

Serial 00523
SECRET

Operation Order
CT-8 No 6-45

ANNEX (B)

SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. The SCAP Directive to Japanese Government dated 4 October 1945, attached hereto, constitutes Annex (C) to CT-8, 2d Mar Div, Operation Order No 6-45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as CT-8 Operation Order No 6-45.

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45

The following information originates from SCAP (addressed to Joint Chiefs of Staffs) and is quoted for your information and guidance. Message begins: The following directive was issued to the Japanese Government this date: Quote 1. "In order to remove restrictions on political, civil and religious liberties and discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

(a) Abrogate operations of all provisions of all laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations which:

(1) Establish or maintain restrictions on freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly and of speech, including the unrestricted discussion of the Emperor, the Imperial Institution and the Imperial Japanese Government.

(2) Establish or maintain restrictions on the collection and dissemination of information.

(3) By their terms or their application, operate unequally in favor of or against any person by reason of race, nationality, creed or political opinion.

(b) The enactments covered in paragraph (a), above, shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) The peace preservation law (Chien Iji Ho), law number 54 of 1941, promulgated on or about 10 March, 1941.

(2) The protection and surveillance law for thought offense (Shiso Han Hogo Kansatsu Ho) law number 29 of 1936, promulgated on or about 29 May, 1936.

(3) Regulations relative to application of protection and surveillance law for thought offense (Shisohan Hogo Kansoku Ho Shikorei), Imperial ordinance number 401 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November, 1936.

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45. CONT'D

(4) Ordinance establishing protection and surveillance stations (Hogo Kansoku - Jo Kansei), Imperial ordinance number 403 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November, 1936.

(5) Ordinance establishing protection and surveillance stations, (Hogo Kansoku - Jo Kansei), Imperial ordinance number 403 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November, 1936.

(6) The precautionary detention procedure order (Yobo Kokia Tetsuzuki Rei), Ministry of Justice order, Shihosho Rei, number 49, issued on or about 14 May, 1941.

(7) Regulations for treatment of persons under precautionary detention (Yobo Koki-In Shogu Rei), Ministry of Justice order, Shihosho Rei, number 50, issued on or about 14 May, 1941.

(8) The national defense and peace preservation law (Kokubo Hoan Ho), law number 49 of 1941, promulgated on or about 7 March, 1941.

(9) National Defense and Peace preservation law enforcement order (Kikudo Hoan Ho Shiko Rei), Imperial ordinance number 542 of 1941, issued on or about 7 May, 1941.

(10) Regulations for appointment of lawyers under peace preservation laws (Seingoshi Shitei Kitei, Ministry of Justice order, Shihosherei), number 47 of 1941, issued on or about 9 May, 1941.

(11) Law for safeguarding secrets of military material resources (Gunryo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho), law number 25 of 1939, promulgated on or about 25 March, 1939.

(12) Ordinance of the enforcement of the law for safeguarding secrets of military material resources (Gunryo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiki Tei), Imperial ordinance number 413 of 1939, issued on or about 24 January, 1939.

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45. CONT'D

(13) Regulations for the enforcement of the law of safeguarding secrets of military material resources (Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho Shiki Kiseiku), Ministries of War and Navy ordinance number 3 of 1939, promulgated on or about 26 June, 1939.

(14) Law for the protection of military secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho), law number 72 of 1937, revised by law number 58 of 1941.

(15) Regulations for the enforcement of the law for the protection of military secrets (Gunki Hogo Ho Shiki Kiseiku), Ministry of War ordinance number 59, issued on or about 12 December 1939 and revised by Ministry of War ordinance number 6, 20 and 58 of 1941.

(16) The Religious body law (Shukyo Dentai Ho), Law number 77 of 1939, promulgated on or about 8 April, 1939.

(17) All laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations amending supplementing or implementing the foregoing enactments.

(c) Release immediately all persons now detained, imprisoned, under "protection or surveillance", or whose freedom is restriction in any other manner who have been placed in that state of detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restrictions of freedom:

(1) Under the enactments referred to in paragraph 1. (a) and (b) above.

(2) Without charge.

(3) By charging them technically with a minor offense, when, in reality, the reason for detention, imprisonment, "protection and surveillance", or restriction of freedom, was because of their thought, speech, religion, political beliefs, or assembly. The release of all such persons will be accomplished by 10 October, 1945.

(d) Abolish all organizations or agencies created to carry out the provisions of the enactments referred to in paragraph 1. (a) and (b) above and the part of, or

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45. CONT'D

functions of, other offices or subdivisions of other civil departments and or which supplement or assist them in the execution of such provisions. These include, but are not limited to:

- (1) All secret police organs.
- (2) Those departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs, such as the Bureau of Police, charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.
- (3) Those departments, such as the special higher police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisa Tsu Bu), in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the Osaka Metropolitan Police, any other Metropolitan Police, the police of the Territorial Administration of Hokkaido and the various Prefectural Police charged with supervision of publications, supervision of public meetings and organizations, censorship of motion pictures, and such other departments concerned with the control of thought, speech, religion or assembly.
- (4) Those departments, such as the protection and surveillance commission, and all protection and surveillance stations responsible thereto, under the Ministry of Justice charged with protection and surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.
- (e) Remove from office and reemployment the Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board, the Chief of any other metropolitan police, the Chief of Police of the Territorial Administrative of Hokkaido, the Chiefs of each prefectural police department, the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police Departments, the entire personnel of the Special Higher Police of all metropolitan, territorial, and prefectural police departments, the Guiding and Protecting officials and all other personnel of the Protection and Surveillance Commission and of the Protection and Surveillance Stat-

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45. CONT'D

ions. None of the above persons will be reappointed any position under the Minister of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice or any police organization in Japan. Any of the above persons whose assistance is required to accomplish the provisions of this directive will be retained until the directive is accomplished and dismissed.

(f) Prohibit any further activity by police officers, members of Police forces, and other government, national or local, officials or employees which is related to the enactments referred to in paragraph 1. (a) and (b) above and to the organs and functions abolished by paragraph 1. (d) above.

(g) Prohibit the physical punishment and mistreatment of all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance under any and all Japanese enactments, laws, decrees, orders, ordinances and regulations. All such persons will receive at all times ample sustenance.

(h) Ensure the security and preservation of all records and any and all other materials of the organs abolished in paragraph 1. (d). These records may be used to accomplish the provisions of the directive, but will not be destroyed, removed, or tampered with in any way.

(i) Submit a comprehensive report to this headquarters not later than 15 October, 1945, describing in detail all action taken to comply with all provisions of this directive. This report will contain the following specific information prepared in the form of separate supplementary reports:

(1) Information concerning persons released in accordance with paragraph 1. (c) above. (To be grouped by prison or institution in which held or from which released or by office controlling their protection and surveillance),

a. Name of person released from detention or imprisonment or person released from protec-

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SCAP DIRECTIVE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED 4OCT45. CONT'D

tion and surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.

b. Specification of criminal charges against each person released from protection and surveillance, his age, nationality, race and occupation.

c. Specifications of criminal charges against each person released from detention or imprisonment or reason for which each person was placed under protection and surveillance.

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CT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In the field,
1018, 6 November 1945.

Operation Order
CT-8 No 7-45

BY DISPATCH

FLAGSTONE V NOICOM

INFORMATION TO JASON SUTAN PUELO SEALSKI SOYBEAN

"THIS IS NO COM OPERATION ORDER NUMBER SEVE DASH FOUR
FIVE X AN EX ABLE REVISED AND AN EX BAKER TO NO COM
OPERATION ORDER SIX DASH FOUR FIVE APPLIES THIS ORDER
X FLAGSTONE COMMENCE MOVE TO HIROYOSHI ON FIFTEEN
NOVEMBER IN ECHELO X ADVANCE PARTIES MOVE OUT ON ORDER
COMMANDING OFFICER FLAGSTONE X PARAGRAPH THREE XRAY
COMMA FOUR COMMA AND FIVE TO NO COM OPERATION ORDER
NUMBER SIX DASH FOUR FIVE APPLY X REPORT TIMES OF DE-
PARTURE KUMAMOTO AND ARRIVAL HIROYOSHI OF ALL ECHELONS
X BT"

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. J. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as enclosed in message.

OFFICIAL:

W. J. ...

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Serial 00546

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CT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In the field,
0800, 18 November 1945.

Operation Order

CT-8 No 8-45

Map: Central Japan, 1:250,000, 2d Edition, L571, AMS-2.

TASK ORGANIZATION

COMBAT TEAM EIGHT - Col T. G. McFarland, USMC

(a) LT 1/8 - Lt Col Hayward, USMC

1st Bn, 8th Mar (-)
2d Plat, Co "B", 2d MT Bn
1st Plat, Co "C", 2d Engr Bn
Det "D", Div Sig Co

(b) LT 2/8 - Lt Col Nusbaum, USMCR

2d Bn, 8th Mar
Co "B", 1st Bn, 8th Mar
Det Regt S-2 Sec

(c) LT 3/8 - Lt Col Wallace, USMC

3d Bn, 8th Mar
3d Plat, "B" MT Co
3d Plat, "C" Engr

(d) Spt Gp - Maj Van Evera, USMC

Wpns Co, 8th Mar

(e) CT Trs - Lt Mott, USMCR

H&S Co, 8th Mar
Co "B", 2d MT Bn (-)
Co "C", 2d Engr Bn (-)
Co "E", 2d Med Bn
2d Plat, Ord Co, 2d Serv Bn
3d Plat, Serv Co, 2d Serv Bn
3d Plat Automotive Repair Co, 2d MT Bn
Det "C", Div Sig Co

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Operation Order

CT-8 No 8-45

1. (a) See Annex (A) (Intelligence) to Operation Plan 2d Mar Div No 14, and G-2 and S-2 Studies and information issued separately.

(b) Elements of 2d Mar Div continue to occupy additional areas as assigned.
2. CT-8, 2d Mar Div Reinf, in addition to developing occupation of assigned area of responsibility will defend against and subsequently disperse, capture or destroy and hostile groups which interfere with the accomplishment of assigned missions by:

(a) Battalions designating one (1) company prepared to move out on one (1) hour's notice, motorized as practicable.

(b) Maintaining at each separate billet of the regiment a minimum of 75% of the command during hours of darkness.

(c) Establishment and continued rehearsal of plans for the separate defense of each separate billeting area, and the overall defense within each battalion area of responsibility.

(d) Initiating prompt and direct action whenever and wherever hostile groups endanger our forces or prevent the execution of assigned missions.

For areas of responsibility see Annex (A) (Operation Overlay) to this Order.
3. (a) LT 1/8 will prepare a plan to show initial action against hostile groups which are forming or attacking our forces within assigned zone of action. All troops within assigned zone are attached to LT 1/8 for execution of their plan.

(b) LT 2/8 will prepare a plan to show initial action against hostile groups which are forming or attacking our forces within assigned zone of action. All troops within assigned zone are attached to LT 2/8 for execution of their plan.

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Operation Order

CT-8 No 8-45

(c) LT 3/8 will prepare a plan to show initial action against hostile groups which are forming or attacking our forces within assigned zone of action. All troops within assigned zone are attached to LT 3/8 for execution of their plan.

(d) Spt Gp continue normal missions.

(e) CT Trs continue normal missions.

(x) (1) Plans will divide the areas of responsibility into sectors and will show for each area of responsibility the sector of responsibility and the plan of billet defense.

(2) Battalions will be prepared to move on order to the support of other Regtl units and will conduct reconnaissance of road nets throughout respective areas of responsibility.

(3) Plans will be submitted so as to reach this Hq prior to 1200, 21 November 1945, and rehearsal of defense plans will be commenced by that date and continued weekly thereafter.

(4) Where rehearsals of defense plans or other troop movements may cause Japanese Nationals to become unduly excited, liaison with the Japanese concerned will be established prior to the commencement of the drill.

4. See current Administrative Orders and current instructions as issued.

5. (a) See current Signal Communications directives.

(b) Command Posts:

CT-8 - KIJMAMOTO (1381.90-1077.00)

LT 1/8 - KAGOSHIMA (1368.40-0923.07)

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Operation Order

CT-8 No 8-45

LT 2/8	- KUMAMOTO	(1381.90-1077.00)
LT 3/8	- HITOYOSHI	(1388.05-1001.05)
Spt Gp	- KUMAMOTO	(1381.90-1077.00)
CT Trs	- KUMAMOTO	(1381.90-1077.00)
Div Ren Co	- HITOYOSHI	(1388.05-1001.05)

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel; U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer

ANNEX:

(A) - Operation Overlay

Distribution:

Same as CT-8 Operation Order No 6-45.

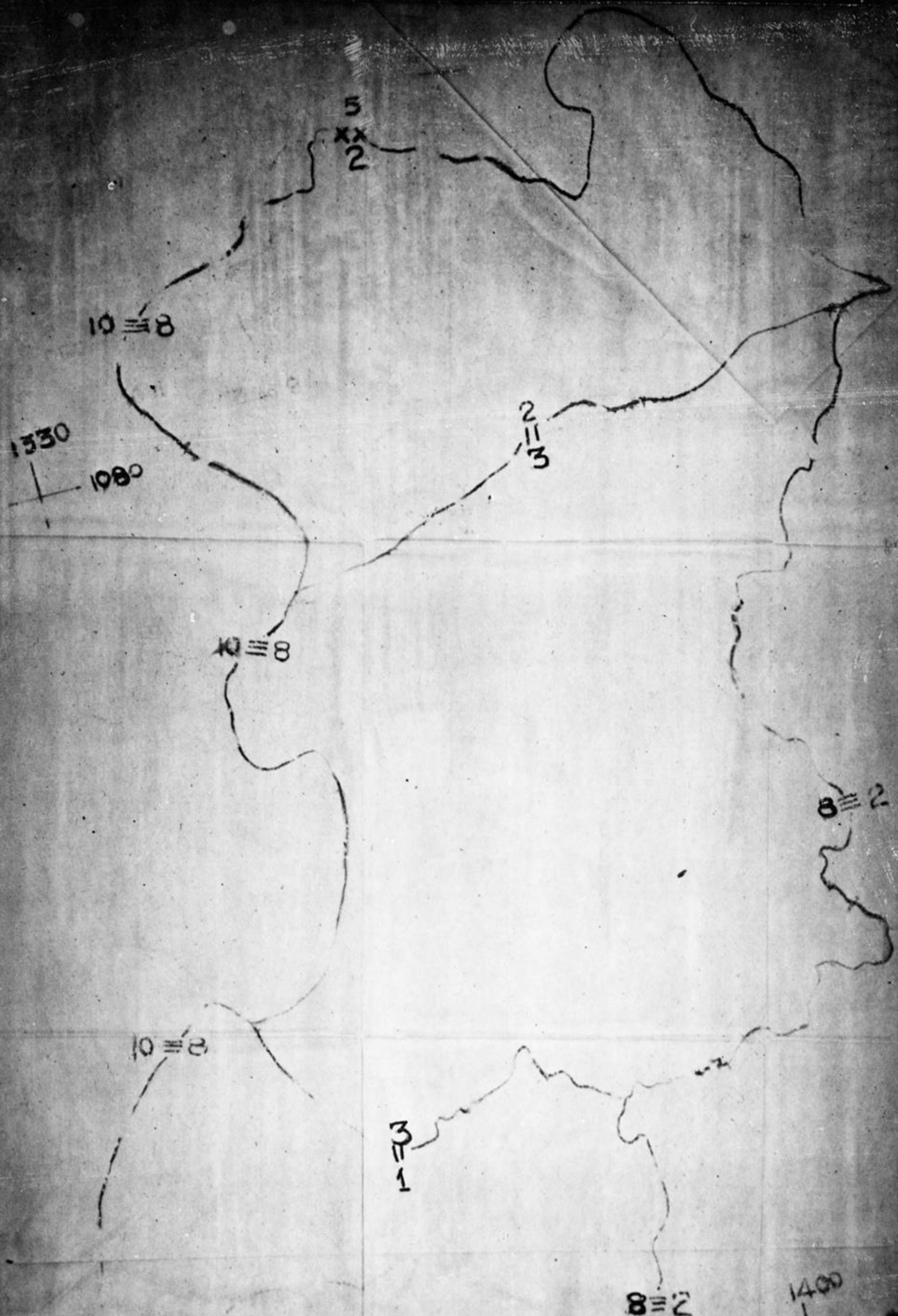
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MAP OF
JAPAN
JANUARY 1945
Scale 1:1,000,000

Sheet (a)

OPERATION MITSUKI

Map: Central Japan, 1,000,000.

1. Boundaries and areas of responsibility of United States Fleet.

BY ORDER OF COMMANDER U. S. 3d FLEET

W. S. LAMSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer

Revised 20 Oct 44, and 10 Nov 44.

1. General
2. Details

Serial 00546
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CT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In the field,
26 November 1945.

Change No 1 to

Operation Order
CT-8 No 8-45

Map: Central Japan, 1:250,000, Second Edition, L571, AMS-2.

1. In Task Organization under LT 1/8 delete "Det Regtl S-2 Sec". Add under LT 2/3 "Det Regtl S-2 Sec".

2. Annex (A) (Operation Overlay) - Effect the change indicated by attached overlay.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

Distribution:

Same as CT-8 Operation Order No 6-45.

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2-100

Serial 00040
SECRET

Operation Order
OT-0 No 8-48

CHARGE NUMBER 3 TO ANNEAL (A) OPERATION OVERLAP

Map: Central Jan 3, 1:250,000, Second Edition, LSVI, AMS-2.

BY ORDER OF MICHAEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. HANSEN,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

Distribution:
Same as OT-0 Operation Order No 8-48.

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Serial 00546
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CT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In the field,
29 November 1945.

Change No 2 to

Operation Order
CT-8 No 8-45

Map: Central Japan, 1:250,000, 2d Edition, L571, AMS-2.

1. In paragraph 5. (b) char "Div Ren Co - HITOYOSHI
(1388.05-1001.05)" to read, "Div Ren Co - KUMAMOTO
(1382.20-1072.80)".

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

Distribution:

Same as CT-8 Operation Order Number 6-45.

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HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH MARINES, SECOND MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

25 September 1945.

RESTRICTED

REGIMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL ORDER)

: Reports.

NUMBER.....1-45)

Reference: (a) Addendum No 1 to Div Gen O No 31-45.

1. All units will submit an operations report following the form as outlined in reference (a).

2. This report will be submitted at 1830I as of 1800I daily.

3. This report will include data for the entire unit, less elements attached to other units.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION: "A" plus 2d Mar Div two (2).

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MTM/ept

HEADQUARTERS,
COMBAT TEAM EIGHT, SECOND MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

28 September 1945.

RESTRICTED

COMBAT TEAM OCCUPATION ORDER)
: PATROLS, S-2.
NUMBER.....2-45)

Enclosure: (A) Overlay. Map of KYUSHU 1:25,000. Sheets
4145 IV SW, 4145 III NE, 4145 III NW.

1. Unit S-2 sections will patrol areas as shown in enclosure (A).

2. These patrols will search all caves, air raid shelters, and other likely places for military stores, installations, or documents.

3. Written reports must be submitted to Regt S-2 by 1800 daily, beginning 29 Sept 1945. These reports will include the following elements of information:

- a. Location of military stores, documents, or installations.
- b. Size or amount of store, documents, or installation.
- c. Any other intelligence data obtained.

BY ORDER OF COL. EL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMBAT TEAM EIGHT, SECOND MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

Serial 00514
SECRET

3 October 1945.

COMBAT TEAM OCCUPATION ORDER)

NUMBER.....3-45) I. TROOP MOVEMENT.
II. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE.

References: (a) CT-8 Opn Plan No 7-45.
(b) Annex (A) and appendices thereto to
2d Mar Div Opn Plan No 14-45

I. TROOP MOVEMENT.

1. Attention is called to sub-paragraph 3. (x) (14) reference (a), for compliance by all units. That reference is quoted herein for information.

"Except under combat conditions, troop movements through any populated area will not be executed without prior reconnaissance and suitable warning to and arrangement with local authorities."

2. The above reference (a) is interpreted to include organized hikes.

3. Units of this command conducting such movements will notify the Regtl S-3 office at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the movement, and will supply that office with the following information:

Organization involved.
Purpose of the movement.
Route to be traversed.
Size of troop body.
Expected time of departure, and time of arrival at destination.

II. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE.

1. An incident encountered by a unit of this command is quoted herein for information.

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"On scheduled sight-seeing hike _____ company patrol as stopped at train station on the outside of HIGASHI WAGATA (1315.70-1077.43) about 1100 by an individual who claimed to be liaison committee of that city. This individual, evidently prompted by the citizens of HIGASHI WAGATA, wanted to get from us the following information: 1) What was our organization? 2) Where was our destination? 3) Was permission granted by Colonel McFarland to be in that area? 4) What was our business? 5) Would we or would we not go into that city?

"It was apparent from his attitude that our presence in that vicinity was causing a great deal of alarm for him and the townspeople.

"Being uninformed as to the correct procedure in such a situation we answered a number of his questions and continued on our planned route. We did not enter the city of HIGASHI WAGATA but continued on to our objective, FUJITAO."

2. Had proper arrangements as outlined in paragraph I. been made, this incident would probably have been avoided.

3. In any event where Japanese through their actions or statements are suspected of actions inimical to the success of the Allied Occupation, the person making the observation should immediately make a detailed report of his observations to the S-2 so that action as set forth in reference (b) may be taken.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MCFARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

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"B" plus 2d Mar Div (2)

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RCT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In The Field,
10 September, 1945

SECRET

Copy No
Serial 00511

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)

NUMBER.....17-45) 2nd Mar Div. : To accompany Opn. Plan #7, RCT-8,

MAPS)

CHARTS: Same as Opn. Plan #7, RCT-8.

PHOTOS)

References: (a) Div Adm O #58-45 (Accompanying Opn. Plan #14)
(b) Div Adm O #59-45 (Embarkation Order)
(c) Div Adm O #60-45 (Camp Evacuation Order)

1. UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

(a) All Troops land with:

- (1) Utility clothing.
- (2) Steel Helmets, w/camouflage cover.
- (3) Normal arms w/one u/f.
- (4) Filled canteens
- (5) Field Transport Pack.

(b) All troops be prepared to land with field transport packs. If tactical situation requires, assault troops land with marching pack.

(c) Authorized baggage, with low unloading priority, not to exceed:

(1) One (1) bag, clothing, and one (1) pad, w/protector, per man. Pad and protector will be kept in troop space for use en route. Clothing bags will be stowed as cargo.

(2) One (1) clothing roll; one (1) bag, clothing (foot locker) and one (1) bedding roll, per field officer, officer and 1st pay Grade NCO.

a. Extra trunks, locker, authorized for field officers, will be carried as organizational equipment and turned over to their organizational quartermaster or property officer.

(d) Equipment and Supplies:

(1) Supplies - high priority, top loaded.

a. Water: two (2) gallons per man.

b. Ration: one (1) day's "C" rations per man.

c. Ammunition: One (1) u/f.

2. SUPPLY

(a) From Regimental Dumps to lower echelon, as required. Location of dumps to be announced.

(b) General:

(1) All organic equipment to be carried. No rear echelon anticipated.

