duties as staff officer and a newly arrived field grade officer was designated Military Government Officer on the special staff..... 1
- (2) On the 30th of September the Fukuoka Shi Detachment was established and Special Bank Detail appointed..... 10
- (3) On the 7th of October Kokura-hoji detachment was established; and..... 3
- (4) Shimonoseki Shi Detachment established..... 8
Special Bank Detail at Shimonoseki Shi had been established 30 September..... 1
- (5) On 7 October Yamaguchi Detachment was established..... 3

Appendix 1 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
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(6) On the 24th of October the Bohu Detachment
was established..... 1

TOTAL COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL 27

(7) Generally the 37th Military Government was assigned Yamaguchi and the 29th Military Government Fukuoka Occupation Force.

(8) On and after the 24th of October military government personnel with this headquarters consisted only of one field grade officer appointed as special staff Military Government Officer.

3. NARRATIVE OF THE OCCUPATIONAL OPERATIONS:

(a) On the 28th of September two officers from the military government personnel attached to this headquarters joined the advance party of this headquarters at Fukuoka Shi and assisted in the preliminary reconnaissance of the Fukuoka area. Contacts were made with the Kyushu District, the Fukuoka Ken and the Fukuoka Shi Officials.

(b) On the 29th of September a military government Public Safety Officer established his office in the Fukuoka Shi local Police Station.

(c) On the 30th of September the whole of the 29th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company was established in Fukuoka Shi. Office of the acting Special Staff Military Government Officer was opened up in the Ippotei Building in East Park which was the site of the headquarters of this Command. Military Government Detachment offices were opened up in the Chiyoda Building and quarters set up in the Yamamoto Hotel. The special bank details closed the Fukuoka Shi and Shimonoseki Shi branches of the Bank of Chosen. The Bank of Taiwan, Fukuoka Branch, was closed by native officials. The closing of banks was according to directives from higher headquarters.

(d) On the 1st of October the Moji Agency of the Shimonoseki Bank of Chosen was closed. An additional military government officer was sent with the advance party to Shimonoseki Shi to assist in the preliminary reconnaissance of Yamaguchi Ken, preparatory to the arrival of the Shimonoseki Occupation Group on 3 October.

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- (e) On the 3rd of October one military government officer was detailed as a military government detachment to the Shimonoseki Shi Occupation Group.
- (f) On the 7th of October the 37th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company was designated for military government detachments in Yamaguchi Ken. One of their officers remained in Fukuoka as liaison officer. Seven officers constituted the Shimonoseki Shi Military Government detachment. Three officers were sent on to Yamaguchi Shi. Military Government Headquarters were established in the Shi Government building in both places. The Shimonoseki detachment established quarters in the Kogosia Hotel in neighboring Chofu Mura. Three officers of the 29th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, were detailed as military government detachment to the occupation group in the Kokura Moji area.
- (g) On the 21st of October the Commanding Officer of the 37th Military Government, Headquarters and Headquarters Company joined his company and remained with the Shimonoseki Shi Military Government Detachment.
- (h) On the 24th of October one officer from the Shimonoseki Shi detachment was detailed as a military government detachment to the Bohu, Yamaguchi Ken, Occupation Group.
- (i) All labor procurement was funneled through a military government labor officer of each respective detachment.
- (j) The procurement board established by this headquarters included members from military government personnel.
- (k) Effective assistance was given by military government detachments in the handling of displaced persons. The repatriation of Korean Nationals presented a problem from the very first, especially in Fukuoka Shi and Shimonoseki Shi. The Japanese authorities had established no control over Koreans coming into these areas; nor had they made any effort, prior to the establishment of this headquarters, to control Korean actions while awaiting transportation to Korea. The military government section and detachments, under orders from this headquarters took effective steps to control the influx, to maintain order and to secure adequate shelter, food, water and sanitary conditions.


Appendix 1 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
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- (l) A public safety officer of the military government detachment in each locality either established an office in the police station or maintained close contact with police authorities. Military government personnel rendered effective assistance in supervising the enforcement of directives from higher headquarters ordering the discharge of all persons imprisoned or detained under "Thought Control" or "Protective and Surveillance Laws". All such persons were discharged on or prior to 15 October 1945.
- (m) Liaison was closely maintained at all times between military government personnel and the local Japanese Liaison Committee in each locality.
- (n) Military government personnel prepared many surveys or rendered assistance to special survey groups sent in from higher headquarters covering all phases of Military Government, including economic and industrial surveys. Reports of all surveys have been forwarded through channels.
- (o) Weekly reports of military government activities were prepared by military government personnel and forwarded to Headquarters, V Amphibious Corps.

4. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (a) The military government personnel have rendered valuable assistance to the occupation forces.
- (b) It is recommended that the use of military government personnel as an aid to occupation forces in both staff and field operations be continued.


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PROVOST MARSHAL REPORT

1. ORGANIZATION:

- (a) On 26 September 1945, the Third Platoon of Company "C", Third Provisional Military Police Battalion was tactically attached to the First Battalion, 28th Marines with the mission and destination of Military Police duty in FUKUOKA, Japan. The platoon arrived at FUKUOKA on the 30th of September. The Commanding Officer of Weapons Company, 28th Marines accompanied the above mentioned detail and was assigned duty as Provost Marshal, FUKUOKA Area. The platoon leader 3d Platoon, "C" Company, 3d Provisional Military Police Battalion reported to the Provost Marshal for duty. On 5 October 1945, Company "C", Third Provisional Military Police Battalion (less 1st and 3d platoons) and Weapons Company, 28th Marines, arrived at FUKUOKA with the Second Battalion, 28th Marines. On 6 October 1945, Company "C", 3d Provisional Military Police Battalion and Weapons Company, 28th Marines were united to form the Military Police Detachment, Fukuoka Occupation Force, FUKUOKA, Japan.
- (b) On 7 October 1945, the office of the Provost Marshal was established as follows:
- (1) Provost Marshal - Commanding Officer, Weapons Company, 28th Marines.
 - (2) Ass't Provost Marshal - Commanding Officer, Weapons Company.
 - (3) Military Police Officer - Commanding Officer, Company "C", 3d Provisional Military Police Battalion.
 - (4) Military Gov't Officer - Officer of the 29th Military Government Company.
 - (5) Chinese Liaison Officer linguist of V Amphibious Corps.
- (c) Other officers of Weapons Company were assigned duties as police, mess, supply and administration, and officers of Company "C", 3d Provisional Military Police Battalion were assigned duties as Military Police Officers. One hundred and seventy five (175) men were assigned to Military Police duty and fifty six (56) enlisted men as cooks, drivers, cornsmen and clerks. This made a total of

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two hundred and thirty one (231) enlisted and fifteen (15) officers. The Japanese Military Police building was used as barracks and the Domei News Agency building as the office. Dote Machi Prison was used as a temporary brig.

- (d) On 10 October 1945, the Second Platoon of Company "C", 3rd Provisional Military Police Battalion was dispatched to MOJI for Military Police duty. The platoon leader was designated as Provost Marshal, MOJI Area, on 12 October 1945.
- (e) Company "D", 3rd Provisional Military Police Battalion reported to Fukuoka Occupation Force Provost Marshal on 20 October 1945. Two (2) details were formed from this company on the 23rd of October. The first consisted of thirty-five (35) enlisted men and two (2) officers to go to SENZAKI, HONSHU to process returning Japanese repatriates. The second consisted of the balance of the company, fifty (50) enlisted men and three (3) officers, to go to SHIMONOSEKI for Military Police duty. Both details were dispatched on the 24th of October 1945, the second arriving at its destination the same day and the first arriving at SENZAKI on 27 October 1945.

2. GENERAL MISSION:

- (a) The general mission of the Provost Marshal, Fukuoka Occupation Force, was to effectuate the V Amphibious Corps, Provost Marshal Plan, Annex "ROGER" to Corps Administrative Order Number 6-45. This mission included the following functions:
 - (1) Responsibility for protection of Allied Troops on liberty in this zone of action.
 - (2) Responsibility for the establishment of and functioning of Military Police in this zone of action.
 - (3) Control and direction of Military traffic and control of civilian traffic by supervision of civil police.
 - (4) Straggler control.
 - (5) Control of government material.
 - (a) Black market operation.
 - (6) Establishing patrols in zone of action.

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(7) The enforcement of "Safeguards."

(8) The processing of Prisoners of War.

3. OPERATIONS:

(a) The Chinese Situation:

On 6 October 1945, the Provost Marshal received reports that an unknown number of Chinese indentured laborers at various coal mines in the area were creating disturbances with the Japanese populace in adjacent towns and villages. A survey of the situation was made in the below listed labor camps:

<u>NAME OF CAMP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CHINESE</u>
Nittetsu Takao	IIZUKA	177
Nittetsu Uruno	IIZUKA	220
Nittetsu Chuoko	IIZUKA	262
Mitsui Yamano	IIZUKA	576
Mitsui Tagawa No. 1	GOTOJI	128
Mitsui Tagawa No. 2	GOTOJI	224
Mitsui Tagawa No. 3	GOTOJI	282
Kaijima Otusgi	ORIO	268
Kaijima Onoura	NAGATA	188
Mitsubishi Iizuka	IIZUKA	163
Mitsubishi Umi Machi	UMI MACHI	252

In these eleven camps conditions were found to be chaotic. There was no discipline imposed on the Chinese since capitulation, consequently they ran wild terrorizing the countryside. Their demands were exorbitant as to wages and wages in kind. The sanitary conditions were foul as the Chinese refused to take care of their own billets. Their leaders were untrustworthy and unreliable.

On 11 October 1945, troops of LT 128 were dispatched to the aforementioned camps to impose and maintain order. By 12 October 1945 all of the camps were occupied by LT 128.

The only further contact the Fukuoka Occupation Force Provost Marshal had with the Chinese was to regulate their living conditions, supply, and repatriation to China in accordance with V Amphibious Corps, Provost Marshal Plan, Annex "ROGER" to Corps Administrative Order Number 6-45.

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(b) Counter Intelligence Corps:

Liaison was established between the Provost Marshal and the 94th Counter Intelligence Corps detachment in this area. The Provost Marshal office was prepared, upon call, to provide a detachment of Military Police personnel to the Counter Intelligence Corps to make necessary raids and seizures in force in order to effect the directives received by Counter Intelligence Corps from General Headquarters, Sixth Army and V Amphibious Corps. The Provost Marshal also made available to the Counter Intelligence Corps detention facilities for war criminals who were apprehended from time to time.

(c) Military Government:

The 29th Military Government Company maintained a liaison officer in the Provost Marshal office to handle matters pertaining to his functions which arose through Military Police activity. The Military Government also effectuated the supervision of the Japanese Civil Police of this prefecture and directed their activities and controls over the civilian populace in accordance with the Corps Provost Marshal plan. The Korean situation was handled entirely by the 29th Military Government Company.

(d) Miscellaneous:

5th ASCO furnished the enlisted personnel to occupy the Fukuoka Prefectural and Dote Machi Prisons as guards on 15 October 1945. Fifty-six enlisted men being used for both prisons. Two officers, one for each prison, were furnished by Weapons Company, 28th Marines. The above was carried out in accordance with directives from General Headquarters, Tokyo.

Two-hundred (200) amnesty prisoners were released from Fukuoka Prefectural Prison as the Japanese Imperial Government had dropped all charges as ordered by General Headquarters, Tokyo.

A survey of Fukuoka City was made with a guide furnished by the Japanese Civil Police. All alleged tea houses, geisha houses and houses of prostitution were inspected at this time. The survey showed six (6) areas of prostitution. Girls and houses are periodically inspected by a doctor, however the sanitary

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conditions and facilities are not adequate. All houses of prostitution were posted in accordance with directive from General Headquarters, Tokyo.

A total of twenty-six (26) two-man posts and patrols were established and maintained. In addition to the above, a riot squad of ten (10) enlisted men were on call twenty-four hours a day. The posts and patrols enforced orders issued by the Commanding General, Fukuoka Occupation Force, in accordance with Provost Marshal Plan. The riot squad was called out five times to quell minor disturbances in the various Chinese camps before the 1st Battalion, 28th Marines supplied camp guards.

Two-hundred and forty-one (241) miscellaneous offenses such as improper uniform, being in a house of prostitution, and no duty status pass were recorded by the Military Police.

Total number of prisoners at Fukuoka Prefectural Prison was 1,542 with nationalities as follows: 1,277 Japanese, 259 Koreans, and 6 Formosans. Total number of prisoners at Dote Machi was 63 of which there were 41 Japanese, 21 Koreans, and 1 Formosan. The above listed figures are as of 0800, 24 October 1945, at which time operational control of this office was transferred to the 32nd Division.

4. CONCLUSION:

- (a) In view of the extensive activities of the Provost Marshal's office, it was necessary to use large numbers of troops untrained in this type of duty. These troops were trained on the job by experienced Military Police personnel and proved to be satisfactory.

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SPECIAL SERVICE REPORT

1. ORGANIZATION:

(a) The Special Service section of the Fukuoka Base Command was created on 11 October 1945, with the mission of providing special service for Headquarters Troops, Fukuoka Occupation Force only. All other Marine and Army units attached to Fukuoka Occupation Force provided their own Special Service and all necessary equipment. For this reason Fukuoka Occupation Force coordinated Special Service functions only as shown in paragraph 4, below.

2. PERSONNEL:

(a) The Special Service section, Fukuoka Base Command was comprised of one (1) Lieutenant Special Service Officer, and one (1) enlisted assistant, drawn from 5th ASCO. This section served the Headquarters Detachment of approximately three hundred (300) men.

3. EQUIPMENT:

(a) A limited amount of athletic equipment was obtained from V Amphibious Corps and 5th Marine Division. This included baseballs, bats, volleyballs, footballs, basketballs, boxing gloves, and ping pong sets. All equipment was placed at the disposal of the troops.

(b) Arrangement was made with the Special Service office, 5th Marine Division, for delivery by mail of periodical reading matter, including Stars and Stripes, Yank, Life, Time, and Newsweek magazines. This material was received regularly in varying quantities and distributed to the troops.

(c) Great difficulty was encountered attempting to obtain a motion picture projector, either 16mm or 35mm since Fukuoka Base Command, being a provisional unit, was unable to draw upon an established Table of Organization, and no spare projectors were available from any source.

(d) A limited quantity of stationery was obtained from the Red Cross representative of the 28th Marines, but this remained a critical item.

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(e) A small number of textbooks published by the Armed Forces Institute was received from the Education Officer, V Amphibious Corps, and placed at the disposal of the troops. Because of the temporary nature of this Headquarters and the limited free time of Headquarters Troops, no extensive educational program was attempted.

4. ACTIVITIES:

(a) A recreation hall was established in downtown FUKUOKA for the benefit of all troops on liberty. This was equipped with limited reading matter, stationery, and one (1) ping pong table.

(b) Tailoring facilities for the alteration of military clothing were established by arrangement with several local tailor shops. A schedule of prices was approved by the 29th Military Government and the shops clearly posted for the convenience of troops.

(c) Two (2) softball diamonds and two (2) volleyball courts were constructed adjacent to the billet area of Headquarters' Detachment.

(d) An enlisted men's softball team was organized which played scheduled games against local Army units.

(e) All hands were given the opportunity to purchase a weekly ration of Japanese beer.

(f) From 16 October until 5 November one band section of the 5th Marine Division was assigned on temporary duty with Fukuoka Base Command. This was an excellent morale factor in entertaining troops, and an impressive feature for a headquarters located in the city, playing at morning colors, public concerts, etc.

5. COMMENTS:

(a) Because of the temporary nature of this provisional headquarters it is believed that nothing more could have been accomplished in the Special Service line than that described above.

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HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT REPORT

1. Upon arrival of the Fukuoka Occupation Force Staff at FUKUOKA the Command Post was established at East Park at 0830, 1 October 1945 in what was formerly a Japanese Officers Club. Security consisted of a headquarters guard supplied by Headquarters Detachment. No major improvements to the building were necessary. Police work in and around the building was performed by Japanese labor. Existing head facilities were in usable condition.
2. The Hakata Hotel, with a capacity of 80, and the Kyoshintei Hotel, with a capacity of 21, which was raised to 85 after procurement of three additional floors, were taken over with complete hotel staffs for billeting officers of field grade in the Fukuoka area. Messes were established in each hotel using Japanese cooks supervised by a Marine NCO. All food handlers were inspected by Naval Surgeons. American rations and certain inspected Japanese foods were served. Junior officers of Headquarters Troops were billeted in rooms in rear of the headquarters building. An officer's mess was established using Marine Corps cooks and issue rations. Enlisted personnel were billeted in the Higashi gymnasium, approximately 100 yards from the Headquarters building, and were messed there. Transients were billeted at all the above, depending on their rank. Twenty billets were reserved for transient guests of field grade at the Hakata and Kyoshintei Hotels.
3. Some difficulty was encountered with transients who arrived without bedding since this headquarters had none to issue.

S. M. Fitchet
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

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FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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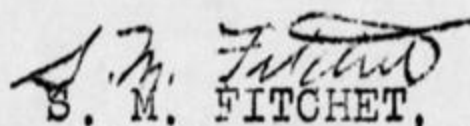
Appendix 5 to Annex PAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan.

ADJUTANT REPORT

1. The adjutant section, Fukuoka Occupation Force was established upon activation of the Force on 27 September 1945. Personnel were drawn as follows:

<u>DUTY</u>	<u>PARENT ORGANIZATION</u>
Adjutant	5th ASCO
Assistant Adjutant	5th ASCO
OIC, Record Section	VAC Record Section

2. The duties of the adjutant section were routine, including filing, routine endorsements of travel orders, strength reports, etc. Because of the provisional nature of this command and the fact that units were attached for operational control only, no extensive personnel accounting system was undertaken and no individual personnel records or files were kept.


S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

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FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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Appendix 6 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd).

POST OFFICE REPORT

1. The postal section of the Fukuoka Occupation Force consisted initially of two men with \$5000 stamp stock from the 5th Marine Division postal section, and was intended to serve headquarters units only. The 28th Marines had its own postal section which serviced its units and attachments in FUKUOKA, SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI, and YAMAGUCHI areas. All separate Army and Navy units in FUKUOKA area which were attached to Fukuoka Occupation Force and all Navy mine sweeping craft were serviced by Fukuoka Occupation Force post office.
2. By 12 October the \$5000 initial stock was sold out. Fukuoka Occupation Force post office thereafter drew a \$300 daily stock from the 28th Marines post office. This stock was invariably sold out by noon each day.
3. An additional man and \$700 additional stock was received on 29 October from the 5th Marine Division.
4. The 28th Marines post office closed on 2 November and moved with Landing Team 2/28 to SASEBO. Resupply of postal stock from Fukuoka Base Command post office then had to come from the 5th Marine Division post office in SASEBO since APO 32 had insufficient stock and APO 929 had not finished unpacking.
5. On 2 November APO 929 was put into operation at Kashi Camp handling incoming mail to Army units only. Fukuoka Base Command post office continued to handle all Marine Corps and Navy mail, outgoing Army mail, and stamp sales until 19 November when APO 929 became fully operative.
6. From the beginning of the Fukuoka Occupation the Fukuoka Base Command post office handled all classes of mail. There were no facilities for money order business nor outgoing registered mail. The daily average of mail processed until APO 929 became operative was 1000 pounds outgoing and 500 pounds incoming.

Appendix 6 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of
Japan. (Cont'd).

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7. For a provisional command of this size consisting chiefly of small units without postal facilities, it is believed that a postal section of at least eight (8) men should be assigned, maintaining a \$5000 postal stock and with facilities for handling outgoing registered mail and money orders.

S. M. Fitchet
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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Appendix 7 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan.

LEGAL OFFICE REPORT

1. The units attached to Fukuoka Base Command (Fukuoka Occupation Force), remained under their parent organizations for routine administration, including legal matters, since this headquarters, being of a temporary nature, was not equipped to handle it. Except as described below, all units continued to conduct legal matters with their normal parent organizations.
2. Administrative reports on accidents involving personnel of this command occurring in area of Fukuoka Base Command were forwarded through this headquarters to V Amphibious Corps. Only three (3) such reports were received and in each case no military personnel were at fault and no disciplinary action forthcoming.
3. Headquarters Troops of Fukuoka Base Command, made up of small detachments from 5th Marine Division and V Amphibious Corps, lacked an officer who was authorized to award punishment or convene courts-martial. This necessitated delivery of offenders to their parent organizations in SASEBO for punishment making prompt efficient disciplinary action impossible. On 24 October 1945 the Commanding General, V Amphibious Corps was requested by letter to designate Headquarters Troops, Fukuoka Base Command, V Amphibious Corps, as a unit on detached duty and a separate and detached command. By Corps General Order 22-45 dated 28 October 1945 this was done, in accordance with the provisions of Navy Department Bulletin, Cum. Ed., 31 December 1943, 42-703, par. 10, page 383 and the Commanding Officer of Headquarters Troops was authorized to award Summary Courts-Martial and Deck Courts.

S. M. Fitchet
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

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FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND,
FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

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Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan.

G-1 PERIODIC REPORTS

Unit: : Fukuoka Occupation Force.
From : 2400, 30 September 1945.
To : 2400, 2 October 1945.
Rendered: 0800, 2 October 1945.

No. 1

1. Administrative Installations: AMS 1872, Kyushu,
Command Posts: 1:25,000-1168-5-1347.
2. Strength of Command: See Enclosure "A".
3. Replacements: (No replacements received).
4. Prisoners of War: (No prisoners of war).
5. Morale: Excellent.

/s/ D. H. WILLIAMS,
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>T/O</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Assigned</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Effective</u> <u>Strength</u>	
	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
BLT 128, 5thMarDiv					48	1182
Det, HqCo, 5thMarDiv					8	17
Det, HqCo, H&SBn, VAC					3	4
Det, SigBn, VAC					6	37
94th CIC Det (Metropolitan)					3	18
LangDet, VAC					2	5
5201st Engr(C) Brig					19	76
29th Military Govt Co					12	61
Platoon, "B"Co, 12thMTBn					1	19
5th ASCO					27	314
5th Tank Bn						3
5th Service Bn						1
5th Fighter Command					4	6
					<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
			TOTAL		133	1743

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 1

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Occupation Force.
From : 0001, 2 October 1945.
To : 2400, 9 October 1945.
Rendered : 1100, 10 October 1945.

No. 2

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Post -

Hq, Fukuoka Occupation Force	AMS L872	1346.9-1168.4
CT 28		1346.9-1168.4
5201st Engr (C) Brig		1340.8-1173.7
5th Fighter Command		1344.3-1166.4

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: None.

4. Prisoners of War: None.

5. Stragglers: None.

6. Morale: Excellent

7. Included in this report not previously reported:

Det, 32nd Inf Div
37th Military Govt Co (less dets)
Det, 5th Fighter Command

8. Remarks: CT 28 detached from 5thMarDiv and
assigned FOF, 5 Oct. Weapons Co, 28thMar,
detached from CT 28, 6 Oct. Rejoined 1stBn,
28thMar, 8 Oct. Co "C", 3rdMP(Prov) detached
from CT 28, 8 Oct.