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Serial 00511

RCT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In The Field,
10 September, 1945

REGIMENTAL ADJ. ORDER NO. 17-45: TO accompany Opn. Plan #7, RCT-8, 2MF

3. EVACUATION

(a) Casualties:

- (1) Div. SOP 4-3 (Shore Party)
- (2) Div. SOP 4-4 (Medical)

(b) Burial:

- (1) Div. SOP 4-5 (Burial and Grave Registration)
- (2) Cemeteries: To be prescribed.

(c) Salvage: SOP 4-1:

- (1) All units are directly responsible for collection
- (2) Collecting points will be announced.
- (3) All empty drums and refillable compressed gas cylinders shall be returned to the issuing agency by first available transportation.
- (4) Captured enemy weapons and equipment will be turned in to Collection Areas as per directions of Regimental S-4.

(d) Captured Material:

- (1) Captured food and clothing will be reserved for use by Military Government. Regimental S-4 will be notified as to location and quantities.

(e) Prisoners of War: Paragraph VIII and IX, Div Gen Order # 32-45 (Intelligence Doctrine SOP) will apply.

4. TRAFFIC

(a) Circulation:

- (1) MSRs: See Annex "G", (Div Adj. Order #58-45).
- (2) Cleated and track laying vehicles: Use separate routes alongside existing roads, or as indicated by signs.
- (3) Traffic Priorities:

- a. Messenger vehicles
- b. Wire-laying vehicles
- c. Ammunition
- d. Gasoline
- e. Rations and water
- f. Ambulances

(b) Restrictions:

- (1) Maximum speed will be as follows:

Jeeps - 20 MPH
Trucks - 20 MPH

- (2) Traffic will drive to the left.

- (3) Railroads will be used only on Division order.

(c) Miscellaneous:

- (1) Drivers will be constantly on the alert for land mines.
- (2) Traffic signs will be installed by 2nd Eng. Bn. in coordination with the Division Provost Marshall.

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RCT-8, 2d Mar Div, Reini
In The Field,
10 September, 1945

REGIMENTAL ADM ORDER NO. 17-45; to accompany Opn. Plan #7, RCT-8, BMD

(d) Control

(1) Beach areas - By Military Police (See Annex "J" to Div. Opn. Plan #14)

(2) Inland:

- (a. By Division MP.
- b. By CTs (forward of own CP)
- c. By Bns. (in own zone of action)

(3) Traffic Control Points:

- a. As directed by the Provost Marshall.

(e) Construction and Maintenance of Routes.

(1) By 2nd Eng. Bn.

(2) Priorities:

- a. Beaches and routes inland.
- b. MSR'S.
- c. Bridges and General maintenance.

5. TRANSPORT AND SHORE PARTY

(a) Division Shore Party: SOP 4-3 as modified by Annex "D" to Div. Adm. Order #58-45.

(b) Beaches:

(1) Beaches will not be used as bivouac or supply dump areas. Supplies landed on the beach will be moved immediately to Shore Party Dumps.

(c) Trucks:

(1) Organic transportation augmented by one MT Platoon of eight (8) 2½-ton trucks from 2nd MT Battalion.

6. PERSONNEL

(a) Stragglers:

(1) Sightseers and souvenir hunters, who are to be considered as looters, will be located and turned over to Division Provost Marshal.

(b) Mail:

(1) The Troop Commander on each ship will appoint one or more mail orderlies to receive mail at rendezvous and staging areas.

(2) Initial distributions will be made from a designated ship. Later distribution will be made from an established Fleet Post Office.

(c) Shelter: Camps and billeting areas will be assigned.

(1) Heavy Tentage: Carried by organizations.

(2) Shelter Tents: In packs.

(3) Native Housing: When authorized by RCT Commander

(d) Reports:

- (1) Information regarding reports to be furnished later.
- (2) Period covered: 0001-2400 daily.

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RCT -8 2d Mar Div, Reinf
In The Field
10 September, 1945

REGIMENTAL ADM ORDER NO. 17-45: To accompany Opn Plan #7, RCT-8 2MD

(e) Administration of Personnel: Div Gen Order #35-45 as applicable.

(f) Replacements: Supplied through normal Navy and Marine Corps channels.

(g) Records:

(1) Casualties Evacuated from the Target: See Div Gen Order # 29-45 and 31-45.

(2) Embarkation Rosters: Div Memo #51-45. (Embarkation and Debarkation Rosters). Fifteen (15) copies to be delivered to representative of the Div. Adj. on dock.

(h) Payment of Troops:

(1) Personnel will be paid on target as consistent with the situation and as directed by this headquarters.

(i) Military Government: See Annex "C", Div. Adm Order #58-45.

(j) Recovered Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees of the United Nations: See annex "F", Div Adm Order #58-45.

7. MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

(a) Troop Commanders on LST's and LSM's will insure that troops embarked have sufficient PX supplies for use enroute.

(b) Organization Equipment, T/A:

(1) All RCT-8 organizational equipment, vehicles, except Chemical Warfare, Protective clothing, and camouflage materials.

(c) Waterproofing: Neither vehicles nor weapons will be waterproofed.

(d) Lubricating Oils:

(1) Only Japanese Paraffin-Base lubricating oil will be used in surrendered vehicles.

(2) Do not use Japanese oil in any U.S. equipment at any time.

(e) Winterization:

(1) Vehicles: All organizations will winterize cooling systems to withstand a temperature of 10 degrees Fahrenheit upon order from Regimental Headquarters. Anti-freeze compound (Prestone) will be furnished by the Regimental Quartermaster.

(2) Weapons: Jackets of water cooled machine-guns will be protected against freezing on order from Regimental Headquarters. This will be accomplished by filling jackets with a anti-freeze mixture of two (2) parts anti-freeze compound (Prestone) and six (6) parts water. Recoil oil and lubricants will be used as prescribed by War Department Lubricating Orders for use below freezing temperatures.

Secret
Copy No
Serial 00511

ECT-8 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In The Field
10 September, 1945

REGIMENTAL ADL ORDER NO. 17-45: To accompany Opn. Plan #7, RCT-8 2MD

(f) Conservation of Supplies:

(1) Conservation of equipment and supplies is a com-
mand responsibility.

(2) All unit commanders will:

a. Provide adequate guards over all supplies and equipment enroute to the objective area.

b. Post adequate guards over all supply dumps, with orders to prevent pilfering by military personnel and civilians.

c. Insure that rations, clothing, and other supplies are not given, sold, or bartered to members of the Japanese Armed Forces or civilians by personnel of the command. Only Military Government Agencies are authorized to make issue of supplies to civilians.

d. Impress on all individuals the seriousness of pilfering our own or captured supplies.

e. Take prompt disciplinary action in every case of looting or pilfering, and give publicity within his command to punishment imposed thereto. No looting of Japanese property will be tolerated. Civilian offenders will be handled in accordance with policies set forth in Annex "C", (Military Government).

(g) S-4 Periodic Report:

(1) Information desired as shown on forms to be distributed later.

(2) Period Covered: See Div Gen Order #31-45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.C. MC FARLAND

M.S. RAHLER,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U.S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DISTRIBUTION: See Annex "X", Opn Plan CT-8 No 7-45.

O-F-F-I-C-I-A-L

H.W. Coulter
H.W. COULTER, JR.
Major, USMCR
S-4

Serial 00511
SECRET

RCT-8 "d Mar Div, Reinf
In The Field
10 September, 1945

Regimental Administrative
Order Number.....17-45

ANNEX (A)
SANITATION

1. General

(a) The objective lies within the temperate zone and has an extreme temperature range of from 76 to 12 F. The area is generally mountainous with a limited but well tilled coastal plain. Health conditions are excellent as regards to climate foods, natural drainage and endemic diseases. The diseases of major importance to occupying forces will be respiratory infections, intestinal parasites, dysentery and venereal disease. Plague, Cholera, Typhoid and encephalitis may be encountered in proportion to the mass dislocation of the populace and the bomb damage sustained.

2. Responsibility

(a) General and special sanitary measures are a command responsibility in all echelons. The basic rules of camp sanitation as outlined in FM 8-40 and FM 21-10 will be observed.

3. Water

(a) Initial. Water brought in by division will be used for drinking. Washing and bathing in local is forbidden, until treated and approved by Division Headquarters.

4. Waste Disposal

(a) Human excreta.

(1) Straddle trenches.

(2) Prefabricated heads.

(b) Garbage and rubbish.

(1) Bury, burn, or dump at sea.

5. Messing

(a) Priority will be given sanitary installations in the following order:

(A) -1

S-E-C-R-E-T

Regimental Administrative
Order Number.....17-45

(Annex (A) - Sanitation)

-
- (1) Flyproof heads.
 - (2) Screened galleys.
 - (3) Showers.
 - (4) Screened mess halls.

(b) The discarding of empty ration boxes and tin cans other than in designated receptacles is forbidden.

6. Local Vegetables, Processed Foods, and Fruit

- (a) The use of all local foods is initially forbidden.
- (b) The eventual use of local foods will be by division order.

7. Venereal Diseases

- (a) All preventative measures will be observed.

8. Civilians

- (a) Medical officers will be initially guided by humanitarian instincts. Sanitary and medical facilities will be established by Military Government as soon as practicable.
- (b) Subsequent care in accordance with Military Government directives and special division orders.

9. Local Buildings

- (a) All buildings will be sprayed or dusted with DDT before troops are billeted therein.

10. Care of the Dead

- (a) Bodies will be sprayed, both back and front, with 5% DDT in Kerosene or 1 1/2% solution of Sodium Arsenite (Penite) in salt or fresh water.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G. MC FARLAND

OFFICIAL:

H. W. Coulter Jr.
H. W. COULTER JR.
Major, USMCR
S-4

M.S. RAHISER,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U.S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Serial 00511
SECRET

22
RCT-8 2d Mar Div, Reinf,
In The Field
10 September, 1945

Regimental Administrative
Order Number.....17-45

ANNEX (B)

MEDICAL

1. Organization

(a) Battalions and separate Battalion Medical Sections in accordance with T/O.

2. Evacuation Policy

(a) Initially:

1. Immediate evacuation of all friendly casualties to hospital facilities as soon as possible.

(b) Later:

1. 60 days, when adequate hospitals are established ashore.

(c) Air Evacuation:

1. Will commence when airfield facilities become available.

(d) All Medical Units will provide markers on evacuation routes to indicate location of such units.

3. Medical Supplies

(a) Initially:

(1) Thirty days supply, combat load embarked.

(b) Strict property exchange will be adhered to. When exchange is not possible, a memo receipt will be issued.

4. Hospitalization

(a) Medical Units will make maximum use of existing buildings in order to reduce construction effort. Division approval prior to occupation of any building is mandatory, except when the tactical situation demands immediate action.

(b) U.S. Civilians and all United Nations civilian subjects will be cared for in civilian hospitals under military jurisdiction, or in military hospitals, if the former are not available.

(d) Following the installation of Corps Hospital facilities, major surgical procedures, except of a life saving nature, will not be performed in units forward of evacuation hospitals.

(f) Health Records will be carried by all units. NAVMED form FA will be prepared on all patients in accordance with existing instructions. Transfer of patients from Division to Corps installations will be accomplished on NAVMED form 3.

(a) See Annex "A" to RCT-8 Administrative Order 17-45.

(a) Disposition of the dead will be in accordance with SOP 4-5. (Burial and Graves Registration).

(a) Accurate, detailed records will be kept of all sick and wounded for casualty and Medical Department Reports.

(b) Fifth Corps Form, "Daily Recap of Patients in Hospital", will be submitted to Division in accordance with instructions on the reverse of that form.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G. MC FARLAND

M. S. RAISER,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U.S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
VMAA (B)

H. W. Coulter, Jr.
H. W. COULTER, JR.
Major, USMCR
S-4

TO DIRECTOR, F.B.I. FROM
IN THE MATTER OF
BOSTON OFFICE, MAY 1961

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH MARINES, SECOND MARINE DIVISION
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD

9 September, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)

CAMP EVACUATION.

NUMBER.....18-45)

1. GENERAL:

(a) All units will be prepared to evacuate, on short notice, this camp and all facilities now occupied.

(b) All surplus equipment and supplies will be turned in to the Regimental Quartermaster on the receipt of this order.

2. CAMP AND AREA:

(a) Clean and secure all buildings. Remove all pictures, decorations and notices from the bulkheads.

(b) All tentage, except that marked for striking, will be left standing. Any unframed tents will be struck and turned in to the Regimental Quartermaster for further turn in to Division Quartermaster. All serviceable paulins now on hand will be loaded as organic equipment.

(c) Galleys:

- (1) Remove all stored food.
- (2) Clean buildings thoroughly, including the removal of all grease and smoke accumulation from inner surface and ribs of Quonset huts.
- (3) Clean grease traps and garbage racks.
- (4) Clean and shut off all 600 cu. ft. reefers.
- (5) Crate and carry as organic equipment, all Servel reefers.

(d) Electric Generators and Wiring:

- (1) All organic generators will be carried.
- (2) 30 KWH-Camp Generator is permanent camp equipment and will be left intact.
- (3) All light globes and shades will be removed and carried by units.
- (4) All fixtures, switch boxes, fuse boxes, electric wiring and insulators will be left intact.

(e) Water and Pumps:

- (1) Close all valves and drain all lines.
- (2) Screen heads and valves will be removed and carried by units.

(f) Heads:

- (1) Clean, scrub, and disinfect all hands.
- (2) Spray inside with Penite (Sodium Arsenite.)
- (3) Secure all seats and screen doors.

(g) Garbage and Trash Disposal: In accordance with Division Memo 93-45, dated 20 April, 1945. This dump will be closed by Division troops.

(h) General Police of Areas: Waste disposal to be in accordance with Division General Order Number 18-44.

- (1) All fires will be extinguished and dry refuse dumps policed prior to departure of troops.
- (2) Leave all fire barrels filled with water. Buckets on fire barrels will remain. Barrels will be treated with oil by each battalion.
- (3) All areas will be thoroughly policed prior to departure of troops.

3. SUPPLIES:

(a) Commissary: Upon vacating camp, all commissary supplies will be turned in by units to the Division Commissary Officer.

(b) Fuel: All gasoline, kerosene, and oil remaining in camp will be turned in to the Division Quartermaster by units just prior to evacuation.

4. SALVAGE: (In accordance with SOP 4-1)

(a) Battalion Quartermasters, with necessary enlisted assistants, will conduct efficient salvage of all material, clothing, usable personal effects, equipment, and other articles of value in their respective areas.

(b) Salvaged material will be turned in to the Division Salvage Dump.

(c) Homemade furniture in good condition may be stored in one mess hall by each unit, for use of future occupants of camp.

5. INSPECTION:

(a) Unit Commanders will notify the Regimental Executive Officer when the provisions of the above order have been carried out and their area is ready for inspection. The Regimental Executive Officer will then inspect all areas and assure himself that the above orders have been executed.

6. REAR ECHELON: Present plans do not call for a rear echelon. If, however, due to lack of shipping space, it becomes necessary to leave a rear echelon, the following additional provision will apply.

REGIMENTAL ADV ORDER NO. 18-45.

(CONT' D) 9 September, 1945

(a) Personnel:

(1) The personnel left in Rear Echelon will be carried on the rolls of the 2nd Marine Division Rear Echelon, to be activated by Division Headquarters.

(2) Such personnel will be quartered in the present Service Battalion Area.

(b) Property:

(1) All property, including baggage not authorized for assault echelon ship, will be stored in rear echelon area.

(2) Such baggage will be inspected in accordance with Letter of Instruction #122, as published in Division Memo 219-44.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G. FARLAND

M.S. RAHISER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U. S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DISTRIBUTION "A"

OFFICIAL:

H.W. Coulter
H.W. COULTER, JR.,
MAJOR, U.S.M.C.R.,
S-4.

JIW/ept

HEADQUARTERS
COMBAT TEAM EIGHT, SECOND MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

13 November 1945.

RESTRICTED

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)

NUMBER.....21-45) : Disposition of Enemy Materiel.

Map: Central JAPAN, 1:250,000 2d Edition AMS-2, sheets No 45,
46, 56, 57, 61.

References: (a) 2d Mar Div Adm O No 58-45, Annex "J"
(b) SOP for dispensing of Enemy Ordnance Materiel
(Attachment 3, Adm O 19/2 attached as Annex
"K")
(c) CT-8. Opn O .o 6-45, and changes thereto.
(d) CT Tng Memo No 2-45.

1. General

(a) The disposition section as established in this Hq will supervise, coordinate, and report to higher echelon on matters pertaining to disposition of Japanese Military, Naval, and Air Force Materiel.

(b) Each LT will establish a disposition section within its Zone of Responsibility to supervise and coordinate all matters pertaining to disposition.

2. Operational Control

(a) General operational control for the CT Area of Responsibility will be the responsibility of the CT disposition officer.

(b) Operational control of disposition within LT Zones of Responsibility, as established by Reference (c), rests with the LT CO.

3. Depot Control Groups

(a) LT's will see all rifle Plat Ldrs and all rifle Plat MCO's, covering all subjects as listed in Reference (d).

(b) Depot Control Groups will be sent out at the discretion of the LT CO. However, Depot Control Groups will be established at the following locations by LT concerned:

RESTRICTED

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NUMBER 21-45.

CONT'D

- (1) OMUTA (1350-1095)
- (2) KUMAMOTO (1380-1070)
- (3) YATSUSHIRO (1370-1036)
- (4) IZUMI (1347-992)
- (5) HITOYOSHI (1389-1001)
- (6) MINAMATA (1350-998)
- (7) SENDAI (1340-951)
- (8) KAGOSHIMA (1360-920)
- (9) MAKURSAKI (1350-883)

(c) CT Depot Control Groups will be established at the following locations:

- (1) CT Dump Area (KUMAMOTO)
- (2) MIZUMI (1355-1050)

(d) The Depot Control Group at MIZUMI will arrange for disposition of all materiel that is to be dumped at sea. Depot Control Groups will dispose of this materiel by rail shipment to the group located at MIZUMI. Rail Transportation to be arranged by Regtl S-4.

4. Control Depot

(a) The CT Depot Control Group located at the CT dump area will be the CT control depot.

(b) All controlled items, war trophies, museum pieces, and goods required for distribution to our forces for their immediate use will be forwarded to this control depot.

5. Reports

(a) Reports will be rendered weekly, closing at 2400, Sunday and will be delivered to the Regtl Disposition Office the following Tuesday at 0800.

(b) Materiel inventoried and collected and method of disposition will be reported on separate sheets according to the seven (7) subdivisions as follows:

- (1) Ordnance
- (2) Engineering
- (3) Chemical
- (4) Quartermaster
- (5) Medical
- (6) Transportation
- (7) Signal

These sheets will be assembled in separate sections under the following groupings:

RESTRICTED

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NUMBER 21-45.

CONT'D

- (1) Japanese Army
- (2) Japanese Navy
- (3) Japanese Army Air Force
- (4) Japanese Navy Air Force

(c) Reports as prescribed above will be accompanied by a report showing separately the estimated tonnages of ferreous scrap (iron, pig iron, etc.), aluminum and copper (all other non-ferreous scrap) products of scrap returned to the Japanese during the period covered by the report.

(d) Each unit disposition section will establish and maintain its own file of stock record cards at the Headquarters concerned. Disposition sections will require daily reports from the several depot control groups and all records will be kept up on a daily basis.

(e) All disposition sections will have scrap metal record cards to be retained at the Headquarters concerned as the personal file of the unit. These cards will remain with the Headquarters concerned until called for by higher echelon. Scrap metal cards will be set up to show the estimated tonnages of scrap metals recovered as follows:

- (1) Card "A" - Ferreous scrap
- (2) Card "B" - Aluminum
- (3) Card "C" - Copper and copper alloy scrap
(other non-ferreous scrap).

(f) Forms from Regtl disposition office will be issued to each disposition section on request.

6. Disposition Units and Functioning

(a) LT Commanders will within their Zones of Responsibility:

(1) Immediately cause the Japanese to cease the production of all arms, ammunition, explosives, aircraft and naval and military equipment of all kinds, including the construction of all naval vessels.

(2) Close and/or secure all manufacturing plants, shops, warehouses, storage areas, and arms and munitions depots engaged in whole or in part in manufacturing, storing or processing items purely of a military nature. Where a doubt exists, the facility will be closed and/or secured until the correct status can be determined.

RESTRICTED

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NUMBER 21-45.

CONT'D

(3) Close all scientific research laboratories and secure all papers, drawings, models and other information found therein.

(4) Seize and secure stockpiles of critical raw materials such as rubber, tin, chromium, nickel, manganese and like.

(5) Send out required Depot Control Groups and additional Depot Control Groups as deemed necessary, as soon as possible.

7. The provisions of Reference (a) will be strictly complied with. Japanese labor will be requisitioned through appropriate military government channels.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

CO	-	1	1/8	-	8
ExecO	-	1	2/8	-	8
S-1	-	1	3/8	-	8
S-2	-	1	H&S Co	-	2
S-3	-	10	Wpns/8	-	2
S-4	-	2	2d Mar Div	-	2
Mil Govt	-	2	S-10	-	1
S-16	-	1	RMTO	-	1

OFFICIAL:

John I. Warner, Jr.
JOHN I. WARNER, JR.,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
Regtl Disposition Officer.

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
COMBAT TEAM EIGHT, SECOND MARINE DIVISION
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD

12 November, 1945

RESTRICTED

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)

NUMBER.....22-45) : PROCUREMENT OF JAPANESE SUPPLIES, REAL ESTATE,
AND EQUIPMENT.

Maps: Central Japan, 1:250,000, 2nd Edition, (AMS 2) 1944

References: (a) RCT-8 Adm. O 20-45.

1. General.

(a) Regimental Combat Team Eight Administrative Order No. 20 dated 26 October, 1945, is hereby rescinded.

(b) The Procurement Section, as authorized in Ltr. 2nd Mar. Div. to CO, RCT-8, UGG/CWL-DCM, dated 5 October 1945 will be maintained.

(c) Geographical location referred to in these instructions will be by grid coordinates on the reference map.

(d) Form PS-1 is hereby declared obsolete.

2. Procedure for requisitioning agencies.

(a) GPA Form #1 will be completed and submitted to the Japanese Liaison Committee, in duplicate.

(1) In the case of Battalions outside the Kumamoto Area, and in the case of "B" Co. at Omuta, one additional copy will be made and forwarded to the Regimental Procurement Office.

(b) Upon receipt of the supplies or services requested GPA Form #2 will be completed in quintuplicate. Original will be delivered to the Japanese Liaison Committee. One copy will be retained by the requesting agency; the remaining copies will be forwarded to the Regimental Procurement Officer. (Note: Column 4 will give the money value of the item received, in yen. Column 5 will show money value in dollars.

(c) Monthly Report. (GPA Form #3)

A monthly report signed by the subordinate unit commander, will be submitted to the Regimental Procurement Officer covering the period from the close of the last report to the 28th of the month for which the report is submitted. It shall arrive at the Regimental Procurement Office not later than the 2nd of the month. Money value will be shown in all cases. (Note: Rents will be carried under "Quartermaster"; Leased commercial telephone lines under "Signal Corps"; all building materials, plumbing, electric wiring, etc. under "Engineers".)

(d) Appraisal

The money value of all land, goods, and services shall be arrived at by the process described in Section 3, below.

3. Determination of Value.

(a) Appraisal work sheets shall be completed for all transactions involving land and buildings.

(1) Land Only.

Form PS-3 in sextuplicate will be used. Location will be described by coordinates on the reference map. "Machis" will not be used. Caution must be exercised to insure that land is described in percentage rather than by simply checking the terms which adequately describe it. Lines one (1) through seven (7) will be filled in by the subordinate unit. (Note: Line 7; one tsubo equals 6 square feet.) Lines eight (8) through fifteen (15) will be filled in by the Japanese Liaison Committee. The form will then be completed by the local Procurement Office.

(2) Buildings and Plots (Form PS-4)

(Submitted to Regiment in quintuplicate)
Lines one (1) through seven (7) will be filled out by the subordinate unit. Line 1 will show location by coordinates on reference map. Line 2 will list showers, toilets, etc. Line 3 will show location in the respect that the location affects the value of the property. Example "Near main thoroughfare", "Top of mountain", etc. Line five (5) will show addition made after occupation. Line (6) will show the number of men used in maintenance per month. Lines eight (8) through twelve (12) will be completed by Japanese Liaison Committee. Line thirteen (13) through seventeen (17) will be completed by the Procurement Officer.

(3) Appraisal Work Sheet PS-5.

(Submitted to Regiment in quintuplicate)
Lines one (1) through fifteen (15) will be completed by the subordinate unit. Lines sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) will be completed by Japanese Liaison Committee. Line twenty (20) will be completed by the Procurement Officer.

(4) Appraisal Work Sheet PS-6.

(Used in collaboration with Form PS-5. Submit in quintuplicate.) Fill out one Form PS-6 for each building taken over. Lines one (1) through nine (9) are completed by the subordinate unit. Line ten (10) is filled in by the Japanese Liaison Committee. Line eleven (11) will be filled in by the Procurement Officer.

(5) Inventory and Appraisal Work Sheet (Form
PS-7

(Submitted to Regimental Procurement Officer in Quintuplicate) Form PS-7 may be used either by itself or in conjunction with Form PS-3 to 6. Lines one (1), two (2), and three (3) with the body of the table, will be filled in by the subordinate unit. In line four (4) the date of inventory taken by the subordinate unit will be inserted in the space marked "Army". In the event of a discrepancy between the subordinate unit and Liaison Committee figures, the Procurement Officer will determine the reconciliation figure. In line five (5), check one.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G. MC FARLAND

M.S. RAHISER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U.S. MARINE CORP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Distribution: "C"

O-F-F-I-C-I-A-L

H.W. Coulter, Jr.
H.W. Coulter, Jr.
Major, USMCR
S-4

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Serial 0508
CONFIDENTIAL

Operation Report
CT-8 No 1-45

ANNEX (B)

S-1 REPORT

1. The function of the regimental S-1 section was routine administration. There were no combat casualties, inasmuch as there was no combat. The administrative burden was excessively heavy due to a preponderance of vague orders, and the frequent changing of the voluminous directives promulgated by higher echelons. The need for an overall supervision of all services was most evident - we are presently submitting reports which are not self-explanatory and for which no explanation of meanings of the abbreviations contained thereon could be obtained. The continued practice of changing the required reports with each operation and of requiring duplicate reports of the same information does not tend for increased efficiency of the administrative sections.

2. Further, the practice of assigning units to organizations upon arrival at the target or upon embarkation is particularly undesirable from an administrative point of view. In such cases, it is an extremely difficult problem to account for the personnel, provide for their supply, billeting and messing. The solution would seem to be to assign to the regiment the personnel the regiment will have in combat and let them be carried by the regiment at all times. If located in a base camp, the problem of administration of units in a detached status could be much more easily reconciled than can the attachment in an already confused situation.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

APPENDICES:

Appendix (I)	- Mil Govt Report.
Appendix (II)	- Prov Marshal Report.
Appendix (III)	- Special Service Report.
Appendix (IV)	- Hq Comdt Report (Omitted).
Appendix (V)	- Atchd SIXTH Army Sec Report (Omitted).
Appendix (VI)	- Adj Report (Omitted).
Appendix (VII)	- Post Office Report (Omitted).

Serial 0508
CONFIDENTIAL

Operation Report

CT-8 No 1-45 (Annex (B) - S-1 Report)

Appendix (VIII) - Legal Office Report (Omitted).
Appendix (IX) - Public Info Report (Omitted).
Appendix (X) - S-1 Periodic Report (Omitted).

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as CT-8 Operation Report No 1-45.

OFFICIAL:

WARREN

-3-

(B) - 2

CONFIDENTIAL

Serial 0508
CONFIDENTIAL

Operation Report
CT-8 No 1-45 (ANNEX (B) - S-1 REPORT)

APPENDIX I

MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPORT

1. Preparation and Planning for the Operation -

(a) The occupation of that portion of JAPAN that is under the direct control of Combat Team Eight was accomplished with a minimum of preparation and planning in-so-far as military government activities were concerned. In the closing weeks of the war, events moved so swiftly that practically no time was available to bridge the gap between individual training and the process of occupation, much less the preparation of plans and operating procedure.

(b) Aside from the incidental planning and preparation made by each officer during his passage to JAPAN nothing like a concrete plan was developed. The individual officers who were to compose the military government group attached to Combat Team Eight had never had an opportunity to become more than casually acquainted with each other prior to arrival at the target area, and what little planning and preparation had been accomplished was for an entirely different area than that finally assigned.

2. Training and Organization -

(a) The School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, the comparable Naval school at Princeton and six Civil Affairs Training Schools located at as many leading universities were established to provide training in military government subjects. Selected officers of all arms and services were ordered to the School of Military Government for a six weeks indoctrination course in the background and fundamentals of military government and civil affairs. Following completion of that course, each officer was given intensive training for an additional six months at one of the Civil Affairs Training Schools. The naval officers followed a training program somewhat parallel except the Princeton course was for three (3) months and only a handful of specially qualified officers were sent to the Civil Affairs Training Schools for further training.

Serial 0508
CONFIDENTIAL

Operation Report

CT-8 No 1-45 (Annex (B) - S-1 Report; Appendix (I) -
Military Government Report).

(b) Upon the completion of the Civil Affairs Training School course officers were assigned to the Civil Affairs Staging Area at Presidio of Monterey, California, for further training, physical conditioning and processing. During this period, officers not previously qualified Prepared for Overseas Replacement were so prepared. During the second week in August 1945, officers were assigned to newly authorized Table of Organization at Table of Equipment Headquarters and Headquarters Military Government, groups or companies on the basis of individual specialties. With some variation groups and companies included, in addition to a Senior Military Government Officer, a specialist in each of the following fields: public safety, engineering, commerce, and trade, resources and industry, law, public health and sanitation, labor, supply, and military administration.

(c) In order to provide tactical commanders of occupation troops with staff officers trained along military government lines, the two ranking officers in each group and company were hastily flown to the Pacific area where, in time, they were attached to troop units scheduled to enter JAPAN in the initial landings. On 27 August 1945, four (4) groups, two (2) companies and forty-eight (48) unattached military officers, without any enlisted men or organizational equipment, departed from Civil Affairs Staging Area under priority orders for overseas service. All officers, including group, company and unattached, were assigned to duty with Fifth Amphibious Corps and were under instructions to report without delay. Leaving Vancouver Barracks, Washington on 31 August 1945, via S.S. CHIRIKOFF, the group arrived Honolulu, Hawaii on 9 September 1945. From Honolulu all officers were flown to SAIPAN, arriving on 15 September 1945. At that place the 93rd Headquarters and Headquarters Military Government Group was attached to the 2nd Marine Division for duty and ordered aboard APA 129 for transportation to division headquarters at NAGASAKI. The group left SAIPAN 18 September 1945, and went ashore at NAGASAKI

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on 25 September 1945. Division Headquarters had been established in the Custom House, and the Military Government Group, under Commander Lynch, Senior Military Government Officer, became the Military Government Section of 2nd Marine Division Headquarters. Other groups, companies and unattached officers were disembarked at SASIBO and later attached to various tactical units.

3. Occupational Operations -

(a) On the morning of 25 September 1945, following a conference between the Commanding Officer of Combat Team Eight, 2nd Division Chief of Staff and 2nd Division Senior Military Government Officer, it was agreed that a Military Government Officer was necessary in connection with activities of the Eighth and Tenth Marine Regimental Combat Teams then stationed at the Civil Air Training School at ISAHAYA. Captain William H. Fippin, (CAC), U. S. A. a member of the 93rd Headquarters and Headquarters Military Government Group was selected by Commander Lynch for this assignment and reported on the same day to the Commanding Officer, Combat Team Eight at ISAHAYA for duty as Military Government Officer.

(1) Initial problems were: improvement of a newly established Japanese Liaison Committee, organization of a civilian labor procurement service, and procurement of supplies and materials necessary for the preparation of proper troop billets and facilities. From 26 September to 30 September 1945, an increasing number of civilian workers were procured, and averaged over eight hundred (800) per day for that period. The water supply and light systems were repaired and extended. Several major buildings were re-boarded and re-roofed. Compound grounds were policed, drainage improvements started, roads repaired, interpreters provided for headquarters and other official uses, and the Liaison Committee organized to provide twenty-four (24) hour service.

(2) In cooperation with one of the Division

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Military Government officers, the food supply of NAGASAKI was augmented by the shipment of over twelve hundred (1200) bags of potatoes which were secured and shipped from the ISAHAYA district on dead-head trucks returning to NAGASAKI.

(3) Two (2) enlisted men were detailed by Combat Team Eight to assist the Military Government Officer. One (1) (Corp Robert Jensen) acted as clerk, and the other supervised the collection, loading, and dispatch of potatoes from a warehouse in ISAHAYA.

(4) On 30 September 1945, a Military Government Officer from NAGASAKI was attached for duty to the Tenth Marines in anticipation of the departure of Combat Team Eight.

(b) On 30 September 1945, the Military Government Officer was detailed as one of a party to make a reconnaissance trip to KUMAMOTO for the purpose of inspecting, selecting and arranging for suitable billets for Combat Team Eight. The reconnaissance was completed on 2 October 1945, and a report rendered to the Commanding Officer. On 3 October 1945, the Military Government Officer was returned to KUMAMOTO by plane to continue necessary arrangements for the housing of Combat Team Eight. A driver and jeep and Corp Jensen were sent to KUMAMOTO next day to assist the Military Government Office. During the period 3 to 15 October 1945, the three areas selected were cleaned, buildings repaired, electric and water systems put in operating condition, office and other furniture and fixtures secured and installed, latrines dug, necessary contacts with civilian authorities developed and channels for procurement of labor and supplies established. During initial stages, over three thousand (3000) civilian workers per day were employed. An office was established at headquarters of Combat Team Eight and constant contact maintained with the battalions and attached unit components and with civilian authorities both KEN and SHI.

(c) On 4 October 1945, a Military Government Team

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composed of Lieutenant Commander J. P. Murphy U.S.N.R., Captain Charles W. Roush (AC), J. S. A., First Lieutenant Alvin K. Kadish (CAC), U. S. A. and First Lieutenant Alfred H. Ferguson (Infantry), U. S. A. arrived in KUMAMOTO under instruction from Fifth Amphibious Corps headquarters and commence operations in that city. No advance information relative to this movement was available either to the team or to Combat Team Eight and for a period of a few days the team and the Military Government Officer of Combat Team Eight worked independently. By 10 October 1945, a correlated working arrangement between the several Military Government officers was evolved whereby the team, with officers established in the Prefectural Building, took on the labor and supplies procurement aspects of supplying Combat Team Eight. Requests were channeled from all units of the Combat Team thru its Military Government office to the Military Government team who in turn assumed responsibility for the procurement from civilian sources. This arrangement continued until 22 October 1945. On 14 October 1945, Captain Roush was assigned as Military Government Officer with "Baker" Company, First Battalion, Eighth Marines and reported to OMUTA for duty.

(d) On or about 4 October 1945, a second Military Government team composed of Lieutenant Colonel Larkin W. Glazebrook (CWS), U. S. A., Captain Charles A. Varner (AC), U. S. A., Lieutenant A. A. Latvala U. S. N. R. and First Lieutenant Joseph Murphy (CMP), U. S. A. arrived in KAGOSHIMA to establish a headquarters and commence military government supervision and control. The team was under control of Fifth Amphibious Corps and submitted periodic reports direct to that headquarters until 20 October 1945. At that time all Military Government Officers and activities within the area of responsibility of Combat Team Eight were attached to the Combat Team for duty. To improve coordination and supervision over Military Government activities Lieutenant Colonel Glazebrook was transferred from KAGOSHIMA to KUMAMOTO and appointed Senior Military Government Officer for Combat Team Eight. Lieutenant

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Commander Murphy was assigned to KAGOSHIMA and Captain Fippin transferred from Combat Team Eight headquarters building to the City Hall as Executive Officer. Lieutenant Henry H. Soulen (AC), U. S. A., reported for duty 22 October 1945, and was assigned to Headquarters, Combat Team Eight, to carry on the procurement of labor and materials for the troops located in KUMAMOTO. On 31 October 1945, Lieutenant Kadish was transferred to Division Headquarters at NAGASAKI. On 26 October 1945, Lieutenant Commander Harry O. Kulberg (S), U. S. N. R., reported for Military Government duty with Combat Team Eight and was sent to OMUTA as Military Government Officer. Captain Roush returned to KUMAMOTO on 31 October 1945. On 2 November 1945, Lieutenant Commander Murphy was detached from Combat Team Eight and departed from KAGOSHIMA. On 7 November Lieutenant Colonel Glazebrook departed for Corps Evacuation Hospital at ISAHAYA for observation and disposition and was relieved from attachment to Combat Team Eight on 12 November 1945. On 8 November 1945, Captain Roush was assigned as Military Government Officer with Third Battalion Eighth Marines and departed for HITOYOSHI to take up his duties at that place. On 6 November 1945, Lieutenant (jg) Loren P. Woods, U. S. N. R., and on 15 November Lieutenant (jg) Herbert H. Johnson (D)L, U. S. N. R., and Captain Juleo H. Enrich (CMC), U. S. A., were attached to Combat Team Eight for duty and were assigned to the Military Government in KUMAMOTO. With the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Glazebrook on 12 November 1945, Captain Fippin was designated as Senior Military Government Officer for Combat Team Eight.

(e) Acting under instructions thru the Commanding Officer, Combat Team Eight the Military Government staff has served as the point of contact between occupation troops and civilian authorities. Activities have been numerous and varied, and in spite of the high rate of turnover in Military Government officers, with its attendant disruptions, significant progress has been made. The following is a partial list of activities or accomplishments:

(1) Secured offices for Military Government in

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the Prefectural Building.

(2) Conducted surveys of present status and organization in the following fields:

- a. Transportation
- b. Fisheries
- c. Forestry
- d. Public Health and Sanitation
- e. Commerce and Industry, etc.

Additional periodical reports in these fields are made automatically by the Prefectural Officials to this office.

(3) Furnished labor, materials and supplies to rehabilitate the three areas occupied by forces of Combat Team Eight.

(4) Secured eighty-seven (87) trucks from the Japanese Army, forty-two (42) of these are now operable and thirty (30) are being used by the tactical troops to haul materials and labor. Twelve (12) of the trucks are used by the Prefectural Government to haul food, clothing, fuel and building materials into KUMAMOTO from outlying areas. Sixteen (16) passenger cars were also secured; seven (7) are operable and in use by United States Forces.

(5) Supervises the turning over of Japanese Military food, clothing, and medical supplies to the Prefectural Government, Home Ministry Department.

(6) Secured forty-eight (48) interpreters, examined them for their ability, and had them screened by Counter Intelligence Corps. Supervised the interpreter pool used by tactical forces throughout the Combat Team Area.

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(7) Instituted and maintain rigid control
over rationing and price control in KUMAMOTO KEN.

(8) Instituted curfew for Japanese civilians,
in compliance with instructions from Corps, in KUMAMOTO,
and other areas where there are American Military Forces.
The curfew is being very satisfactorily enforced by the
local Japanese Police under control of Military Government.

(9) Set up Military Government in OMUTA and
HITOYOSHI to assist the Tactical Forces in these places.

(10) Made arrangements to supply adequate
amounts of tax free beer for Combat Team Eight.

(11) Maintains close contact with the Japanese
Liaison Committee and either thru this committee or direct-
ly as best serves the purposes, exercises control and super-
vision over governmental and civilian activities and func-
tions.

(12) Submits weekly reports to higher autho-
rity on all aspects of Military Government activities.

(13) Supervises the Military Government
activities of Military Government officers located in OMUTA,
HITOYOSHI and KAGOSHIMA.

4. Comments and Recommendations - Military Government
activities have been severely handicapped in its operations
due to at least two major factors:

(a) Because of sudden ending of the war, and to
the need for rapid movement from staging to target areas,
little or no advance planning or preparation was possible.
Military Government teams were hastily organized and ship-
ped out without enlisted personnel, organizational equip-
ment or any file of operational directives, orders and
memoranda necessary to become familiar in detail with Mil-
itary Government policy in the field. Last minute changes

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in target area and in personnel further tended to confuse the final objective. The officers initially attached for duty in the area of Combat Team Eight (with one exception) were not members of one team, and there was little or no coordination in their several activities.

(b) Numerous changes in officer assignment have kept both the teams and the civilian authorities in a continual state of uncertainty and confusion. At this date further changes have been ordered and it is certain that four (4), of the eleven (11) officers presently attached will be replaced by 1 December 1945. It appears, however, that this group will be permanently attached for duty to the occupation troops of this area, and that consistent progress in Military Government activities can be expected.

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APPENDIX (II)

PROVOST MARSHAL'S REPORT

1. The Military Police Company for Combat Team Eight was activated on 27 September 1945, with Major Byron V. Thornton, USMCR, as Commanding Officer and Provost Marshal, at the former Japanese Naval Air Base, ISAHAYA, KYUSHU, JAPAN.

2. Military Police posts and patrols were established in the towns of ONO and ISAHAYA, "Out of Bounds" and "Off Limits" areas as defined by higher authority, were posted, and "Safeguard" signs placed at all Japanese religious edifices.

3. The operation of the Military Police Company while at ISAHAYA was confined almost entirely to routine patrol and sentry duties.

4. Arrests and apprehensions were principally for entering "Out of Bounds" or "Off Limits" areas and for absence from camp without authority after liberty hours.

5. Traffic reports and investigations involved only cases of vehicles having slight accidents, or running off the road due to the poor conditions of roads in the area, and to the extremely rainy weather.

6. During the period of operation in ISAHAYA from 27 September 1945, to 5 October 1945, the following number of arrests were made:

<u>AWOL</u>	<u>MISC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
13	5	18

7. On 5 October 1945, the Military Police Company, Combat Team Eight was relieved of the responsibility in the ISAHAYA area, by the Tenth Marines, Second Marine

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Division, and was sent to KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN, as an element of the advance echelon of Combat Team Eight.

8. On 14 October 1945, the Military Police Company, formerly activated on 27 September 1945, was transferred to the Weapons Company, Combat Team Eight, and Major David A. Van Evera, USMC, Commanding Officer, was designated Provost Marshal.

9. The town of KUMAMOTO was surveyed, a Military Police Plan proposed and approved, and "Out of Bounds", "Off Limits" and "Safeguard" areas posted. Liberty for personnel of Combat Team Eight was started on 17 October 1945.

10. The Weapons Company is billeted at the Combat Team Eight Camp, the former Japanese Military Academy, KUMAMOTO, with the Military Police Guard of the Day operating from Military Police Headquarters at the Prefectural Building in KUMAMOTO.

11. With but a limited number of personnel on liberty, the activity of the Military Police for the first three weeks of operation in KUMAMOTO was concerned almost entirely with routine patrols and sentry duty. Arrests and apprehensions for this period were principally for violation of liberty regulations and for being in "Out of Bounds" and "Off Limits" areas.

12. Conduct of Marine personnel on liberty and outside the limits of established camps has been very satisfactory and no cases of disturbances or of violence were reported to the Provost Marshal's office for action during the period 17 October to 14 November 1945.

13. Despite the poor conditions of the roads, the stubborn tendency of Japanese nationals to walk in the center of the streets, and their reluctance to give way to military vehicles, no traffic accidents, of serious nature, were reported to the Provost Marshal's office during the first month. On one or two occasions, trucks

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had slid off the roads or been bumped by Japanese street cars with little or no damage to either party.

14. On 17 November 1945, two traffic accidents were reported which involved Marine personnel and Japanese nationals. (One accident resulted in the death of one Japanese and injury to another when struck by a Military Police radio jeep while on patrol duty). The other accident involved the striking of a Japanese woman by a Marine on a motorcycle. The woman sustained no serious injuries.

15. Traffic violations have been rigidly enforced but the poor conditions of the roads has been the prime factor in keeping the speed of military vehicles within safe limits.

16. The Provost Marshal's office has operated in close liaison with the Japanese Civil Police authorities. Daily reports are received from the Japanese Civil Police on incidents involving Marine personnel, and reports and instructions are given to the Civil Police for their action and enforcement.

17. Cases reported to the Provost Marshal by Japanese authorities have been principally concerned with petty theft of such desired items as sake and watches. These have been investigated, and in the majority of cases the offenders have been located, and the case referred to commanding officers for disciplinary action.

18. No serious cases involving Marine personnel and Japanese nationals such as rape, murder, or riots have arisen to date. The closest approach being a case of two (2) intoxicated Marines who entered a private home with apparent intent to assault a Japanese woman but who were forestalled by the woman's escape. These Marines were apprehended by the Military Police.

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19. The Japanese Civil Police have been extremely cooperative in their relations with the Military Police, furnishing civil police, interpreters, maps, charts, and other essentials on request.

20. The outlying towns of OTSU and WAIFU are periodically contacted by Military Police patrols in addition to the liaison maintained through the Japanese Civil Police.

21. On 16 November 1945, two special Military Police posts were established in the town of WAIFU and the approaches thereto. This is the only other town besides KUMAMOTO regularly patrolled by Military Police.

22. During the period of operation in KUMAMOTO from 14 October to 17 November 1945, the following number of arrests have been made;

(a) AWOL and AOL	51
(b) Loss of property	2
(c) Drunk on duty	1
(d) Misbehavior of a sentinel	1
(e) Miscellaneous	6
(f) Theft	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	64

23. The function of the Military Police in the present occupation phase has resulted in duties which are very much different than Military Police duties previously performed in a combat status. The accent has been on police functions more nearly comparable to civil police in any metropolitan area than on military police function in a theater of operation.

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24. The nature of the present duties has revealed a lack of personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, with adequate knowledge of the operation of civil police in the matter of arrests, investigation, reports, and clerical procedure.

25. It is recommended that units performing military police duties during the occupation of JAPAN be either furnished with trained or experienced personnel or else sufficient material in the way of instruction manuals, doctrine, and instructors, to enable units to be trained in the field.

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APPENDIX III

SPECIAL SERVICE REPORT

1. The Special Service Section during the month of July, 1945, began to function and plan on a much larger scale than previously. The large Regimental theatre on SAIPAN was nearly completed and was used for numerous stage shows as well as movies when the movement to JAPAN became a reality. A contest was held to name the theatre with the winner receiving a war bond.