/s/ D. H. WILLIAMS,
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>T/O</u> <u>Strength.</u>		<u>Assigned</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Effective</u> <u>Strength</u>	
	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl.</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl.</u>
Det, 5thMarDiv					211	4064
Det, HqCo, H&SBn, VAC					3	4
Det, SigBn, VAC					5	86
Army					112	465
Navy					<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL					337	4621

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 2

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Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Occupation Force.
From : 0001, 9 October 1945.
To : 2400, 16 October 1945.
Rendered : 1100, 17 October 1945.

No. 3

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Hq, Fukuoka Occupation Force	AMS L872	1346.9-1168.4
CT 28		1346.9-1168.4
5201st Engr (C) Brig		1340.8-1173.7
5th Fighter Command		1353.0-1160.5

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).
3. Graves Registration: None.
4. Prisoners of War: None.
5. Stragglers: None.
6. Morale: Good

(a) Facilities for enlisted recreation are strictly limited. No movies, picture magazines, games, athletic equipment, etc., have been received.

(b) Cold and Wet Weather Clothing is being issued in CT-28 but has not been received by the rest of the Command.

(c) CT-28 band section reported in on 16 October.

7. Included in this report not previously reported:

693rd DQM SerBn
362nd DQM SerCo
209th OrdBn
Garrison Beach Bn No. 1
3076th Engr Dump Trk Co
"D"Co, 3rdMPBn

/s/ S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>T/O</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Assigned</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Effective</u> <u>Strength</u>	
	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Det, 5th Mar Div					254	3674
Det, H&SBn, VAC					2	4
Det, SigBn, VAC					5	83
U. S. Army					171	1415
U. S. Navy					60	330
			TOTAL		492	5506

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 3

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Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Base Command.
From : 1100, 17 October 1945.
To : 1200, 24 October 1945.
Rendered : 1200, 24 October 1945.

No. 4

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Hq, Fukuoka Base Command AMS L872	1346.9-1168.4
CT 28	1346.9-1168.4
5201st Engr (C) Brig	1340.8-1173.7
5th Fighter Command	1353.0-1160.5

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: None.

4. Prisoners of War: None.

5. Stragglers: None.

6. Morale: Very Good.

(a) A recreation hall has been established and some recreation gear has been procured.

7. Included in this report not previously reported:

384th QM Trk Co
3007 Ord Base Depot Group

8. Remarks: BLT 323 moved to SASEBO 22 October and passed to 5th Marine Division control.

/s/ S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation
of Japan. (Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>T/O</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Assigned</u> <u>Strength</u>		<u>Effective</u> <u>Strength</u>	
	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Det, 5thMarDiv			191	2613	183	2589
Det, H&SBn, VAC			3	6	3	6
Det, SigBn, VAC			4	78	4	76
U. S. Army			204	1906	199	1838
U. S. Navy			<u>66</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>225</u>
TOTAL			468	4836	455	4734

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 4

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Base Command.
From : 0001, 24 October 1945.
To : 2400, 30 October 1945.
Rendered : 1100, 31 October 1945.

No. 5

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Fukuoka Base Command	AMS L872 -	1346.8-1168.4
Headquarters Troops	Kyushu -	1346.8-1168.4
Signal Constrn Group	1:25,000 -	1352. -1160.0
1688 Engineer Bn	-	1340.9-1173.7
327th QM Bn	-	1350. -1173.5
693rd QM Bn	-	1350. -1173.5
209th Ord Bn	-	1353.4-1160.6
122nd Sta Hosp	-	KOKURA
123rd Sta Hosp	-	1343.1-1166.4
25th Evac Hosp	-	KOKURA
13th Gen Hosp	-	1343.1-1166.4

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: None

4. Prisoners of War: None

5. Stragglers: None

6. Morale: Excellent

7. Remarks: Units joined since last report -

76th Malarial Control Group
83rd Malarial Control Group
3475th Ord Co
3873rd QM Gas Sup Co
565th QM Railhead Co
3540th Ord MAM Co
13th Gen Hosp
721st Medical Sanitary Co
1st&3rd Platoons, 120th QM Bakery Co

/s/ S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U.S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd)

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

	T/O		Assigned Strength				Effective Strength							
	Strength		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Headquarters Troops			76	583	49	31	62	231	76	572	49	31	62	
693rd QM Bn	13	265			11	138					11	121		
Sig Constr Group	7	186			6	54					6	39		
1688 Engr Bn	32	605			26	543					22	539		
327th QM Bn	9	57			7	40					7	40		
209th Ord Bn					26	510					24	479		
122nd Sta Hosp	77	253			31	205					17	187		
123rd Sta Hosp	55	172			73	161					52	147		
25th Evac Hosp	102	303			90	180					79	169		
13th Gen Hosp	125	0			125	0					125	0		
TOTAL	420	1844	76	583	444	1862	62	231	76	572	392	1752	62	231

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report NO. 5

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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Unit: : Fukuoka Base Command,
From : 0001, 31 October 1945.
To : 2400, 6 November 1945.
Rendered: 1100, 7 November 1945.

No. 6

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts:

Fukuoka Base Command	AMS L872 - 1346.8-1168.4
Headquarters Troops	Kyushu - 1346.8-1168.4
Signal Constrn Group	1:25,000 - 1352.5-1160.2
327th QM Bn	- 1350. -1173.5
693rd QM Bn	- 1350. -1173.5
309th Ordnance Bn	- 1353.4-1160.6
122nd Station Hospital	- KOKURA
123rd Station Hospital	- 1343.1-1166.4
25th Evacuation Hospital	- KOKURA
13th General Hospital	- KOKURA

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: Cemetery site has been chosen.
Location, AMS L872, Kyushu, 1:25,000 - 1343.7-116.3.
This area is now being cleared of debris. No burials
have been made.

4. Prisoners of War: None

5. Stragglers: None

6. Morale: Excellent

7. Remarks:

Units joined since last report:

24th Malaria Survey Detachment
101st Burial & Graves Registration Group
12th Motor Transport Bn
Advance Det, 309th General Hospital.

/s/ S. M. FITCHET;
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

	T/O		Strength								Effective Strength											
	Strength		Assigned				Strength				MARINE				ARMY				NAVY			
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl				
Headquarters Troops			44	727	3	82	55	321	61	687	61	89	83	301								
693rd QM Bn.	14	290			11	122					11	105										
Sig Constr Group	7	186			6	53					6	39										
327th QM Bn	12	193			11	201					10	198										
209th Ord Bn					21	409					21	405										
122nd Sta Hosp	77	253			23	217					23	167										
123rd Sta Hosp	220	250			217	200					196	190										
25th Evac Hosp	104	303			72	175					69	169										
13th Gen Hosp	130	450			190	345					133	311										
TOTAL	594	1925	44	727	554	1784	55	321	61	687	530	1663	83	301								

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 6

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Base Command.
From : 0001, 7 November 1945.
To : 2400, 13 November 1945.
Rendered: 1100, 14 November 1945.

No. 7

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Fukuoka Base Command	AMS L872 - 1346.8-1168.4
Headquarters Troops	Kyushu - 1346.8-1168.4
Signal Constrn Group	1:25,000 - 1352.5-1160.2
327th QM Bn	- 1350. -1173.5
693rd QM Bn	- 1350. -1173.5
209th Ordnance Bn	- 1353.4-1160.6
122nd Station Hospital	- KOKURA
123rd Station Hospital	- 1343.1-1166.4
25th Evacuation Hospital	- KOKURA
13th General Hospital	- KOKURA
309th General Hospital	- 1343.1-1166.4

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure(A)).

3. Graves Registration: None

4. Prisoners of War: None

5. Stragglers: None

6. Morale: Excellent

7. Remarks:

Units joined since last reported -

309th General Hospital.
Garrison Boat Pool.
553rd Sig Depot Co.
384th Ord Heavy Maint Co.

/s/ S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAID

	T70 STRENGTH	Assigned Strength				Effective Strength			
	ARMY	MARINE	ARMY	NAVY	MARINE	ARMY	NAVY		
	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off Enl	Off	
Headquarters Troops		70 600	60 98	73 504	70 599	60 96		73	
Sig Const Group	7 186		6 53			6 40			
209th Ord Bn	39 802		31 601			28 549			
693rd QM Bn	14 290		11 122			11 105			
327th QM Bn	24 337		18 316			17 286			
122nd Sta Hosp	77 253		44 217			43 196			
25th Evac Hosp	104 303		51 166			46 155			
13th Gen Hosp	143 450		131 336			120 324			
309th Gen Hosp	302 646		200 614			186 583			
11th Gen Disp.	12 28		11 18			11 18			
TOTAL	690 3191	70 600	563 2541	73 504	70 599	528 2352		73 503	

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 7

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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Unit : Fukuoka Base Command.
From : 0001, 14 November 1945.
To : 2400, 20 November 1945.
Rendered: 1200, 21 November 1945.

No. 8

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Fukuoka Base Command	AMS L872 - 1346.8-1168.4
Headquarters Troops	Kyushu - 1346.8-1168.4
274th Sig Hvy Const Co	1:25,000 - 1352.5-1160.2
Quartermaster Troops	- 1350.0-1173.5
209th Ord Bn	- 1353.4-1160.6
122 Station Hospital	- MOJI
309th Gen Hosp	- 1343.1-1166.4

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: None

4. Prisoners of War: None

5. Morale: Very Satisfactory.

6. Remarks:
Units joined since last report -

274th Sig Hvy Const Co
Hq & Hq Det 71st QM Bn
4493d QM Serv Co
3243d QM Serv Co
238th QM Ldry Sec
239th QM Ldry Sec
4th Plat 369th QM Ldry Co
3581st QM Trk Co.

/s/S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

	T/O		Assigned Strength						Effective Strength							
	STRENGTH		ARMY		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Headquarters Troops			39	430	18	23	37	257	39	430	18	22	37	257		
274 Sig Hvy Cons Co	7	186			11	173					11	170				
209th Ord Bn	31	551			24	457					23	429				
QM Troops					52	1157					48	1055				
122 Sta Hosp	324	1006			232	614					199	573				
309 Gen Hosp	258	614			167	596					160	567				
TOTAL	620	1457	39	430	504	3020	37	257	39	430	459	2816	37	257		

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
REPORT NO. 8

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
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Unit : Fukuoka Base Command.
From : 0001, 21 November 1945.
To : 1000, 25 November 1945.
Rendered: 1000, 25 November 1945.

No. 9

1. Administrative Installations:
Command Posts -

Fukuoka Base Command	AMS L872 - 1346.8-1168.4
Headquarters Troops	Kyushu - 1346.8-1168.4
274th Sig Hvy Const Co	1:25,000 - 1352.5-1160.2
Quartermaster Troops	- 1350.0-1173.5
209th Ord Bn	- 1353.4-1160.6
122 Station Hospital	- MOJI
309th General Hospital	- 1343.1-1166.4

2. Strength of Command: (See Enclosure (A)).

3. Graves Registration: None

4. Prisoners of War: None

5. Morale: Very Satisfactory.

6. Remarks:

(a) Units joined since last report:

1 platoon, 3073d QM Refrig Co

(b) Fukuoka Base Command disbanded 1000/I,
25 November 1945, in compliance with VAC
Opn Order 49-45.

/s/S. M. FITCHET,
S. M. FITCHET,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
ACofS, G-1.

Appendix 8 to Annex BAKER to Operation Report, Occupation of Japan.
(Cont'd).

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STRENGTH OF COMMAND

	T/O		Assigned Strength				Effective Strength							
	STRENGTH		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY		MARINE		ARMY		NAVY	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Headquarters Troops			32	316	14	23	37	257	32	316	14	23	37	257
274th Sig Const	7	186			11	185					11	182		
309th Gen Hosp	258	614			197	635					188	611		
209th Ord Bn	31	551			24	488					23	455		
122nd Sta Hosp	324	1006			266	718					217	675		
QM Troops	53	1329			53	1329					52	1255		
TOTAL	673	4686	32	316	565	3378	37	257	32	316	505	3201	37	257

ENCLOSURE "A" TO
Report No. 9

KC/rfl

G-2 SECTION
HEADQUARTERS, FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

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NOV 25 1945

From: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.
To: The Commanding General.
Subject: G-2 Operations Report, Occupation of JAPAN.

1. In accordance with existing instructions the attached G-2 Report is submitted herewith as Annex CHARLIE to the FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE - FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND Operation Report, Occupation of JAPAN.

Kent Chandler, Jr.
KENT CHANDLER, JR.

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G-2 SECTION
HEADQUARTERS, FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

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NOV 25 1945

ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

G-2 REPORT

A. Narrative of Planning for Occupation Mission.

At 1800, 27 Sept 45 VAC Operation Order No. 41-45 for the Occupation of the FUKUOKA Area was issued. To prepare for the occupation mission daily staff conferences were held with the Commanding General until departure for FUKUOKA on 30 Sept 45. In addition there were meetings with the VAC G-2 Section to obtain available information on intelligence targets and Japanese armed forces within the assigned zone of responsibility. On 27 Sept 45 an officer from the G-2 Section, 5th Marine Division, accompanied an advance reconnaissance party to FUKUOKA to make arrangements for the arrival of the Occupation Force and learn the status of demobilization and disarmament of Japanese troops in the area.

1. Maps, photographs, and other information furnished.

a. Maps and Charts.

(1) Strategic Maps:

1/500,000, KYUSHU, AFPAC L471.
1/500,000 (4 sheets) VAC Occupational Zone,
JAPAN.
1/250,000 (sheets 44, 45, 46) AMS L571.

(2) Tactical Maps:

1/50,000 (12 sheets) Japanese Map compiled
and gridded by 5th Marine Division from
AMS L772.
1/50,000 (sheets 4248-I, -IV; 4249-1, -II,
-III) AFPAC L772.
1/25,000 (sheets 4147-I-NE, SE, SW, NW; 4148-
II-SE, SW) AMS L872 from Japanese Survey.

(3) City Plans:

FUKUOKA, YAWATA, WAKAMATSU, TOBATA, KOKURA,

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT, Cont'd.

SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI, YAMAGUCHI, TOKUYAMA, and UBE.

(4) Charts:

H.O. Chart No. 2310, FUKUOKA-WAN.

b. Photographs.

(1) Aerial Mosaics:

Uncontrolled Mosaics, 1/10,000, of FUKUOKA, SHIMONOSEKI, TOBATA-YAMATA, ASHIYA, and UBE; 1/20,166 of KOKURA; and 1/12,750 of TOKUYAMA.

c. Other information furnished.

- (1) Preliminary study of cities in the SASEBO - SAGA - FUKUOKA Area, G-2 Section, 5th Marine Division.
- (2) Military and Civilian Targets, G-2 Section, VAC.
- (3) CINCPAC-CINCPOM Information Bulletin No. 132-45.

COMMENTS:

The map requirements of the FOF were well satisfied with the 1/250,000, 1/50,000, and 1/25,000 maps provided. For extended patrol use, the 1/250,000 series was most in demand as it was a more accurate and convenient road map than the 1/50,000 series covering FUKUOKA Prefecture. Terrain detail on the latter series and the 1/25,000 maps of the FUKUOKA Area was accurately and minutely represented, but as both were uncorrected Japanese series based on old Imperial Land Surveys, information on roads and reclaimed land along the shorelines was incomplete. For orientation purposes city plans for mass distribution were essential, but they too, however, were out-of-date.

The uncontrolled aerial mosaics were the best city plans and within their limits served to correct the maps provided. More extensive vertical photo-

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT, Cont'd.

graphic coverage at a scale of 1/10,000 of the city areas, and FUKUOKA in particular, was needed. If vertical coverage at a scale of 1/50,000 of the National Highways and the main routes of communication through the center of FUKUOKA Prefecture had been available it would have been invaluable in planning reconnaissance patrols and checking reported Japanese installations.

Information furnished in paragraph A.1.c. was adequate for initial orientation but had to be revised and amplified from ground reconnaissance and Japanese sources after arrival.

2. Data furnished by advanced reconnaissance party.

From meetings with representatives of the Western District Army it was learned that all troops on KYUSHU had been disarmed, that on 1 Oct 45, 230,000 troops would remain on KYUSHU and outlying IKI SHIMA, TSUSHIMA, TANAGOSHIMA, and GOTO RETTO, and that plans called for complete demobilization of all forces by the end of October. It was further reported that guns had been rendered inoperative by removing the breech blocks or that their muzzles had been depressed and also that guards had been placed on all immovable guns and storage areas. Maps of fixed defenses, troop dispositions, dump locations, and inventories were required of the Western District Army. Contact was also established at this time with the FUKUOKA Liaison Committee.

B. Training and organization of Intelligence Section for Occupational Mission.

Basic training for the occupational mission was accomplished by parent organizations prior to the formation of the FOF. The time element involved did not permit any specific indoctrination for the FOF mission. The Intelligence Section was initially composed of two officers and five men from the 5th Marine Division with an additional officer and a language team from VAC. Public Information and Photo Section personnel were also furnished by the 5th Marine Division. Additional personnel and replacements were drawn from the 5th ASCO.

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT, Cont'd.

C. Intelligence Functioning During Occupation.

1. Collection and verification of information from Japanese forces.

a. Demobilization and disarmament.

By 30 Sept 45 Japanese Military and Naval forces in the FUKUOKA area had been demobilized to such an extent that the only troops remaining were guards placed on installations, ammunition dumps, and storage areas, personnel engaged in the administration of demobilization, and elements of the KEMPEI TAI. Except for Japanese mine sweeping forces operating under direction of the 5th Fleet, no tactical units remained intact. All troops were reported to be disarmed and weapons collected in designated areas shown on lists and maps furnished by Japanese Army and Navy Headquarters.

Reports on the progress of demobilization of Japanese troops based on KYUSHU were made directly to VAC by the Japanese Naval and the Western District Army Headquarters. C-2, FOF, forwarded weekly reports on KEMPEI TAI demobilization (see Appendix No. 2, Section 1.) and, lacking the personnel and reference files necessary to maintain and evaluate OB records, forwarded such information, piecemeal as received, to VAC for compilation and checking.

Troops arriving in HAKATA Harbor were in a demobilized status. Daily reports on Japanese Army and Navy troop arrivals showing numbers arriving, port of embarkation, name of ship, and destinations ashore were rendered to VAC as a further check on overall demobilization reports submitted by the Japanese. These reports, however, came from Japanese sources and were accepted at face value until the establishment of screening teams on the docks on 13 Oct 45, at which time shipping reports were verified by Marine officers in charge of the teams.

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT, Cont'd. - - - - -

b. Intelligence Targets.

The original list of military and civilian targets supplied by VAC was amplified and revised from information obtained upon arrival in FUKUOKA from such Japanese sources as inventories and maps showing locations of defenses, military installations, and industrial plants. This information was distributed to the 28th Marines and detached units thereof in G-2 Memorandum No. 1-45 and subsequent addendums. Targets on this list were systematically investigated by patrols and checked against existing information. Military and naval headquarters and installations, governmental and municipal buildings, schools and universities, were inspected. Dumps and warehouses were spot-checked against Japanese inventories and major items of equipment and supplies reported. (Complete inventorying of all materiel was undertaken by teams operating under G-4.) Public utilities and factories were examined as to productive capacity, number of employees, wartime production, and peace time conversion if any. All targets investigated were checked for arms and ammunition. Items of special intelligence interest were referred either to NAVTECHJAP, Military Division Team #2 or to TAI Teams #91-1 and 92-2 assigned to this area. These teams forwarded detailed technical reports to their representatives attached to VAC.

2. New equipment encountered.

Examination by NAVTECHJAP personnel of Japanese Military equipment in the FOF zone reported by reconnaissance patrols revealed few items not previously encountered by U.S. forces. Most of the new equipment consisted of modifications of well-known types of ordnance.

The following is new:

Type 4, 75mm AA Guns - The construction and basic design of this piece follows that of the 88mm Type

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOP-FEC OPERATIONS REPORT, Cont'd.

99, a Japanese copy of the German Flak 36. It has a horizontal range of 17,500 yards, maximum ceiling of 59,360 feet, maximum elevation of 85°, and a rate of fire of 6 rounds per minute. The guns were found in FUKUOKA.

Type 2, 12cm AA Guns - A 6 gun battery is located in YAWATA with the following characteristics: large gun housings covering the breech as well as most of the personnel, muzzle velocity of 2820 ft/sec, horizontal range of 21800 yards, maximum ceiling of 45,800 feet, maximum elevation of 90°, and a rate of fire of 15 rounds per minute (battery personnel claim 30 rounds per minute). Gun is electrically driven and equipped with automatic fuze setter and power rammers.

Medium Tank, Type 3 - This tank, part of the equipment of the 4th Independent Tank Brigade in FUKUOKA, was apparently developed from the Type 97 Medium tank but is much more heavily armed and armored. Weight of the tank is approximately 20 tons and it has a maximum speed of 30 KPH on roads or 20 - 24 KPH cross country. Armament consists of a 75mm gun in an electrically controlled turret which rotates through 360° and a Type 97 - 7.7mm machine gun at the left front. The gun has a maximum range of 1500 yards and an elevation of 45°. The hull is of bolted rather than riveted construction and armor thickness is 1.45" in front, 1" on the sides, and 1/2" over the engine compartment.

On 6 Oct 45 patrols discovered an experimental plane in the KYUSHU Aircraft Factory, known as the "J771", or "SHINDEN". This was a canard type pusher airplane probably intended as a high altitude fighter or interceptor, powered with an 18 cylinder MITSUBISHI radial engine and fitted with a 6-bladed pusher propeller and tricycle landing gear. It is armed with 4 - 30mm aircraft cannon and has a speed reported by factory officials to be 420 MPH at an unspecified altitude. This plane together with the blueprints was crated by TAI for shipment to U.S.

3. Liaison with Japanese forces and local authorities.

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd.

Liaison with Japanese forces and governmental officials was conducted through the FUKUOKA LIAISON COMMITTEE headed by the Governor of FUKUOKA Prefecture and composed of officers representing the Japanese Army and Navy as well as members of the government. One army major and one naval lieutenant commander and one representative of the Prefectural Government were on duty at FOF Headquarters daily until 24 Oct 45 when they reported to the 32nd Infantry Division, which had assumed operational control of the FOF zone. Requests for information or the presence of any Japanese official were made through the committee representatives. For any detailed or periodic reports directives were issued in writing to the committee.

As an agent for the demands of the Occupation Forces the committee functioned smoothly and the only difficulties encountered were those inherent in the Japanese system of communications.

4. Civilian Attitude.

The cooperative civilian attitude has been conditioned initially by the great relief felt at the orderly behavior of U.S. Troops. Many Japanese have stated that the conduct of the occupation forces has dealt a blow to the prestige of their military class by disproving propaganda claims about American cruelties. The dispelling of the fear that Chinese or Russian troops might be used for occupation duty has also contributed to the friendly reception of American forces. A sustaining factor in the friendly relations prevailing between U.S. troops and civilians is the widespread expectation that the occupation forces will devote their efforts to alleviation of Japanese food, fuel, and other welfare problems. Among the Japanese, however, there is definite popular disapproval of open fraternization and the subject of greatest interest to all civilians is when the occupation forces will depart.

5. Language Personnel.

a. Distribution.