2. Looking forward to the day when the Combat Team would land in JAPAN and have more time for recreation, this section purchased from the Division Special Services Office some four thousand dollars (4000.00) worth of gear to carry the organization through the initial landing and organizing period. This supply was figured to last approximately four (4) months, and brought the total value of the Special Services' gear up to approximately ten thousand dollars (\$10000). Previous to leaving SAIPAN, approximately twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) worth of gear was surveyed by the Regimental Council and destroyed. The Division Special Services Section is the source of replenishment and has met the greater share of the demands of this Combat Team.

3. During the initial landing in JAPAN the Special Services gear was roughly treated. The electrical gear such as radios and phonographs, especially were constantly exposed to the inclement weather and mud and only through diligent and painstaking work was the greater part of this gear repaired. Much of the Special Services' gear rendered unserviceable due to overexposure to the weather. Most of it has since been salvaged and is now usable.

4. Due to the short stay at ISA AYA the only thing accomplished was the collection of gear and its preparation for further shipment to a new location. Due largely to the crowded conditions of the camp, no accommodations, other than storage space, were provided to the Special Service

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Section.

5. Upon arrival at KUMAMOTO an ideal situation was immediately made available. A large auditorium with provisions for ample office space and storage was put to use. Within a few days movies were shown and additional gear issued to Landing Teams to expedite their programs. Within two (2) weeks each Landing Team had ample gear to carry on any kind of athletic program.

6. Additional gear has been requisitioned from Division as the need for such gear arises. The problems of supply has worked no hardship on this department to this date.

7. Leagues and regularly scheduled games in all types of athletics are now carried out in this Combat Team. The movement of Landing Teams has necessitated some changes and will provide many problems which will demand adjustments in the present program.

8. All Landing Teams in this Combat Team have ample playing facilities for athletics and are constantly improving the facilities now available.

9. One of the highlights of the Special Services program was the celebration of the Marine Corps Birthday, 10 November, 1945. Athletic events and varied contests were held and generous prizes awarded the respective winners.

10. Since arrival at KUMAMOTO the personnel of Special Services Section has been increased to meet the growing demand on the section. Special Services Section now has a full time Education Officer and an Assistant Special Services Officer; each of the Landing Teams have full time Recreation Officers. Efforts are being made to enable these personnel to attend Special Services School at SASEBO, along with their enlisted assistants.

11. In the opinion of this office the following points

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would benefit Special Services in the future:

(a) A higher priority should be given Special Services in the movement of gear. This will bring about a speedier setting up of facilities and enable the section to reach men during a period particularly critical to morale.

(b) A better system of exchanging films should be devised in order to gain the fullest advantage from moving pictures.

(c) An effort should be made to establish a workable program that will provide adequate facilities for personnel who wish to further their education or receive vocational training.

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ANNEX (C)

INTELLIGENCE.

After a short period of training which followed the Regiment's return from CKINAWA, the Intelligence Section received orders to open the planning room. From the latter part of August until the embarkation date, 18 September, the section distributed maps and photos, made extensive studies of target areas and assisted in the writing of the operation order.

A briefing program was set up aboard ship and all hands were briefed on the terrain, road networks, standard operating procedure, public utilities and native habits.

Upon debarking at NAGASAKI on the 24th. of September, the Intelligence Section accompanied the reconnaissance party to ISAHAYA and contacted Japanese military and government officials at that city.

During the short stay at ISAHAYA, the section investigated and reported on all military dumps and installations in that area. Japanese unit commanders were contacted and COB was obtained. The local police were contacted and the section supervised their collecting of all weapons belonging to civilians.

On the 5th. of October, intelligence personnel went forward with a reconnaissance party and contacted Japanese authorities at KUMAMOTO and began an investigation of Intelligence Targets in and around that city.

At present similar investigations are being carried out by an intelligence detachment at OMUTA by S-2, 3rd. battalion at HITCYOSHI and by S-2, 1st. Battalion at KAGOSHIMA.

The Regimental and battalion intelligence sections are working in conjunction with the CIC on counter-intelligence activities, and with the Military Government on Japanese Civil, Political and Economic affairs.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G.MC FARLAND

H.S. RAHISER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U. S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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APPENDICES:

(I)	-	Counter-Intelligence	-	Omitted.
(II)	-	Civil Censorship	-	Omitted.
(III)	-	Special OOB Report	-	Omitted.
(IV)	-	G-2 Periodic Report	-	Omitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as CT-8 Opn. Report No. 1-45.

OFFICIAL:

D. V. Nahrang
D.V. NAHRGANG,
CAPT., USMCR.,
S-2.

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ANNEX (D)

S-3 REPORT

1. From 22 August 1945, the date this Combat Team received Division Operation Plan Number 14, until 24 September 1945, the date this Combat Team debarked at NAGASAKI, no periodic reports were submitted.

2. (a) On 24 September 1945, Combat Team Eight began submitting their periodic reports as directed by Division. This Combat Team commenced landing in a column of Landing Teams at 0625, 24 September 1945. Landing Team 1/8 was the first to land, followed by Landing Teams 2/8 and 3/8 in that order. All units of this Combat Team were ashore by 1455, 24 September 1945. Upon landing a tentative command post was established at the Harbor Police building in NAGASAKI. This command post was moved to ISAHAYA after all troops had been transported to the new camp at ISAHAYA at 1858 the same day.

(b) The first few days in the new camp at ISAHAYA were devoted to the police and setting up of the camp, while at the docks in NAGASAKI units of this Combat Team were engaged in the task of unloading our ships. On 15 September 1945, Weapons Company began functioning as a Military Police Company at ONOJIMA and ISAHAYA.

(c) The unloading of ships was completed on 28 September 1945, but the working parties remained in NAGASAKI as permanent details to assist the quartermaster personnel in the handling of our equipment and stores. There were heavy rains at ISAHAYA during this period which caused damage to quartermaster supplies and personal equipment, as well as retarding efficient construction and police of the camp.

(d) On 29 September 1945, the Intelligence Section commenced patrolling their assigned areas. The following day there were heavy rains again which rendered

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many roads impassable except for weasels. Once again, inadequate drainage caused damage to organizational and individual equipment. A reconnaissance party was sent out on 30 September 1945, to reconnoiter KUMAMOTO and OMUTA. Two platoons of the Division Reconnaissance Company embarked the same day on a road reconnaissance to KUMAMOTO and OMUTA.

(e) The reconnaissance party returned from KUMAMOTO, and the operations office made a detailed report to the Commanding Officer. The road reconnaissance party returned the same day and forwarded a similar report on road conditions to the Commanding Officer. Following these reports, two forward echelons were formed and sent to KUMAMOTO and OMUTA on 5 October 1945. The Military Police duties in ISAHAYA were assumed by the Tenth Marines. At OMUTA the forward echelon from Combat Team Eight relieved American Recovery Teams twenty-two, (22), twenty-four (24), thirty-three (33), and thirty-nine (39) and received control of the Chinese camp there.

(f) Forward echelons from the Landing Teams were sent to their new areas in KUMAMOTO KEN when they had been assigned. Generally speaking, the weather during this movement from NAGASAKI to KUMAMOTO was not conducive to troop movements. All vehicles from the Combat Team moved under their own power over the roads previously reconnoitered. The troops at KUMAMOTO were engaged in police of the new camps, while the main body at ISAHAYA was preparing for completion of the move to KUMAMOTO. The movement of troops to KUMAMOTO, except for a very small rear echelon, was completed 12 October 1945, after a twenty-four (24) hour delay because of a hurricane warning.

3. (a) Upon arrival of all troops at KUMAMOTO on 13 October 1945, the first few days thereafter were devoted to the general police of the respective camps. On 13 October 1945, this Combat Team was reasonably settled with Landing Teams 1/8 (less Baker Company), 2/8, and 3/8, and Weapons Company, Headquarters and Service Company in the immediate vicinity of KUMAMOTO. Baker Company was the only

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outlying detachment at this [redacted] and had their command post at OMTA.

(b) On 17 October 1945, Landing Team 1/8 (less Baker Company) sent its forward echelon to KAGOSHIMA to prepare the camp for the main body. Intelligence patrols of targets in KUMAMOTO KEN were started the same day. A road reconnaissance party reconnoitered from the northern division boundary south to line IZUMI, HITOYOSHI and TOMITAKA, from 20 September 1945 to 23 September 1945. Landing Teams started patrolling their assigned areas on 19 October 1945, and have carried out patrols to this date.

(c) The division band arrived at KUMAMOTO on 27 October 1945, and remained with this Combat Team until 5 November 1945. During their stay with Combat Team Eight the band was scheduled to appear at the Landing Teams of this Combat Team to be used at the discretion of the Landing Team Commanding Officer. Many ceremonies, including guard mounts and parades, were held in conjunction with the band as well as band concerts for the troops.

(d) Landing Team 1/8, after having sent a reconnaissance party and advanced echelon to KAGOSHIMA, completed movement to that city on 30 October 1945. On 28 October 1945, a drill employing the use of a motorized company was held by "G" Company, Landing Team 2/8. This drill and others have been held in the Combat Team as required by Combat Team Operation Plan Number 8-45. On 3 November 1945, Seventy-Third (73rd) Field Hospital was established at the camp formerly occupied by Landing Team 1/8.

(e) On 9 November 1945, the forward echelon of Landing Team 3/8 left KUMAMOTO for HITOYOSHI which is the site of their new camp. On 14 November 1945, Disposition Team Number One arrived at MISUMI which is the site of one barge loading point. Due to transportation difficulties and the unsuitability of the campsite at HITOYOSHI, Landing

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Team 3/8 accomplished their movement in echelons of about company strength. The Fourth Platoon of "A" Company moved on 17 November 1945, to SENDAI where they are engaged in disposition of enemy material. On 20 November 1945, the Third Platoon of "A" Company moved to MIANOJO where they will carry out a similar mission in regards to disposition.

(f) On 22 November 1945, a detachment from Landing Team 2/8 arrived at TENEGA-SHIMA to occupy that island which lies in this Combat Team's zone of responsibility. A similar detachment from Landing Team 2/8 arrived at KAGOSHIMA on 21 November 1945, where they boarded an LST on 22 November 1945, and proceeded to KOSHIKI RETTO for occupational and disposition duties. The KOSHIKI RETTO Detachment returned on 29 November 1945, having completed their mission.

4. On 28 November 1945, Baker Company (attached to Landing Team 2/8), stationed at OMUTA, was relieved by Able Battery of the Thirty-second Army Division. Baker Company returned to KUMAMOTO the same day and established their camp at the site formerly occupied by Landing Team 3/8.

5. Patrols are being carried out daily, except Sundays and holidays, throughout this Combat Teams zone of responsibility. The weather, since arriving in KUMAMOTO, has been excellent for this time of year except, of course, for occasional light showers. Such weather is conducive to efficient patrolling and a well rounded training program.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

Appendices:

- (I) - NGF Report (omitted)
- (II) - Air Support Report (omitted)
- (III) - Periodic Reports (omitted)

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ANNEX (E)

S-4 REPORTS

1. The S-4 reports covering the occupation of NAGASAKI Area and the subsequent moves to ISAHAYA, KUMAMOTO, and KAGOSHIMA consist of and are set forth in, the appendices to the Annex.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T.G. MC FARLAND

M.S. RAHISER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U. S. MARINE CORPS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

APPENDICES:

- | | |
|--------|--|
| (I) | TQM Report |
| (II) | Quartermaster Report |
| (III) | Medical Report |
| (IV) | Ordnance Report |
| (V) | Disposition of Surrendered Material and equipment Report |
| (VI) | Procurement Report |
| (VII) | Motor Transport Report |
| (VIII) | Omitted |
| (IX) | Periodic Report |

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OFFICIAL:

H.W. Coulter, Jr.
H.W. COULTER, JR.,
MAJOR, USMC
S-4.

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OPERATION REPORT
CT-8 No. 1-45

ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (I)

"TRANSPORT QUARTER MASTER REPORT"

1. LOADING PHASE

Loading of Combat Team Eight on Trans Div 34 began 11 September, 1945. All supplies and ammunition were in the dump area and so arranged that maximum efficiency could be obtained in the minimum amount of time. The troops and equipment of Combat Team Eight were loaded at Tanapag Harbor, Saipan.

The planning for Trans Div 34 was done under difficult conditions. No characteristics for one ship was available and were obtained only when the ship came into the harbor. Ship's characteristics furnished by Division TQM section were not correct and resulted in revising several loading plans. UP&T tables submitted by some attached units were incomplete and incorrect and changes in their UP&T tables were not reported.

The loading progressed in a fair manner. Since Combat Team Eight was the last to load, supplies left behind by other Combat Teams and which had high priority, had to be carried by CT-8. This resulted in working several dumps instead of one dump. Also, during loading various other supplies, in addition to those left behind by other Combat Teams, had to load because of high priority. With all this excess cargo, the original loading plans could not be followed. The labor necessary for stevedore work was furnished by CT-8. The harbor and all other port facilities at Saipan were excellent and no difficulties were encountered. The schedule for loading was met and completed 17 September, 1945.

All the ships were overloaded and the loads carried by each was more a commercial load than a combat load. All holds were filled with gear up to the strong backs and much underpinning was used. More gear than was shown on the UP&T tables was brought by all units.

In addition to the two AKA's and four APA's used, two LST's and one LSM were assigned to CT-8. The loading of the LST's progressed very satisfactorily and no trouble was encountered. All LST's arrived as scheduled. The LSM arrived unannounced and when it was docked, the RTQM was notified. Troops were alerted and gear was brought to the dock and loaded in a very short time.

APPENDIX (I) to ANNEX "E"..... TRANSPORT QUARTERMASTER REPORT

2. UNLOADING PHASE

The unloading of CT-8 progressed in a confused manner. Beaches were not big enough to take incoming supplies; landing craft with cargo were tied up for long periods of time; facilities for unloading heavy supplies were practically nil. Due to the situation, two new beaches were opened but these were littered with debris and necessitated the use of bulldozers to clean them up. To add to the confusion, CT-8 was unloading at the same time as CT-2 and as a result gear from CT-8 was being brought to CT-2's beach and vice-versa. At Roger Beach, after a heavy rainfall, the entire area was a quagmire. Men working were up to their knees in mud and traffic was bogged down. Supplies were sunk into the mud which resulted in great damage to cargo.

In spite of the difficulties encountered, the unloading was accomplished in the minimum amount of time possible.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The forms required to make a loading plan are repetitious and overlapping. To an inexperienced Troop TQM, these forms tend to increase errors and add to the confusion. The Cargo and Loading Analysis is a duplication of the Storage Plan in another form. The Cargo and Loading Analysis could be omitted and the loading plan still achieve the same results.

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ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (II)

"QUARTERMASTER REPORT"

Preparations for the movement from Saipan to Japan started on the return of the Combat Team from the Okinawa operation. A report of all shortages was made to the Division Quartermaster on 23 July, 1945, and this served as requisition for the filling of all these shortages.

A subsequent list of shortage was submitted to Division Quartermaster about 1 September, 1945 and most of these shortages were remedied.

Packing and hauling to the dump area began at about 1 Sept. 1945, and as one truck load of material was packed and ready, it was hauled to the staging area immediately. Equipment and supplies amounting to one-third of the Division Supplies were carried by this Combat Team. All were spotted on the beach before loading operations were begun.

The camp and all remaining facilities were turned over to 11th Service Battalion prior to the 11th's departure from the area.

Unloading began at Nagasaki on 24 September, 1945. The difficulties encountered in this unloading are discussed in Appendix I, this report.

Since the area assigned to this Combat Team was some 20 miles from the dock area, hauling of all supplies could not be accomplished. Secondary dumps were established and a guard unit of 160 men maintained in Nagasaki for purposes of security.

Heavy rains plus inadequate drainage hampered movement and turned our largest dump into a quag, from which it was impossible to drain the water. This resulted in great losses of cleaning materials and clothing. Other supplies, though thoroughly wet, could be and were salvaged.

At Isahaya the storage facilities provided were most inadequate. A large, roofless airplane hanger was given the RQM for his use, and held all stores except commissary, which was packed in a separate dump area. The rain continued and it was impossible to dry out any of the supplies which had been wet at Nagasaki, so damage from water continued.

APPENDIX II to ANNEX "E"....."QUARTERMASTER REPORT"

On moving to Kumamoto, the Quartermaster took over 4 modern brick warehouses and what was formerly the Kempai-Tai Headquarters. The best imaginable storage facilities exist here, and due to its convenient location with respect to railroads and highways, makes a very convenient place for handling incoming and outgoing shipments.

A Shipping and Receiving section has been established, in charge of which is a line 2nd Lieutenant. All transportation of incoming and outgoing shipments are arranged through him, as is personnel transportation on the railroad.

An Enemy Material section, in charge of a line 2nd Lieutenant, has also been established for the control, preservation and issue of captured material in accordance with current directive.

Eighteen hundred cubic feet of refrigerator space is set up in the QM compound, and an additional twenty-five hundred cubic feet is available at the local civilian ice plant.

Supply of outlying units is made by rail transportation. Rations are sent directly to the Battalion Quartermaster at Kagoshima, and Hitoyoshi from Division Quartermaster. Fresh bread and other fresh foods as available are sent by special freight or in the mail car, as their quantity makes it advisable.

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ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (III)

INITIAL REPORT

1. OCCUPATION PHASE

This phase was preceded by an epidemic of Catarrhal Fever, involving 10% of all personnel. The epidemic continued thru the occupation phase and has abated by this date. The sudden onset of this epidemic was due to a number of factors, sudden change in climate, continuous rain, insufficient bunkers, inadequate clothing and no heating facilities. There were no outbreaks of dysentery. During the period two cases of Gonorrhea were contracted although a thorough and extensive anti-venereal program was carried out.

Our medical supplies were very limited for most of the early occupation phase because of the distance involved and transportation. The medical facilities made available were adequate to handle the situation and the chain of evacuation satisfactory, although distance again was a factor.

Water supply our biggest problem and there was an acute shortage of water, alleviated only by setting up a flocculation-chlorination apparatus. This shortage of water would not have occurred if a definite policy of the treatment of all water in occupied areas had been established.

2. The following recommendations are therefor made:

1. Provision should be made to protect men from a sudden climate change, which was known to exist, before an operation is started.

2. A definite policy on the treatment of water in all occupied areas should be established.

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ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (IV)

"ORDNANCE REPORT"

During the period 8 July to 31 July, 1945; the Small Arms Section of Ordnance Co., 2nd Service Battalion inspected and made necessary repairs to all small arms of the Regiment.

All MWO's were completed except MWO B-23-7. This was not completed because there was insufficient time to re-zero the weapons.

Second Platoon, Ordnance Company, Ordnance Section was loaded and unloaded without incident, as all of their material was pre-loaded on trucks and trailers.

Second Platoon, Ordnance Co. proceeded to Isahaya by road, and on the move from Isahaya to Kumamoto, also went by road, in convoy. Two springs of the Ordnance Trailer were broken, causing a 36-hour delay. It is believed that the poor condition of the roads, combined with the heavy load, were the reason for this.

On arrival at Kumamoto, a shop was established in the Quartermaster area, where small-arm maintenance is performed, war memorial and museum pieces of Japanese material are maintained, and certain Japanese war materials are destroyed.

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ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (V)

"DISPOSITION OF SURRENDERED MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REPORT"

On 20 October, 1945, inventory was started on enemy war material in warehouses in Kumamoto City, under orders of Regimental S-4. At that time no written order was issued, therefore there were no specific forms to fill out and inventory methods were left up to the discretion of Officer in Charge.

One of the main difficulties encountered, was the fact that the warehouses containing enemy material, were taken over by R.Q.M. and enemy gear was removed hurriedly and therefore in a disorderly fashion by the Japanese, making inventory difficult. Japanese inventory sheets were used as a guide, but were at times inaccurate, necessitating further accurate count by our personnel. Lack of a standard nomenclature between Japanese and our weapons necessitated the procurement of ordnance men who were familiar with Japanese weapons. Interpreters were necessary at all times to bridge the difference in language, since the majority of Japanese inventory sheets were not in legible English.

After initial inventory had progressed for a few days, V Amphibious Corp Administrative Order No. 9-45 was issued, specifying an inventory form to be filled out.

This inventory form was used until Annex "K" to Div Adm C 58-45 came out with different inventory methods and forms nullifying a vast majority of the previous inventory work.

From 5 November, 1945 to 7 November, 1945, a school directed by Regimental S-4, was conducted at Regimental Headquarters to acquaint personnel assigned to inventory and disposition with methods to be used.

On 9 November, 1945, S-3 was designated as Disposition Officer Vice S-4. It has proved that this division of the extra duties of Procurement and Disposition, incident to occupation, has increased the efficiency of both, considerably.

A depot for the storage and maintenance of controlled items and small pieces is maintained by the Regimental Quartermaster.

a. Depot Control groups are in the field at such places as there are concentrations of material.

b. The provisions of existing disposition orders are being carried out.

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ANNEX (E)

APPENDIX (VI)

"PROCUREMENT REPORT"

A Subsection of 2nd Division Procurement section was established 10 October, 1945. The membership consisted of S-4 as Senior Member, the Regimental Surgeon, Regimental Communication Officer, and Commanding Officer, "C" Co., 2nd Engineer Battalion.

This board functioned in the procurement of such services and supplies as were needed by the Regimental Combat Team.

A change in membership was made on 27 October, 1945, at which time a Military Government Officer with civilian engineer experience, was substituted for the officer from "C" Co. 2nd Eng. Bn.

Working in close cooperation in the matters relating to procurement is the Japanese Liaison Committee of Kumamoto, who have proved of considerable assistance in the procurement and related paper work.

The discontinuation of the use of Form PS-1 was of great assistance to us, as the filling of the cumbersome form and the subsequent routing of same placed a great deal of unnecessary and still important work on a section already badly strained and suffering from insufficient clerical personnel. Form GPA-1 and 2 are far simpler, may be made out more quickly and have eased our clerical problem considerably.

Initially, a large number of requisitions required filling, but now that all construction materials have been pooled for issue by RQM, along with other supplies, and troops are well shaken down, the amount of business handled by Procurement Section has dropped off considerably.

APPENDIX (VII)

MOTOR TRANSPORT REPORT

In preparation for future operations, Regimental Motor Transport Section of the Eighth Marine Regiment held a Motor vehicle Driver's School on Saipan during the last two weeks of July, 1945. This school was attended by all the drivers in the Eighth Regiment. Among the subjects covered were: Difficult terrain operation, use of pioneer tools, traction devices, stream crossing, cold weather operation, decontamination of vehicles, waterproofing, use of deep water fording kits and starting "Drowned out" engines.

During the month of August, 1945, the Eighth Regiment was given an additional twelve Light Cargo Carriers, M-29-C (Weasels). These vehicles had proven very valuable in traversing swampy ground in past operations, and the Regiment now has twenty-four such "Weasels".

The Eighth Combat Team was formed on paper in preparation for the approaching operation. "Baker" Motor Transport Company and the Third Automotive Repair Platoon were attached to the Eighth Combat Team.

All vehicles were painted and preparations were being made to "Waterproof" the Regimental Vehicles when the war ended. The vehicles were not waterproofed for the occupation of Japan. Vehicles were loaded aboard ships along with the personnel of each unit. The driver of each vehicle serviced his vehicle while aboard ship.

Vehicles were unloaded at the docks in Nagasaki and were driven to the Eighth Combat Team Camp in Isahaya. The Eighth Combat Team was unloaded from ships and moved inland by a large fleet of Marine and Army trucks.

The Eighth Combat Team moved from Isahaya to Kumamoto. The vehicles moved overland by means of convoy and were fully loaded with gear of various units.

Upon arriving at Kumamoto, this Combat Team took over approximately 116 Japanese Army trucks and fifteen assorted sedan automobiles for the use of the camp.

APPENDIX I to ANNEX "E",.....Motor Transport Report

The Third Automotive Repair Platoon set up a shop in Kumamoto and serviced all attached units there. The "Baker" Motor Transport Company split up and had its platoons attached to the Battalions where they moved to various cities. These trucks were attached to "B" Company stationed at Omuta. Eight trucks were attached to the Third Battalion at Kitoyshi.

Japanese trucks are used widely by the Combat Team Units. A minor handicap was the fact that these vehicles are equipped with the steering wheel on the right side because of the left hand drive in Japan. This difficulty was overcome shortly by our drivers after a little driving.

Spare parts and accessories are available from Division at Nagasaki. The Japanese roads are very narrow and quite rough. A small number of vehicle accidents have resulted from the narrowness of the roads and the fact that civilians are not used to so many vehicles on the road.

Proper maintenance of vehicles attached to Eighth Combat Team units in the outlying cities is being carried out by mechanics attached to each unit. When major repairs are required, the vehicle is towed to the Automotive Repair Platoon Shop in Kumamoto. A complete report of all repairs done on vehicles is phoned into the Regimental Motor Transport Officer weekly by these units. The Regimental Grease Unit is dispatched weekly to one of the three outlying units and the vehicles there are given a complete check-up along with a thorough lubrication. A representative of the Regimental Motor Transport Officer is sent with the grease unit to give drivers tests and to inspect the general condition of the vehicle maintenance. Spare parts are also sent along with the grease unit.

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AN. EX (F)

COMMUNICATION REPORT

1. During the period from 26 June until this Combat Team went aboard ship, the Communication Section spent all of its time training and servicing equipment. The training carried on at that time followed as closely as possible current directives for Communication Training.

2. As soon as it was anticipated that this Combat Team would embark, this section started waterproofing and packing all equipment not being used. At the same time, the Communication Section installed a switchboard and phones connecting our various loading areas with the dock and camp area. The Maintenance Shop closed, except for emergency repairs, on 21 August 1945. All normal radio repair work was done by Division Signal Maintenance Shop. Division Signal Quartermaster made every effort to make available to this Combat Team enough of all types of equipment and supplies for any type of operation. This section was warned of the possibility of difficult resupply problems and drew enough expendable items to offset this possibility. Division Signal Quartermaster at that time also made available to this section various types of maintenance equipment for most types of signal equipment that a Combat Team is authorized.

3. The Communication Section went aboard ship on 14 September and disembarked at NAGASAKI on 24 September 1945. The time aboard ship was spent in studying the Signal Annex of the Operation Order.

4. Upon landing, Combat Team Eight proceeded to ISAHAYA. There this section was employed in installing the wire system and maintaining a radio net with Division and the beach. Difficulty was experienced from the beginning with the wire from Division to Combat Team. Wire W-110 was laid and it was found that the range was too great. Later, a Japanese commercial line was taken over and proved satisfactory.

5. About 10 October 1945, the advance detail for

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KUMAMOTO left ISAHAYA. As soon as it arrived, radio communication was established with Division and the rear echelon of Combat Team Eight. For this purpose, Division Signal Quartermaster furnished a Radio Set SCR-299 which is still in use and working well. A line was requested from the Japanese between KUMAMOTO and VAC at SASEBO. This was completed about the 16th of October and has worked fairly well since then. Division asked for one line from TAGASAKI to KUMAMOTO; this line was first in operation about 28 October and has not been satisfactory for continuous communication. On 29 October, Division requested two more lines from TAGASAKI to KUMAMOTO, but these lines have never been installed satisfactorily. A line to OMUTA from KAGOSHIMA was taken over from the Japanese and has been very satisfactory. Two lines to KAGOSHIMA are in operation, but usually only one of them is good. Two lines to HITOYOSHI have been taken over and are working well to date.

6. At present, this section has no great supply problem. Most repair work has been effected by the Maintenance Shop in this section. On the few occasions when parts were not available, Division Signal Quartermaster furnished them as soon as possible.

7. During the time covered by this report this section has not had any problems concerning personnel. The Communication Section has always been up to full strength or over.

8. It is believed that the amount of communication traffic cleared by this organization is proof that the system is satisfactory in-so-far as equipment and distance permit.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

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Operation Report
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Operation Report
CT-8 No 1-45

ANNEX (3)

ENGINEER OPERATION REPORT, OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

1. Company "C", Second Engineer Battalion, was attached to Combat Team Eight just before the Second Division moved from SAIPAN. Its first task was to procure and load onto an LST the Combat Team's unit of assault and pioneer equipment, some one hundred and eighteen (118) tons of lumber, bonded wire, sandbags, and tools.

2. Upon disembarking at AGASAKI on 24 September 1945, the assault and pioneer equipment was unloaded and hauled to the Combat Team dump. The company with its own equipment then joined the Combat Team stationed at the ISAHAYA Naval Air Base. The supply of pure drinking water was of primary importance, and two (2) portable water purification units and one (1) mobile unit were set up immediately to supply the Combat Team's needs from nearby Japanese wells. The Terrain was so flat that drainage was impossible, and the heavy rains left the entire area and roads in extremely poor condition. The main road was crowned and ditched, permitting some drainage. Slab-1 of shale rock, obtained by blasting an adjacent rock pit, was used to fill the deeper holes in the roads.

3. On 12 October 1945, the company moved by train to the new Combat Team area at KUMAMOTO. The jobs undertaken to the present date may be divided into four groups:

(a) Roads and earth-moving work -

(1) A gravel pit was opened near the camp and some seven hundred (700) cubic yards of gravel hauled in for the immediate improvement of the muddy camp roads. Several short fill roads were constructed. A Japanese pit of pure river gravel was used to furnish material for storage area hardstands. The motor patrol crowned, ditched and graded all camp roads and the two main arteries into town.

(2) A small airstrip was built on the site of the TANAKU Emergency Field, and two (2) softball fields

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Operation Report

CT-8 No 1-45 (Annex (G) - Engineer Operation Report)

were cut out and leveled in the same area. A third gravel pit was developed north of the city and is in present use for the miscellaneous earth jobs, especially fill-work at the downtown Quartermaster area. At this time work is going on at the rifle range where, in addition to making the target frames, a firing line at five hundred (500) yards is being built - a fill of approximately two thousand (2000) cubic yards. The first platoon of "C" Engineers is on detached duty with Landing Team One-Eight and is constructing an LST landing ramp and road at KAGOSHIMA.

(b) Building Construction - Recreation facilities being of high priority, carpenters began repairing a building to serve as the Combat Team Post Exchange. Interior work was done on the Red Cross Canteen, also. Prefabricated heads were erected and a Combat Team Brig built. Several buildings were refurnished with ceilings. Backstops were built for the two softball fields. Work is now in progress on an enlisted men's barracks at the downtown Quartermaster Area.

(c) Water Supply - A portable water purification unit was set up at Landing Team Three-Eight's area and supplied that unit until it was recently discontinued. The city water system was taken over and made safe by direct chlorination of the water at the pumping station. Tests made at various points in the area show the chlorine content to be between five-tenths (0.5) and one and five-tenths (1.5) of a point per one million (1,000,000).

(d) Miscellaneous Jobs - A portion of the carpenter section set to work painting signs for the restricted areas and safe-guards, and about fifty (50) per day were completed. The local lumber yards were investigated and a stock pile of usable lumber was established at Combat Team Eight's Headquarters. Reefer boxes were installed at the Quartermaster area, and small repairs were made. The local heating plant in the Headquarters area was brought into operation, and hot water showers installed throughout the camp.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL T. G. MC FARLAND.

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Operation Report
CT-8 No 1-45 (Annex (G) - Engineer Operation Report)

M. S. RAHISER,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

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10TH MARINES
OCCUPATIONAL OPERATIONS REPORT

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HEADQUARTERS, TENTH MARINES,
SECOND MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE,
IN THE FIELD.

CONFIDENTIAL

30 November, 1945.

From: The Commanding Officer.
To : The Commanding General, 2nd Marine Division.
Subject: 10th Marines Operation Report,
Occupation of Japan.

1. In compliance with Division Special Order
Number 161-45, Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupa-
tion of JAPAN is submitted herewith.


S. T. CLARK.

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Arty Gp
2nd Mar Div (Reinf)
In the Field
30 November, 1945.

File No. 01

TENTH MARINES OPERATION REPORT, OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

1. PLANNING.

(a) Invasion

No written orders were received on this phase. However, a planning room was constructed and facilities made available for conferences, planning, study of intelligence material and for the security of classified documents, in preparation for the receipt of such orders.

(b) Occupation

On 7 September, 1945, this Regiment received 2d Mar Div Operation Plan No. 14, dated 5 September, 1945. This plan embraced the occupation of a portion of Kyushu following a landing in the Nagasaki Area. The plan also provided for (1) an opposed landing over beaches and (2) an unopposed landing using available harbor and docking facilities.

Conferences were held for the battalion commanders and key staff members of the regiment and battalions. All orders, maps, photos, and intelligence information were made available for study and plans were formulated for embarkation, debarkation, landing and occupation. Preparations were made to embark on short notice. Battalions moved supplies and materiel to unit assembly areas in the vicinity of the docks at Tanapag, Saipan. At this time, tables of organization were drawn up to permit the conversion of any artillery battalion into either a military police or infantry battalion, should such necessity arise.

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
(Cont'd). 30 Nov 45.

On 10 September, 1945, the regiment commenced loading and on 13 September embarkation was completed.

2. TRAINING

(a) Assault

Due to the congested conditions and the nature of the terrain on Saipan, it was impossible to conduct normal artillery training on a battalion or regimental scale. The area assigned for firing problems and service practice permitted the normal firing of only one battery at a time, the impact area being approximately 900 yards wide and 1100 yards long. This range was used primarily for Infantry-Artillery training in overhead fire, although several service practices were conducted. Battery RSOPs and battalion CPXs were held when suitable areas were available.

During the period 30 July - 15 August, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions and a portion of H & S Btry, 10th Marines, trained on Agrihan, Marianas Island. This training consisted of service practice, survey, and communication problems. The extremely rugged terrain of volcanic Agrihan and the total lack of roads prohibited maneuver and displacement exercises. However, Phase I and II artillery tests were conducted for both battalions. Plans to send the 1st and 4th Battalions to Agrihan for training, around 15 August, were cancelled when hostilities ceased. A regimental field exercise (firing), scheduled to be held on Guam during the period 2 September - 14 September, was likewise cancelled for the same reason.

An eight-weeks school for Junior Officers was conducted from 7 June to 5 August.

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
(Cont'd). 30 Nov 45.

The subjects of gunnery, tactics, and materiel were covered in detail and examinations were held weekly. Other schools were conducted during the six-weeks period prior to embarkation on such subjects as Japanese language, intelligence, counter-mortar, operation of the target information center, survey, gunnery, communications (including air-ground), sound and flash ranging, military police, and field expedients for motor transport.

The calibration of all howitzers was completed by 15 August, 1945. All carbines, M-1 rifles and BAR's were zeroed and approximately 92% of enlisted personnel had fired the rifle (carbine) range at least once in the past six months.

On 7 September, all units ceased training, by Division order, and prepared to embark. During the voyage and while aboard ship, units conducted schools in military police duties, interior guard, military government, geography of Kyushu; customs, government, history of Japan.

3. ORGANIZATION

Artillery Group

10th Marines

2nd Amph Trk Co

Co "A" 20th Amph Trk Bn (Prov)

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
(Cont'd). 30Nov45.

4. OCCUPATIONAL OPERATIONS

23 September

At approximately 0900, the Regimental Commander landed at Dejima Wharf. The Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, was ordered to take charge of all 10th Marines personnel and materiel unloading on West Shore of Nagasaki Harbor. The Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, was ordered to take charge of 10th Marines personnel and materiel being unloaded on the East Shore (Dejima Wharf). The Regimental Operations Officer and one (1) N.C.O. landed and reconnoitered the road to Isahaya and the proposed Regimental billeting area there. Unloading commenced about 1730.

24 September

The Regimental Executive Officer led reconnaissance and billeting parties of Regimental H & S, 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions to the Isahaya Naval Barracks to reconnoiter the Regimental billeting area and routes thereto. The unloading of materiel continued over the docks on both the East and West shore of Nagasaki Harbor. During the afternoon, advance parties of Regimental H & S, 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions moved to Isahaya Naval Barracks.

25 September

The remainder of Regimental H & S and 1st Battalion moved to the Isahaya Naval Barracks. Unloading was completed at the docks on the West Shore of Nagasaki. The 3rd Battalion and the firing batteries of the 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion arrived aboard

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
(Cont'd). 30 Nov 45.

the LST's and commenced unloading on the East shore of the Harbor. At 1100, the CP of the Regiment opened at Isahaya Naval Barracks.

26 September - 30 September

The debarkation of all 10th Marines personnel and materiel was completed and all personnel billeted in the Isahaya Naval Barracks. As a result of prolonged rains and due to the fact that the barracks were built in what had been a rice-paddy, the roads throughout the billeting area soon became impassible to all but tracked vehicles and the billeting area in general became a quag-mire.

The enforcement of surrender terms was initiated immediately after the billet was occupied. Liaison was established with the local Japanese authorities.

1 October - 30 November

This period was devoted entirely to the enforcement of surrender terms. As the zone of occupation of the 2d Division was extended, elements of the Regiment took over successively, the areas formerly assigned the 2nd, 6th, and 8th Regiments. The 3rd Battalion, on 4 October, moved to Omura, relieved elements of the 5th Division there, and occupied Omura-mura. On 8 November, the 1st Battalion relieved the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marines of military police and interior guard duties in Nagasaki and performed these duties in conjunction with the 2nd Military Police Company.

On 8 November, the 2nd Tank Battalion was assigned to the Artillery Group for operational

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
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control. The Tank Battalion was assigned an area of responsibility southeast of Nagasaki for the purpose of enforcing the terms of surrender.

5. COMMENTS and RECOMMENDATIONS

It is doubtful that the present prime movers in a Marine Artillery Regiment would be satisfactory in an assault operation over terrain such as that found in Kyushu. The narrow roads and wet, marshy ground do not support heavy wheeled vehicles. Amphibious tractors are recommended for use in the initial phase of the landing or until high firm ground is reached.

The need for qualified language personnel for occupation duty, can scarcely be over-emphasized. A minimum of one (1) language officer or enlisted man per battery (company) and three (3) in the battalion headquarters is recommended. The native interpreters cannot always be relied upon for truth or accuracy.

It is recommended that units assigned occupation missions prepare SOP's for collecting, inventorying, and disposing of enemy military materiel and equipment. This SOP should be placed in effect as soon after occupation of an area as practicable.

Some difficulty was experienced when the boundaries between occupation units divided or split a Japanese prefecture, district, precinct, or township. It was found wise to leave areas of police jurisdiction intact, in order to disturb the local government and chain of police command as little as possible.

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Tenth Marines Operation Report, Occupation of Japan
(Cont'd.) 30 Nov 45.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CLARK

E. H. FORNEY,
LtCol., U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

Annex:
A. S-4 Report

O F F I C I A L

Capehart
Wm. C. CAPEHART,
Lt.Col., USMC,
S-3.

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ANNEX (A)

S-4, TENTH MARINES OPERATION REPORT, OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

1. TQM Report

The unloading of the Artillery Regiment at Nagasaki commencing on 23 September, proceeded slowly from ship to shore due to limited harbor facilities. On 24 September, a materiel failure caused one (1) 5-Ton machine shop trailer, to break away from its prime mover (TD 14 tractor) and plunge into forty (40) feet of water. The trailer was later recovered by the 43rd N.C.B.

2. QUARTERMASTER

Quartermaster supplies were ample and distribution was effected rapidly. The use of railroad facilities has contributed to the conservation of vehicles. Provisions during the period 23 September to 30 November were sufficient in quantity with the exception of bread. It has been found desirable to increase the bread ration up to 50 lbs. per 100 men per day. The arrival of fresh provisions during November has improved both the quantity and quality. Fuel and clothing were sufficient.

3. MEDICAL

Health of the Regiment during the period 23 September to 30 November has been excellent. Careful water discipline contributed immeasurably. Venereal infection has been low.

4. ORDNANCE

Ordnance supplies were sufficient during period 23 September to 30 November.

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Annex (A), S-4, Tenth Marines Operation Report,
Occupation of Japan (Cont'd.)

5. DISPOSITION

The disposition of surrendered property proceeded in an efficient manner. All ammunition in the Tenth Marines area except that located at Omura and in newly assigned areas has been disposed of. All heavy guns have been destroyed with the exception of four (4) 15 CM guns located at Kuchinotsu and those guns located in newly assigned areas. The destruction of all enemy aircraft nears completion. The returning of non-warlike equipment and supplies (not needed by occupational forces) commenced during the latter part of November. The problem of disposition will continue for a period of at least six (6) months.

6. PROCUREMENT

The Tenth Regiment has had efficient delivery of buildings required for billeting detachments throughout its assigned area of responsibility.

7. MOTOR TRANSPORT

Lack of spare parts and hot patches deadlined vehicles from 23 September to early November. Spare parts availability improved markedly during the latter half of November. Painting of all vehicles and trailers was commenced during this period and will be completed in late December. All 3rd and 4th echelon maintenance was performed by regimental motor transport personnel.

8. PERIODIC REPORTS

Periodic reports were submitted in accordance with G-4 instructions.

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Annex (A), S-4, Tenth Marines Operation Report,
Occupation of Japan (Cont'd.)

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that in any future (non-combat) ship movement of the Division, that the Artillery Regiment load out as a unit rather than load with RCTs. This would expedite loading and unloading, both for the Artillery and the RCTs.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CLARK

E. H. FORNEY,
LtCol., U. S. Marine Corps,
Executive Officer.

O F F I C I A L

Wm. C. Capehart
Wm. C. CAPEHART,
LtCol., USMC,
S-3

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SECOND TANK BATTALION OPERATION REPORT



OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

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SECOND TANK BATTALION

OPERATION REPORT
OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

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SECOND TANK BATTALION

OPERATION REPORT
OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

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SECOND TANK BATTALION,
SECOND MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE,
IN THE FIELD.

OPERATION REPORT
OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT AND SYNOPSIS OF MISSION ASSIGNED.

1. This Action Report is submitted in order that a complete record of the Second Tank Battalion's participation in the Occupation of Japan be available to interested echelons.
2. The Second Tank Battalion was directed to be prepared on Division order to land on designated beaches and support attack as directed. On landing Company "C" attached RCT 2, Company "B" attached RCT 6.

CHAPTER II

TASK ORGANIZATION.

2d Tk Bn - LtCol. WILLIAMSON, USMC.

- (a) Co "A", 1stLt. SMITH, USMCR.
 - (b) Co "B", Capt. REYNOLDS, USMCR.
 - (c) Co "C", 1stLt. HEATH, USMCR.
 - (d) Co H&S, Capt. JACKSON, USMCR.
- Tr Vhl Plt Ord Co, 2d Serv Bn - WO MASSEY.

CHAPTER III

PLANNING AND TRAINING.

1. S-1 Section:

a. Personnel.

(1) At the time embarkation began this battalion was at authorized strength. During the embarkation phase thirty-five (35) enlisted men were transferred out of the battalion and twenty-seven (27) enlisted men were joined.

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(2) A total of forty-eight (48) enlisted replacements were joined between 15 August, 1945 and the date of sailing (17 September, 1945). Of this number 48% were trained for tank units. At the time of sailing this battalion was 30% understrength in NCO's the majority of the deficit in the first three pay grades.

(3) This battalion was at authorized strength in Communication Personnel.

(4) Present allowances of personnel are adequate if they can be supplied with specialty and rank.

b. Administration.

(1) Prior to embarkation, instruction in Casualty reporting was held for Officers and NCO's.

c. Welfare and Morale.

(1) Post Exchange supplies were furnished by the Division Post Exchange prior to embarkation.

2. S-2 Section:

a. General.

(1) From 15 June, 1945 until 15 August, 1945, the section was engaged in the typical intelligence training. Reviews in map reading, aerial photograph interpretation, aircraft recognition, and tank reconnaissance, were conducted. Also members of the section were sent to Division schools; Japanese weapons, Camouflage, Military Police.

(2) From 15 August, 1945, until the battalion embarked aboard ship, the section and the entire battalion conducted classes on Japanese history, folkways, mores, and the rudiments of the Japanese language. Each man in the battalion received one (1) copy of TM 30-641.

(3) Division Language Officers conducted a school for the officers of the battalion on 22, 23, 24, and 25 August.

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The mission of the school was to teach the officers the pronunciation of the Japanese language, to provide a background in Japanese customs, and to teach the officers the employment of the Japanese phrase book--TM 30-641. The instruction provided by this school was most helpful.

b. Orientation and Dissemination of Information.

(1) Due to the fact that maps for the operation were not received until 3 September, 1945, and aerial photographs were not received until the battalion was aboard ship, there was no opportunity to brief platoon leaders regarding the terrain.

(2) Due to the fact that the battalion was embarked aboard twelve (12) different ships, there was no opportunity to brief platoon leaders subsequent to embarkation. To make the best of a bad situation platoon leaders were given a copy of the operations order and such G-2 studies and reports as were available for distribution, and they were instructed to brief their troops on all information distributed.

(3) All orders, maps and orientation material, were made available to company commanders as soon as same were received. Each company commander received and was briefed on the operation order of the PCT to which his company was attached.

c. Maps and Aerial Photographs.

(1) Supply of the following maps was adequate:

1:25,000	Tactical Map.
1:250,000	Road and Planning.
1:500,000	Planning, Orientation.
1:2500	City Plan.

(2) The supply of aerial photographs was inadequate. Only one (1) set of photographs was received, and then after the battalion had embarked. Because of this fact, both, company commanders and platoon leaders were denied opportunity to make a careful study of the area through which they may have been called upon to operate.

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Aerial photographs should be distributed to a tank battalion at the rate of at least one set per company, and preferably one set per platoon.

3. S-3 Section:

a. General.

(1) Upon return of the Battalion from Okinawa, preparation and planning for further employment of the Battalion in another operation commenced. During the period 1 July to 15 August the following training was covered by individual tank crewmen:

a. Subjects for Training.

1. Gunnery School.

(A) Nomenclature and Functioning of 75mm Tank and .30 caliber machine guns.

(B) Principles of Tank Gunners, Direct Fire.

2. Loaders School.

(A) Tank Communications:

1. Operation of SCR-508, 528 300 Radios and sound powered phones.

(B) Turret Installations:

1. Gyro-Stabalizer, hydraulic traverse motor.
2. Homelite Unit: Purpose, operation, preventative maintenance.
3. Ammunition: Type and stowage.