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd. - - - - -

The language complement of FOF consisted of two officers and three Nisei assigned by VAC from JICPOA Team #29 and an officer from CT-28, in addition to the one organic enlisted linguist in 1st Bn, 28th Marines. On 30 Sept 45 one Nisei accompanied a detail sent to SHIMONOSEKI to seize a branch of the Bank of CHOSUN. There he assisted in the segregation and classification of bank records and then was loaned to Military Government to aid in KOREAN repatriation work. On 1 Oct 45 another Nisei was sent to MOJI with a detail closing that branch of the Bank of CHOSUN and he later was assigned to 3rd Bn, 28th Marines upon its arrival in MOJI. Both Nisei were recalled after the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI Occupation Group was firmly established. The third Nisei was assigned to 1st Bn, 28th Marines to replace their organic linguist who had been hospitalized. The talents of the Nisei were especially valuable in dealing with the intricacies of bank records and in aiding patrols in the examination of technical ordnance data and translation of technical material. The three officers operated out of FOF Headquarters on special patrols, interrogations, and translations.

Additional interpreter requirements were filled from a pool of 20 civilian interpreters requisitioned from the Prefectural Government. These interpreters were in constant demand and were assigned to subordinate units as requested. They were investigated by CIC and none were allowed access to classified material. This pool operated under the supervision of the FOF language section and was turned over to the 32nd Infantry Division on 24 Oct 1945.

b. Use.

(1) Handling of documents.

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd.

Documents of immediate interest to FOF were translated by the linguists attached to this Headquarters. Those not of direct concern to FOF were forwarded to VAC using batch numbers beginning with "VAC - 2000". The Japanese were directed to bring in English translations of documents and reports required of them, and these were checked and doubtful interpretations verified by the language section. Many routine translations were made by civilian interpreters whose work was then checked by FOF linguists for accuracy and clarity.

(2) Interrogations.

Important interrogations of high-ranking officials or army and navy officers were carried on through an interpreter from the FOF language section, or at least in his presence if other interpreters were used. In situations involving security, officer linguists were employed but routine negotiations were carried on through civilian interpreters.

6. Release of Allied Prisoners of War.

Release of Allied PW's had been accomplished by U.S. Army Prisoner of War Recovery Teams prior to the arrival of the FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE.

7. Repatriation of Foreign Nationals.

a. Koreans.

The FUKUOKA Prefectural Government estimated there were a total of 1,911,307 Koreans in the Empire at the end of the war. Of this total it was determined that 667,112 desired repatriation, a figure revised by November to 1,500,000. These Koreans sought transportation home from the following ports in the FOF zone: HAKATA, SHIMONOSEKI and SENZAKI. All available shipping was used to

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF-FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd.

shuttle back and forth from Korea, but so many Koreans were arriving at SHIMONOSEKI in particular that it became necessary to have the Railways Bureau stop sale of tickets into SHIMONOSEKI for a ten day period beginning 16 Oct 45, to allow the overflow to be evacuated. By 24 Oct 45 the situation was greatly alleviated. (For statistics see Appendix No. 2, Section 4).

b. Chinese.

There are 10 Chinese POW Labor Camps in the FOF zone in FUKUOKA Prefecture and 2 in YAMAGUCHI Prefecture with a total of approximately 3,200 Chinese. Trouble and unrest from clashes between Chinese and local Japanese civilians resulted in the placing of a Marine guard in each camp to maintain order until such time as wage agreements could be reached between the laborers and their employers, and the Chinese could be repatriated as they desired. A census survey taken from Prefectural Government records showed a total of approximately 6,000 Chinese on KYUSHU and in YAMAGUCHI Prefecture, and necessary shipping was requested for repatriating over 5,000 to North CHINA and about 250 to Central CHINA. In the meantime 18 truckloads of clothing from Japanese military warehouses were distributed to the Chinese camps. By 7 Nov 45, 1430 Chinese from 5 labor camps had been paid a minimum wage demand by Japanese Mining Authorities and together with 866 Chinese from camps on HONSHU, had embarked from HAKATA for TANGKU. (For statistics on Chinese in VAC zone see Appendix No. 2, Section 5.)

8. Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

During the period from 6 Oct 45 to 23 Oct 45, 23,356 Japanese civilians entered HAKATA from Korean ports. Beginning 12 Oct 45, in accordance with orders from higher authority, these repatriates were screened on the docks by examiner teams for excess money, valuables, and loot and were also spot-checked by the CIC. (For statistics on Japanese civilian arrivals see Appendix No. 2, Section 3.)

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd.

D. Compliance With Surrender Terms.

The Japanese authorities in general have complied faithfully with the prescribed terms of surrender. Troops were disarmed and armaments properly collected. Inventories submitted by the Japanese have tallied accurately with those compiled by FOF inspection teams. As far as can be determined, records that have been destroyed in the FOF zone were burned on or about 16 Aug 45, prior to signing of the surrender, with the exception of case records of the KEMPEI TAI, burned on 16 Sept 45. (See Appendix No. 1, Counterintelligence, Paragraph 1. (a).) Provisions of the SCAP Directive of 4 Oct 45, regarding release of political prisoners, abolition of secret police and related organs, and discharge of certain police personnel were properly complied with.

Only one instance of non-compliance has been uncovered in the FOF zone of responsibility. A Major General and three Majors on the Staff of the Western District Army were found to have retained pistols in their possession in violation of the surrender terms. The Commanding General of the Western District Army was ordered to place these officers under arrest and report the disciplinary action taken. As a result the offending officers were sentenced to 30 days confinement to quarters and reduction to half pay for that period. (For details see Appendix No. 4, G-2 Periodic Report No. 11.)

E. Comments:

Collection of intelligence information was not difficult as data not readily obtainable by FOF was supplied by the Japanese through the Liaison Committee. Data from Japanese sources, however, had to be accepted at face value. Eventually Japanese reports of troop and civilian arrivals were confirmed on the docks by Marine screening teams, but the status of disarmament and demobilization throughout the FOF zone of responsibility could not be physically verified by the troops available. A shortage of U.S. language personnel prevented checking the actual records on which Japanese official reports were based.

The small number of troops in the FOF did not permit full exploitation of or constant surveillance over intelligence targets. Known targets in the FUKUOKA area were

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ANNEX CHARLIE TO FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT Cont'd.

examined but occupation forces in the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI, YAMAGUCHI, and SENZAKI areas were too few for even preliminary coverage of known targets. Surveillance in general had to consist of periodic inspections of Japanese guards retained on military installations and storage areas.

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NOV 25 1945

APPENDIX NO. 1 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

Counterintelligence.

1. Planning Phase.

On 27 Sept 45, the commanding officer of CIC Metropolitan Unit No. 94 accompanied the FOF Advance Party from SASEBO to FUKUOKA, where meetings were held with the Prefectural Chief of Police Kaoru SHIOTANI, and the head of the Special Higher Police, Kiyoshi NORIMOTO. Plans were made for a study of the FUKUOKA Prefectural Government with special emphasis on the Prefectural Police organization and the Special Higher Police or TOKKO-KA, and a complete police roster was secured.

2. Subversive Activities.

None were uncovered up to 24 October, 1945.

3. Unfriendly Organizations.

- a. KEMPEI-TAI - On 4 Oct 45 an investigation of this organization was begun. Interviews were conducted with LtGen ISHIDA, former chief of KEMPEI-TAI on KYUSHU, and Col TAKATA, present chief, to determine strength and status of demobilization of the KEMPEI TAI. Records at KEMPEI-TAI Headquarters were inspected and a guard placed on the Headquarters on 5 Oct 45 after information was received that papers and records of this organization had been burned. Majors Hikotaro HOMMA and Kotohide HIYASHIDA of the FUKUOKA office were interviewed on 7 Oct 45 and it was ascertained that the case records of the KEMPEI-TAI in FUKUOKA had been burned on 16 Sept 45 by order of Sanji OKIDO, then Commander-in-Chief of KEMPEI-TAI in TOKYO. After further inspection of remaining records the guards were removed. An interview with Capt Yoshio YAMAGUCHI disclosed that he was head of the counter-espionage department of the local KEMPEI-TAI and that each KEMPEI-TAI office had a bocho or counter-espionage section which was

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sometimes combined with the geiji or foreign affairs section. He further declared that counter-espionage was the exclusive jurisdiction of the KEMPEI-TAI.

b. MEIRO-KAI.

Information was received from a former Japanese Naval Officer regarding the MEIRO-KAI Society, an organization of Merchant Marine, Naval Reserve, and Naval Officers first founded in the spring of 1937 among the officers and engineers of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Line. Support was received from the KOKURYU KAI or BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY, since it had a similar program of nationalism and militarism. To oust all liberals from the employ of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Line and later from the OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Line strikes were conducted in 1937. KOKURYU-KAI assisted the success of these strikes and in return MEIRO-KAI supported KOKURYU-KAI policies in its newspaper as well as contributing money from its dues. The head office of the MEIRO-KAI is reported to be in SHIMBASHI, TOKYO with branches in SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TSINGTAU and DAIREN.

c. TOKUMU-KIKAN, or Army Intelligence Service.

Information received from a former member of the Japanese Army in KOREA disclosed that there were three offices of this organization, each directing a language and espionage school for agents. One was at SHANGHAI for use against the Chinese, one at HARBIN for use against the Russians, and one at NAGASAKI for development of agents against the Americans and British. Personnel were selected by divisional or regimental commanders on the basis of linguistic and educational background. Usually Japanese, but occasionally White Russians or Koreans were employed. Agents apparently always operated in plain clothes and had unlimited funds. Victories over the Chinese were reported to be largely due to the information contributed by TOKUMU KIKAN operatives.

d. TOKUMUBU, or Japanese Naval Intelligence.

A former Japanese Naval Officer stated that all special service officers in the Japanese Navy be-

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longed to the TOKUMUBU or Naval Intelligence Branch. One of the techniques for espionage coverage used by the Japanese as a front was to buy up the shares of some derelict Chinese firm such as a steamship line, transportation company, industrial bank or other small corporation and then operate it as if it were a legitimate enterprise but with trained espionage agents planted amongst the personnel. Usually some Chinese friendly to the Japanese would be used as managing director.

4. Japanese Police.

A study of the Prefectural Government of FUKUOKA was instituted and completed during the period covered. In addition a separate study was instituted of the Japanese police system during the course of which the personnel records of the Prefectural Police Department were translated and analyzed to ensure that the SCAP directive of 4 Oct 45 to the Japanese Government was being followed.

As a result information was obtained with regard to the National Thought Control Law and its enforcement by the Special Higher Police or TOKKO-KA. Kiyoshi MORIMOTO, head of the Special Higher Police was removed as were also Kaoru SHIOTANI, former chief of police, and Yoshimaru YAMADA, predecessor of MORIMOTO. After their removal they were required to remain in this area for interrogation.

They furnished the following information:

In FUKUOKA Prefecture, the duties of the Special Higher Police included:

1. Investigation of Communists and Communism.
2. Investigation of persons seeking to overthrow the government by violence.
3. Censorship of stage shows, plays and other theatrical productions.
4. Investigation of Koreans.
5. Surveillance and checking on the movements of all visitors to JAPAN.

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No former members of the Special Higher Police are now employed in the police department, although members discharged are being paid one-third of their former salary pending reemployment in some other government service. Such compensation comes from the Ministry of Home Affairs and not from the Prefectural Government.

At all times this office has maintained liaison agents with the police department to ensure their cooperation and also to operate as a check on their activities.

Interviews with political prisoners have been continuing, in compliance with paragraph C of the SCAP directive of 4 Oct 1945 to the Japanese Government. This includes both those imprisoned and those under protective surveillance. During the period covered approximately 53 interviews were conducted. The majority of these were persons under protective surveillance who had been imprisoned or arrested between 1930-33 for communist activities.

5. General.

- a. Clearance of translators and interpreters. As part of the security mission of the CIC, numerous interviews and investigations were initiated in connection with the clearance of interpreters and translators for use by the Occupation Force, some 22 cases being handled during this period.
- b. Security. In addition to the clearance of translators and interpreters various security missions were performed by the CIC. On 10 and 11 Oct 1945 the FUKUOKA Telephone Exchange was checked to determine whether or not facilities were available for monitoring Japanese telephone lines. It was revealed that facilities were available and were being used by the Japanese to monitor commercial telephones. Periodic checks have also been made from time to time to ensure that army lines of the Occupation Force were not being tapped.
- c. Screening of Foreigners. In accordance with the SCAP directive of 4 Oct 1945, paragraph C, to the Japanese

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APPENDIX NO. 1 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FCF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

government, one of the missions of the CIC was to interview all non-Japanese in the FUKUOKA area. During the period covered by this report, there were 17 interviews with various non-Japanese, including White Russians and French Catholic priests and nuns of the Paris Missionary Society. The majority of these had been under protective surveillance although the White Russians in general seem not to have been interviewed much by the police until the Russian declaration of war on JAPAN.

- d. Screening of Repatriates at HAKATA Harbor. On 15 Oct 1945 arrangements were made for CIC agents and Marine teams on order of the CG, VAC, to screen Japanese returning from KOREA. This activity is continuing and the size of the task handled by the screening team may be indicated by the fact that for the period 13 Oct to 19 Oct 1945, 6,604 civilians; 13,157 army and 311 Japanese naval personnel debarked at HAKATA Harbor and passed through the screen.
- e. Liaison with Provost Marshal. A close liaison was at all times maintained with the Provost Marshal, and CIC agents and MPs worked together on a number of occasions. During the investigation of the prisons in the FUKUOKA area, interrogations of various prisoners to ascertain whether they were being detained on a technical charge for thought control offenses was carried on by the CIC. A typical instance involved three prisoners at the NAMAZUTA Coal Mine Working Place in IIZUKA who, it was claimed, were being improperly held. Investigation revealed that these men were imprisoned for real criminal offenses, one for the second time, and another a third time offender.

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FUKUOKA, JAPAN

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Statistics on Repatriation and Demobilization

Section 1. Demobilization of KENPEI TAI.

Section 2. Arrival of Demobilized Japanese Army and Navy
Personnel at HAKATA.

Section 3. Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

Section 4. Repatriation of Koreans from HAKATA and SHIMONO-
SEKI.

Section 5. Numbers of Chinese PW's in Labor Camps.

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

Section 1. Demobilization of KEMPEI TAI.

Districts	As of 1Sept45	As of 5Oct45	As of 8Oct45	As of 18Oct45
Hq & Branches FUKUOKA	35/111*	14/35	12/34	12/28
** FUKUOKA Company	6/185	0/0	0/0	0/0
** KURUME Company	5/153	0/0	0/0	0/0
** IIZUKA Company	3/118	0/0	0/0	0/0
** TACHIARAI Company	1/46	0/0	0/0	0/0
** OMUTA Company	2/46	0/0	0/0	0/0
Specially Established Squad	1/40	0/3	0/3	0/3
KOKURA District	11/307	6/31	5/18	5/18
SAGA District	8/155	3/18	2/17	1/8
OITA District	12/114	2/19	1/19	1/19
SASEBO District	11/164	1/15	1/15	1/15
NAGASAKI District	12/200	5/17	6/17	5/9
KUMAMOTO District	10/104	5/19	5/17	5/17
MIYAZAKI District	8/83	5/25	5/20	5/20
KAGOSHIMA District	<u>16/157</u>	<u>7/21</u>	<u>7/21</u>	<u>7/21</u>
Summary	141/1983	48/203	44/181	42/153

* Officers/Enlisted men.

** These companies came under direct command of FUKUOKA
KEMPEI TAI Headquarters.

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Section 2. Arrival of Demobilized Japanese Army and Navy Personnel at HAKATA.

Date	Army	Navy	Place of Embarkation	Total
29-30 Sept	3,000	0	Tsushima	3,000
	8,000	0	Korea	8,000
1 Oct	3,000	0	Tsushima	3,000
2 Oct	1,811	0	Korea	1,811
3 Oct	2,176	0	Korea	2,176
	4,217	0	Iki Shima	4,217
4 Oct	2,803	0	Iki Shima	2,803
	1,948	0	Korea	1,948
	0	100	Tsushima	100
5 Oct	3,339	0	Korea	3,339
6 Oct	0	420	Korea	420
7 Oct	2,164	0	Korea	2,164
8 Oct	0	0	--	0
9 Oct	2,307	0	Korea	2,307
10 Oct	0	0	--	0
11 Oct	0	0	--	0
12 Oct	460	0	Korea	460
13 Oct	1,134	216	Korea	1,350
14 Oct	3,108	0	Korea	3,108
15 Oct	458	268	Korea	726
16 Oct	2,121	330	Korea	2,451
17 Oct	2,688	3	Korea	2,691
18 Oct	3,900	113	Korea	4,013
19 Oct	462	0	Korea	462
20 Oct	835*	0	Korea	835
21 Oct	147	519	Amami Shima	666
Grand Total	50,078	1,969		52,047

* 500 of this number debarked at SENZAKI

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Section 3. Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

Date	Number Civilians Arriving	Place of Embarkation
4 Oct	111	Korea
5 Oct	353.	Korea
6 Oct	1,877	Korea
7 Oct	0	--
8 Oct	0	--
9 Oct	792	Korea
10 Oct	39	Korea
11 Oct	0	--
12 Oct	0	--
13 Oct	0	--
14 Oct	0	--
15 Oct	0	--
16 Oct	79	Korea
17 Oct	107	Korea (via Karatsu)
	402	Korea
18 Oct	1,937	Korea
19 Oct	20	Tsushima
	3,943	Korea
20 Oct	1,547	Korea
21 Oct	10,999	Korea
22 Oct	1,670	Korea
Total	23,376	

7,000 civilians arrived SENZAKI 20 Oct. from KOREA.

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Section 4. Repatriation of Koreans from HAKATA and SHIMONOSEKI

a. HAKATA:

Date	No. Awaiting Transportation	No. Arrivals in Port	No. Left for Other Ports	No. Departures
7 Oct	2,528	320	None	1,374*
8 Oct	2,980	300	None	None
9 Oct	2,562	1,750	500	1,968
10 Oct	2,515	1,250	None	1,297
11 Oct	2,630	115	None	None
12 Oct	4,000	1,370	None	None
13 Oct	5,800	4,000	None	2,200
14 Oct	6,500	4,088	None	3,388
15 Oct	6,500	1,500	1,500	None
16 Oct	7,474	2,000	None	1,026
17 Oct	5,816	2,500	None	4,158
18 Oct	7,816	2,000	None	None
19 Oct	7,538	2,500	None	2,778
20 Oct	4,861	750	None	3,427
21 Oct	4,922	1,000	None	939
22 Oct	4,027	2,985	None	3,880
Total				26,435

* Ship carrying Koreans home on 7 Oct. 1945, sank after hitting mine in HAKATA Harbor. Figures for next two days, therefore, do not tally.

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF & FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Section 4. Repatriation of Koreans from HAKATA and SHIMONOSEKI

b. SHIMONOSEKI:

Date	No. Awaiting Transportation	No. Arrivals in Port	No. Left for Other Ports	No. Departures
7 Oct	12,000	None	None	None
8 Oct	12,000	1,000	1,000	None
9 Oct	10,284	3,493	None	5,209
10 Oct	15,000*	4,216	None	None
11 Oct	20,080	5,080	None	None
12 Oct	22,380	2,300	None	None
13 Oct	27,324	4,944	None	None
14 Oct	32,450	5,126	None	None
15 Oct	32,567	2,217	None	2,100
16 Oct	32,749	2,722	None	2,540
17 Oct	28,880	731	2,000	2,600
18 Oct	20,206	876	1,50	8,100**
19 Oct	19,065	959	800	1,300
20 Oct	15,189	1,324	1,300	3,900
21 Oct	15,639	1,450	None	1,000
22 Oct	14,106	467	700	1,300
Total				28,049

* 500 extra correction of error in figures of Prefectural Government.

** 5,000 extra previously unreported departures in small craft.

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APPENDIX NO. 2 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT

Section 5. Numbers of Chinese PW's in Labor Camps.

The following information on Chinese laborers was obtained through the FUKUOKA Prefectural Government:

Name of Mine	Location	No. of Employees
1. Unknown	Ube, Yamaguchi-Ken	193
2. Unknown	Bofu, " "	11
*3. Nittetsu Futase Mine Urano-Ko	Iizuka, Fukuoka-Ken	249
*4. Nittetsu Futase Mine Chuo-Ko	" " "	262
*5. Nittetsu Futase Mine Takao-2	" " "	178
*6. Mitsui Yamano Mine	" " "	577
*7. Mitsui Iizuka Mine	" " "	164
8. Mitsui Tagawa Mine	Gotoji, " "	637
9. Kaijima Onowra Mine	Miyata, " "	268
10. Kaijima Otsuji Mine	Katsuki, " "	188
11. Mitsubishi Katsuta Mine	Umi, " "	257
12. Kammon Stevedores Co.	Moji, " "	234
Total, FOF Zone		3,178
13. Mitsui Miike Mine Miyanoura-Ko	Omuta, " "	529
14. Yotsuyama Coal Mine Miike Mining Office	Arao, Kumamoto-Ken	546
15. Menda Coal Mine	Menda, " "	930
16. Railway Mining Co.	Arao, " "	336
17. Makimine Mining Off.	Kitakata, Miyazaki-Ken	181
18. Nittetsu Shikamashi Mining Office	Ashika, Nagasaki-Ken	180
19. Mitsubishi Mining Joint-Stock Co.	Sakido, " "	373
20. Takashima Mining Of- fice, Mitsubishi Mining Joint-Stock Co.	Takashima, " "	188
21. Hashijima Mining Of- fice, Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.	" " "	183
Grand Total, VAC Zone		6,624

No Chinese laborers reported in Oita-Ken, Saga-Ken and Kagoshima-Ken.

* By 7 November 1945 personnel in these camps together with an additional 276 Chinese from KOBE and 590 from OSAKA had embarked from HAKATA for TANGKU, CHINA.

G-2 SECTION
HEADQUARTERS, FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

NOV 25 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX NO. 3 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

PUBLIC INFORMATION-PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Mission:

To obtain publicity stories and photographic material on activities of the FUKUOKA Occupation Forces, personnel were assigned to FOF by the Public Information and Photographic Sections, Headquarters, 5th Marine Division, on 30 September, 1945.

Distribution of Personnel:

Combat correspondents and photographers were detailed to the various elements of FOF as follows: To Headquarters, FOF: One combat correspondent, one still photographer, one motion picture photographer; to 1st Bn, CT-28: One combat correspondent, two still photographers, one motion picture photographer. It was found that the above division of personnel resulted in disadvantageous duplication of effort. To remedy this, on 5 October all personnel with 1st Bn, CT-28 were transferred to the Public Information-Photographic Section office in Headquarters, FOF.

No additional personnel were required by the Section when 2nd Bn, CT-28 joined FOF, but when 3rd Bn, CT-28 joined FOF and was assigned the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI area, two additional photographers were provided by Headquarters, 5th Marine Division, and attached thereto. One combat correspondent from Headquarters, FOF, also was assigned to 3rd Bn, CT-28.

At later dates as the volume of available photographic material decreased, certain photographers were returned by Headquarters, FOF, to Headquarters, 5th Marine Division. Present personnel of the Section includes one combat correspondent, one still photographer and one motion picture photographer.

Operation:

Important subjects covered by news stories and

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APPENDIX NO. 3 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

photographs have included repatriation of Koreans, disorders among Chinese coal mine workers and their eventual repatriation, and Japanese military installations and equipment. The latter encompasses individual weapons, vehicles of new design, gun emplacements, experimental type aircraft and important industrial facilities. Trips to ASHIYA and the WAKAMATSU-KOKURA-SHIMONOSEKI areas were made to obtain material on a new type Japanese aircraft, stores of military equipment and weapons, hidden aircraft repair shops, and B-29 crashes.