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4. 2" Smoke Mortar.
3. Driving School:
 - (A) Familiarization of Students with M4A2 Tank.
 - (B) Preventative Maintenance and Inspections.
 - (C) Study, Functioning of M4046 Series 71 Tank engine.
 - (D) Tank Electrical system.
 - (E) Tank power train.
 - (F) Engine warm up procedure.
4. Assistant Driver School:
 - (A) Tank flame-thrower, E4-5.
 - (B) Tank evacuation.
 - (C) Water-proofing of tanks.
 - (D) Care and repair of periscopes.
5. Tank Commanders School:
 - (A) Fire Orders.
 - (B) Terrain Appreciation.
 - (C) Camouflage.
 - (D) Tank Tactics.
 - (E) Tk-Inf tactics.
 - (F) Tanks in Amphibious operation.

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(G) Enemy anti-tank devices.

(H) Enemy Mines.

6. General Schools:

(A) Military courtesy and discipline.

(B) Individual protection.

(C) Wpns (M Rifle, Carbine and Pistol)

(D) Military Sanitation and First Aid.

(E) Elementary Mapping.

(F) Demolitions.

(G) Defense against Chemical Warfare.

(H) Wet-cold weather clothing.

(2) During the period 16 August to 15 September the following Tank unit and combined training with infantry was to be covered, however oral orders from Division secured this training:

1. Tk Driving - Object to familiarize drivers and crew members with terrain and proper gear selection.
2. Tk Gunnery - Improvement of gunners in-direct fire, fire on moving targets, and enemy fortified positions with 75mm gun and .30 caliber MG.
3. Tk Flame Thrower - Dozer Tactics; Object to train teams for the neutralization of enemy fortifications with flame thrower tanks and dozer tanks.

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4. Tk Unit Problems - Problems for Tk platoons and companies in attacks on fortified positions, and enemy armored units.
5. Tk - Arty Fire - Coordination of Tks supporting fire of Arty with indirect fire from 75mm gun.
6. Tk - Inf Tactics - Object to impress on all hands the importance of coordination of Tks and Inf Wons, and to thoroughly indoctrinate Pers in methods used to obtain such coordination. Trng will of necessity be with small units due to limited Trng areas.
7. CPXs - One (1) Tank Battalion CPX was held. Further ones are scheduled.

b. Ordnance.

(1) Personnel of the Battalion embarked aboard ship carried the weapon authorized by current Table of Organization. No unexpected difficulties were encountered in acquiring and loading the normal and special types of tank ammunition.

(2) The tanks comprising the Battalion were not committed, consequently no vehicles were damaged and there were no malfunctions. Maintenance aboard ship was routine. The spare parts carried were believed to be adequate.

CHAPTER IV

LOADING AND EMBARKATION.

(1) This battalion was assigned eleven (11) Landing Ship Mediums to transport personnel and equipment to the target area. The Battalion Staff and overflow personnel from the eleven (11) LSM's were transported aboard APA 172.

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(2) The eleven (11) LSM's were loaded during the day and night of 10 September, 1945. Loading went without incident. The LSM's carried an excessive amount of vehicles and cargo making it impossible to combat load. The following is the vehicle breakdown by LSM's:

LSM#1

5-Tank Medium M4A2
3-Truck 6x6 2½ ton cargo
1-Automotive Repair Unit 6x6
3-½ ton Truck 4x4
3-1ton, Trailer, Cargo

LSM#2

1-Tank Medium Bulldozer
5-Tank Medium M4A2
2-Truck 6x6 2½ ton Cargo
2-Truck 4x4 ½ ton
2-Trailer ½ton 2whl
Cargo
2-Trailer 2 ton Stock-
room
1-Truck ½ ton Ambulance

LSM#3

4-Tank Medium M4A2
1-Tank Retriever
2-Truck 6x6 2½ ton Cargo
1-Truck 6x6 Machine shop
3-Trailer 1 ton 2 whl cargo
1-Trailer 1 ton 2 whl WPC
1-Truck 4x4 ¼ton
1-Truck 4x4 ¼ ton SCR 508

LSM#4

5-Tank Medium M4A2
6-Truck 4x4 ¼ton
3-Truck 6x6 2½ ton Cargo
1-Truck 6x6 2½ ton Cargo

LSM#5

4-Tank Medium M4A2
1-Tank Retriever
2-Truck 6x6 2½ton Cargo
1-Truck 2½ton Machine shop
1-Truck 4x4 ¼ton TCS
1-Trailer 1 ton 2 whl WPC
3-Trailer 1 ton 2 whl Cargo

LSM#6

1-Tank Medium w/Bulldozer
5-Tank Medium M4A2
4-Truck 4x4 ¼ ton
2-Truck 6x6 2½ ton Cargo
2-Trailer 1 ton Stock-
room
2-Trailer ¼ton 2 whl
Cargo

LSM#7

4-Tank Medium M4A2
1-Tank Retriever
3-Truck 6x6 2½ton Cargo
3-Trailer 1 ton 2 whl Cargo
2-Truck
1-Trailer 1 ton WPC

LSM#8

5-Tank Medium M4A2
3-Truck 6x6 2½ton Cargo
1-Truck 6x6 2½ton Mach-
ine shop
2-Trailer 1 ton Cargo
1-Truck ¼ton 4x4 Cargo
1-Trailer 1 ton Grease
1-Trailer 1 ton Water

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LSM#9

1-Tank Medium w/Bulldozer
5-Tank Medium M4A2
2-Truck 4x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton
2-Truck 6x6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Cargo
2-Trailer $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Cargo
1-Trailer 1 ton Water
1-Trailer 1 ton Stockroom
1-Truck 4x4 1 ton

LSM#11

5-Tank Medium M4A2
3-Truck 6x6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Cargo
1-Truck 4x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton
1-Truck 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton welder
2-Trailer 1 ton Water
1-Trailer 1 ton Grease
1-Trailer 2 ton Welder

LSM#10

6-Tank Medium M4A2
2-Truck 4x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton
2-Truck 6x6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Cargo
2-Trailer $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Cargo
2-Trailer 1 ton Water
1-Truck 4x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton

3. Liaison teams were embarked with the RCTs with which the various companies were employed.

(3) About 15 August, 1945, oral orders were received from Division to prepare for Occupation duty. Training from 15 August to embarkation on 10 September included training in Military Police Interior, Guard Duty, Military Courtesy, Courtesies and Customs of the Service, Ceremonies, Japanese History, and Geography of Japan. Division language officers conducted a series of language schools for all personnel of this battalion. The required school on wet-cold weather clothing was completed.

(4) Due to lack of a definite plan no detailed planning was undertaken nor was any attempt at detailed terrain study made. As quickly as information was received from higher echelons it was disseminated to the various company commanders. The battalion Operation Order (No. 6-45) was issued on the day of embarkation (10 September, 1945.)

4. S-4 Section:

a. General.

(1) In accordance with Battalion Orders, directives and SOP's were issued prior to the planning phase setting forth pertinent information regarding supply requirements of

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a normal and specialized nature. This section in conjunction with other staff sections of the Battalion commenced planning and preparation on or about 15 August, 1945.

(2) On 2 September, 1945, this section in compliance with a Battalion Order submitted the Battalion Administrative Order which set forth the procedure to be followed during the operation.

(3) With the exception of a few incidental and inconsequential items of equipment, the battalion was by 20 August, 1945, completely equipped and supplied in accordance with normal and special allowances in items of General Supply, Motor Transport, Engineer and Ordnance. Also by 20 August, 1945, all equipment and supplies not necessary to the functioning of the Battalion was properly boxed and crated preparatory to loading.

b. Embarkation and Movement to Objective.

(1) Loading of equipment and supplies aboard ship was completed on order. With the exception of one (1) one ton, two whl, 300 gal water trailer left on Saipan no major losses of equipment were suffered by this Battalion.

c. Transportation.

(1) The transportation taken along by this Battalion was adequate and satisfactory. Although this organization was not committed for use it is believed that transportation would have proved adequate if the Division Motor Transport had sufficient spare parts to keep it operative.

CHAPTER V

MOVEMENT TO AND ARRIVAL AT OBJECTIVE AREA

(1) The LSM flotilla stood out to sea 17 September, 1945 and arrived at Nagasaki on 24 September, 1945. The Battalion Staff aboard APA 172 and the liaison groups stood out to sea 18 September, 1945, and arrived at Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan 23 September, 1945.

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(2) Maps of the target area were displayed throughout the ships and personnel were schooled on the mission assigned. Tank maintenance was carried on daily to insure waterproofing and performance of all tanks.

(3) The commanding officer of troops of each LSM conducted training specified in DivTrngMemo #116 and 117-45.

(4) Upon arrival APA 172 Reconnaissance party reported forward DivCP for assignment of billeting area and then conducted reconnaissance of billeting area and unloading point. Unloading of LSM's commenced at 1500, 24 September, 1945.

CHAPTER VI

OCCUPATION

1. S-1 Section:

a. Personnel.

(1) From the date of debarkation (24 September) to 20 November, 1945, this battalion transferred six (6) officers and one hundred and forty-three (143) men, approximately twenty-five (25) percent of the command. Half of these transfers were to the United States for discharge, the other half to various units within the Division. No replacements were received. The majority of the men transferred were tank crewmen, leaving the Battalion thirty-five (35) percent understrength in the tank crews.

(2) The Battalion was at authorized strength in Communication Personnel.

(3) Present allowances of personnel are adequate if they can be supplied by specialty and rank.

b. Administration.

(1) All administration reports were routine and were handled in accordance with directives from higher echelon.

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c. Welfare and Morale.

(1) Post Exchange supplies were furnished by the Division Quartermaster until 18 October, 1945 when the Battalion Post Exchange began operation. Post Exchange supplies were adequate.

(2) A recreation program was initiated during the first week of occupation. Recreation facilities are extensive and have been constantly improved.

ANNEXES TO S-1 REPORT DURING OCCUPATION

SEE ANNEX (A) RECREATION

SEE ANNEX (B) SIX ARMY REPORT

SEE ANNEX (C) STATION LIST

SEE ANNEX (D) SUMMARY OF JOININGS AND TRANSFERS

2. S-2 Section:

(1) During the period 23 September, 1945 until 1 October, 1945, this section devoted all of its time and energy to routine intelligence work. All Japanese installations that represented a threat to the security of this Battalion were located and summarily disarmed or made ineffective.

(2) Between 1 October, 1945 and 2 November, 1945 the Battalion was attached to RCT 2. During the above period the section investigated and reported on intelligence targets designated by the S-2 of the 2d Marines. As of 8 November, 1945, this Battalion was attached to the Arty Gp. Since that date the section has conducted such patrols, investigations, etc. as ordered by the S-2 Arty Gp; 10th Marines.

3. S-3 Section:

a. General.

(1) During the occupation period this Battalion was attached to either RCT 2 or Arty Gp, hence the function of this section was to execute such orders and directives as were issued by the headquarters of the unit to which the Battalion was attached.

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(2) This Battalion was ordered to debark at the Kowaminami Shipyard, north of the village of Fukahori. Unloading operations were completed by 0200, 25 September, 1945.

(3) Three (3) barracks formerly employed by the Kowaminami Shipyard as billets for its labor, were assigned to billet the Battalion: One (1) large Japanese messhall was assigned. Barracks were cleaned, repaired, treated with D.D.T. and ultimately occupied on 28 September, 1945. The entire Battalion area was enclosed with concertinas.

(4) Initially this Battalion was billeted in the zone of Responsibility of RCT 2 and under the latter's direction patrolling designated areas. As of 1 October, 1945, the Battalion was formally attached.

(5) Guard detachments were placed on Japanese fuel dumps at Megami and Loinokubi on 28 September, 1945, relieving a detachment from 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines. This guard was secured on order of 2nd Regiment on 16 October, 1945.

(6) During the period 23 September, 1945 to 1 November, 1945, Reconnaissance patrols were placed at the disposal of the S-2 section for the investigation of Intelligence targets assigned by RCT 2.

(7) As of 8 November, 1945, the Battalion was attached to the 10th Regiment (Arty Co). Since that date daylight and night patrols have been assigned the patrol of designated areas for the purpose of enforcing all Division corders as regards curfew (while in effect), liberty, etc. Frequent checks were made by reconnaissance patrols upon all Japanese intelligence targets within the Battalion area of responsibility.

(8) Every day beginning as of 17 October, 1945, until 7 November, 1945, this Battalion furnished a guard detachment of thirty-six (36) men and two (2) officers to the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines for guard duty in the city of Nagasaki. Every other day beginning as of 8 November, 1945 this Battalion furnished seventy-five (75) men and one (1) officer to the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines for guard duty in the city of Nagasaki.

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(9) Beginning as of 5 October, 1945, a Military Police detachment of eight (8) men and two (2) Jeeps was organized for the purpose of patrolling the villages located in the Battalion's liberty area. This patrol continues to operate during the hours of liberty.

(10) This Battalion formulated a plan of defense of the Battalion Area, published under the heading of Battalion Operation Order No. 7-45, and held periodic area defense drills.

(11) As of 28 November, 1945, this Battalion was assigned a section of the Nagasaki area Guard by the 10th Regiment. This assignment requires sixty (60) men per day.

(12) Constant liaison with local Japanese Police Chief, located at Fukahori, who has authority over entire area of responsibility, has been maintained. As a direct result of close liaison, enforcement of Division Orders directed for compliance to the Japanese people, has been greatly facilitated.

(13) During the period of occupation this Battalion has in no way called upon to use its armor. However, heavy equipment such as tanks require constant maintenance by trained crews. Due to the fact that the greater part of the personnel have been employed either on patrols or on guard duty, it has been difficult to maintain the same standard of maintenance that was heretofore required.

b. Communications.

(1) Radio. During the period of debarkation the Battalion command post net employing SCR-510, 508, and 528 was used for intra-battalion control. The TCS MZ guarded the Division Command Net during that period. As of 24 September, 1945, until 4 November, 1945, the TBX was employed to guard the Division Command Net. As of 4 November, 1945 the latter was secured and telegraph was substituted therefore.

(2) Wire. Two (2) trunks were run to Division to the Battalion CP on 27 September, 1945. While the Battalion was attached to RCT 2, the Battalion had direct wire communications with the latter via lateral trunk. When the Battalion was attached to the 10th Marines (Arty Gp) the same lateral trunk was employed to contact the CP of the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines.

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(3) Maintenance. As of 25 October, 1945 the inter-phone extension kits on the tanks began to disclose deterioration due to the weather. The section removed all sets and stored same. During the entire period of occupation all radios in the Battalion were subjected to a weekly test.

(4) Pursuant to Operation Order No. 7-45, wire and radio communication was provided from all company CP's to the Battalion CP.

(5) During the period of occupation, the signal Officer advised the S-2 and S-3 sections on Japanese communications and inventoried all Japanese communication equipment that was discovered by Battalion patrols.

4. S-4 Section:

a. Motor Transport.

(1) The transportation authorized this Battalion has been proven to be adequate during the occupation of this area.

(2) Upon arrival in this area the Japanese roads proved to be inadequate for our supply needs. Since occupation these roads have been improved, and are now adequate for the normal transportation and supply needs of this organization.

(3) The Japanese bridges on the road to Nagasaki were found capable of supporting from seven (7) to fifteen (15) tons. This will not allow the passage of our medium tanks.

b. Ordnance.

(1) All personnel and tanks of this Battalion are equipped with one (1) unit of fire. This has proved adequate for the defense of this area.

c. Quartermaster.

(1) The supply of materials to this Battalion since occupation has been adequate.

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d. Disposition.

(1) All Japanese armament and equipment once belonging to the Japanese government found in this organization's zone of responsibility has been reported to G-4. This equipment has either been turned over to G-4 or is under guard in the Battalion area.

e. Procurement.

(1) All facilities and equipment once privately owned by the Japanese and now being used by this organization have been procured through normal channels.

CHAPTER VII

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the time of embarkation, this Battalion was under orders to be prepared to make a combat landing. Carrying all its organic vehicles and equipment on the shipping assigned, it was impossible for this Battalion to properly carry out this mission with eleven (11) LSM's assigned.

For proper combat loading of all vehicles and equipment aboard Landing Ship Mediums, fifteen (15) vessels would be required.

It is recommended that intelligence materials be made available and time allowed for the proper briefing of platoon leaders prior to embarkation. With the Battalion organization broken up, as is necessary for transportation by Landing Ship Medium, intra-battalion communication is difficult at best. Briefing should be even more extensive than usual when movement to Target Area is to be made under such conditions.

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ANNEX (A)

RECREATION

1. The first week following arrival at Target a plan of recreation and athletics was devised whereby each company could be active if detached. This Battalion remained intact and one (1) volleyball court, two (2) horse-shoe courts were prepared for each company. The companies also set up two (2) recreation rooms, one (1) used for ping-pong and the other as a reading room. The following weeks the program expanded and an inter-battalion league started in basketball, volleyball, and softball and each company entered one (1) team in each sport. A battalion team was organized in softball and basketball which has been playing two (2) to three (3) games a week. A tennis court and badminton court are available to the battalion at any time in addition to a movie which is held every evening.

2. A sight-seeing tour is conducted on which ten (10) men from each company can travel on a planned picturesque trip. At the present time a battalion library which will be open to all hands during the afternoon and evening is being completed. In addition to the previous activities, a boxing and wrestling room and parallel bars have been constructed in company areas. Fishing is available to all hands and particular attention is being stressed in each activity so that each individual in the company may be aided.

ANNEX (A)

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To be filled in by unit commander
(From records, if immediately available)

Date unit left United States 3 November, 1942
Date unit was (assigned) (attached) to Sixth Army July, 1945
Unit CO (Name, rank, branch, A.S.N.) WILLIAMSON, John I., Jr., LtCol., USMC
Date Present CO assumed command of unit 3 July, 1945 06264
Date last inspector General Never inspected

STRENGTH

	Officers	Warrant Off.	Nurses	EM
*Authorized Strength	25	2		594
*Present Asgd Str	27	2		539
*Present Eff Str	27	2		538

*Includes U.S. Navy Personnel.

Personnel changes by month in past six full months

Month	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
Off Gains*			11	5			16
Off Losses*		1	1	15	3	5	25
EM Gains		17	9	41	14	43	124
EM Losses		6	12	51	13	38	120

*Includes Warrant Officers.

AGGT Results

					<u>Age Groups</u>				
CL	CI	CI	CI	CI	Illit	Total	0-18	18-22	23-28
I	II	III	IV	V					
7	169	251	101	1		529		283	209

Status of Specialists in accordance with T/O

Short (i.e., 3 Mechanics 014) Over (i.e., 1 Cook 060)

1 Barber.022	2 Cooks, 060
1 Carpenter.050	1 Radio repairman, 174
3 Clerks, general.055	5 Clerks, typist, 405
1 Painter, vehicle.143	1 Communications chief, 542
2 Sanitary control men.196	2 Scout observer, 636
1 Welder, combination.256	15 Tank mechanic, 360
28 Truck Drivers, light.345	3 Radio Operator, 775
1 Ammunition technician.508	8 Gyro-stabilizer technicians 907
1 Demolition specialist.533	
3 NCO's 566	
4 First Sergeants.585	
2 Ambulance drivers.599	
4 Stockman, general.735	
88 Tank Crewman, 736	
1 Operations assistant, 791	
1 Camoufleur, 800	
2 Quartermaster supplyman, 821	
4 Fuel mixer operators, flamethrower, 979	

ANNEX (B)

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Medical History of Unit for Past three Full Months						
	No sent to Hosp	Ret to	Died	Number of New Cases		
	Inj- Woun- Sick	unit	while	Vener- Mal-Intes-Other		
	ured ded	by Hosp	in unit	eal	aris	tinal
Jul	2	12	13			12
Aug	1	7	8			7
Sep		3	4			3

Number of personnel participating in leaves, redeployment, etc, for past six months, including current month.

	Officers and WO's		Enlisted Man	
Month	Redeployment	Leave or TDY	Redeployment	Furlough or TDY
May	1		2	
Jun	1		1	
Jul	13		47	
Aug	2		2	
Sep	4		29	
No. off with over 100 points	2	85-100 Points	3	less than 85 22
No. Enl with over 100 points	7	85-100 points	9	less than 85 513
Oct	0		0	

Disciplinary Record for Past Six Full Months							
Month	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Totals
AVOL	3				3		6
Failure to obey	11	1	1		3		16
CO Punishments	2		1		4		7
Traffic Violations					1		1
Summary Courts-Martial	2		4		2		8
Deck Courts-Martial		3			1		4
General Courts-Martial		3	1				4

Recommendations for improvement of unit with respect to supply and transportation, administration and administrative records, living conditions, morale, etc;

(Unit Authentication) J.I: WILLIAMSON, JR.,

Grade, Name, Branch, Duty
LtCol., USMC, Comdg, 2d Tank Bn.

ANNEX (B)

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RANK NAME	SPECIALTY	JACKET NUMBER	DATE OF RANK	SSN	RANK AUTH. BY T/C	DUTIES ASSIGNED	DATE LEFT U.S.
<u>LIEUTENANT COLONEL</u>							
WILLIAMSON, John I., Jr.		06264	10Mar45	1203	LtCol	BnComdr.	17Spr44
<u>CAPTAIN</u>							
*GYNOLDS, Walter E., Jr.		08888	15Jun43	1203	Major	BnExecO.	1Jun45
<u>FIRST LIEUTENANTS</u>							
*COOPER, Jack M.		031929	31Mar45	1203	Lt.	CoExecO. "A"	14Aug44
*DOODELL, Dale N.		029262	28Feb45	1203	Lt.	CoExecO. "B"	14Aug44
*JOHNSON, Howard L.		032391	31Mar45	1203	Lt.	CoO.	14Aug44
*KLELING, Richard J.		026191	31Jan45	1203	Capt.	CO, "C"	26Jan44
*KEFADDEN, John J., Jr.		030448	28Feb45	1203	Lt.	CoExecO, "C"	30May44
*ROGERS, John S.		032454	31Mar45	1203	Lt.	CoO.	31May44
*SEVIER, Charles B.		027055	31Dec44	1203	Capt.	CO "B"	26Jan44
*SIMMONS, Homer B.		031093	28Feb45	1203	Lt.	BnTk&Main &OrdSupO, Bn MTO.	28Mar44
*SMITH, Evan A.		018224	31Oct43	1203	Capt.	CO. "A"	8Nov43
*TOULOUSE, George J. Jr.		027278	31Jan45	9312	Lt.	S-2; BnMessO; Bn Firehar; CusReg Pub; BnCmlO; Bn ChCensorO.	14Aug44
*WOLF, Frederick H.		022299	30Sep44	0200	Lt.	BnComO.	13Mar45
<u>SECOND LIEUTENANTS</u>							
BROWN, Martin G.		042343	24Oct44	9301	Capt.	BnAdj; COH&S; Bn CasRO; BnVotO; BnBondO;	14Apr45
*DONALDSON, David H.		041178	13Sep44	1203		CoO.	1Jun45
*FURTH, Allan C.		041523	40Oct44	1203	Major	S-3; BnProvost Marshal; BnEdO	1Jun45
*GERKER, Edward C.		041053	30Aug44	1203	Lt.	CoO.	1Jun45
*GESKE, Richard H.		041054	30Aug44	1203	Lt.	BnRecon&LnO; BnSplServO.	1Jun45

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*GLENN, Jack (n)	040433	16Aug44	1203	Lt.	CoO.	1Jun45
*KIRK, "C" "L"	039174	13Jun44	1203	Lt.	CoO.	23Dec44
*LANDER, Judson J.	041280	13Sep44	4000	Capt.	S-4; BnLnO; Bn SnlO; BnLnDryO	1Jun45
			1203	Lt.	CoO.	
			1203	Lt.	CoO.	
			1203	Lt.	CoO.	

WARRANT OFFICERS

GRAY, Robert E. (CP)	043400	30Nov44	0500	WO.	AsstComO.	25Apr45
MUSSEY, Roger A. (MT)	027604	2May43	4803	WO.	CO, OrdPl; Bn PolO; CampConst & MaintO	19Jul43
			4000	WO.	QM.	

LIEUTENANT (NAVY)

MURPHY, John J. (LC)	318593	1Mar45			BnMedO; BnSan O; Malaria&Epi demic Disease ControlO.	15Jun45
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ADDITIONAL OFFICER

LIEUTENANT (NAVY)

MASS, Albert F. (DC)	171523	1Aug44			BnDentO.	9May44
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*Denotes Reserve.

M. G. Brown
M.G. BROWN,
Second Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps
Adjutant.

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No Marine replacements received since our arrival at Nagasaki.

(JOINED INTRA-DIVISION):

<u>From:</u>	<u>Arrival Date:</u>	<u>USMC</u>			<u>USN</u>	
		<u>Off</u>	<u>Wrnt</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
DivHqBn	25Sep45			1		
2dASCo, DivHqBn.	16Oct45			4		
2dMar, 2dMarDiv.	19Oct45			1		
SigCo, DivHqBn.	23Oct45	1				
2dMedBn, 2dSerTrs.	23Oct45					1
2dMar, 2dMarDiv.	1Nov45			4		
2dMTBn, 2dMarDiv.	3Nov45			2		

Navy replacements received since our arrival at Nagasaki.

<u>From:</u>	<u>Arrival Date:</u>	<u>(USN) Off Enl</u>	
5th Amph Corps Evac Hosp #1	17Nov45.		6

Officers and enlisted men transferred from this battalion since our arrival at Nagasaki are as follows:

<u>To:</u>	<u>Transfer Date:</u>	<u>USMC</u>			<u>USN</u>	
		<u>Off</u>	<u>Wrnt</u>	<u>Enl</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
MPCo, DivHqBn,	30Sep45	1				
DivHqBn.	20Oct45			13		
DivHqBn.	14Oct45			30		
DivHqBn.	16Oct45			1		
DivHqBn.	18Oct45			25		
2dMedBn, 2dSerTrps.	18Oct45					1
US. for discharge	22Oct45	4		48		3
2dMedBn, 2dSerTrps.	23Oct45					1
US. for discharge	24Oct45			8		
SigCo, DivHqBn.	25Oct45	1				
DivHqBn.	26Oct45			1		
US. for discharge	3Nov45			11		
US. for discharge	10Nov45					1
2dMar. 2dMarDiv.	7Nov45			4		
DivHqBn.	13Nov45			1		
US. for discharge	19Nov45			1		1
Total:		6		143		7

ANNEX (D)

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Serial 0716
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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS BATTALION
OCCUPATIONAL OPERATIONS REPORT

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From: Commanding Officer, Headquarters
Battalion.
To : The Commanding General.
Subject: Headquarters Battalion Operations Report,
Occupation of Japan.

1. Training and Organization.

a. During the period subsequent to the Okinawa Operation, Headquarters Battalion organized an extensive training schedule designed to include all enlisted personnel in staff sections, as well as personnel in other units of the battalion. Special emphasis was placed on the training of military police personnel. Training of the Second Provisional Pocket Detachment and of the Division Reconnaissance Company was under direct supervision of G-3. Air-ground liaison, naval gunfire liaison and Shore Party groups of the Second Assault Signal Company were assigned to Regimental Combat Teams for training. Elements of replacement drafts assigned to the Division Signal Company were integrated into the training program outlined for that unit. All personnel of the battalion had opportunity to zero small arms.

b. During the training phase and shortly prior to embarkation at Saipan, the Division Reconnaissance Co. was completely mechanized and equipped with the following items:

- (1) Three (3) trucks, 2½ ton, cargo.
- (2) One (1) truck, 2½ ton, wrecker.
- (3) Fifteen (15) trucks, ½ ton, cargo.
- (4) Four (4) cargo carriers, M29C.
- (5) Three (3) trailers, 1 ton, cargo.
- (6) One (1) trailer, 1 ton, greasing.
- (7) One (1) trailer, ½ ton, cargo.
- (8) Seven (7) guns, motor carriage, w/75MM guns.
- (9) Six (6) guns, motor carriage, w/o 75MM guns.

This company embarked at Saipan in vessels assigned to Regimental Combat Team Eight.

c. Approximately two (2) months prior to leaving Saipan, Second Assault Signal Company was organized into Shore Party Teams, Naval Gunfire Teams and Air-Ground Liaison Teams, plus the Headquarters Section. All Shore Party Teams, Naval Gunfire Teams and Air-Ground Liaison Teams, with the exception of the

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Subject: Headquarters Battalion Operations Report,
Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd).

Division Headquarters Shore Party Team were assigned to Second, Sixth and Eighth Regimental Combat Teams, Pioneer Battalion, and Engineer Battalions. Teams embarked with the units to which assigned.

d. The mapping and reproduction sections of the Second Engineer Battalion were attached to Headquarters Battalion for duty on 1 September, 1945. On 15 September, 1945, when it had become evident that a combat assault on Japan was unlikely, the Second Provisional Rocket Detachment passed from control of Headquarters Battalion.

e. Except in isolated instances, personnel of Headquarters Battalion not assigned to RCT's were boated on the Command Ship.

2. Operations Subsequent to Landing.

a. The division command post was selected on 23 September, 1945 and elements of the Division Signal Company landed at Nagasaki on the same day to establish a communications net. A reconnaissance party of the Second Military Police Company landed on 23 September, 1945, and remaining elements of that company arrived on 24 and 25 September. Other units of the battalion were landed subsequently without incident.

b. The Second Military Police Company was established with billet, offices and brig facilities adjacent to the Division Command Post. When the scope of the company's activities was ascertained, Co A, 1st Bn., 2nd Regiment was assigned as an auxiliary military police unit to work in conjunction with the Second Military Police Company. This unit was replaced by a Battery of the 1st Bn., 10th Marines on 9 November, 1945.

c. On debarkation at Nagasaki, Naval Gunfire Liaison and Air-Ground Liaison Teams continued to serve with the Regiments and Battalions to which they had been previously attached. Then, on 1 October, 1945, Second Assault Signal Company was skeletonized. All personnel, except a few officers and men scheduled for early transfer outside the Division, were transferred to the units with which currently serving; and equipment was turned over to the cognizant accountable officers for disposition.

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Subject: Headquarters Battalion Operations Report,
Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd).

d. Shortly after debarkation, Div Pecon Co. was assigned to operational control of PCT 8, and continued to serve with that Combat Team till the closing date of this report.

e. Mapping and Reproduction Sections have been particularly active since arrival in the Nagasaki area, and are at present engaged in making a Topographic Survey of the Atomic Bomb Area.

F. J. MC QUILLEN

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SECOND ENGINEER BATTALION
OPERATIONS REPORT
OCCUPATION OF KYUSHU

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HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ENGINEER BATTALION, SECOND
MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE,
IN THE FIELD.

6 December, 1945.

From: The Commanding Officer.
To: The Commanding General.
Subject: Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu.

1. Preparation and Planning.

(a) The Engineer Battalion of a Marine Division is essentially a combat organization capable of road construction, water supply, bridge building, camouflage and demolition work. The letter companies of the battalion normally reinforce an infantry combat team to perform the engineering necessitated by the offense, defense or supply during the accomplishment of the mission.

(b) When the division is in a rear area for rehabilitation the mission of the battalion, aside from training, is the development of and improvement in camp facilities.

(c) The duties of the engineers, when plans for the occupation were made, appeared to be essentially those encountered in a rehabilitation camp with water supply assuming paramount importance. Consequently, the routine duties of the Engineers on Saipan dictated the needs to be met in the occupation. Planning was based on this premise and the materials required were on hand.

(d) Inasmuch as previous combat restrictions as to shipping had been lifted no rear echelon was to be maintained, and it was planned to move all organic equipment of the battalion to the target.

(e) Equipment was serviced and anticipated needs in spare parts prepared to assure continued functioning of equipment under conditions expected at the target.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

2. Training and Organization.

(a) All training had been directed initially toward participation in combat similar to that experienced by the military service in previous Pacific operations.

(b) During the interval between cessation of hostilities and the occupation, only training in orientation, military discipline, customs of the service and equipment maintenance was possible. The continued duties of camp maintenance at Saipan served the purpose of training for the occupational duties of the engineers.

(c) The Engineer Battalion was organized into a Headquarters and Service Company and three (3) letter companies. One letter company was attached to each of the Regimental Combat Teams while the Headquarters and Service Company remained with Division Headquarters.

3. Narrative Report of Occupation.

The Second Engineer Battalion landed at Nagasaki on 26 September, 1945, immediately conducting field reconnaissance to determine existing utility installations and to secure for the Division Engineer detailed reports as to the condition of roads in the immediate Nagasaki area and surrounding locality. Two significant factors were at once obvious; first the Japanese electrical system, as organized, was sufficient to supply most power needs; second the water system was functioning and supplying the city adequately, though many mains which had been broken were still not repaired. There was a significant loss of water through leakage throughout the area. The city had been cleared of debris although trash piles existed and many buildings were in such condition as to be a hazard to the safety of personnel, and second that roads were narrow and tortuous. Many were suited only to light traffic and only the main arteries were considered to have surfacing which would withstand heavy and continued military traffic.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

During the period of the initial phases of the reconnaissance, the battalion was proceeding with unloading operations which were made difficult by lack of immediate dock space or facilities. Inclement weather, which made all motor park areas quagmires, and the inadequate areas for AP berthing and LST docking hindered the unloading operation. Debris was cleared away from unloading areas and landing areas were bulldozed to facilitate unit discharge of cargo.

Initial reconnaissance revealed a city, an estimated 40% destroyed, with some power plants neutralized because of bombing and many secondary water mains in need of repair or replacement.

Street cars were not operating and many power lines were down, with hot wires constituting a menace to personnel. Little deliberate destruction of utilities was discovered although some equipment seemed to have been scabbed of parts which therefore rendered them inoperative. This was true of electrical motors and in some instances gasoline motors.

The streets showed some bomb-damage effect, and many were impassable to dual wheeled vehicles due to the presence of rubble and accumulations of debris. The majority of houses, factories and small dwellings were in some way affected by blast effect of the atomic bomb. In general, Nagasaki seemed to have been a city equipped with modern facilities of power, light, and water supply which were in need of maintenance, and repair, and in the case of power lines, re-installation as the installations had deteriorated due to the lack of materials for proper maintenance. Immediate steps were taken to insure utilities in the areas to be occupied by military forces. This entailed using existing Japanese installations and personnel which were in most cases found satisfactory when supervised and supplemented by service personnel.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

The Japanese method of chlorinating the water was considered inadequate as the parts per million did not register at the source. The chlorination was stepped up initially to 12 to 15 parts per million to assure decontamination of lines and when the water was pronounced potable, was dropped to 2 to 1 parts per million at which level it is currently being maintained.

In the electrical system it was found necessary to step up the voltage in the Japanese lines as it was consistently lower than that in use by the military services. Precautionary measures to insure an adequate power supply to military installations were taken; providing a generator powered circuit which could be cut on in case Japanese power failed. This proved good tactics since several times during the typhoon, power did fail locally and the generator system had to be resorted to.

The streets, with local help, were cleared of debris by Army, NCB, Pioneer Battalion, and Engineer Battalion equipment and personnel. Japanese installations were repaired in so far as possible. With unloading accomplished the letter companies joined their respective RCT's.

"A" Company attached to RCT2, moved to the Kamigo Barracks where they laid out a priority of work schedule and began repairing the buildings, constructing a framework for water storage tanks, and supplying emergency maintenance on the roads. Odd plumbing and drainage jobs were also completed as required. Camp improvement and maintenance was initiated which included installation of showers, construction of screened heads and galleys, wiring of buildings, offices and quarters, and maintenance work on access and egress roads.

"B" Company attached to RCT6, moved into the Mitsubishi Electrical Works. Their main problem consisted of an access and egress road across the south western peninsula in the Nagasaki area.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

The latter operation includes an 800 ft. runway made of planking salvaged from the Mitsubishi shipway. This was necessary since ditching and making fills with rock carried from local sources was impractical due to the surface water table.

"C" Company, attached to the Tighth Regiment, proceeded on to Isahaya where the immediate requirements were to make accessible roads into the camp area and to install an adequate water system. The roads of dirt and clay were rendered impassable during the typhoon due to heavy military traffic.

Water from local wells was highly contaminated. By installing a purification system adequate potable water and washing water was supplied from the second day on. Wash water was supplied through the existing Japanese pipe system and drinking water was hauled in trailer tanks.

When the Regiment was ordered to Kumamoto, "C" Company accompanied and was once again confronted with the necessity of keeping roads open. This time however, without a serious drainage problem confronting them.

It was found necessary to take over the Isahaya water sources from which the city and camp were supplied. One officer and six men were sent to the Tenth Marine Regiment to install a water system, supplement the local public works officer in roads and camp maintenance. A quarry was opened using engineer equipment operators who also supervised personnel supplied from the Regiment.

A pipe system was installed for Camp Newman, mostly with Japanese labor and engineers who proved exceedingly helpful and energetic in procuring essential materials. For the most part the water system left by "C" Company was taken over and as conditions improved showers were installed using boilers found on the premises. Japanese labor for unskilled work was used initially and later, under the Camp Public Works Officer, skilled carpenters, glaziers, electricians and plumbers were utilized.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

H&S Company within the Nagasaki area to prepare for the anticipated refrigeration needs of the division, installed eight (8) walk-in-boxes as a storage plant at Dejima docks. Inspection disclosed that many Japanese refrigeration units could be put into use, the main drawback being that they were ammonia operated in contrast to the freon boxes in use by the division. Use of Japanese units, however, was necessary since some units were damaged enroute from Saipan.

On 1 November, 1945, RCT2 was ordered to move to Southern Kyushu. "A" Company of this battalion accompanied them to their new location. They left Nagasaki Harbor on 8 November, 1945 aboard LST's. The company was loaded out with Battalion Landing Teams. They landed at the City of Kanoya on 9 November, 1945 and commenced unloading that date. All unloading was completed by 14 November. One battalion of RCT2 moved to the vicinity of Miyakonojo, the second platoon of "A" Company accompanied them to this city.

Since landing in this area all elements of "A" Company have been occupied in setting up a camp for the Second Regiment. Their duties have included production of potable water, maintenance of existing roads, development of unloading ramps and storage areas at the docks, plus general improvement of existing buildings in their camp area.

On 4 November, 1945, one battalion of RCT8 moved overland from Kumamoto to Kagoshima. One platoon of "C" Company accompanied them to their new location. Their work since the move has consisted of road maintenance and water production in that area. The battalion took over a Japanese Camp at Kagoshima, as a result no new construction was necessary. However, reinforcing and maintenance of existing buildings has been carried on continuously.

On 21 November, 1945 this organization received Division Special Order Number 168-45 which set forth a schedule for the inter-change of high point personnel with the low point personnel of the Fifth Marine Division.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

This organization was scheduled to inter-change one fourth of exchange personnel with the Fifth Engineer Battalion on 23 November, one fourth on 25 November, one fourth on 27 November, and one fourth on 29 November.

This transfer of personnel affected work schedule in so far as no major construction work could be handled at this time. This procedure remains in effect to date.

In general, the work of the Second Engineer Battalion has been divided into two definite parts. The first was and is that of the letter companies attached to the various RCT's and working under the direct control of the RCT commander. The second was and is that of the H&S Company which has been used as a focal point on which the Engineer Group was formed. The H&S Company has performed the majority of utilities works in the Engineer Group.

4. Comments and Recommendations.

(a) Comments.

(1) A Marine Engineer Battalion is originally formed, equipped and trained for combat. Consequently much of the work required by occupational operations is not in line with the capabilities of the organization.

(2) No engineer officer was sent on the original reconnaissance of the area to be occupied. Consequently, the engineering data available at the time of the initial landing was not complete.

(3) The immediate requirements of the division necessitated too many tasks to proceed simultaneously and as a consequence, a job schedule could not be set up and maintained.

(b) Recommendations.

(1) An engineer officer should be present on all initial reconnaissances.

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Operations Report, Occupation of Kyushu. (Continued)

(2) A base maintenance unit should be assigned to zones where any lengthy occupation is contemplated.

(3) The letter companies of the Engineer Battalion should revert to the Control of the Engineer Battalion as soon as the initial phases of an operation are over.

(4) Units of the Division should accomplish by their own initiative many of the minor tasks they call on the engineers to perform.

J. H. Partridge

J. H. PARTRIDGE.

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SECOND PIONEER BATTALION
OPERATIONS REPORT,
OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

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HEADQUARTERS, SECOND PIONEER BATTALION,
SECOND MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

CONFIDENTIAL

30 November, 1945.

From: The Commanding Officer.
To : The Commanding General.
Subject: Second Pioneer Battalion, Report, Occupation
of Japan.

I. Preparation and Planning for the Operation.

(a) Preparation and planning for the assault on Japan began with the receipt of Division Training Order No. 13. The other units which would comprise the Division Shore Party were unknown. Due to this and the amount of scheduled Division and Battalion construction, immediate extended Shore Party training was not possible.

A two phase training program was established, the first, to cover the period 1 July, 1945 to 15 August, 1945. Phase I was to place emphasis on individual training, with the basic idea that all men, by rotation of personnel on construction missions, would receive as complete an individual training course, as possible. A school was to be held from 25 July to 8 August for new Shore Party Officers and NCO personnel.

It was expected that experienced Shore Party Officers would be called upon to hold familiarization lectures for regimental combat teams.

Phase II of the training program, 15 August to 15 September, 1945, was divided into two periods of two weeks. The first period included all phases of specialized sectional training and the functioning of each Shore Party Section. Period two of Phase II was to cover the training of Shore Party Teams and groups as units, and the training and functioning of the Division Shore Party. Each Shore Party Team and group was to conduct two (2) cpx's and the Division Shore Party as a unit, one (1) cpx during these two weeks of training.

(b) Preparation and Planning for the Occupation of Japan began with verbal orders received concerning the formation of the Division Shore Party, 1 September, 1945. It was planned that the Second Pioneer Battalion would be Shore Party Group A, to function with RCT2. A training program was outlined to include familiarization with Shore Party functions, Military Police duties, and Japanese language, customs, and history.

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Second Pioneer Battalion Report, Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd)

Plans were made to have one Pioneer company prepare to form, along with one Naval Construction Battalion company, a Shore Party Group C if necessary.

It was expected that the Battalion would leave no rear echelon.

II. Training and Organization.

(a) The training schedule as planned for the assault on Japan was carried out only to a small degree until 18 August, 1945, the date on which all Division and Battalion construction was ordered to cease. Not more than thirty to fifty men in the battalion were available for training. Due to the lack of experienced crews it was found to be impracticable to rotate construction details.

Several lectures were delivered to other units of the Division on the Shore Party function. It was found that the personnel could not be spared from construction missions to have an officer and NCO school.

No task organization for the assault on Japan was established.

(b) The training for the occupation of Japan, commenced 20 August, 1945, and continued until 15 September, 1945. This training consisted of individual instructions only in Shore Party duties, Military Police duties, and in familiarization with Japanese language, customs, and history.

The task organization for Shore Party Group A was established 7 September, 1945, with "A" company and attached ASCO unit as Shore Party Team #1 to execute the Shore Party mission with BLT 2/2, "B" company and attached ASCO unit as Shore Party Team #2 to execute the Shore Party mission with BLT 3/2, and "C" company as Shore Party Team #3 to remain in Shore Party Group Reserve.

The embarkation of Shore Party Group A began 11 September, 1945. Three tractors with their operators were loaded aboard a Division Motor Transport LST. Shore Party Team #1, Shore Party Headquarters equipment, and one-half of Shore Party Group A Headquarters were loaded aboard one LST commencing 15 September, 1945. Equipment and operators of Shore Party Teams #2 and #3 were loaded aboard a second LST the same date. Personnel of Shore Party Teams #2 and #3 less their Motor Transport sections and one-half of Shore Party Group A Headquarters were loaded aboard a RCT2 APA.

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Second Pioneer Battalion Report, Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd)

III. Occupational Operations.

From the day of landing, 23 September, 1945 until 30 September, 1945, the Second Pioneer Battalion was engaged in Shore Party work as Shore Party Group A*.

On 30 September, 1945, the Second Marine Division Shore Party was dissolved, and on 2 October, 1945, the Second Pioneer Battalion became a part of the Engineer Group. As part of the Engineer Group, the Second Pioneer Battalion performed such construction and maintenance as assigned by the Division Engineer.

The Pioneer Battalion is set up primarily for Shore Party work, and not for engineering work of any magnitude. Consequently only comparatively minor construction and maintenance has been undertaken. The Battalion is capable of major projects, but has been hampered by lack of engineering personnel, the shortage of experienced equipment operators, and the lack of proper engineering equipment for such projects, i.e., the necessary equipment such as power graders, rollers, and rock crushing machinery for road reconstruction and maintenance. Pioneer Shore Party equipment has been supplemented whenever possible by equipment borrowed from the Marine and Army Engineers, and the Naval Construction Battalion.

The policy of the Pioneer Battalion concerning labor has been to employ native Japanese whenever feasible, under the supervision of Marine personnel. It has been found that Japanese labor can be used satisfactorily, providing active supervision is maintained.

The principle work undertaken has been the reconstruction and maintenance of the road network between the town of Nagasaki and the area included by the Second Tank Battalion and Camp Trowbridge. Continuous maintenance has been necessary because of the initial poor construction of these roads, and their inability to withstand the necessarily heavy traffic over them. One cut and fill has been made to avoid an extremely bad section, and to reduce the amount of one-way traffic on the road. A small quarry was established to provide crushed rock for resurfacing. It was found that residue from an asbestos quarry made a suitable binder.

*Note. Reference: Annex Easy, Appendix 8, Shore Party Brigade Report, Occupation of Japan.

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Second Pioneer Battalion Report, Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd)

During the time that the Pioneer Battalion was billeted in the Kaisai Middle School, constant maintenance of the approach road to the billet was necessary.

The second major use of Pioneer equipment was in connection with clearing storage areas for use by the Division Quartermaster. It was found that by picking over the rubble and removing all large pieces of steel, masonry, and wood, rough grading the area with TD18 dozers to spread the remaining rubble, and crushing that rubble with a sheeps-foot roller, a satisfactory storage area could be cleared with a minimum of effort. The major difficulty in clearing a bombed area has been the breaking of water mains. It has been found that the Japanese place their water mains too close to the surface for dozers to operate easily.