In the course of these activities, still and motion picture photographers have prepared material both for the Public Information and Intelligence Sections. On occasion, Section personnel have cooperated with other sections of FOF (such as Provost Marshal, NAVTECHJAP, etc) to lend assistance on special assignments.

It is estimated that some 50 news stories containing approximately 14,000 words have been dispatched by members of the Section, as well as approximately 95 dozen still photographs and 4,000 feet of motion picture film.

Japanese Press:

Members of the Japanese press presented a problem until a policy of holding a daily press conference at 0830 was instituted. Japanese newspapermen were required to obtain all news of FOF activities at this conference, and were not permitted to enter Headquarters, FOF, at other hours of the day. This eliminated the previously large amount of uncontrolled solicitation of various FOF officers for news items. With very few exceptions, no attempt was made to censor material prepared by the Japanese newspapermen prior to its publication, but local Japanese newspapers were scanned daily by the Language Section, FOF.

Kent Chandler Jr.

KENT CHANDLER, JR.

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2.

G-2 SECTION
HEADQUARTERS, FUKUOKA BASE COMMAND
FUKUOKA, JAPAN

NOV 25 1945

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APPENDIX NO. 4 TO ANNEX CHARLIE, FOF - FBC OPERATIONS REPORT.

G-2 PERIODIC REPORTS

G-2 Periodic Reports are hereby downgraded to a classification of "CONFIDENTIAL" in accordance with VAC Special Order No. 120 - 45.

Kent Chandler Jr.

KENT CHANDLER, JR.

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2.

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

From: 1800I, 30 Sept 1945
To: 1800I, 1 Oct 1945
FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, JAPAN (46.05-68.45)
1800I, 1 Oct 1945.

No. 1

Map: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Military Units hitherto unreported: 4th Ind Tank Brigade formerly located at (49.2-74.0) has now been completely disarmed and demobilized with the exception of 35 men under Capt UMEHARA who are guarding parked tanks and heavy equipment.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during the period: On 29 and 30 Sept 1945, 3000 troops from TSUSHIMA and 8000 from KOREA passed through FUKUOKA. All troops will be cleared from TSUSHIMA in 2 days, and all troops from IKISHIMA will pass through on 2, 3, 4 Oct 1945. 120,000 troops scheduled to return from KOREA as of today but not all will pass through FUKUOKA. 4000 a day will pass through from KOREA until 10 Oct 1945, after which date no schedule has been prepared. Typhoon damage to the railroad has been repaired and to date 20,000 have passed from KYUSHU to HONSHU. By 10 Oct 45 only 50,000 troops will be left in KYUSHU, of which 3000 will be in FUKUOKA Prefecture. Committee has been ordered to provide a weekly demobilization report and also daily report of troops arriving FUKUOKA from overseas. 50 KEIPEI remain in this Prefecture. CO of KEMPEI TAI will supply corrected list tomorrow of all COs and IPs in KYUSHU (See enclosures A and B prepared by KEMPEI representatives on Liaison Committee).
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: Military personnel have been fully cooperative, if not friendly.
4. Location, description, and inventory of seized equipment and dumps: 25 warehouses containing small arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores vicinity of (49.5 - 73.5) have been inspected. Also the tank and heavy equipment park at (49.2 - 74.0). Many buildings found locked. No inventory has yet been made.
5. Order of Battle: See A.1. above.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives

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seized during period:

Bank of CHOSEN, FUKUOKA, (new building) closed and placed under guard. Original building of this bank in this city burned down. Detachments sent to SHINONOSEKI and MOJI to close and place under guard branches of Bank of CHOSEN.

Sentries posted on Prefectural Office, HAKATA Railroad Station, and Tramcar Terminal.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force Control:

Administrative, public utility, and military installations.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported.

D. Civilian Population:

Friendly and fully cooperative.

Kent Chandler Jr.
for D. W. THOMPSON
Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

VAC
5th Mar Div
1st Bn, 28th Marines
War Diary, 5th MarDiv (2)
G-2 File (2)

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS

1. The Character and Duty of the Military Police

The character and duty of the Military Police as stated in the Military Police Order, which is an Imperial Rescript is in the execution and conduction of Discipline in the Military Organization, Administrative and Jurisdictional combined.

Its power and rights are limited, based on law, and is not a secret-service organization.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Military Police resides in TOKYO, and is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Army. Its duty, according to the Military Police Order, Rescript, is mostly done on Administrative and Jurisdictional policing of the Army. Orders on general duties are given by the Minister of the Army.

In concern with particular duties, orders are given by the Commander of the Military Police when necessary.

The general duties of the Military Police is in the Administration of the Army, regulating Military Discipline and Morale, also in preventing crime and misdeed among the soldiers and civilians in the Army and again, in policing and enforcing that Army duties are accomplished.

Furthermore; it helps in the movement of the Army, etc.

In concern with Administration duties, the Military Police, with its power, cooperates with the District Police Officers, under its responsibility, in removing and preventing, comparatively important calamity upon public peace, district disturbances, and obstacles that are harmful to the Army, and also, other important affairs.

In concern with Jurisdiction duties, the Military Police, as a jurisdictional police, generally investigates crimes concerning soldiers and civilians in the Army. Important affairs are conferred to the Military Conference Law and the Court Suit Law, ordered by an Inspector.

Hence the Military Police has altogether no power of its own judgment.

2. The Formation and Arrangement of the Military Police

There are the Military Police Companies under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Police, which are in the Hoku-bu, To-hoku-bu, To-kai, Chu-bu, Chu-koku, Shikoku, Seibu, Korea, and Formosa Districts.

The jurisdiction of the Kyushu District Military Police companies are under the Seibu Military Police Headquarters, located in the city of Fukuoka.

In the Seibu Military Police Headquarters, there are eight district companies, located in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Oita, Kokura, Saga, Nagasaki, Sasebo; and five companies under direct command of the Fukuoka Headquarters, located in Fukuoka, Kurume, Omuta, Iizuka and Tachiarai Districts.

Each district company has arranged and formed a District Headquarters and some squads. (Refer to particulars on another list).

Also to detect spies in their wireless operation, the 4th Special Squad of Technical M.P. men was established in Fukuoka with a Direction Detector.

3. The Conditions on Disarmaments and Demobilization

Following the end of the war and with the Order of the Minister of the Army, each district company, although had temporarily formed seven companies on Sept 7, last, has hurriedly and immediately ordered the demobilization of the same, with the landing of the Allied Army. It has already completed disarmament and demobilization on Sept 24, and has broken-up.

The four former District Military Police companies of Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Sasebo, and Nagasaki Districts have already completed disarmament and demobilization.

The other companies, at present, have disarmed and are in the stages of demobilization. These district companies and squads will complete demobilization by the end of September, while the Kyushu District Military Police Headquarters program will be completed by Oct 10.

According to Army Orders, the disarmed Ammunitions and Arms and Army Supplies will be turned over to the Kurume Army Division Headquarters, Seibu #46 Company.

The other district companies will transfer their Arms and Supplies to the nearest Army Company in their district. (Refer to list concerning names of Officers and Staff of the Seibu Military Police Company).

FORMATION OF THE KYUSHU DISTRICT MILITARY POLICE COMPANIES
1 SEPTEMBER, 1945.

Division Classification		Officers	NCOs	Privates	Total
HQ (FUKUOKA)		35	78	33	146
HQ DIRECTLY COMMANDING COS.	FUKUOKA COMPANY	6	43	142	191
	KURUME COMPANY	5	25	128	158
	FUJIZUKA COMPANY	3	15	103	121
	TACHIARAI COMPANY	1	13	33	47
	OMUTA COMPANY	2	10	36	48
SPECIALLY ESTABLISHED MP #4TH SQD.		1	17	23	41
KOKURA DISTRICT COMPANY		11	97	210	318
SAGA DISTRICT COMPANY		8	41	114	163
OITA DISTRICT COMPANY		12	39	75	126
SASEBO DISTRICT COMPANY		11	49	115	175
NAGASAKI DISTRICT COMPANY		12	55	145	212
KUMAMOTO DISTRICT COMPANY		10	41	63	114
MIYAZAKI DISTRICT COMPANY		8	44	59	111
KAGOSHIMA DISTRICT COMPANY		16	65	92	173
SUMMARY		141	632	1371	2144

ENCLOSURE (B)

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

From: 1800I, 1 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 2 Oct 1945
FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCE
FUKUOKA, JAPAN (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 2 Oct 1945.

No. 2

Map: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Military Units hitherto unreported: None reported.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during the period: 3000 troops coming from TSUSHIMA in seven coast-defense ships landed at HAKATA Harbor. Of these 1200 left by rail at noon today for HONSHU, 800 were disbanded at HAKATA Wharf, and the remaining 1000 have left the city. No soldiers remain on TSUSHIMA. For report on KEIPEI TAI as of 1 Oct 45 see enclosure (A).
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location, description, and inventory of seized equipment and dumps: Warehouses vicinity of (49.5-73.5): 12,255 rds 105mm mortar ammo., 2,251 rds 81mm mortar ammo, 15,728 rds 91mm ammo, 17,755 rds 75mm arty ammo, 1589 rds 105mm ammo, 1555 rds 150mm ammo, 685 cases black powder, 1025 cases dynamite, 1,018 cases Picric Acid, 1850 rifles, 54 field pieces, 500 knee mortars, 74 small cal. mortars, 60 biplanes, 40 crates of wings. Warehouses and park of 4th Inf Tank Brigade vicinity of (49.2 - 74.0): 1942 rifles, 5 self-propelled guns, 16 heavy tanks, 56 medium tanks, 26 light tanks, 16 armored vehicles, 7,000 gals Light oil, 1750 gals tank mobile oil.
5. Order of Battle: None reported.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives seized during period:
Bank of CHOSEN, MOJI, closed and placed under guard at 1730, 1 Oct 1945.
2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force Control:
Administrative, public utility, and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.

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4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported.
D. Civilian Population:
No change.

Kent Chandler Jr.
for D. W. THOMPSON,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

VAC
5th Mar Div
1st Bn, 28th Marines
War Diary, 5th MarDiv (2)
Force Staff

CO, Hq Det
CIC
Provost Marshall
File (2)

CONFIDENTIAL

THE LIST OF MEN LEFT AFTER DEMOBILIZATION WESTERN DISTRICT
KEMPEI HEADQUARTERS, 1 OCTOBER, 1945.

Classification Division	Officers	NCOs	Privates	Total
Headquarters Fukuoka Prefecture	7 30 (23)	30 73(43)	36(36)0	139(102)37
Under District Command Sqd.	4	21		25
Fukuoka City Special Established Sqd.		3		3
KUMAMOTO Company	5	16	1	22
OITA Company	2	16	3	21
MIYAZAKI Company	3	20	5	28
KAGOSHIMA Company	9	22	2	33
KOKURA Company	6	27	4	37
SAGA Company	3	15	2	20
NAGASAKI Company	4	13	4	21
SASEBO Company	3	13	4	20
TOTAL	69(23) 46	239(43) 196	61(36) 25	369(102) 267

Parentheis indicates persons on vacation and to be
demobilized on 4 October, 1945.

ENCLOSURE (A)

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

From: 1800I, 2 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 3 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 3 Oct 1945.

No. 3

Map: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: 145th or GOSHU Div, with Hq at TOGO (50.9-90.4) is completely disarmed and demobilized except for one (1) officer and forty-six (46) men under Lt TANO guarding equipment and materiel. AMAGE Div with Hq at FUKUIA (50.2-80.9) is disarmed and demobilized except for Capt KAWAKITA and 100 men guarding warehouses in TOGO and FUKUIA. The Captain stated that the Div had just been activated before the war's end and their equipment was not complete. 145th Detachment of the Western District Army at (43.8-66.4) is disarmed and demobilized except for four (4) officers and fifty (50) men running a hospital with 118 beds and guarding an armory.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 1811 military personnel arrived FUKUOKA on 2 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN the same day on the UNZEN MARU. These troops were demobilized when they landed. 1200 of them went to HONSHU and 400 are scattered through KYUSHU. 200 remained in FUKUOKA area. 150 troops are in SHIMONOSEKI not yet demobilized. Western Army Hq (44.3-66.2) still has 100 officers and 110 men who are completing administrative work yet to be demobilized. Kempei post in AKIHA manned by Capt KITAGAWA and four (4) men will be demobilized within three (3) days.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: Continues excellent. Kempei in SHIMONOSEKI seem over-anxious to cooperate.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
Airplane parts dump (49.3-77.3) with thirty (30) fuselages for small bombers.
Dump at (47.7-72.1) containing thirty-five (35) 2-ton trucks, 500 field pieces.
Warehouses (45.7-68.7) containing 130 MGs; 2,274 bayonets; 10,000 hand grenades.
Armory (43.8-68.4) containing 7327 rifles and five (5) 70mm guns, two (2) 75mm guns, two (2) AT guns.
Dump at (47.8-72.4) containing twenty-four (24) 70mm guns, six (6) 100mm guns, twelve (12) 80mm guns, three (3) 20mm AA guns.

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5. Order of Battle: See A.1. above.
- B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".
1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:
Battery of two (2) 8" C.D. guns, dismantled, at (36.2-75.5).
Radar Station vicinity (49.0-75.0).
Seaplane base (47.4-78.5) with three (3) planes and three (3) tractors.
GANNOSU Airfield (44.6-76.5) with complete aviation radio equipment, an operating meteorological observatory, and thirteen (13) planes.
Airport (41.2-74.6) with three (3) planes.
Naval coal mine (54.4-67.0) employing 3132 personnel under Engr Rear Adm ENAFOTA. Can produce 70 tons a day. No arms found in area.
HAKATA Iron Works (47.2 - 66.6) produced 37mm projectiles, knee mortar projectiles and base plates. On hand were 4,000 rds 37mm, 1,200 rds knee mortar, 1200 knee mortar base plates. It is converting to bicycle parts.
KANEKA BUCHI Airplane Dept, HAKATA Factory, (46.5 - 66.7) made small civilian air transport planes.
SHINAGAWA Manufactory, HAKATA Factory (47.0-68.2) produces gas meters. 15 employees.
SEIBU Gas, FUKUOKA Factory (47.2-68.3) has 160 employees producing 9,000 meters of gas and ten (10) tons of coke a day.
SHOWA Iron Works (47.3-70.8) produces steam radiators. Has 150 machine tools, stock of 100 tons cast iron, 100 tons steel, 1,000 hand grenade casings, and 1,000 81mm casings.
FUKUOKA Iron Works (47.3-71.1) has 180 machine tools, 20 concrete mixers, and 12 steam rollers.
 2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force Control: Administrative, public utility, and military installations other than mentioned above.
- C. Counterintelligence.
1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
 2. Suspects: None reported.
 3. Subversive activities: None reported.
 4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported.
- D. Civilian Population:
Continued friendliness and cooperation.
- E. Miscellaneous:

At a conference held on 1 Oct 1945 at the 94th CIC Headquarters relative to the investigation of seven Chinese

POW camps in the vicinity of IIZUKA, FUKUOKA Prefecture, it was discovered that a serious state of unrest prevails in all Chinese POW camps, that Japanese civilian police authorities are unable to control bands of Chinese PWs outside compound areas, that near riots have been staged between Chinese PWs and Japanese civilian groups, and that considerable quantities of small arms, machine guns, and mortars are held by Chinese PWs.

The MITSUI YAMANO Chinese POW Camp of about 577 PWs was visited at 1500, 1 Oct 1945 by a CIC detachment with a squad of MPs and a conference held with the compound leaders. Instructions were given to the Chinese to remain within the vicinity of the compound and to have no further contact with local Japanese except through duly appointed liaison Japanese police officials. Local Japanese police authorities were held responsible for the conduct of local Japanese. A stock of rifles, bayonets, light machine guns and knee mortars was removed from the camp.

The compound at TAKAO MIKO with 177 PWs was visited following a report of rioting which resulted from a Japanese civilian cutting off the finger of a Chinese PW during an argument over a purchase. Some small arms were secured at the camp and instructions were given to the camp leaders.

Three camps were visited on 2 Oct 1945: TAKAO MIKO again, which was found in good order, URONOKO Camp with 250 Chinese PWs where instructions were given to camp leaders and no arms were found, and OTSUJI Camp, where a killing had been reported. At OTSUJI the PWs were in a state of great excitement. Some small arms were secured and it was found that on the previous evening the compound inmates, 188 in all, attacked and clubbed to death a Chinese interpreter who had been withholding \$20 per man of a payment of \$50 per man made by the Japanese for work done by PWs. Camp PWs were eager to tell the story and readily admitted the killing. Instructions for order and conduct were given to the camp leader.

At noon on 3 Oct 1945 a dispute between Chinese PWs and the Japanese at the ONI mines was investigated. The Chinese stated they had contracted with Japanese officials at SHANGHAI in 1944 for one year's service as laborers in FORMOSA. They claimed they had been brought to KYUSHU instead against their will, and of the original 300 Chinese at ONI, 100 had died of starvation and mistreatment. On 2 Oct 1945 the Japanese gave some money in payment for the labor of the group to a Chinese whom the other PWs called a "national traitor" and not their authorized representative. This Chinese and a friend were claimed to have squandered the money without turning it over to the other Chinese, and they were therefore given a severe beating. In the course of this fracas it was claimed that a Japanese at the camp cut several of the PWs with a sword. The Chinese were concerned about food, clothing, and repatriation. They were quieted and informed that further investigation would be made.

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for Neut Handler
for D. W. THOMPSON,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 3 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 4 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 4 Oct 1945.

No. 4

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: TITOSE No. 32620 Corps, of which there is a Captain and about 12 men left as a guard over a dump at (1320.5 - 1160.3).
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 2176 army troops arrived at FUKUOKA on 3 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN the same day on the TOKUJU MARU. Of these 352 left for KYUSHU, and 1824 for HONSHU, SHIKOKU, and HOKKAIDO. 4,217 Army troops arrived from GONOURA Harbor, IKI Island, on 3 Oct 1945, having left the same day on the following escort vessels: CHIKUBU, IKUNA, DAITO, UKURU, SHIGA, and SAISHU. These troops dispersed as follows: 100 to FUKUOKA, 882 to KUMAMOTO, 1174 to KAGOSHIMA, 602 to KOKURA, 814 to OITA, and 638 to NAGASAKI. No naval or civilian personnel from overseas arrived that date.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: Continues to be friendly and cooperative.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
Ammo dump at KASHII HURA (50.9 - 75.2) containing 21,925 rds of 7.7mm, 5260 rds 12.7mm, 6480 rds 20mm, 56 100 Kg bombs, 35 250 Kg bombs.
Dump at (133.3 - 115.6) has 18 S/E float planes, 21 250 Kg bombs, and 21 60 Kg bombs.
Army dump at MAEBARU (1320.5 - 1160.3) has 3 47mm guns with 1046 rds ammo., 2 12cm guns, 8 15cm guns, 17 MGs (7.7) with 259, 280 rds, 79 LMGs, 99 heavy grenade throwers with 9150 rds, 2,634 rifles (7.7) with 301, 240 rds, 400 50 Kg bombs, and 1250 KG of explosives.
Dump at SEIKAI Airfield under command of LtComdr T. ISEKI with 2 biplanes, 1 Betty, 31 fighter fuselages, 13 bomber fuselages, 70 bomber wings, 20 37mm guns with 1500 rds, 100 MGs and 600 rifles.
5. Order of Battle: See A.1. above.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

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Asahi Airfield, Major SUYARI in Charge, has 72 planes including new type of fighter that Major SUYARI reports had never been used in combat. Also ammo dump with 10 500 Kg bombs, 20 250 Kg bombs, 120 100 Kg bombs, 384 50 Kg bombs, and a new aerial bomb never used in combat reported to be an AA bomb fired like a mortar shell on rocket principle with parachute attached. Also stock of 64 motors both in-line and air-cooled. Fuselage and wing factory at (47.9 - 78.9) composed of 12 buildings built into hillside and well camouflaged with sod. Plant only in operation 2 months before end of war. Had 20 new motors for twin-motored recce plane. SAITOUZAKI Airfield (40.5 - 73.5) has 66 planes. Underground communications center with wire connections to SASEBO and FUKUOKA Naval Hq at (44.9 - 63.8). KANAGAFUSHI Spinning Mill (46.5 - 66.7) converted to airplane assembly plant. Has 5 drill presses, 1 large metal press, and 20 bomber fuselages. NIPPON TUNGSTEN (47.1 - 65.) employs 150 men making contact points and Tungsten filaments.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force Control: Administrative, public utility, and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported.

D. Civilian Population:

Continued friendliness and cooperation.

E. Miscellaneous:

The killing of camp leader, Yang Pao-Cheng, at IIZUKA, by inmates of the camp on 5 Sept 1945 was investigated. Details of this incident were freely given. It was asserted that Yang Pao-Cheng was a Jap Spy, that he mistreated sick Chinese PWs, that he was responsible for the deaths of 18 Chinese PWs through beating and starvation, and that he practiced the "Squeeze" on his men. Details of investigations POW camps turned over to Provost Marshal.

Kent Chandler Jr.

KENT CHANDLER, JR.

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 4 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 5 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 5 Oct 1945

No. 5

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: Tempu 1042 Fighter Division, OZUKI Airdrome (T/O strength unknown). SHIMONOSEKI Bobitai in YOSHIMI MACHI consists of 1000 troops to be demobilized by 20 Oct 1945.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 2803 army troops arrived in FUKUOKA 4 Oct 1945, having left GONOURA the same day on following escort vessels: CHIKUBU, SHINNAN, SHIGA, and SAISHU. Of these troops, 354 went to OITA, MIYAKONAJO, and NAGASAKI, 415 to KARATSU, 725 to HIROSHIMA, 416 to OSAKA, 424 to TOKYO, and 469 to HAKATA. 1946 army troops and 111 civilians arrived 4 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN same day on MANIYA, and KANEI MARU. Of these troops 392 went to KYUSHU and 1556 to HONSHU and SHIKOKU. No record of civilian dispersal. 100 naval personnel arrived from TSUSHIMA and demobilized on 4 Oct 1945. No further information on these naval personnel at this time. Report from 16th Area Army states evacuation of 1000 troops from GOTO HEIDAN to AINOURA on 4 Oct 1945 unauthorized. Orders given by 16th Area Army representatives to stop all departures from GOTO HEIDAN. For report on KEMPEI in KYUSHU as of 5 Oct 1945 see enclosure (A). In SHIMONOSEKI there are 2 KEMPEI officers and 37 men on duty. Also, instead of 150 army troops as previously reported, there are between 250 and 300 guarding stocks of arms and ammo.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: Continued cooperation.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: SHINOKUMA A/F (possibly SHISOJIMA, confirmation to follow) located 6 miles SE of FUTSUKAICHI. 2 concrete runways about 1 mile long in good condition and 75 planes, both fighters and bombers. No guards in area. TACHIARAI A/F (1360.7-1140.5) has dirt runways and 60 planes.
5. Order of Battle: See A.1. above.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

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1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

Broadcasting station (45.0-56.7) privately owned but all broadcasting originates in TOKYO and is directed by the government. Has a power of 500 KW and operates on frequency of 910 KGs.

FUKUOKA City Prison (40.0 - 65.5) has 1800 men imprisoned for civil offenses, and 100 guards and 50 workers. No military equipment in area.

City Hall (45.5 - 66.9) employs 500 people. Basement full of records kept locked. No guards on building.

District Court (44.5 - 66.6) is civil and juvenile court.

GENDARME Branch Office (45.3 - 66.3), Technical School (45.6 - 67.0), and Industrial School (43.5 - 66.8) destroyed by bombing.

SEIKO Manufactory (47.8 - 67.3), a former ammo plant, is converting to bicycles.

DEWITSU Airplane Factory (48.7 - 66.4) now makes air hammers, air grinders, and air drills, producing 20 of each a day. Used to make belly tanks for planes.

SHIMONOSEKI: OZUKI A/D under guard pending inventory. City Hall, Prefectural Police Station, Railroad Station, and Post Office under surveillance.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control: Administrative, public utility, and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: KEMPEI TAI under investigation.

D. Civilian Population.

No Change. Civilians in SHIMONOSEKI reported to be cooperative and curious.

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NUMBER OF MEN LEFT AFTER DEMOBILIZATION
WESTERN DIST. KEMPEI HQ., 5 OCT 1945.

Classification by Districts	Officers	Sub- Officers	Privates	Total
Headquarters.....	10	14	--	24
Branches.....	4	21	--	25
Special Estab. Sqd....	--	3	--	3
Kumamoto District....	5	16	1	22
Oita District.....	2	16	3	21
Miyazaki District....	5	20	5	30
Kagoshima District...	7	20	1	28
Kokura District.....	6	27	4	37
Saga District.....	3	15	2	20
Nagasaki District....	6	13	4	23
Sasabo District.....	1	13	2	16
SUMMARY.....	49	178	22	249

1. Representative of KEMPEI C.O. reports that KEMPEI on the above list will come under the direct command of Japanese Imperial Hq., TOKYO, on 6 October, 1945, and will remain on duty until such time as orders are received from that Headquarters to demobilize.

2. On 6 October, 1945, one KEMPEI officer who has been sick and not included on above list will replace on the Special Established Squad one NCO who will then be demobilized.

ENCLOSURE (A)

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 5 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 6 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 6 Oct 1945.

No. 6

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 3031 Army troops arrived in HAKATA on 5 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN 4 Oct on KOGANE MARU and 5 Oct on TOKUJU MARU. Of these 2605 went to HONSHU, 415 to KYUSHU, and 10 to HAKATA. No naval or civilian arrivals.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Ammo dump (49.0-74.0) with 28,000 rds 7.7, 20,000 rds 15cm short how., 7540 hand grenades, 2550 hand grenades of new type under investigation by NAVTECHJAP., 24 15cm field pieces.

YONOICHINORE Dump (50.2-71.7) has 4253 boxes 75mm shells, 10 boxes 30cm projectiles, 420 boxes 7.7 ammo, 105 boxes 50mm shells, 52 boxes 150mm fire bombs, 710 boxes hand grenades, 75 boxes 75mm mountain gun rds., 240 10cm shells, 160 boxes arty fuzes, 19 boxes AT mines. Re-examination of previously reported SHOKUMA A/F (also known as SHISOJIMA) (1369.0-1149.0) shows following types of planes: 31 fighters, 1 bomber, 6 recce, 17 trainers, and 2 other planes. Japanese report these unflyable. Also there are 550 250 Kg bombs, 200 50 Kg bombs, 40 30 Kg bombs, 684 fuzes, 30,000 rds. 7.7 ammo, 19,260 12.7 ammo., 7802 20mm ammo., 20 13mm MGs, 15 20mm MGs, 100 type 38 rifles with 55,874 rds, and 6500 hand grenades. Re-examination of TACHIARAI A/F, previously reported, shows total of 70 planes: 5 BAKUGEKI, 45 SENTAKI, 10 SHUGEKI, 10 RENISUKE, 26 20mm AA guns, 81 12.7mm MGs, and 2 storehouses 50' x 12' completely filled with ammo.

5. Order of Battle: None reported.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

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2 12cm guns (35.2-76.2) dismantled.

Petroleum Co. (40.5-75.2) is oil storage dump with total of 21 tanks with capacity of 200,000 bbls.

Facilities for filling RR tank cars.

KYUSHU Aircraft limited (51.5-61.2) a Navy plant, producing uncompleted new pusher-type plane called SUESEI claimed to have speed of 470 MPH and ceiling of 29,000 ft. Also on hand: 4 bomber trainers, 2 twin-motor dive bombers, 1 large wind-tunnel.

KYUSHU Ordnance Co. (51.3-61.4) has on hand 42 casings for 1000 lb bombs, 14 completed; 36 torpedo tubes, 4 completed; 34 torpedoes, 9 completed; 21 torpedo screws; 500 5" shells U/C, 590 depth charge cases, 5000 80mm mortar cases, 1 4" naval gun, 17 U/C; 13 25mm AA guns, 10 turrets for AA guns.

KYUSHU A/C factory (48.7-73.8) produced twin-motored TOKAIKI planes. On hand 18 completed, 9 partly completed, 19 engines, 60 belly tanks.

CHYUO Arms Factory (55.7-60.5) produced torpedos and A/C parts.

FUKUOKA SEIKOSHO SHIRAKIBARU Factory (54.1 - 59.5) builds wings. On hand 14 for SUESEI plane, mentioned above, 27 for TOKAI bomber, 4 tons of paint.

MITSUBISHI Industrial Factory (48.4 - 64.5) produced small airplane parts. Now closed but intends to employ demobilized soldiers.

NAKANO Precise Instrument Factory (48.4-64.5) made torpedo parts, shipped products to SASEBO.

FUKUMI Iron Works (47.7-65.6) made torpedo parts and shipped to SASEBO.

NAJIMA S/S (47.3-73.5) has not been operative for several years.

Technical School (1351.6-1161.6) has 650 students and well camouflaged machine shop.

SHIMONOSEKI Report:

Warehouses at OHATA parade ground (P.7-13.2) have 5 24cm guns, 1 75mm gun, 6 25mm AA.

MARVO Fort (V.5-10.5) has 4 28cm guns reported obsolete and last fired in 1914.

MOUNT JUZU Fort (J.O.9.5) has one 28cm gun, 1 70mm gun.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility, and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.

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2. Suspects: None reported.
 3. Subversive activities: None reported.
 4. Unfriendly Organizations: KENPEI TAI under investigation. Report on demobilization and activities to follow: Interview with one JIICHIRO MATSUNOTO, president of the ZENKOKU SUITEI-SHA, an organization of the ETA class of Japanese people, revealed that this organization, disbanded by the Japanese government during the war, plans to begin meeting in near future, with or without the consent of the present Japanese Government. List of all members will be furnished this Hq. Preliminary investigations of FUKUOKA Police Force and Prefectural Government are being conducted.
- D. Civilian Population: Continued cooperation. In SHIMONOSEKI a number of demobilized FOREIGN soldiers and laborers in need of clothing and food have been left to shift for themselves under no control. Their attitude is sullen.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 6 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 7 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-38.45)
1800I, 7 Oct 1945.

No. 7

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMOMOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.
APPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported:

For information regarding units identified in SHIMOMOSEKI area and further information on the AKAGE and GOSHU Divisions see Annex Able.

2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 420 navy troops arrived in HAKATA at 1300, 6 Oct 1945, having left CHINKAI 5 Oct on KOSAI MARU. Of these 57 went to FUKUOKA, 17 to SAGA, 17 to NAGASAKI, 21 to KUMAMOTO, 26 to OITA, 4 to MIYAZAKI, 17 to KAGOSHIMA, 47 to HIROSHIMA, 97 to SHIKOKU, 50 to OSAKA, 48 to SHIZUOKA, 14 to TOKYO, 5 to SENDAI. 368 army troops arrived in HAKATA on 5 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN on 5 Oct on KANSHU MARU. Of these 347 went to HONSHU, 16 to KYUSHU, and 5 to HAKATA. No civilian arrivals.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Eight (8) 150mm cannon in open storage at (1351.1 - 1186.1) with 265 rounds of ammunition. 30 caissons alongside cannon.

Dump of AKAGE Division at (1351.2 - 1186.1) containing: 6922 7.7 rifles, 214 7.7 LMGs, 43 7.7 HMGs, 18 150mm mortars, 18 150mm howitzers, 815820 rds rifle ammo, 11336 rds mortar ammo, 353400 rds HMG ammo, 287 rds 150mm howitzer ammo, 16940 hand grenades, 4 150mm cannon and 4 70mm cannon.

2 dumps in town of TOGO left section of 145th or GOSHU Div. (1358 - 1194), one at grammar school and other at high school. Dumps contain following: 2992 rifles, 87 LMGs, 66 HMGs, 4 15cm cannon, 7 7cm rocket guns, 1 12cm cannon, 134 field telephones, 108578 rds LMG ammo, 93163 rds pistol ammo, 1051243 rds HMG ammo, 23561 grenades, 9183 rds Field & Mountain gun ammo and 1081 15cm shells.

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2 dumps near EBITSU, center section of 145th Div. (1366 - 1198), one 3/4 mile N of town in school, the other 3 miles W of EBITSU in a school at YOSHIKI, contain the following: 3734 rifles (Model 99) Cal. 7.7, 118 LMGs Cal. 7.7, 269 50mm mortars, 78 HMGs Cal. 7.7, 10 field & mountain guns, 4 150mm Howitzers, 16 70mm rocket guns, 36 90mm mortars, 2 150mm cannon, 51 small & medium wireless telegraph, 111 field telephones, 360 reels wire, 321080 rds LMG ammo, 28384 rds short barrel MG ammo, 715405 rds HMG ammo, 247 rds 15cm How ammo, 44 rds 7cm rocket gun ammo and 3365 tank gun ammo.

FUTAGIMA Dump right section of 145th Div. in two mine openings at (1377.00 - 1203.50) contains following: 2203 rifles, 71 LMGs, 54 HMGs, 8 15cm How, 2 15cm cannon, 7 7cm guns, 305875 rds rifle & LMG ammo, 382988 rds HMG ammo, 4128 rds 15cm How ammo, 14350 hand grenades.

5. Order of Battle: See Annex Able.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

FUKUOKA Seikosho Home Factory (47.8 - 66.8) manufactures bicycle parts. There are no arms or ammo in area.

Medical College Hospital (46.8 - 69.1) has 60 doctors, 300 nurses and 600 patients. It is reported no military patients have ever been treated here.

NAJIMA Steam Power Plant (47.5 - 73.3) can produce 51,000 KW per hour, 6000 KW per hour are used by FUKUOKA. Employs 250 and is a branch of KYUSHU SCHITIN Power Co., TOKYO.

OKABE Iron Works at (1351.1 - 1188.5) now making farm implements, tools, conveyors, and belts. During war manufactured mortar shell casings, carbine parts, machine gun parts, valves for boats, and rocket parts. 1936 mortar shell casings - complete

2990 mortar shell casings - half completed

25mm cartridge shells - 8 tons of material on hand

4200 rocket ammo parts - complete

3622 rocket ammo parts - half completed

15 guns of the following types, 12cm, 15cm and 20cm are in charge of Col. OKUBO. His Hq is at TERAUTA (54.2 - 78.4).

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force Control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

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C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: KENFEI TAI investigation continuing.

D. Civilian Population:

Continued cooperation. In SHIMONOSEKI, military government is attempting to find billets for KOREANS waiting transportation home.

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KENT CHANDLER, JR.

Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
G-2.

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From: 1800I, 6 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 7 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan, (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 7 Oct 1945.

Annex ABLE, ORDER OF BATTLE, to G-2 Periodic Report No. 7
dated 1800I, 7 Oct 1945.

AKAGE DIVISION

Formed: June, 1945, in TOKYO
Strength: Approximately 10,000
Division Code No: 351
Division Commander: LtGen. FUGIMURA
Regimental Commanders: Col. KATSUGA
Col. ONO
LtCol. HURAKA

Demobilized: Sept, 1945.

About 100 men remain in this area on duty at
the warehouses.

145TH or GOSHUU DIVISION

Formed: 1 April, 1945, in HIROSHIMA, HONSHU
Strength: Approx 10,000
Division Commander: LtGen OHARA
Regimental Commanders:

417th Regt. - Col. AOYARA
418th Regt. - Col. KIBA
419th Regt. - Col. MORINOTO
420th Regt. - Col. OGAWA

Demobilized: 22 Sept 1945

About 110 men remain in this area on duty at
the warehouses.

Outfit	Location	Strength at End of War	Duties	Demobili- zation	Present Strength
8063 AA Arty	9712-C	60 Off. 1450 men	Guard duty	(21Sept - 54 Off., 1348 men)	6 Off. 102 men
N. P.	T.2-14.2	2 Off - 46 Aux, 35 Reg men	Actual guarding	(15Sept - 26 Aux) (6Oct-24 Reg enl.)	2 Off. 12 men
2735 Regt Heavy Arty.	P.9-13.7	(Approx 50 Off, 800 enl.	Guard on Arty	(18Sept - 46 Off. 772 enl.)	4 Off 28 enl.

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<u>Outfit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Strength at End of War</u>	<u>Duties</u>	<u>Demobili- zation</u>	<u>Present Present</u>
Mil. Hosp.	Q.2-13.8	15 Off., 65 Enl.	Hosp.	(Oct 6 - 4 Off, 37 enl.	11 Off. 28 enl.
OKATSUKATSUKI 0012-T BUTAI	AFPAC L772, 1:50,000, sheet 4246-1	2400 Off & men	Shipping transport troops Hq. MOJI		
Defense Bn	Jap Guard School P.6-14.3	19 Off, 350 enl.	Construct (18Sept- defense 9 Off., emplace- 289 enl.) ments		10 Off. 61 enl.
Shore Def. Troops		50 Off. 3350 enl.			
SHIMOMOSEKI Naval Defense Group		36 Off. 850 enl.	Line Sweeping under 5th Fleet at present.	No Demo- biliza- tion	36 Off. 850 enl.

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Annex ABLE, ORDER OF BATTLE, to G-2 Periodic Report No. 7,
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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 7 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 8 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 8 Oct 1945.

No. 8

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.

AFFAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported.

The Special Engineer Troops (OKUSETSUKEIBIKO HEITAI) which had 3 officers and 2640 men at war's end, the TAKASE troops (Fortress building troops) which had 4 officers and 2350 men, and the MASUHISA troops which had 4 officers and 2640 men, all in SHIMONOSEKI Area, are reported to have been completely demobilized on 17 Aug 1945.

2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

2164 army troops arrived in HAKATA 7 Oct 1945, having left FUSAN 7 Oct on TOKUJU MARU. Of these 1438 went to HONSHU, 380 to KYUSHU, 346 to HAKATA. No navy troops arrived.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: None reported.

5. Order of Battle: See A. 1. above.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

MAHEYAMA Coal Mine (51.4-67.8) controlled by FITSU-BISHI TOKYO, Manager is KIKUTAKE. Employs 700 civilians, produces 90 tons per day.

WATANABE Iron Works (47.2-68.2). Factory has been dismantled and moved to SASKINO KINO.

SHIMONOSEKI REPORT FOLLOWS:

Railroad Marshalling Yards at (9611) slightly damaged but usable. 5 switch engines; double tracks; 45 sidings. Employs 250 workers.

Prison (SHIMONOSEKI KIEMI SHI-SHO) at (N.7-10.0) is holding 45 Japanese prisoners. Post office (R.9-5.8) is undamaged. The Customs Office is now located in the post office and controls all shipping from SHIMONOSEKI.

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Court House (T.9-5.8) is undamaged and is in operation, 8 persons are employed. SHIMONOSEKI-MAEDA Power Plant (O115-Q-SW) undamaged, employs 70 people and supplies SHIMONOSEKI Area. Water Works (O.9-9.3) employs 9 people and has 4 tanks holding 10,000 litres each. Has sand filters plus chlorine.

HAYASHIKANE Drydocks (9601-F) 2 docks, 150 ft by 75 ft, operational. Will hold 1000 ton ships.

Gun position (9411-0) 6 8cm guns in position and 1 radar unit.

Gun position (0015-N) 4 10cm guns and 1 radar unit.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported
3. Subversive activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: KEMPEI TAI investigation continuing. Interrogations of Major HOMMA, Hikotaro, and HIYASHIDA, Kotohide, head of the local squad revealed that all records of KEMPEI TAI had been burned by order of OKIDO, Sanji, then Commander-in-Chief of KEMPEI TAI in TOKYO, on 16 Sept 45. OKIDO was preceded as KEMPEI TAI C.O. by OKI, Shigeru. Present commander is IIMURA, Minoru.

- D. Civilian Population: 858 civilians arrived HAKATA 6 Oct, having left FUSAN 3 Oct on KANSHURARU. Of these 490 went to KYUSHU and 368 went to HONSHU. 838 civilians arrived HAKATA 6 Oct having left CHINKAI 5 Oct on KOSAI MARU. Of these 402 went to KYUSHU and 436 to HONSHU. 181 civilians arrived HAKATA 6 Oct. Left FUSAN 5 Oct on NIPPON MARU. Of these 93 went to KYUSHU and 88 went to HONSHU. 353 civilians arrived HAKATA 5 Oct. Left FUSAN 4 Oct on KOGANE MARU. Of these 203 went to KYUSHU and 150 to HONSHU.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 8 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 9 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-38.45)
1800I, 9 Oct 1945.

No. 9

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.
AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported:

Elements of the 146th Regt were found in DAIMYO-MACHI at (43.5-66.3). Eight (8) officers and forty six (46) enlisted were guarding four powder magazines and an armory.

2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

Report for YAMAGUCHI Prefecture: Strength at end of war: 231st Div 4900, 3rd Inf Reserve Regt 1700, Regt Hq 140, YAMAGUCHI Military Hosp 150. Remaining personnel as of 5 Oct; 3rd Inf Reserve Regt 500, YAMAGUCHI Reserve Hq 150, YAMAGUCHI Military Hosp 73, personnel for guarding dumps 200, personnel for guarding depots in Prefecture Approx 75. 231st Div reported completely demobilized on 26 Sept 45.

YAMAGUCHI Hosp reported strength is 45 as of 6 Oct.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units:
No change

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
None reported.

5. Order of Battle: See A. 1. above.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

YAMADA Supply Depot at (54.3-76.8), 2 12cm guns were found dismantled. No ammo or guards were found.

Branch Hospital of KYUSHU Imperial University (36.6-65.8). Small hospital staff of 2 doctors, capacity of 18 patients. No operating room.

HOKOKAN School (47.4-70.3) is a grade school with 1300 students. There were no guards and nothing of a military nature found.

SEINAN-GAKUIN School (41.1-66.1) this school was founded by Baptist Missionary. Present enrollment of approximately 300 college students, 600 high school students and 300 technical students who are night students. Nothing military found.

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SEIYUKWAN School (approx. 41.1-66.1) across highway from SEINAN-GAKUIN School. It is a middle school with enrollment of 1222 students, 30 large rooms, 477 assorted rifles, 24 of which were servicable. Technical School (43.6-67.0) destroyed by bombing. MEINAHAMA Coal Mine (38.8-66.0) produce hard coal, approx. 100 tons a day and employs 1000 workers. Boys Normal School (42.5-67.5) approximately 1000 girls and boys attended this school; age from 16 to 21; no military subjects; no arms or ammo.

SHIMONOSEKI REPORT FOLLOWS:

Weather Observatory (S.4-8.3) in operation. Reports distributed to 40 places each day. Equipment in good condition. Wireless which is still receiving but not transmitting.

Entrance to KIMMON Tunnel (9610 R) not damaged. 2 entrances, one for each direction of traffic; 12 trains a day; 9 employees.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
2. Suspects: None reported
3. Subversive activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: The records of the KEMPEI TAI were again examined by an interpreter and certain documents submitted to VAC for translation. The remaining papers were left to enable the KEMPEI to continue work on their demobilization and the guard was removed from their Hq. The former CO of the KEMPEI TAI branch in SASEBO, IKUO, Fuminori, was interviewed and released to await further interrogation.

D. Civilian Population:

Total number of Chinese in YAMAGUCHI Prefecture is 244: 7 in SHIMONOSEKI, 24 in UBE, 14 in ONADA, 1 in HIROSE, 1 in ABUGUN-KOICHIBENURA, 1 in ABUGUN-TAKANATAMACHI. Outside UBE there are 196 Chinese laborers in coal mines. 213 of total Chinese in YAMAGUCHI Prefecture were born in China, 31 in JAPAN. None are Japanese citizens or POWs. Lt KAMEZU of the KEMPEI TAI is the source of this information. The following numbers of KOREANS were awaiting transportation home on 7 Oct 45. At FUKUOKA, 2528; at SHIMONOSEKI, 12,000. 320 KOREANS arrived at FUKUOKA on 7 Oct 45, and about 1374 KOREANS were to be shipped home on the KANSHUMARU the same date,

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but that ship struck a mine in HAKATA Harbor at 1530. On 8 Oct 45 the KOREANS awaiting transportation home were 2980 at FUKUOKA and 12,000 at SHIMONOSEKI. On the same day the number of KOREAN arrivals was 300 at FUKUOKA and 1000 at SHIMONOSEKI.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 9 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 10 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 10 Oct 1945

No. 10

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.

AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.

2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

Figures for the entire KENPEI TAI in the entire YAMAGUCHI Prefecture follow: At end of war 15 officers and 194 enlisted; on 6 Oct 45 strength reduced to present figures of 9 officers and 35 enlisted. Their duties are to control remaining troops. 2307 Army troops arrived in HAKATA on 9 Oct 45 on TOKUJU MARU, having left FUSAN the same day. Of these, 491 went to KAGOSHIMA, 3 to SENDAI, 3 to OSAKA, 2 to HIROSHIMA, 2 to NAGOYA, 5 to FUKUOKA, 6 to TOKYO, 80 to SHIKOKU, 3 to NAGASAKI. Following troops exact destination unknown: 1359 to HONSHU and SHIKOKU, 417 to KYUSHU, 40 to HAKATA. No Naval personnel arrived.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: None reported.

5. Order of Battle: None reported.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

FUKUOKA Hotel (45.3-67.2), the Commercial Museum (45.7-66.6), Library (45.3-66.5), the Red Cross building (45.2-67.7), and Industrial School (43.5-66.8) were destroyed by bombs. Public Hall (45.8-66.8) was gutted by bombing.

SHIMONOSEKI Report follows:

Ferry facilities: Station at (0.3-4.5) with 1 ferry in operation taking 20 minutes each way and making 11 runs per day. It carries a maximum of 4 jeeps. Ferry door is approximately 6 feet high. No barges available. No beaches for landing craft. MITSUI Zinc Smelter (9310-D) is not damaged and produces zinc, zinc sulphate, 98%.

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sulphuric acid and cadmium. At the close of the war, it had a staff of 128 and 981 workers. Now it has a staff of 120 and 600 workers, and is still operative. MITSUBISHI Shipyard (9610-0) is not damaged. 7 merchant ships under 200 tons are being repaired and 5 are under construction. There are 5 dry docks.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:
Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: Continuing investigation of KEIPEI TAI. Roster received of the officers of the ZENKOKU SUINEISHA, previously reported ETA organization.

- ## D. Civilian Population:
- 792 civilians arrived HAKATA 9 Oct 45, having left FUSAN on 7 Oct 45 on JUHO MARU and CHINMAN MARU. Of these, 305 went to KYUSHU, and 487 to HONSHU. The number of Koreans awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA on 9 Oct 45 was 2562, and from SHIMONOSEKI: 10,284. The number who have arrived on 9 Oct 45 to await transportation home from FUKUOKA was 1750 and from SHIMONOSEKI, 3493. The number shipped home on 9 Oct 45 from FUKUOKA was 1968 and from SHIMONOSEKI, 5209. Above personnel departed on the TOKUJU MARU from FUKUOKA, and the CHIOHAKU MARU and the KOAN-MARU from SHIMONOSEKI. 500 other Koreans left the above cities for other unreported ports of embarkation.

E. Miscellaneous:

Conference with Prefectural Police Superintendent SHIOTANI disclosed that approximately ten ships of under 100 tons arrive daily at HAKATA-FUNADOHARI from KOREA. No supervision is exercised over these vessels at present but plans are being made in conjunction with the local Civil and Harbor Police to control the entry into the harbor of these vessels.

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From: 1800I, 10 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 11 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 11 Oct 1945.

No. 11

Maps: AMS L672, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.
AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

For report on KEIPEI in KYUSHU as of 8 Oct 45, see Enclosure "A".

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units:
A patrol of MP's and interpreters, after a report that staff officers at the Western District Army Hq in FUTSUKAICHI were apparently carrying sidearms, investigated this Hq at 2350, 9 Oct 45, and also a CP discovered at YAMATE hitherto unreported to this Hq. Pistols were found belonging to MajGen KISAKI, Hisashi, a transient waiting to be demobilized, and Majors HABA, Yasunobu, OHASHI, Yoshio, and OYAMA, Akira, of the Western District Army Hq Staff. Documents were screened by interpreters and proved to be (a) demobilization schedules (b) files of GHQ directives to the Japanese (c) hydrographic and topographic maps (d) T/O of all units under Western District Army Command and (e) Veterans' Employment Services papers. None of these were seized at the time.

The morning of 10 Oct 45 these documents were again examined by FOF interpreters assisted by mapping engineers from NAVTECHJAP, but only a few documents relating to the communication network and proposed defense of KYUSHU were removed, the rest being left to enable the demobilization work to be carried on. Copies of all documents and the location of this CP were said by the Japanese to have been reported to VAC.

At 1300, 10 Oct 45, LtGen YOKOYAMA, Isamu in command of the Western District Army, LtGen IMIDA, Masazumi, his Chief of Staff, and Col AKITA, Hiroshi, an assistant to the Commanding General, reported, as directed, to Hq, FOF. There LtGen YOKOYAMA was instructed to place under arrest the officers who violated the surrender terms by having pistols in their possession, and also LtCol ABE, Kunio, who had been guilty of insubordination to an officer leading a patrol into the local Western District Army Hq. The disciplinary action taken was to be reported to this Hq by 1800 of the evening of 11 Oct 45.

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The sentences reported at this time (which the Japanese explained were of the third degree, or most serious kind) were: 30 days confinement to quarters and reduction to half pay for the four officers having pistols, and 10 days confinement to quarters and reduction to half pay for that period for LtCol ABE. The three majors and LtCol ABE were permitted, however, to carry on their demobilization duties. In addition, LtCol ABE was relieved of his duties as Liaison Officer for the Western District Army.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
ZATSUSHONOKUMI Fort (52.8-61.3). This is a branch of WATANABE Iron Works. The following material is located there: 2 18cm AA guns, 9 25cm AA guns, 1/2 truck-load of 12cm ammo, 2 truck-loads of 25cm ammo (Ref: our truck 6x6). All mounts for the guns are outside the building. All guns are cased except one. There is also some range finder equipment. Two Naval personnel stand guard in an office 500 yards away.
HAKOZAKI-MATSUBARA (47.6-71.7). This is Pine Park near FOF CP. There is a weapons dump containing 110 machine guns, Model 92, 7.7mm; 11,700 rifles, Model 99, 7.7mm; 273 - 50mm mortars, Model 89; 260 light machine guns, Model 99, 7.7mm. There is also an ammo dump containing 149 tons of Model 99 rifle powder, 266 Kg, Type 38 rifle powder, 57 tons Type 89 arty powder (in blocks); 170 tons Type 92 MG powder. Three Lieutenants claim to be in charge. They are Lt TAMAKI, Lt SAKATA, and Lt NOMURA. They submitted an inventory list in Japanese of the material in these dumps. Thirty-six Army personnel are used for guards.

5. Order of Battle: None reported.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:
HARUYOSHI School (46.4-66.5). 25 personnel are on the staff, and there is an enrollment of 1300 students from 6 to 13 years of age. No weapons were found. The building is large and clean.
NAIDASHI School (47.6-69.3). This school is in operation with Principal MICHIMOTO in charge. About 1,000 Koreans (Army) from the 8888 Regt sleep there. They are awaiting transportation to KOREA.
BUTUOKEN School (47.2-68.4). This target is a school in operation with 1300 students. The buildings are modern. There are 25 rooms, a public address system and an outdoor swimming pool. There are no guards.
2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

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Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None.
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations: Further investigation of the KEMPEI TAI being conducted.

D. Civilian Population:

39 civilians arrived HAKATA 10 October, having left FUSAN 7 Oct on HOEIMARU. Their destination is unknown. The number of Koreans awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA on 10 Oct was 2515 and from SHIMONOSEKI 15,000. The number who have arrived on 10 Oct to await transportation home from FUKUOKA was 1250, from SHIMONOSEKI 4216. The number shipped home on 10 Oct from FUKUOKA was 1297 on the TOKUJU MARU. None was shipped home from SHIMONOSEKI.

Comparison with the previous day's report reveals an error in the figures reported, making the total number of Koreans in SHIMONOSEKI 500 more than the tabulation justifies.

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NUMBER OF MEN LEFT AFTER DEMOBILIZATION
WESTERN DIST. KEMPEI HQ., AS OF 8 OCT. 1945

Classification by Districts	Officers	Sub- Officers	Privates	Total
Headquarters.....	8	13	--	21
Branches.....	4	21	--	25
Special Estab. Squad.....	--	3	--	3
Kumamoto Company.....	5	16	1	22
Oita Company.....	1	16	3	20
Miyazaki Company.....	5	15	5	25
Kagoshima Company.....	7	20	1	28
Kokura Company.....	5	14	4	23
Saga Company.....	2	15	2	19
Nagasaki Company.....	6	13	4	23
Sasebo Company.....	1	13	2	16
Total.....	44	159	22	225

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ENCLOSURE (A)

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 11 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 12 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.42)
1800I, 12 Oct 1945

No. 12

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHINANOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.
AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: No Army or Navy personnel arrived at HAKATA.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: GABURA or KOFUJI Airfield at OISHI (24.0-63.0) Naval Captain SANOI was in charge, with 10 officers and 60 enl men under him. This base was used for fundamental training of glider pilots and has been functioning since May, 1944. 1000 students were turned out every 6 months. There are 4 obsolete planes on the glider field. In the area are 20 barracks and warehouse buildings, which have a billeting capacity of approx 200 men each. In one warehouse the following equipment was found: 500 rifles, 12 40mm guns, 15 .50 Cal. MGs, 10 bomb sights, 35 .30 Cal. Aircraft MGs, 16 20mm guns, 1 12cm.
5. Order of Battle: None reported.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:
Hospital (33.2-64.8) at this location 2 buildings were under construction as a hospital. One was blown down on 10 Oct 45. The other has only the roof and deck finished. If completed there would be 15 rooms 10'x15' and one room 10'x30'.
LtGen YOKOYAMA, CG of the Western District Army, has stated that there is no one in KYUSHU with any gold, silver, or platinum, but that there may be in TOKYO.
2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:
Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

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C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
2. Suspects: None reported.
3. Subversive activities: None reported.
4. Unfriendly Organizations:

Further investigation of KEMPEI TAI being conducted.

D. Civilian Population:

Number of KOREANS now awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA is 2,630, 115 of which arrived in this city on 11 Oct 45. Number of KOREANS now awaiting transportation home from SHIMONOSEKI is 20,080, 5,080 of which arrived in that city on 11 Oct 45.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 12 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 13 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 13 Oct 1945

No. 13

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.

AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic, SHIMONOSEKI Area, 1:10,000.

AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.

6th Army Town Plan No. 61.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: See Annex Able.

2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 460 Army troops arrived in HAKATA on 12 Oct. 178 went to HIROSHIMA, 6 to SHIKOKU, 64 to NAGASAKI, 70 to FUKUOKA, 38 to KAGOSHIMA, 12 to SENDAI, 8 to TOKYO, 26 to OSAKA, 6 to NAGOYA, 52 to KYOTO. No Naval personnel arrived.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: At (57°55'-56°31") (6th Army Town Plan #61) a Ren patrol found a large quantity (more definite details not yet reported) of Chinese copper coins piled in open and patrol believed it was to be melted down. The coins are being removed to a warehouse and put under guard. ASA Powder Plant (1122) contains one hundred and three (103) tons of Glycerine, seven (7) tons of Etylen Glycel, ninety (90) tons of Nitric Acid, thirty seven (37) tons of Oleum, eight (8) tons of Ammonium Nitrate, five (5) tons of K. Nitrate, three hundred and forty one (341) tons of Sodium Nitrate, sixty one (61) tons of Cotton Linter, ninety seven (97) tons of Cotton Waste and twenty two (22) tons of Common Salt.

5. Order of Battle: See Annex Able.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

SAIKAI Naval Air Base (30.0-60.5). The patrol found Lieutenant Commander ITO, Executive Officer, at KOFUJI and through him found the base. His unit was the 634th Airforce Group, Commander, Captain TATSUNI. (Unit was under the 5th Air Squadron - former Commander was Vice Admiral UGAKI, killed on 14 August at OKINAWA). War-time complement consisted of two hundred and fifty (250)

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officers and two thousand (2000) enlisted personnel, with sixty (60) planes. An ULTRA-SECRET sea-plane base, planes from which participated in the battle for OKINAWA. Lieutenant Commander ITO was acting commander while Captain TATSUNI has been sick. The men were quartered in the village of KUGA and KONEII. These military installations were carefully camouflaged and they claimed the base had never been discovered or attacked. Present personnel consists of sixteen (16) officers and fifty (50) enlisted men. No guards were observed on any of the installations.

- (a) Three Branch Seaplane Bases, one at (18.0-63.0) with five (5) sea-planes (2 light bombers, 3 torpedo bombers), one at (18.5-61.5), 4 sea-planes (torpedo bombers), and one at (18.0-62.0) with five (5) sea-planes (torpedo bombers). All of these planes are supposed to have been damaged by the recent typhoon and rain storms on 8 - 11 October.
- (b) Ammunition Dumps: On FUNAKOSHI Beach (18.5-62.6) one hundred and ninety-eight (198) 250 Kg and one hundred and eighteen (118) 60 Kg bombs were found. In one (1) cave at CR in MATSUBARA (19.0-62.6) thirty (30) torpedoes and twenty (20) war-heads were found. At another cave in the same vicinity some bombs were located (size and number not checked). All movable gear has been taken to GABURA Airfield (this includes guns, radar, radio equipment, ammunition, etc.).

SHIMONOSEKI report follows:

Six (6) 25mm AA gun positions are located at (58'8"-56'40"). At (57'20"-56'02") one (1) 13mm AA gun position was found. Three (3) 25mm AA (dual mounts) are at (57'18"-56'00") and at (57'33"-55'52") there are two (2) 25mm AA positions.

Located at (57'27"-55'48") is one (1) 13mm gun position. All the above gun positions have been vacated and the dismantled guns removed to centrally located storage areas. Fire control equipment has also been removed. Six (6) 25mm AA positions are located at (57'22"-55'14") while at (57'12"-55'43") are nine (9) 25mm AA positions. Located at (57'13"-55'45") are two (2) 13mm AA positions.

ASAHI Oil Refinery (9708 Baker, George and Sugar) employs fourteen (14) office workers and forty (40) laborers. An Army oil tank and Navy oil tank was located in the yard here each having a capacity of two hundred and fifty five (255) tons. The plant can refine two

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thousand (2,000) tons daily and has twenty thousand (20,000) gallons of oil on hand. No bomb damage was in evidence, nor were weapons of any type. In general the refinery's equipment is in good condition and the company has been sending ten (10) tons of oil daily to small factories.

TANOKUBI Shipyard located at (9607-Item) employs forty eight (48) staff workers and two hundred and fifty (250) laborers. Firm makes one thousand (1,000) ton refrigeration ships and also produces small airplane parts. There are two (2) shipways in the yard each capable of building one (1) ship every four (4) months. No bomb damage was observed.

NITTO Sodium Sulphate Co. at (9509-Roger) has a staff of eighteen (18) and employs sixty (60) laborers. Due to lack of raw materials production has stopped. Plant produced three thousand (3,000) tons of sodium sulphate per month as well as two thousand (2,000) tons of sulphuric acid monthly.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
2. Suspects: None reported
3. Subversive Activities: KEMPEI investigation continuing. SAITO, Zenji, WO, of FUKUOKA-SHI Company KEMPEI TAI stated in an interview that there were three KEMPEI TAI Hq in CHINA, NANKING, TIENSIN, and another city. Capt YAMAGUCHI, Yoshio declared that he was the head of the counter-espionage department of the local KEMPEI TAI office, that each KEMPEI TAI office was divided into several sections or departments, and that each office had a BOCHO or counter espionage section. Sometimes the BOCHO was combined with the GEIJI or foreign affairs section. YAMAGUCHI further declared that counter espionage was the exclusive jurisdiction of the KEMPEI TAI.
4. Unfriendly Organizations:
The records of the FUKUOKA Telephone Exchange from the beginning of the Company through 16 Aug 45 have been burned. It is reported that facilities are available and are being used by the Japanese to monitor commercial lines.

D. Civilian Population:

4000 KOREANS are now awaiting transportation home at

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FUKUOKA. Of these 1,370 arrived at FUKUOKA on 12 Oct.
22,380 KOREANS are now awaiting transportation home at
SHIMONOSEKI (rechecking this figure). Of these 2,300
arrived at SHIMONOSEKI on 12 Oct.

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To: 1800I, 13 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 13 Oct 1945

Annex ABLE, ORDER OF BATTLE, to G-2 Periodic Report No. 13
dated 1800I, 13 Oct 1945.

DISPOSITION OF NAVAL CORPS IN YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE AT END OF WAR.

Name of Corps	CO's Name	Officers	Enlisted	Where Stationed
No.11 Airplane Works IWAKUNI Branch	Capt KYUNOSUKE Nagashima	58	70	IWAKUNI
IWAKUNI Naval Hospital	Surgeon Rear Admiral IKATURA Hitoshi	51	465	IWAKUNI
HIRAO Special Corps	Capt SAWAMURA Seiji	146	3,116	HIRAO
OTAKE Naval Submarine School, IWAKUNI Branch	Capt NISHINO Kozo	89	1,751	YANAI
TOKUYAMA Naval Guard	Capt SHIMIZU Takiichi	113	3,701	TOKUYAMA
KURE Naval Traffic Dept. TOKUYAMA Branch		7	11	TOKUYAMA
HIKARI Naval Works	Vice Admiral TAMURA, Suguru	615	2,293	HIKARI
TOKUYAMA Naval Coast Guard	Capt OKADO Yasuhiko	58	120	TOKUYAMA
KURE Naval Munition Store, TOKUYAMA Branch	Capt MAEDA Hirokichi	7	11	TOKUYAMA
KASADO Special Corps		28	508	KASADO
HIKARI Special Corps OTSUSHIMA Branch	Comm. ITAKURA Mitsuma	105	1,035	OTSUSHIMA
HIKARI Special Corps	Capt MAKAMURA Jiro	83	2,633	HIKARI
No. 3 Naval Fuel Works	Rear Admiral WATANABE, Isaburo	229	4,965	TKUYAMA
BONFU Naval Communication School	Vice Admiral KIMURA, Shofuku	164	6,422	BONFU

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Name of Corps	CO's Name	Officers	Enlisted	Where Stationed
BONFU Naval Communication School-BONFU Branch	Vice Admiral KIMURA, Shofuku	101	305	BONFU
SENZAKI Naval Guard	Capt YAMADA Toshiyo	22	1,526	SENZAKI
SHIMONOSEKI Naval Coast Guard	Capt INAGAKI Yoshiaki	28	2,527	SHIMONOSEKI

Strength of total Naval Force at end of war:

	Officers and WO's	Enlisted
15 August 1945	1974	32541
6 October 1945	400	2922

By 10 October, 1945, each of the corps enumerated above had nearly finished demobilization. Few remaining personnel were engaged in post war service and mine sweeping.

This order of battle information was procured at the MCJI Naval Bureau.

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From: 1800I, 13 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 14 Oct 1945
Fukuoka, Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 14 Oct 1945

No. 14

Maps: AMS L872, KYUSHU, 1:25,000.
AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.
VAC Uncontrolled Mosaic SHINONSEKI Area, 1:10,000.
AFPAC L772, Sheet 4248-I, 1:50,000.
6th Army Town Plan No. 61.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 1134 Army troops arrived at HAKATA 13 Oct. having left FUSAN 11 Oct on the KOGANE MARU and the KAIWEI MARU. Of these 48 went to KAGOSHIMA, 154 to SENDAI, 76 to TOKYO, 242 to OSAKA, 48 to NAGOYA, 158 to KYOTO, 90 to HIROSHIMA, 196 to SHIKOKU, 53 to NAGASAKI and 69 to FUKUOKA. 216 Navy troops arrived HAKATA 13 Oct having left CHINKAI 12 Oct. Of these 18 went to FUKUOKA, 18 to SAGA, 6 to NAGASAKI, 8 to KUMAMOTO, 13 to OITA, 7 to MIYAZAKI, 18 to KAGOSHIMA, 2 to HOKKAIDO, 19 to HIROSHIMA, 5 to SHIKOKU, 17 to OSAKA, 57 to SHIZUOKA, 10 to TOKYO, 15 to SENDAI.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: This is further information on copper coins previously reported. Estimated 200 tons of copper coins in open storage (57°43'-56°40' (these are new coordinates). An interpreter estimated them to be worth \$100 American money. In the same location, 50 bars of silver alloy were found weighting 50 tons and marked SELBY. Former Naval Air Base $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of FUKAE (18.0-56.0) is located in a cemetery. The base has been abandoned. 4 wrecked seaplanes stripped of weapons and instruments were found in vicinity. A Korean living there, said they were wrecked by a typhoon. In shelters in the area were 20-500 lb. bombs, 58-250lb. bombs.
5. Order of Battle: Aboard the KOGANE MARU was LtGen YOSUMI, Kinsaburo, CG of the 320th Division which was activated in June, 1945, and composed of 12,000 men. The CG stated that one regt of this Div, the 363rd Inf, had been in combat against the Russian forces in Northern Korea. Also aboard was LtCol

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ISHIBACHI, Matsuic, assistant to the CG, Major FUJITA, Kirichi, who before present assignment was in charge of Horse Replacements in PEKING, Captain HAYASHI, Tokuichi, Adjutant, and 2nd Lt TAGUCHI, Hiromu, intelligence officer who was formerly with the 67th Unit under Col MASAICHI, Hyachi. TAGUCHI's duties were compiling AA information reported from CHOSSEN Army Hq and also information on the Russians after their entry into the war. These officers were interrogated by the CIC.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

FUKUOKA SEIKO SHO CO., LTD. (56.5-57.9). This company employees 200 people with manager called SHINOMIYA in charge. Factory had been bicycle factory before war and produced Navy plane parts during war. It is now making plumbing supplies.

Following targets are in SHIMONOSEKI Area:

Water Reservoir (P.1-7.5) consists of 3 tanks approximately 50 yards long and 50 yards wide, 5 yards deep. All were empty at time of examination.

Following is resume of port facilities at MOJI reported by the Coast Guard Geodetic Survey Officer:

9 or 10 Liberty Ships along-side berths in the port. No other along-side berths are suitable for ships drawing over 6 feet. There is protected anchorage for one Liberty Ship, 7 mooring buoys suitable for 7 Liberty Ships. Lighterage distance to along-side LCM and LCVF unloading areas is less than one mile. The roads from two Liberty Ship quays are in fair condition but will require maintenance. There are 25 cranes with from 1/2 to 20 tons capacity. 6 are entraveling, 3 need repairs. The total covered storage area available is approximately 270,000 sq. ft. 160 ships have been sunk in this vicinity.

Resume of port facilities at SHIMONOSEKI follows:

There are 2 along-side berths for Liberty Ships and 2 mooring buoys suitable for Liberty Ships. There are 10 along-side berths for small Army freighters and 8 protected anchorages for small Army freighters. There are no protected anchorages for Liberty Ships. The railway quay is in a very unsanitary condition. There are 7 cranes with from 1 1/2 to 5 tons capacity, 2 needing repairs. There is about 100,000 sq ft of covered storage area available.

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2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:
Administrative, public utility and military installations other than mentioned above.
- C. Counterintelligence.
 1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
 2. Suspects: None reported
 3. Subversive Activities: None reported
 4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
 5. General: Team formed to screen repatriated Japanese at the dock.
- D. Civilian Population.

5,800 Koreans awaiting transportation home 13 Oct from FUKUOKA. Of these, 4,000 arrived 13 Oct and 2,200 were shipped out on TOKUJU MARU 13 Oct. 27,324 Koreans awaiting transportation home from SHIMINOSEKI, and of these 4,994 arrived 13 Oct.
- E. Miscellaneous.

James NAKIMURA (Japanese National) who furnished aid to Allied POW's during the war has been taken by the CIC to UBE to aid the CIC in their investigation of prison camp conditions.

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Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 14 Oct 1945

Annex ABLE, following plan submitted by Western District Army:
Plans for establishing the branches of the Korean 17th Area
Army Headquarters.

1. Duties of the branch:

- (a) To help all soldiers returning to JAPAN from KOREA.
- (b) Supervise their movement and behaviour at the landing port.
- (c) Preparing their lodging and food supplies.
- (d) Managing their railway transportation.

2. The branches will be located at HAKATA and SENZAKI.

3. The members will consist of 170 personnel including LtGen M. HASEGAWA.

*

Remarks: In HAKATA will be stationed 100 men.
(Some of these will be stationed in SASEBO
and MOJI)
In SENZAKI will be stationed 70 men.
(Some of these will be stationed in SHIMONOSEKI)

4. Radio telegraph instruments will be used for communication as follows:

- (a) In HAKATA three apparatus.
(Two will be number 2 type and one number 3 type respectively)
- (b) In SENZAKI one number 3 type apparatus.

Remarks: Above plans have been approved by the American Occupation Force in Korea.

* One third of troops destined for HAKATA have arrived. LtGen HASEGAWA with remainder will arrive from SENZAKI as soon as transportation facilities permit.

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To: 1800I, 15 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 15 Oct 1945

No. 15

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 3108 Army troops arrived HAKATA 14 Oct. having left FUSAN 14 Oct aboard the ARIMAYAMA, SHIROZAKI, KATOKU, and TOKUJU MARU. Of these, 106 went to HIROSHIMA, 86 to TOKYO, 427 to SENDAI, 575 to OSAKA, 279 to NAGOYA, 3 to SHIMONOSEKI, 493 to KYOTO, 180 to KAGOSHIMA, 68 to SHIKOKU, 456 to NAGASAKI, 435 to FUKUOKA.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Arsenal at SONE (1398.50-1199.00 (these are new coordinates). Officer in charge is Col FUTATSUKI, Sabao. The target is the SONE Factory of the Second Arsenal of TOKYO. The war time strength was 9 Army officers and 600 civilians, and the present strength is 9 officers and 90 civilians. The last major change in number of personnel was made on Sept 5; at this time it was cut to 9 officers and 150 civilians. This factory could manufacture 26 tons of explosive each month. The factory is not operating at the present time. Supplies on hand at present are TNT 1,607 tons, TNT powder 86 tons, Picric Acid 8 tons, Tri-Metylen-Tri-Nitro-Amin 760 grams, Tri-Nitro-Natholene 21 tons. There is one large two story office building in good repair, also enough buildings to billet a Bn of men, after they have been cleaned up. The drainage system is very poor, but storage space is plentiful. The 9 officers are an administrative group from TOKYO. The 90 civilians are used as guards.
Observations: The explosives are stored in caves which have fallen in and will make it impossible to retrieve all of the explosives. Guard is very efficient.

5. Order of Battle: None

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:
NAGAIETO Primary School in KAWATSUKI (24.7-57.0), Mr.

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ICHIRO, Tukawa is the principal. There are 17 teachers and 552 students. Up until April, 1944, a "Young Men's Military School" was conducted here. At that time it was moved to FUKAE. All weapons were also moved. The buildings are large with a total of 18 rooms 25x50 ft. FUKUOKA Higher School at TORIRI (42.0 - 65.0), Mr. HORITAKE is the principal. There are 26 teachers and 600 boys. There is an administration building, 2 stories and 200x50 ft.; a dormitory with 86 rooms of a capacity of 4 persons each; a gym the size of a basketball court, and a laboratory building 150x50 ft. Some weapons & equipment were stored in a small building and are under guard.

Tuberculosis Hospital (approx. 48.0-60.0). Only doctor is Dr. AKABOSHI. 40 patients are there now but it has a capacity of 60.

MURAMI Middle School at OHASIU (47.6-62.2). There are 40 teachers and 1,100 boys. Two story modern building with a basement and two story wings 100 x 60 ft. There is a small gym 300 x 60 ft. Only some wooden rifles were found.

ITUSHIMA Western Young Men's School at FUKAE (19.0-57.5). The principal is GYOZO, Hunakoshi. There is one building with 2 rooms 25 x 30 ft. and 3 rooms 20 x 30 ft. There was a small amount of arms found. Grade School at TATARA (50.8-71.8). The principal is Mr. VANABE. There are 19 teachers and 670 students. The school is one large building with 1st through 6th grades being taught. The patrol saw a military formation corresponding to our Parade and Colors being passed in review. 450 children were taking part. In the principal's office were found 5 sabers used by teachers. The patrol saw that these were turned over to the local police station.

2. Location and Description of intelligence objectives not yet under force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
2. Suspects: None reported
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
5. General: List of released prisoners given by local prefecture authorities in FUKUOKA-SHI turned over to CIC.

D. Civilian Population:

6,500 Koreans were awaiting transportation home on 14 Oct from FUKUOKA. Of these 4,088 arrived 14 Oct. 26,168 (a

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corrected figure submitted by the local police chief through Military Government. The MOJI Rail Bureau has issued instructions to stop all rail transportation of Koreans into SHIMONOSEKI for a ten day period beginning 16 Oct 1945, in order to give time to ship out those Koreans now awaiting transportation). Koreans are awaiting transportation home on 14 Oct. from SHIMONOSEKI. Of these 5,126 arrived 14 Oct.

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From: 1800I, 15 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 16 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 16 Oct 1945

No. 16

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, Sheet No. 45, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units Hitherto Unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units Demobilized and Disarmed during Period: 458 Army troops arrived HAKATA 15 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the Sub-chasers numbers 493 and 813. Of these 106 went to KAGOSHIMA, 11 to SENDAI, 20 to TOKYO, 128 to OSAKA, 52 to NAGOYA, 30 to KYOTO, 14 to HIROSHIMA, 5 to SHIKOKU, 64 to NAGASAKI, 28 to FUKUOKA. 268 Navy troops arrived HAKATA 15 Oct having left CHINKAI 14 Oct on the KOSEI MARU. Of these, 16 went to FUKUOKA, 5 to SAGA, 7 to NAGASAKI, 13 to KUMAMOTO, 5 to OITA, 3 to MIYAZAKI, 8 to KAGOSHIMA, 1 to HOKKAIDO, 28 to HIROSHIMA, 21 to SHIKOKU, 85 to OSAKA, 63 to SHIZUOKA, 8 to TOKYO, 5 to SENDAI.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Warehouse in the village of SHITORUI (62.2-53.5) contained the following material: 34 blowers, 20 cases of parts for sound detectors, 35 cases of carbon sticks, 2 cases of water strainers, 6 cases of small parts for water pumps, 9 cases of parts for blowers, 17 cases of sprayers (disinfectant), 1 flame thrower, and 7 cases of small parts for rock crushers.
5. Order of Battle: The temporary Headquarters of the 8060 AA Division under the command of Major General ITE is in the school in TSUKUSHI (61.5-51.8). Inventory lists and maps of the entire area and island are available at this Headquarters. At present, there are 20 demobilized soldiers acting as guards on the military stores located at the school. Major ENOMOTO gave this information.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objective examined during period:
Former Naval Air Base at FUKAE. This base is located on the beach west of FUKAE (18.3-57.0). This base has been abandoned. In this vicinity were found four seaplanes (stripped down) that were wrecked by a typhoon, and in shelters, 20-500 lb bombs, 140 bombs of 60 and 250 Kg sizes were found. There are also narrow gage tracks for vehicles used in moving bombs. This base was manned by

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the 1st YANAGASHIMA Force under Captain YANAGASHIMA. This unit left on 20 Aug and went to NAGOYA. The base was under KOFUJI Airfield. There were no guards. Radio Station (65.2-55.3). This station consisted of eight radio sets which were manned by 21 men and 1 NCO. The men were in the process of moving the gear and stowing it in the TSUKUSHI School (61.5-51.8). MAGI Mining Co. in the town of UCHINO (69.6-51.1). The manager of the coal mine is Mr. K. NOMI. The company has no affiliation with either the Army or Navy. Approximately 500 laborers are employed here. A patrol was sent to WAKAMUTSU Prison (90.2-00.4). Guards were stationed to prevent the prison guards from calling the warden, whose name is PANITA, Denjiaro. He was appointed by the Emperor and holds a rank equal to that of Major General. When the patrol arrived they found the warden examining the records of all prisoners. The records were neatly stacked on the floor. The warden said that TANEN, Taware in FUKUOKA had ordered him to examine the records to determine which prisoners were ready for release. Records of prisoners already released were brought out on request. On the 15th of Aug there were 1,226 prisoners. At present there are 832. Marine guards are stationed on the records. The prison staff consists of 121 guards, 2 priests, and 1 doctor. The chow hall was visited at meal-time and the prisoners were getting enough to eat. Checked WAKAMATSU AA Corps (80.6-12.9) and found that the CO is CHIKAO, Mari and has 18 officers and 57 enlisted men.

KOKURA Prison (90.2-00.5). The commander was Chief OROKI. There are 130 prisoners in this prison. 7 of them were interrogated and their stories matched the prison records. Marine guards were placed on the files and at the entrances and exits.

YAMAGUCHI Prison (in YAMAGUCHI City). The total number of prisoners is 510. All are confined for criminal offenses. Of these 406 are Japanese and 104 are Koreans. The total charges for murder is 8, assault 6, petty larceny 320, quarrels, and rape 176. 12 political prisoners were released from this prison 10 Oct. 1945. None of them were from YAMAGUCHI-KEN but had been transferred from HIROSHIMA because of bombings.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None

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2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
5. General: Interrogation of non-Japanese residents in FUKUOKA area has begun.

D. Civilian Population.

7000 Koreans are now awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA. Of these 1500 arrived 15 Oct. 1000 Koreans left FUKUOKA 15 Oct aboard the KOAN MARU and the CHIAHAKU MARU. 32,567 Koreans are awaiting transportation home from SHIMONOSEKI. Of these 2217 arrived in SHIMONOSEKI 15 Oct.

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From: 1800I, 16 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 17 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 17 Oct 1945

No. 17

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 2121 Army troops arrived at HAKATA 16 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on the TOKUJU MARU. Of these, 67 went to SENDAI, 274 to TOKYO, 285 to OSAKA, 272 to NAGOYA, 165 to KYOTO, 145 to HIROSHIMA, 72 to SHIKOKU, 181 to KAGOSHIMA, 450 to NAGASAKI and 133 to FUKUOKA. 77 invalids have been received at 1st Army Hospital in FUKUOKA. 330 Navy troops arrived in HAKATA on 16 Oct having left ANAMI-OSHIMASESO 13 Oct on the HABUSHI MARU. Of these 134 sick people went to URESHINO Naval Hospital, 39 to FUKUOKA, 12 to SAGA, 14 to NAGASAKI, 10 to KUMAMOTO, 4 to OITA, 11 to MIYAZAKI, 10 to KAGOSHIMA, 1 to HOKKAIDO, 4 to HIROSHIMA, 19 to SHIKOKU, 16 to OSAKA, 31 to SHIZUOKA, 7 to TOKYO, and 18 to SENDAI.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Warehouses located in MOJI: One is at DAIRI YANAGII School and three are at KOMORIE Commercial School. The total approximate amount of clothing found in these four warehouses follows: Winter breeches 4750, winter jackets 5130, winter undershirts 6150, winter underdrawers 6380, blankets Army 6070 and Navy 3990, puttees 2239, overcoats 1050, raincoats 2171, caps 2210, shoes 2800 (lace boot), shoes 1010 (rubber-soled socks), slippers 740, shoes 380 (misc), bales of clothing 930.
5. Order of Battle: See Annex "Able".

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and Description of Intelligence Objectives examined during period:
KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY (47.8-70.8): The president of this school is HYIAKANTAKE. The enrollment is 1500 students. No military equipment nor arms were found.
Coal Mine (51.4-67.8): This mine is controlled by MITSUBISHI in TOKYO. The manager is KIKUTAKE. It employs 700 civilians and produces 90 tons per day.
Agricultural School (48.3-64.7): There are 18 students at present and only agricultural subjects are taught.

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No military equipment nor arms were found.

Spinning Mill (46.5-66.7): K. KAWABE is the manager. At present, it is shut down but 100 people are still employed for office work. During the war it was converted to an airplane assembly plant. The following was found here: 5 drill presses, 1 large metal press, 200 fuselages believed to be the BETTY Type, 1 small machine shop contains a forge and several metal lathes, large quantities of small parts such as screens, wire, etc. There are no guards in the area.

The Naval Bureau Telegraph Station (90.95-00.75): Is used principally as a receiving set but is capable of transmitting. The Japanese Navy is still operating it. HOJYO Prison (HOJYO Coal Mine Working Place (1384-1179)): A patrol investigating this prison received the following information from YAMADA, the Japanese in charge: There are 85 prisoners, 81 of which are Japanese and 4 are Koreans. All are criminal cases, 58 involving theft, the remainder are misc, including seizure of property, handling stolen goods, manslaughter, fraud, gambling, etc. 16 prisoners have been released since 6 Oct and 4 have escaped since 31 Aug. YAMADA states that no prisoners are being held without charges. Investigation is still in progress.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons Apprehended or Interned: None
2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: The Japanese Government has been requested to restrict the following to this area until the provisions of SCAP Directive of 4 Oct 1945 have been checked: MORIMOTO, Kiyoshi, head of the Special Higher Police, now being ousted, SHIOTANI, Kaoru, former Chief of FUKUOKA Prefectural Police, and YAMADA, Yoshiharu, Head of Special Higher Police prior to MORIMOTO. YAMADA, who left his police job on 28 Sept 1945, has been reported to be holding a high position in the Police Bureau of the "Home Office" (Ministry of Home Affairs?).
5. General: Interviews have been begun and are continuing with released prisoners and non-Japanese residents of FUKUOKA area.

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D. Civilian Population.

7474 Koreans are now awaiting transportation home from FUKU-OKA. Of these, 2000 arrived 16 Oct. 1026 Koreans left FUKUOKA on the KOGANE MARU 16 Oct. 32,749 Koreans are now awaiting transportation home from SHIMONOSEKI. Of these, 2,722 arrived 16 Oct and 2,540 Koreans left SHIMONOSEKI on the CHIAHAKU MARU the same day.

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ANNEX "A" TO G-2 PERIODIC REPORT NO. 17

THE PRESENT STATE OF DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY OUTFITS
IN THE YAMAGUCHI DISTRICT

name of outfit	Common Name	Location	Force	Commander	Place of Demobilization	Remarks
Yamaguchi District Hq	(Same)	Noda-Cho Yamaguchi City	40	MajGen Shinichi Kurushima	Yamaguchi City	
Yamaguchi 1st Reg Hq	(Same)	Yawatano-baba Yamaguchi City		"	Not Demobilized	222
Chugoku District Hq	Chugoku 110th Outfit	Kami-Unorei Yamaguchi City	1,400	Colonel Sunosuke Mihami	"	700
1st Div Hq	Okuni Div Hq	Shimo-Shimizu Yamaguchi City	498	LtCol Takao Murata	Yamaguchi City	200
		Miyano Yamaguchi City	439		"	0
		Yuda, Yamaguchi City	207		"	0
		Otoshi Yamaguchi City	739		"	0
		Hagi City	535		Hagi City	0
		Yada Yamaguchi City	110		Yamaguchi City	0
		Mikuma-Machi Otsu-Gun	2,662		Mikuma-Machi	0
		Hitomaru Otsu-Gun	2,409		Hiroshima City	0
	Kijo Ind Mixed Brig	Oguchi-Cho Toyoura-Gun		MajGen Ishii	Okayama City	0
	Akatsuki Yanai-Machi					
	6170th Oft. Kuga, Gun		2,510			54
	Akatsuki Murotsu-Mura					
	19341st Oft. Kumaga-Gun		1,134		Yanai-Machi	0
Asak Trans-rotation Force	Akatsuki 16,711th Outfit	Kushigema Tokuyama City	4,814	LtCol Masayuki Mabuchi	Tokuyama City	142
Over-Seas Destroying Force	Akatsuki 16,712th Outfit	"	3,810	LtCol Tatsuo Ryu	"	70
"	Akatsuki 6169th Outfit	Aio-Mura Yoshiki-Gun	2,000			0

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me of tfits	Common Name	Location	Force	Commander	Place of De- mobilization	Remaining Number
or-Seas stroying x Outfit	Akatsuki 19,822nd Outfit	Mukuma-Mura Otsu-Gun	706			0
"	Akatsuki 6168th Outfit	Senzaki-Cho Otsu-Gun		Col. Kenkichi Tanaka	Senzaki-Cho	7
"	Akatsuki 16,707th Outfit	Hagi City	600			0
maguchi Army spital		Yamaguchi City		Med Lt Yoshio Kunimoto	Not Demobilized	120
imonosoki Army spital		Ushiroda, Shimonosoki City		Med LtCol Kuniasa Nishimuda	"	15
imonosoki my Hosp uki Br. Hosp		Ikuta-Mura Asa-Gun			"	9
roshima my Hosp . Hospital		Hanazono Kushi- gahama-Kudam- atsu, City		Med Capt Takayama	"	50
roshima my Hosptial nai Br. Hosp		Yanai-Machi Kuga-Gun		Med Major Ichiyama	"	20
roshima 2nd my Hospital uchi Br. Hosp		Oguchi-Machi Toyoura-Gun		Med Capt Morizo Wada		10

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 17 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 18 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 18 Oct 1945

No. 18

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 558 Army troops arrived at HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on SC #60 and the KAMISHIMA MARU. Their destinations were FUKUOKA and OSAKA. The break-down in numbers was not reported. For report on KEMPEI TAI in KYUSHU as of 18 Oct see Annex "Able". No Navy troops arrived.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No change.
4. Location and Description of examined equipment and dumps:
YAWATA IRON WORKS (80.30-00.28): Thoroughly inspected and found to be 20% productive. Five of the twelve furnaces were in operation. This works produces 5000 tons of pig iron daily and 8000 tons of steel daily. The total number of employees is 32800 of which 5300 are foremen and 27500 are workers. At the present time there is a shortage of ore.
HARADA Ammunition Dump (61.2-49.7): The dump consisted of aviation fuel and ammunition. A spot check inventory showed the following: 130-100 lb bombs, 360-250 lb bombs, 90 cases full of 50 cal. and 20mm ammo, 2 caves full of ammo (cal. unknown), 500 (55 gal.) drums of high octane gasoline and ethyl alcohol. All caves are 180 x 8 ft square.
KIDO Ammunition Dump (58.2-48.0): There were 6 Jap guards on duty who were posted by the YAMAGUCHI Prefecture Government. The ammo consisted of: 1800 cases of 75mm and 70mm stacked near a religious shrine, 625 cases of 75mm and 70mm stacked outside of caves, 10 1/2 caves full of 75mm and 105mm and 1/2 cave containing 300 cases of fuses. All caves are 180 by 8 ft square.
Headquarters Maintenance Section Supply Dump (57.3-54.6): Major KAMBU was in charge of this dump and his CO was the CO of the Western District Army. The dump consisted mainly of Army clothes, tents, and office supplies. A small Japanese detachment of 10 to 15 men provided sufficient guard. Supplies from this dump are to be transported to the FUKUOKA dock area at the end of Oct to supply incoming Jap troops.
5. Order of Battle: None reported.

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B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

The interrogation of prisoners at WAKAMATSU and KOKURA prisons has been completed. Details will be forwarded as soon as available.

KYUSHU Mental Hospital (95.9-62.6): This hospital is located one mile south of NOMA on the OKI-YAKATABARU road. The head doctor is YAMASAKI, Kiichi and one doctor from FUKUOKA goes to the hospital daily. The hospital has a capacity of 70 but at present there are only 36 patients. There is one headquarters building and a small cluster of adjoining buildings.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons Apprehended or Interned: None

2. Suspects: None

3. Subversive Activities: None reported.

4. Unfriendly Organizations: Six persons who had been held "under protection and surveillance" as Communists were interviewed and stated that Communist activities were investigated by the KEMPEI TAI, the HOGO KANSATSU SHO, and the Special Higher Police with the responsibility for such investigation belonging first to the Special Higher Police and then to the HOGO KANSATSU SHO.

D. Civilian Population.

155 civilians arrived HAKATA 16 Oct on the SHISEI MARU having left FUSAN 15 Oct. Of these 79 debarked at HAKATA and the remaining 76 stayed aboard bound for KARATSU. 5816 Koreans were awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA on 17 Oct. Of these 2500 arrived in HAKATA 17 Oct. 4158 Koreans left HAKATA 17 Oct on the TOKUJU MARU, RYUKEI MARU, S.B.-117, SHIRASAGI MARU, and the GINTO MARU. 28880 Koreans were awaiting transportation home from SHIMONOSEKI on 17 Oct. Of these 731 arrived in SHIMONOSEKI 17 Oct. 2600 left SHIMONOSEKI 17 Oct on the CHIAKAKU MARU and 2000 left for other ports to be embarked.

E. Miscellaneous.

At 1430 on 17 Oct prison patrols at WASAMATSU sent a 6 man patrol into the city to release 4 Japanese policemen who had been taken prisoner by a group of Chinese. The patrol leader ordered the Chinese to release and return the Japanese policemen their swords and warned the Chinese that if any further action of this nature occurred it would result in stern disciplinary action. No immediate action was taken.

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ANNEX "A" TO G-2 PERIODIC REPORT NO. 18

LIST OF MEN LEFT AFTER DEMOBILIZATION
WESTERN DISTRICT KEMPEI HQ., 18 OCT. 1945

Districts	Officers	NCO's	Privates	Total
Total.....	42	140	18	200
Headquarters.....	8	13	--	21
Under Hq Direct Com.	4	15	--	19
Special Estab. Squad	--	3	--	3
Kumamoto District...	5	16	1	22
Oita District.....	1	16	3	20
Miyazaki District...	5	15	5	25
Kagoshima District..	7	20	1	28
Kokura District.....	5	14	4	23
Saga District.....	1	7	1	9
Nagasaki District...	5	8	1	14
Sasebo District.....	1	13	2	16

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 18 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 19 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 19 Oct 1945

No. 19

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period: 1474 Army troops arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the TAIHO MARU. 27 of these went to SENDAI, 43 to TOKYO, 22 to NAGOYA, 14 to NIGOTA, 839 to OSAKA, 111 to HIROSHIMA, 45 to SHIKOKU, 46 to NAGASAKI, 53 to KAGOSHIMA, 61 to FUKUOKA. The remaining 213 were hospitalized. 3 Navy and 132 civilians arrived at HAKATA on 17 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the YETOKU MARU. 3 of these went to YAMAGUCHI Prefecture and 132 stayed in KYUSHU. 1237 Army troops and 17 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on KOGANE MARU. 32 of these went to NAGASAKI, 246 to KAGOSHIMA, 274 to SENDAI, 260 to TOKYO, 130 to OSAKA, 30 to SHIKOKU, 40 to NAGOYA, 65 to KYOTO, 8 to HIROSHIMA, 78 stayed in FUKUOKA. 266 Army troops and 206 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the HANIKI MARU. 515 Army went to HONSHU, 51 stayed in KYUSHU. Civilian destination unknown. 2287 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the SB-110 and SS-12. 50 of these went to KAGOSHIMA, 60 to SENDAI, 40 to TOKYO, 200 to OSAKA, 20 to NAGOYA, 40 to KYOTO, 180 to HIROSHIMA, 80 to SHIKOKU, 100 to FUKUOKA, 170 to TOTTORI and 370 to MATSUE. The remaining 1032 are dispersing to various unknown isles. 113 Navy troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the TOYO MARU. Of these, 71 went to HONSHU and 42 stayed in KYUSHU.
3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units: No Change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps: Caves at DAIBU (68.7-66.6): Lt UCHINO is in charge of the caves. There are 16 unarmed guards at this target. An estimate of material showed the following: 50 cases of cartridges, 800 cases of smoke grenades, 1000 cases of 105mm shells (M-91), 2000 cases of MG ammo, 12 cases of fuses, 1 case of land mine detenators, 900 cases of gunpowder, 1400 cases of bombs and some communications equipment.
KOKURA Branch TOKYO STEEL CORP. (90.4-00.6): The man

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in charge is KEZO-UEDA, and 700 people are employed here. This factory produces 500 to 600 tons of wire and steel cable monthly. At present there is on hand 10 tons of 2½ inch cable, 164 tons of 1½ inch cable, and 20 tons of misc cable.

5. Order of Battle: Further investigation of the 8060 AA Unit (previously reported in G-2 Periodic Report No. 16) in TSUKUSHI (61.5-51.8) revealed that this unit, which is also known as the 4th AA Div, is charged with all Army AA defense in KYUSHU. Interrogation of Major ENOMOTO revealed that this div was administratively under the direct control of the 16th Area Army and was broken down into tactical units for attachment to local units throughout the island. Headquarters is normally MIYAKONOJO in Southern KYUSHU but is now maintained at the grade school in TSUKUSHI. The unit has been demobilized except for small units guarding installations and dumps near previous AA defenses. The Div Commander, LtGen ITO, Hanji, and his staff remain at TSUKUSHI with about 20 enl men. Interrogation of the General and his staff revealed that orders had been received by phone from 16th Area Army (FUTSUKAICHI) on 15 August to burn all secret documents, and that order was carried out. None of the officers could "remember" who made the phone call or received it, though it came through normal channels. 15 swords were seized, tagged and stowed, awaiting disposition, and also documents giving the location and numbers of AA weapons and units, a T/O of the Div, and a station list of the present field officers at TSUKUSHI. The latter two were drawn up on the spot at the request of the investigating officer by LtCol TERA0, the Div Chief of Staff.

Units and attached units of the AKAGE Div have been reported as having been in the following areas up to 15 Oct 1945: TSUYAZAKI (51.091.0) 500 troops; KATUSRA, 150 troops; MINOTO, 170 troops.

There were 280 troops of the 7227th Army unit in SAKADO (53.2-68.0) up to 28 Sept 45. The commanding officer was Major OKO.

During Sept 45, 25 troops of the OKA Regt were in the vicinity of IWAMOTE (61.4-57.4) cutting timber. At the present time all are demobilized.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

TAISEIRYO: A former Japanese MP Camp. This camp is located outside the town of ITAZUKE (51.0-63.5).

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There were formerly 1000 troops billeted here. Warehouses at HARISURI (50.1-60.8). These warehouses were used for storing aluminum tubing and sheets for planes. The warehouses are owned by the KYUSHU Aircraft Plant and are not suitable for billeting or storage.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons apprehended or interned: None
2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
5. General: Interviews continued with released prisoners, one of whom stated that in 1931-32 he belonged to a club called SANGYO RODO CHOSASHA (sometimes known as SAN RO) which was devoted to industrial studies on economic and labor problems. This club was founded by SANJI, Nozaka, who had been to Russia and was a Communist. TOKYO dissolved the club in 1932.

D. Civilian Population:

7816 Koreans are now awaiting transportation home from FUKUOKA. Of these 2000 arrived 18 Oct. 20,206 Koreans are now awaiting transportation from SHIMONOSEKI. Of these 876 arrived 18 Oct. 3,100 left SHIMONOSEKI on the CHIANAKU MARU and KOAN MARU 18 Oct. 1,450 left for other ports to be embarked. Representatives from the railroad in SHIMONOSEKI called to report that all Koreans now in SHIMONOSEKI will be shipped out by 25 or 26 Oct 45. After that time sale of railroad tickets to Koreans will begin again to permit 5000 a day to be shipped out of SHIMONOSEKI. They also reported that 5000 Koreans, hitherto not taken into account, had left in small craft, thus bringing the total down to the new figure of 20,206.

In the MINOTA, TARA area (57.0-95.2) the civilian population showed an unfriendly attitude. They have Japanese Flags flying in all of these streets, and small children threw stones at a jeep as it passed through these towns. Information was hard to obtain as the people refused to cooperate, although the civilian police did.

243 civilians arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the YUSEI MARU. 64 of these went to HONSHU, 149 stayed in KYUSHU. 107 civilians arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left KARATSU 16 Oct on the HEE KO MARU. 55 of these went to HONSHU, 52 stayed in KYUSHU. 17 civilians arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left REISUI, KOREA 24 Sept on the SAKAE MARU. 2 are going to HONSHU and 15 are staying

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in KYUSHU. 180 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the TAISHIO MARU and all went to HONSHU.

258 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on the HENAN MARU. Their destination unknown.

65 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the KIRIHIGAN MARU and all went to HONSHU.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 19 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 20 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 20 Oct 1945

No. 20

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

656 Army troops and 10 civilians arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on SB-69. 21 of these went to SENDAI, 40 to NAGOYA, 33 to SHIKOKU, 18 to KAGOSHIMA, 28 to TOKYO, 71 to KYOTO, 60 to NAGASAKI, 248 to OSAKA, 69 to HIROSHIMA, 68 to FUKUOKA. 210 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 18 Oct on SC-49, 9 of these went to KAGOSHIMA, 34 to SENDAI, 50 to TOKYO, 2 to OSAKA, 9 to NAGOYA, 48 to KYOTO, 1 to HIROSHIMA, 6 to SHIKOKU, 1 to NAGASAKI. 344 Army troops and 2291 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on the TOKUJU MARU. Of the Army troops 11 went to KAGOSHIMA, 7 to SENDAI, 17 to TOKYO, 6 to NAGOYA, 198 to HIROSHIMA, 9 to NAGASAKI, 15 to FUKUOKA, 22 to OSAKA, 6 to KYOTO. Of the civilians 821 stayed in KYUSHU, 1203 went to HONSHU and 267 to SHIKOKU. There were no Naval arrivals on the above dates.

For report on 6th Flying Force demobilization, see enclosure "ABLE".

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units:
No Change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
Weapons and ammo dump of CHITOSE unit, #32630 unit, 100 yds east of MAEBARU (25.5 - 62.5). Estimated inventory is:
8 150mm Arty pieces, 17 HMGs, 75 LMGs, approx 2,000 rifles, and 24 boxes of Picric Acid Compound. The guard is under Capt MORINAGA and its Hq is in MAEBARU at HORTINGI temple. The above weapons belong to a special arty bn attached to the 312th Div. The CO of this Bn is Capt KURIMITSU. Bombs scattered from (47.4 - 53.5) along road on both sides to FUNUDO (48.0 - 52.0) are: 35 250 Kg bombs, 65 60 Kg bombs and 600 yds southeast of FUNUDO are 15 250 KG bombs, and 30 60 Kg bombs.
At (60.5 - 51.5) a unit of the Western Army was guarding 16 drums of Benzol, grease, mobile oil, 1,000,000 sheets of corrugated metal and 122 rolls of wire. Lt KAIGUNE is in charge of the guards.

5. Order of Battle:

200 troops from the SO Tank Regt with Major OCHI as CO were in FUKUMARU (65.8 - 80.0) from 30 June to 27 Sept, 1945, when they were demobilized. 1000 troops, part of the SOHU Tank Brigade with Col. IKOMA as CO arrived at MIYADA on 30 July. They were billeted in schools, churches, and the town hall. There are 30 troops of this unit remaining under the command of Lt. MATAKE, as a guard for the ammo in some of 80 caves built by this unit in the area.

200 troops of the NISHI "8061" AA unit under the command of 1stLt KUSANO were in NAGATA (77.6 - 87.0) for 6 months until 30 Aug. There were 6 AA guns but these were moved to WAKAMATUSU at the wars end. 520 troops of the "22359th" unit under the command of Major KAMANO were in YOSHIDOME (66.3 - 93.0) from 23 April to 23 Sept 45. 350 troops from the GOSHI Div were in AKAMA (63.6 - 93.0) from May until 23 Oct 45. They installed telephones and had dug emplacements. 100 troops of the MATSUI Company were near AOYANAGI (52.3 - 81.6) until 11 Sept 45. They were engaged in helping the farmers. 200 troops from the AKAGI Inf were in AOYANAGI-MACHI (53.2 - 82.4) helping the farmers. 150 troops from the YAKUSHIJI Inf Co under the command of Capt FUJIMOTO, were in MOTOGI (58.0 - 87.0) between May and 20 Aug. Troops were helping the farmers and building caves. At present all are demobilized and the caves are empty. 200 troops from the SO "2840st Unit" Brigade under the command of Major KURITA, were in NITSUOKA from 20 May to 14 Sept, 45. They constructed caves and helped farmers.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

TOBATA Iron Works (80.90 - 00.75) is controlled by the YAWATA Iron Works at (80.50 - 00.28). During the war this works employed 3000 people. At present it employs 2000. The last cut in personnel took place 30 Sept 45. There is 1 complete furnace for making steel and two are under construction. Each can produce 50 tons daily. At present no steel is made. There are 25 steel structure buildings and 25 of wood. The products now being made are: Carbon black for making rubber, carbon electrodes, oxygen, rivets and bolts, and 30,000 picks and rakes monthly. The works is made up of 1 machine shop, 1 steel casting shop, and 1 foundry. TOKAI Steel Works (1380.60 - 1200.72) - The manager is NISIMURA. During the war it employed a staff of 50 and 200 workers. During the war 5,000 tons a

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month of steel plate for ships, round steel bars, rods, and angle irons, also light car tracks were produced. 2000 tons of this type of material on hand and stacked in the yards. The works was made up of 7 lathes, a milling machine, and a small foundry.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons Apprehended or Interned: None
2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
5. General: Interviews continued with released prisoners claimed to be Communists. One stated that there are about 200 Communists in FUKUOKA and several thousand in JAPAN. The main Communist Hq is stated to be in TOKYO and all printed "party" material originated there. In FUKUOKA RYUSUKE, Takasu is reported to be the head of the Communist Party which is controlled through TOKYO where the leaders are TOKUDA, Kyunichi, NOBUYAMA, Saichika and SANAMANABI, Minabi.

D. Civilian Population:

As of 19 Oct 7568 Koreans were awaiting transportation home at FUKUOKA. 2500 had arrived that day and 2778 had left on SB-116 and SB-109. On the same date 19,065 Koreans were awaiting transportation home at SHIMONOSEKI. 959 had arrived that day and 1300 had left on KOAN MARU. 800 more had left for other ports of embarkation. The SHIMONOSEKI report takes into account 5000 departures reported by SHIMONOSEKI Railroad officials on 19 Oct.

421 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on YASUMARU, TAITON MARU and KINEI MARU. 212 of these went to HONSHU, 163 to KYUSHU and 9 to SHIKOKU. 91 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on the TAIHO MARU and YOSHINAKA MARU. 58 of these went to KYUSHU and 33 to HONSHU. 388 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on KIYOSHII MARU and SHINSEI MARU. 165 of these stayed in KYUSHU and 223 went to HONSHU. 333 civilians arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 14 Oct on SHIYOSEI MARU and KIYOSHIN MARU. 183 of these went to HONSHU, 150 to KYUSHU. 783 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 18 Oct on SHIRAZAKI MARU and

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DAITO MARU. 517 of these went to HONSHU, 13 to SHIKOKU and 253 to KYUSHU.

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ENCLOSURE "ABLE" TO G-2 PERIODIC REPORT NO. 20

NUMBER OF TROOPS AT EACH FIELD AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE
6TH FLYING FORCE

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>	<u>Total Troops</u>
Yamaguchi	Bōfu	Maj MIYAMOTO, H.	17
	Ozuki	Maj FUKUSIMA, I.	69
	Sone	Capt KOBAYASI, S.	37
	Asiya	Maj SUYARI, T.	28
	Gannosu	Capt FUNAYAMA, K.	21
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	Maj MIYAKE, T.	43
	Tatlarai (N)	Capt YABUKI, T.	15
	Tatlarai (S)	Capt URADE, M.	39
	Tikugo	Capt SUGIHARA	33
* _____			
Saga	Kikuti	Capt ISOGAI, H.	30
	Kuroisibaru	Maj SUZUKI, H.	54
	Tamana	Capt SUZUKI, T.	32
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	Maj ONOZAKI, S.	33
	Kumanoshō	Maj ŌYAGI, H.	35
	Hitoyosi	2ndLt KINUGAWA, N.	5
Kagoshima	Tiran	Capt DAITOKU, S.	1
	Mansei	Maj NUMATA, K.	1
Miyazaki	Miyakonojo (E)	Capt YAMAGUTI, T.	30
	Miyakonojo (W)	Maj TATEIWA, S.	21
	Niutabaru	Maj IDE, I.	17
	Karasebaru	Capt SASAMORI, I.	15
TOTAL			574

NOTE: Number of troops include remaining forces to guard arms and materials.

* The METABARU Airfield Detachment, under Capt NAKAO, A. has been completely demobilized.

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From: 1800I, 20 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 21 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 21 Oct 1945

No. 21

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and Disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

117 Army troops and 487 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on the MAMIYA MARU. Of the troops, 2 went to ISE, 1 to KYOTO, 8 to NAGOYA, 10 to OSAKA, 1 to GUNMA, 1 to FUKUOKA, 1 to HYOGO, 3 to FUSHIMA, 6 to HIROSHIMA, 3 to SHIKOKU, 6 to KUMAMOTO, 3 to OITA. 70 troops went to the FUKUOKA 2nd Military Hospital as patients. Of the civilians, 249 went to KYUSHU, 188 to HONSHU, 50 to SHIKOKU. 1 Army man and 20 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left TAISHU, TSUSHIMA ISLAND 19 Oct on ASahi MARU. 1 soldier went to SHIKOKU, 4 civilians stayed in KYUSHU, the rest will debark at SHIMONOSEKI. 189 Army troops and 677 civilians arrived HAKATA 20 Oct having left CHINKAI 19 Oct on the RYUHEI MARU. Of the troops, 28 went to FUKUOKA, 10 to SAGA, 10 to NAGASAKI, 11 to KUMAMOTO, 10 to OITA, 5 to MIYAZAKI, 17 to KAGOSHIMA, 27 to SHIKOKU, 26 to OSAKA, 12 to NAGOYA, 16 to TOKYO. Of the civilians, 285 went to HONSHU, 321 to KYUSHU and 71 to SHIKOKU. The KEMPEI TAI in YAMAGUCHI-KEN have been reduced to the following: 6 in YAMAGUCHI, 9 in SHIMONOSEKI and 5 in SENZAKI. Demobilization report from SENZAKI District of YAMAGUCHI-KEN Follows: In village of MISUMI, a barracks of 2,500 men demobilized to 32 officers and men now used to guard arms and ammo. Army Engineer Corps formerly had 2,000 men billeted at the Citizens Athletic Hall; 33 of these remain on active duty guarding equipment. This unit was in OSODA near city of SENZAKI. At SHINOGOTA, Task Force Corps (KIDO YUSO) has been reduced from 150 officers and men to 97. They were to be completely demobilized by 20 Oct. 28 officers and men of the Army Maritime Telegraphic Communications Corps are on duty at the IYOGANJI Temple. They will be demobilized completely on 22 Oct. The total Army remaining in SENZAKI District are 40 officers and 150 men. The Navy in SENZAKI is 85% demobilized. There are remaining 10 officers and 60 men who are engaged in mine-sweeping.

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3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units:
No change.

4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
Vehicle and weapons dump at TOYOTSU (1404.0-1180.0).
There are 28 troops under the command of 2nd Lt YOSHI-ZUKA of the KOKURA Ordnance Replacement. TOYOTSU Regular, who are billeted at the Boys Middle School of TOYOTSU, and who are guarding the following: 2172 M38 bullets, 46 M30 bayonets, 2 M95 swords, 39 M38 rifles, 40 M92 telephones, 1 M39 wireless car, 7 M98 tractors, 3 anti-poison cars, 12 amphibious cars, 1 Toyoda Anatem (type of body) truck, 2 Nissan Command cars, 10 Chevrolet command cars, 2 heavy repair cars, 1 drawing car, 1 (15 ton) drawing car, 4,300 gallons of gasoline, 160 gallons of light oil, 179 gallons mobile (motor car) and 120 gallons mobile (tank).

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

TOKAI Electrode Mfg Co. (1380.4-1200.5) is owned and managed by HIKOE, Takenchi. 135 employees were used during war time with present personnel totalling 14. Products manufactured during war time follow: Pitch coke, at the rate of 30 tons daily and carbon black at the rate of 2 tons daily. The factory is not in operation at the present time and has 400 tons of pitch coke and 300 tons of coal on hand. No billeting space is available.

WAKAMATSU Plant of the NISSAN Liquid Fuel Co. (1380.10-1200.40) is in charge of YAMADA Nobushiro. War time strength of employees was 800 while the present strength is 365. Products manufactured during war time and monthly production are as follows: Semi-coke 13,000 tons, Motor Gasoline 1,250 barrels (200 M3), fuel oil 7,550 barrels (1,200 M3), Semi-diesel fuel oil 2,500 barrels (400 M3), pitch 8 tons, and creosote 30 tons. 70 Japanese guards are employed.

MAIGI Coal Mine at AKAIKE (1382.5-1181.5). K. KUJO is the head of the mine which employs 3,000 people. The mine produced 8,950 tons of coal in Sept. In April 15,000 tons was produced.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:

Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons Apprehended or Interned: None

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2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: Father Bonnet-Maxime, interviewed as a non-Japanese resident of FUKUOKA, stated that there was no KEMPEI TAI unit at IIZUKA during the war. This French priest had been imprisoned from 30 July to 17 Aug 45.

D. Civilian Population:

4,816 Koreans were awaiting transportation home in FUKUOKA 20 Oct. Of these, 750 arrived in FUKUOKA 20 Oct. 3,427 Koreans left FUKUOKA 20 Oct on the TOKUJU MARU, KAIINE MARU, KUSENTEI No. 49. No SHIMONOSEKI report was available as communication lines were cut.

406 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on SB 117. 177 of these went to HONSHU, 211 to KYUSHU, 18 to SHIKOKU. 46 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct, having left FUSAN 15 Oct on the NICKIYE MARU. 26 of these went to HONSHU, 1 to SHIKOKU, 19 to KYUSHU.

E. Miscellaneous.

At 1200, 20 October, the 4th C.A.D. in FUKUOKA began censorship of cables and radio telegraph, and at 2300, of cable telephones.

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

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From: 1800I, 21 Oct 1945
To: 1800I, 22 Oct 1945
Fukuoka Occupation Force
Fukuoka, Japan (46.95-68.45)
1800I, 22 Oct 1945.

No. 22

Map: AMS L571, Central Japan, 1:250,000.

A. Demobilization and disarmament.

1. Japanese Units hitherto unreported: None.
2. Japanese Military Units demobilized and disarmed during period:

156 Army troops and 870 civilians arrived HAKATA 20 Oct having left FUSAN 20 Oct on SB-116. Of the troops, 15 went to KAGOSHIMA, 6 to SENDAI, 19 to TOKYO, 28 to OSAKA, 12 to NAGOYA, 15 to KYOTO, 10 to SHIKOKU, 30 to NAGASAKI, 6 to FUKUOKA, 15 to HIROSHIMA. Of the civilians 482 went to HONSHU, 325 to KYUSHU and 35 to SHIKOKU. 147 Army and 519 Navy troops arrived HAKATA 21 Oct having left AMAMI SHIMA 19 Oct on the SB-172. 41 of these went to FUKUOKA, 4 to SAGA, 29 to NAGASAKI, 12 to KUMAMOTO, 14 to OITA, 21 to MIYOZAKI, 31 to KAGOSHIMA, 27 to HIROSHIMA, 126 to OSAKA, 23 to NAGOYA, 85 to TOKYO, 55 to SENDAI, and 88 to HOKKAIDO. 500 Army troops and 7000 civilians arrived SENZAKI 20 Oct having left FUSAN (date unknown) on the KOON MARU. Their destination unknown.

3. General Attitude of Military and Semi-Military Units:
No Change.
4. Location and description of examined equipment and dumps:
Food storage in OKUMA (1380.5 - 1163.0): Located in the town of OKUMA are 14 buildings of various sizes that contain the following Army rations: 130 cases of meat, 17 cases of vegetables, 335 cases of fish heads and rice, 28 bags of tea, 14 cases of fish, 14 sacks of Korea, 222 sacks of barley, 51 cases of hard crackers, 95 boxes of dry rice, 9 sacks of ground beans, 7 sacks of soda, 41 cases of brown crackers, 14 logs of soup flavoring, 9 (130 lb) sacks of sugar, 81 sacks of dried sweet potatoes, and 194 cans of soup flavoring.
5. Order of Battle:
34 Japanese Army Airforce personnel who are under 1st Lt KOMATSU and who belong to the 6th Airforce are located in the village of HONGO (1368.7 - 1142.8). They have 6 planes at the southend of South TACHIBANA Airfield.

B. Intelligence Objectives or "Targets".

1. Location and description of intelligence objectives examined during period:

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Power Plant: This plant is located at KITANO which is in the vicinity of OGORI (1361.2 - 1143.2). The plant belongs to the Western Japan Railway Company Ltd. The foreman is TESHIDA, Amataichi and his asst is GOTO. There are 2 induction motors (3500 volts) and 2 dynamos (600 volts). AMAGI Farm near RAIHA (1373.8 - 1144.7): UMA TSU, Toshio is in charge of the farm. During the war this farm was used for training 600 troops, presumably Inf, who were under LtCol YASUMURA. On the farm are 3 large barracks which have no plumbing, and 2 warehouses that have concrete decks and bars on the windows. It was reported that ammo had been stored in these 2 warehouses. There are a number of blue prints of airplane parts and the remains of 3 wrecked fighters at one end of the field. The fields are now used for farming and it could not be determined if any of the fields were used for landing strips during the war. All training equipment has been turned in to the TOTTORI Prefecture which is on HONSHU. Warehouse in AMAGI (1372.0 - 1147.0): The man in charge is GUJIMA. Found in this grain warehouse were 10 large cameras which resembled aerial cameras, one telescope, and some instruments that are from planes. A man named SATO, found them on a hill (location unobtainable) and brought them to this warehouse to prevent them from injury. The patrol found them there under guard. TOKAI Steel Works (1380.60 - 1200.72) previously reported in G-2 Periodic Report No. 20 dtd 19 to 20 Oct. Correction: 5,000 tons not 500,000 tons of armor plate per month as previously reported.

2. Location and description of intelligence objectives not yet under Force control:
Administrative, public utility and military installations other than previously reported.

C. Counterintelligence.

1. Persons Apprehended or Interned: None
2. Suspects: None
3. Subversive Activities: None reported
4. Unfriendly Organizations: None reported
5. General: Rene ROULLIER, a French priest from TOBATA-SHI, was interviewed. ROULLIER arrived in Japan in 1935. Although he was questioned many times by both the KEMPEI TAI and the civil police, he was not imprisoned until 30 July 45. He was released on 15 Aug 45. In May or June of 1945 the Japanese burned ROULLIER's home, his church, and his primary school, giving as the reason, the necessity to clear fire breaks. ROULLIER alleges that other houses and buildings in the same area were not burned and that the burning of his house was only

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an act of discrimination.

ROULLIER stated that the PW camp at TOBATA was badly run. Many deaths, he said, resulted from harsh treatment, undernourishment, and excessive demands on the strength of the PWs. Informant witnessed no ill treatment himself, but heard stories concerning ill treatment at the prison camp.

ROULLIER expressed the hope that the activities of returning Japanese military officers would be carefully watched, because he feels that a strong undercurrent of resentment and revenge still exists among the Japanese.

D. Civilian Population:

1914 civilians arrived HAKATA 21 Oct having left FUSAN 20 Oct on the TENYU MARU and SB-109. 1066 of these went to HONSHU, 173 to SHIKOKU and 675 to KYUSHU. On 21 Oct 4922 Koreans were awaiting transportation home at FUKUOKA. 1000 of these arrived that day and 939 left on the KOGANE MARU. At SHIMONOSEKI 15,633 were waiting. 1450 of these arrived that day and 1000 left but the name of the ship or ships carrying them is unknown. 6677 Korean civilians and 77 demobilized Korean soldiers left SENZAKI 21 Oct for FUSAN on KCON MARU.

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