Two athletic fields were graded in the bombed area. Both areas were originally athletic fields, but it was necessary to remove rubble, and to haul approximately eight hundred cubic yards of earth in, to make satisfactory infields.

The development and operation of the Engineer Battalion lumber yard was under Pioneer supervision. Other work performed by the Battalion included the unloading of lumber barges on the west side of Nagasaki harbor, the construction of LST moorings, repair of Dejima wharf, and maintenance of the Pioneer billet.

While the major missions of the Pioneer Battalion have been indicated above, the major part of both personnel and equipment was continually loaned out to other units. Shore Party cranes, light units, and tractors were used extensively by the Division Quartermaster, Commissary, and other supply units for the unloading of supplies and the establishment of dumps. Approximately thirty pieces of Pioneer equipment with operators were used daily in this manner.

IV. Comments and Recommendations.

(a) Throughout the period of training for what was to be the assault on Japan, little training of value to Shore Party personnel, i.e. establishment and control of supply dumps, building of access roads, control of traffic, beach defense, ect., was held primarily because of the large amount of construction work, both Division and Battalion.

(b) Some difficulty was encountered in unloading

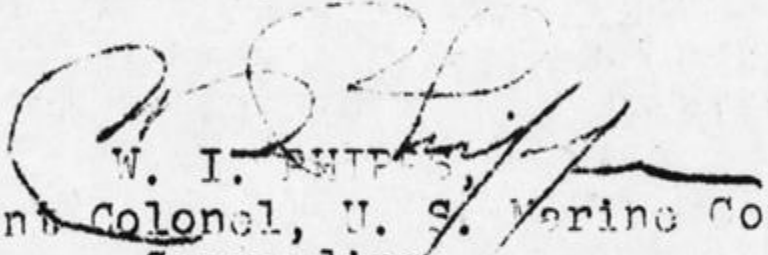
CONFIDENTIAL

Second Pioneer Battalion Report, Occupation of Japan. (Cont'd)

the Division at the target. Due to the lack of time for preliminary reconnaissance for dump sites and unloading points. It would be suggested that in unloading operations, unopposed, the Shore Party Group and Team Commanders be allotted ample time for reconnaissance before supplies and equipment are moved ashore.

(c) In some cases, proper shipping space was not allotted for heavy Engineer equipment. Much time is lost, when such equipment must be dismantled and reassembled on the beach.

(d) Both the operations, Engineer and Shore Party, and the training of the Battalion have been made difficult by the lack of rank, particularly of Staff WCO grade. In many instances, Corporals have been Platoon Chiefs and acting Section Chiefs of Motor Transport Sections, where the T.O. strength allows Staff Sergeants and Technical Sergeants.


W. I. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps,
Commanding.

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SECOND SERVICE BATTALION
OPERATIONS REPORT
OCCUPATION OF KYUSHU

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HEADQUARTERS,
SECOND SERVICE BATTALION,
SERVICE TROOPS, SECOND MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, IN THE FIELD.

OPERATIONS REPORT, OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

I. Planning, Training, and Organization.

A. This battalion made no plans for the assault of Japan as no information or orders were issued relative to such action.

B. It is to be noted that this report is concerned only with personnel and units operating as an integral part of this organization, and does not include parts of this organization under operational control of the Division Quartermaster, Division Headquarters, and Regimental Combat Teams. Listed below are the elements of this organization which were not under Battalion control.

- (1) Under Division Quartermaster
 - a. Division Commissary Officer and assistants.
 - b. Division Accountable Officer and assistants.
 - c. Division Exchange Officer and assistant.
 - d. Division Laundry Officer and 4th Separate Laundry Platoon.
 - e. Division Salvage Officer and Salvage Section.
- (2) Under RCT 2
 - a. 1st Platoon Supply Company
 - b. 1st Platoon Service Company
 - c. 1st Platoon Ordnance Company
- (3) Under RCT 6
 - a. 2nd Platoon Supply Company
 - b. 2nd Platoon Service Company
 - c. 3rd Platoon Ordnance Company
- (4) Under RCT 8
 - a. 3rd Platoon Supply Company
 - b. 3rd Platoon Service Company
 - c. 2nd Platoon Ordnance Company
- (5) Under Division Headquarters
 - a. 2nd War Dog Platoon
- (6) Under 2nd Tank Battalion
 - a. Tracked Vehicle Platoon (Ordnance Company)

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Operations Report (continued)

C. For purpose of this report, the following elements of this organization are shown as being Service Battalion (less detachments) which operated under control of the Commanding Officer of Service Group. In this instance, the Battalion Commander and Commanding Officer of Service Group were one and the same, Lt.Col. John H. Fartridge, USMC.

- (1) Headquarters Company
- (2) Company Headquarters, Supply Company
- (3) Fourth Platoon, Supply Company
- (4) Company Headquarters, Service Company
- (5) Fourth Platoon, Service Company
- (6) Company Headquarters, Ordnance Company

D. Plans and Preparation.

(1) Upon receipt of Tentative Task Organization, Embarkation Instructions, and Camp Evacuation Order on 21 August, 1945, the Battalion Commander called a meeting of Company Commanders, Battalion Quartermaster, and Platoon Leaders of administratively attached platoons (Laundry and War Dogs). At this meeting the officers mentioned were informed of as much of the orders as the Battalion Commander felt they should know, and preliminary planning began. Inspections for shortages in uniforms and equipment were held for all hands, and shortages were filled. Indoctrination in the use of winter cold-wet weather clothing was given by the clothing section men of Division Quartermaster.

(2) Each Company Commander was responsible for submission of the following rosters and data.

- a. Tentative embarkation rosters by platoon.
- b. Unit Personnel and Tonnage Tables.
- c. Cargo Manifests (to support (b) above).
- d. Tentative rear-echelon rosters. (In case there should be a rear echelon.)

(3) The fourth platoons (ordinarily rear-echelon) and Company Headquarters Personnel were used for getting battalion and company property ready for shipment, and to prepare the camp for evacuation. It is to be noted that operations of all types were seriously hampered by a shortage of officers, as well as special assignments of officers to loading work and Division Area Inventory as other units of the division evacuated their respective areas. Other difficulties en-

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Operation Report. (continued)

countered included transfer of men to Transient Center, F.M.F. Pac. for processing for discharge. This necessitated a reshuffling of personnel to equalize platoons as much as possible, and caused a shortage of men for regular functions such as camp guard, police, and working parties.

(4) On 7 September, 1945 when the Operation Plan was received, the Battalion Commander reviewed such pertinent points as he felt individual officers should know by virtue of their particular job or duties. During the period from 21 August to 7 September, there was close liaison with the Division Quartermaster and the Regimental Combat Teams on preparation of sailing rosters, shipping space requirements, personnel changes, and tentative embarkation dates. During this period the personnel of the battalion continued normal duties of supply and maintenance for the division, as well as movement of gear and equipment to the spotting areas on the docks under the control and direction of the Division Quartermaster. It was found that very little time could be given to training or instruction due to the fact that almost all personnel were working on a twenty four hour, seven day a week basis.

E. Embarkation.

(1) On 10 September, RCT 2 ordered aboard its attached units which were embarked that date and the following day. Control passed to RCT 2. The first platoon of Supply Company embarked 10 September on AFA 178, USS Grimes. The first platoon of Service Company embarked 10 September on AFA 138, USS Braxton. The first platoon of Ordnance Company embarked 11 September on AFA 125, USS Lanier.

(2) On 12 September, RCT 6 ordered aboard its attached units which were embarked that date and the following day. Control passed to RCT 6. The second platoons of both Supply Company and Service Company embarked 12 September on AFA 168, USS Gage. The shortage of officers made it necessary for one officer to be assigned platoon leader for both platoons. On 12 September the third platoon of Ordnance Company embarked aboard AFA 168, USS Gage. On 13 September the second platoon of Ordnance Company and Company Headquarters of Ordnance Company embarked aboard AKA 57, USS Capricornus. Captain H. G. Taft, Ordnance Company Commander was designated Commanding Officer of troops aboard the ship.

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Operation Report

(continued)

(3) On 14 September the below listed units were embarked on AFA 201, USS Menard.

- a. Headquarters Company
- b. Company Headquarters of Supply Company
- c. Third Platoon of Service Company
- d. Fourth Platoon of Service Company

In the absence of the Battalion Commander who was designated Shore Party Commander, the Battalion Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant D. F. Timberlake, was appointed acting battalion commander until such time as Lt. Col. Fartridge could be relieved of Shore Party duties and rejoin the battalion at the target area. Another difficulty encountered was the receipt of thirty three enlisted replacements on the eve of embarkation of the battalion headquarters. These men were assigned as a second section of Service Company Headquarters to be embarked the following day.

(4) On 15 September, Company Headquarters of Service Company, including the replacements received the night before, were embarked aboard AFA 58, USS Applling.

(5) On 16 September the third and fourth platoons of Supply Company were embarked aboard the AFA 201, USS Menard. These platoons had been left on the docks to help complete last minute loading of Division Quartermaster Supplies and Equipment. On the same date an eight man Staff NCO section from Division Quartermaster was embarked on the Menard. Again the shortage of officers made it necessary for one officer to be assigned platoon leader for two platoons.

(6) On 17 September the 2nd War Dog Platoon was loaded in two sections and reverted entirely to division control. One section was embarked aboard AKA 57, USS Capricornus, and the other section aboard AKA 15, USS Andromeda.

F. Enroute.

(1) On 18 September the convoy departed from Tanapag Harbor, Saipan. While enroute additional instructions and information was promulgated by the Commanding Officer of Troops and disseminated to all personnel through daily briefing in troop compartments. This instruction included disclosure of the target area, Nagasaki, and all

CONFIDENTIAL

Operation Report.

(continued)

information available from G-2 studies concerning the area. Aerial photographs, maps, and overlays were used to show the area destroyed by the atomic bomb, probable landing or docking areas, assembly points, and possible occupation zones. English-Japanese phrase books were distributed to all personnel and elementary instruction was given in pronunciation and use of the books. Occupational duties were stressed, as well as terms of surrender and treatment of Japanese nationals. Unit and detachment commanders were briefed on the probable disposition and orders for their organizations.

G. Arrival.

(1) On the morning of 23 September the convoy sailed into the outer harbor of Nagasaki. Various unit commanders went ashore in landing craft for a reconnaissance of respective areas. No one from this organization was ordered ashore this date. The following day, 24 September, the Second Battalion Eighth Marines, less Easy Company and attached units, disembarked from the ship. Colonel C. W. Martyr, USMC, Commanding Officer of Service Troops, his Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant E. E. Gebhart, and Service Battalion Quartermaster, 1st Lieutenant E. L. Failey, went ashore on 24 September for a reconnaissance of the Service Battalion and Service Troops area. On 25 September, the elements of Service Battalion, less third platoons of Service Company and Supply Company, disembarked from the Menard at 1400 and proceeded by truck to the Service Battalion area. The third platoon of Service Company and Supply Company passed to control of RCT 8.

(2) On 25 September Company Headquarters of Service Company disembarked from APA 58, USS Appling and proceeded by truck to the Service Battalion area. The same date Company Headquarters of Ordnance Company disembarked from AKA 57, USS Capricornus and proceeded by truck to the Service Battalion area.

(3) This movement brought all elements of Service Battalion (less detachments) back into direct control of Service Battalion Headquarters. On 26 September Captain H. G. Taft, Ordnance Company Commander assumed temporary command of the battalion pending the release of Lt. Col. Fartridge from unloading duties as Shore Party Commander.

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Operation Report.

(continued)

II. Occupational Operations.

The duties carried out by this Battalion in an occupational status differ very little from the duties carried out in combat or rest camp conditions. Immediately upon landing the remaining personnel from Supply Company were taken under the control of the Division Quartermaster for operation of Division Warehouses and Dumps. The men of Service Company not attached to Regimental Combat Teams were used for work in setting up camp in the battalion area, repair of buildings, building of a galley, and general camp work. On 26 October a large number of men were transferred for discharge. Insofar as possible, the men remaining in camp were made replacements in platoons attached to RCT's. Since landing, the Division Quartermaster has gradually gained control of all men from Supply Company, except the third platoon which is still attached to RCT 8, to man the Division Dumps. The Ordnance Platoons are still attached to the Regimental Combat Teams and are operating with them under supervision of the S-4 of the respective regiments.

Lt.Col. Fartridge was relieved as Shore Party Commander on 30 September and resumed command of the battalion. On 6 October Lt.Col. Fartridge was relieved as Battalion Commander and assigned duty as Commanding Officer of 2nd Engineer Battalion. On this date Captain H. G. Taft, Ordnance Company Commander, was assigned additional duty as Commanding Officer of Service Battalion. At this writing, Captain Taft is still the Commanding Officer of this organization.

The Battalion Headquarters, (consisting of Headquarters Company, and Company Headquarters of Service, Supply, and Ordnance Companies), is operating purely as an administrative agency for the personnel records of all men in the battalion. The Battalion Area provided billeting space and mess facilities for the men operating under the Division Quartermaster. In addition, Division Salvage section is set up in this area, but are operating under control of the Division Quartermaster. The Battalion Area also affords limited athletic facilities, nightly movies, a small library, and an educational program with nine class hours per week.

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Operation Report. (continued)

The work of this headquarters has not changed materially during occupational operation except that it is much more difficult. With personnel scattered over Kyushu with RCT's, it is increasingly difficult to administrate for them, lacking personal contact.

III. Comments and Recommendations.

A. The most outstanding shortcoming in the entire operation was lack of definite information. From the first phase of this organization's preparation, to establishment of camp in Nagasaki, lack of adequate information hampered operations. Ship allocations to our platoons attached to RCT's were not settled until two days before the first platoons boarded ship. This caused a last minute rush trying to get embarkation rosters completed. Loading dates changed daily. Embarkation dates and hours changed almost hourly.

B. Aside from the above mentioned conditions, it is believed that the entire movement was carried off as smoothly as possible under existing conditions. As noted earlier in this report, this battalion sailed from Seipen short ten officers, which left us at seventy five percent rated Table of Organization strength. The assignment of the Battalion Commander to Shore Party duties did not further the smoothness of operations.

C. It is recommended that this organization be represented more fully in conferences, not only in preliminary planning, but in late stage planning and changes which occur in the regiments. The lack of definite information mentioned above could be remedied by taking steps to make certain this battalion is informed of late changes as they occur. With parts of the battalion scattered throughout the division for control, it is very difficult to keep all the records in order. Elements of Service Battalion were embarked on eight separate ships in this last movement. In the past we have had men from this battalion on as many as fifteen different ships. Closer liaison is recommended from regiment to battalion as changes occur.

D. It is recommended that the Division Quartermaster be furnished dock parties as far as possible from organizations other than Service Battalion when loading out operations take place. Draining this organization of all available men to handle supplies in dock spotting areas for the Division Quartermaster makes it next to impossible to accomplish the task of loading out the battalion property and properly preparing the battalion camp for evacuation.

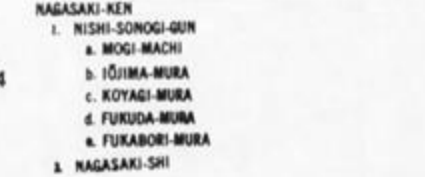
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PART 4

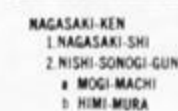
Maps to accompany 2d Marine Division
Operation Report, OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

CONFIDENTIAL

705



NAGASAKI SW, JAPAN
NAGASAKI-KEN
N3240-E12945.2/5x7.5



TO GIVE GRID AND TARGET AREA REFERENCES ON THIS SHEET
FIGURES LOCATE THE SMALLER FIGURES printed around the margin of the map
These are for finding the full coordinates
USE ONLY THE LARGER FIGURES printed in the MARGIN OR ON
THE FACE OF THE MAP. i.e.:

POINT	
FOR STANDARD MILITARY GRID REFERENCE	
East	North
Take West edge of square in which point lies, and the figure printed opposite this line on South margin or on the line itself as the estimate for the East coordinate.	Take South edge of square in which point lies, and read the figure printed opposite this line on East margin or on the line itself as the estimate for the North coordinate.
East	North

STANDARD MILITARY GRID REFERENCE

FOR TARGET-AREA DESIGNATOR

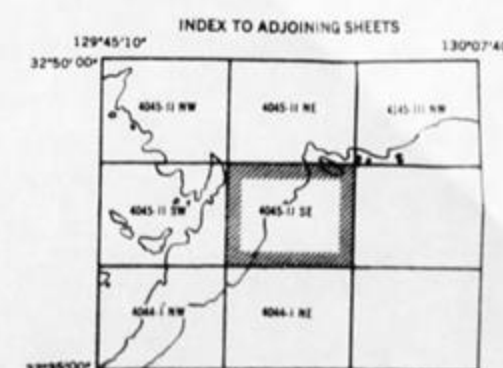
Take NUMBER of the 1000 yard square in which the point lies.

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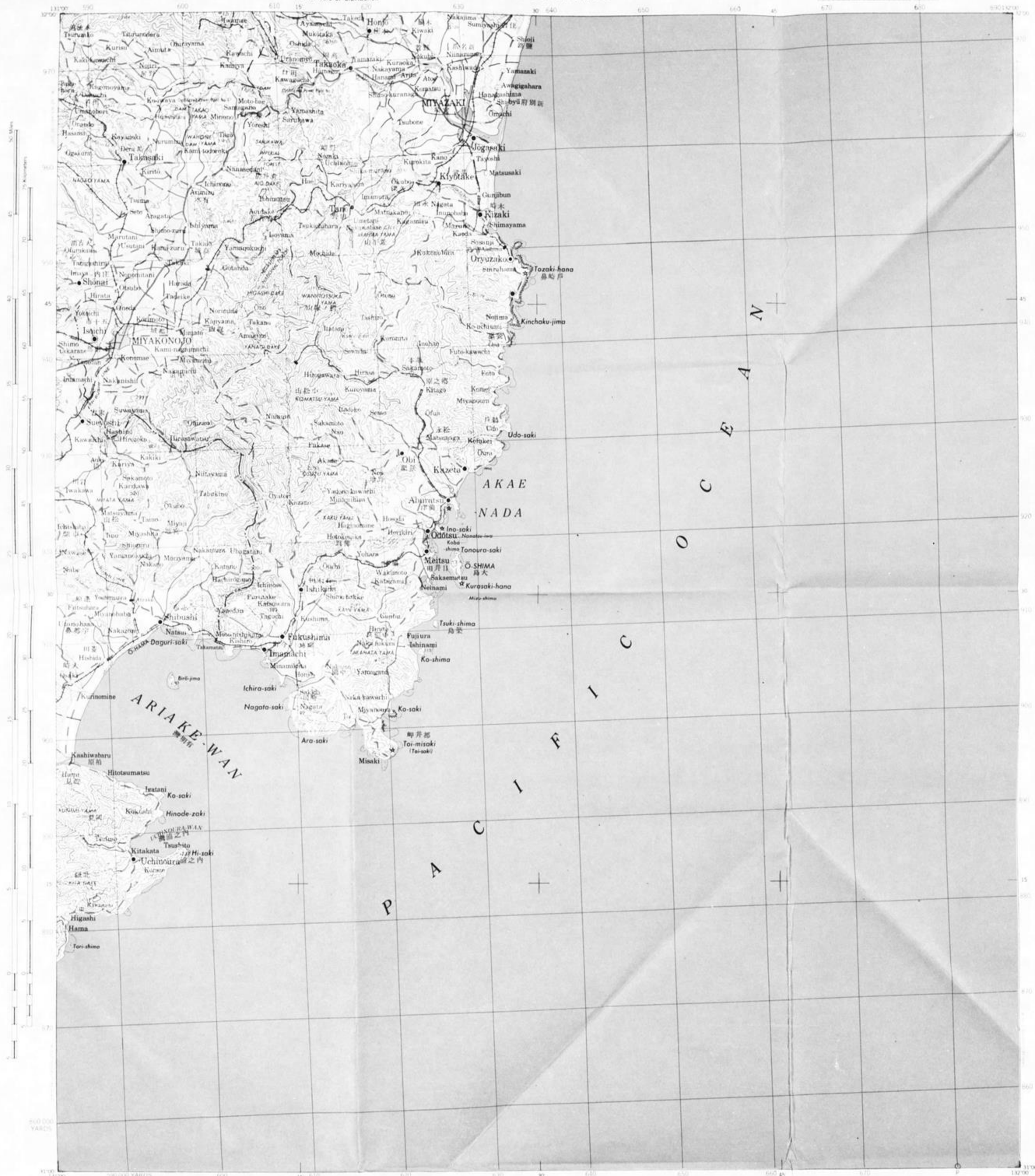
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Normal, vertical or on target area reference (1000 yards)



NAGASAKI SE, JAPAN
NAGASAKI-KEN
N3240-E12952.7/5x7.5



GLOSSARY

Osaka: Osaka
Kyoto: Kyoto
Tokyo: Tokyo
Nagoya: Nagoya
Fukuoka: Fukuoka
Yokohama: Yokohama
Kobe: Kobe
Sapporo: Sapporo
Hiroshima: Hiroshima
Nagasaki: Nagasaki
Fukuoka: Fukuoka
Yokohama: Yokohama
Kobe: Kobe
Sapporo: Sapporo
Hiroshima: Hiroshima
Nagasaki: Nagasaki

AMS 1571
First Edition (AMS 1) 1944
Second Edition (AMS 2) 1944

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (L), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1944. Compiled from Japan, 1:50,000 Japanese Imperial Land Survey, (1936-37); Japan, 1:200,000 Japanese Imperial Land Survey, 1929. Hydrography revised from Japanese Hydrographic Chart 157, 1:18,185, 188, 1271. Communications and culture revised from Japan, 1:200,000 Japanese Imperial Land Survey, 1940; Japanese Prefectural Atlas, (1938); 1. Kuratsune, editor, and Intelligence Data. All place names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Roman) System.

LEGEND	
Large city	OSAKA
Small city	OSAKA
Town	Osaka
Village	Osaka
Settlement	Osaka
National highway	Osaka
All weather road over 4m wide	Osaka
Prefecture road	Osaka
visually maintained over 4m wide	Osaka
Road 2 to 4m wide	Osaka
Track or Trail	Osaka
Boundary	Osaka
International	Osaka
Prefecture	Osaka
Gun, Shicho	Osaka
Chartered city	Osaka
Principal navigational lights	Osaka
Remains	Osaka
4' 11" gauge Single Track	Osaka
4' 11" gauge Double Track	Osaka
3' 11" gauge Single Track	Osaka
3' 11" gauge Double Track	Osaka
Narrow gauge or light	Osaka
Rail field	Osaka

Scale 1:250,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METERS
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

NOTE: HEIGHTS IN METERS ARE BASED ON THE MEAN SEA LEVEL (MSL) OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AT THE POINT OF ORIGIN OF THE VERTICAL DATUM.

HEIGHTS IN METERS

INDEX TO BOUNDARIES



1. NISHI-MISAKI GUN
2. NISHI-MISAKI GUN
3. NISHI-MISAKI GUN
4. NISHI-MISAKI GUN
5. NISHI-MISAKI GUN

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

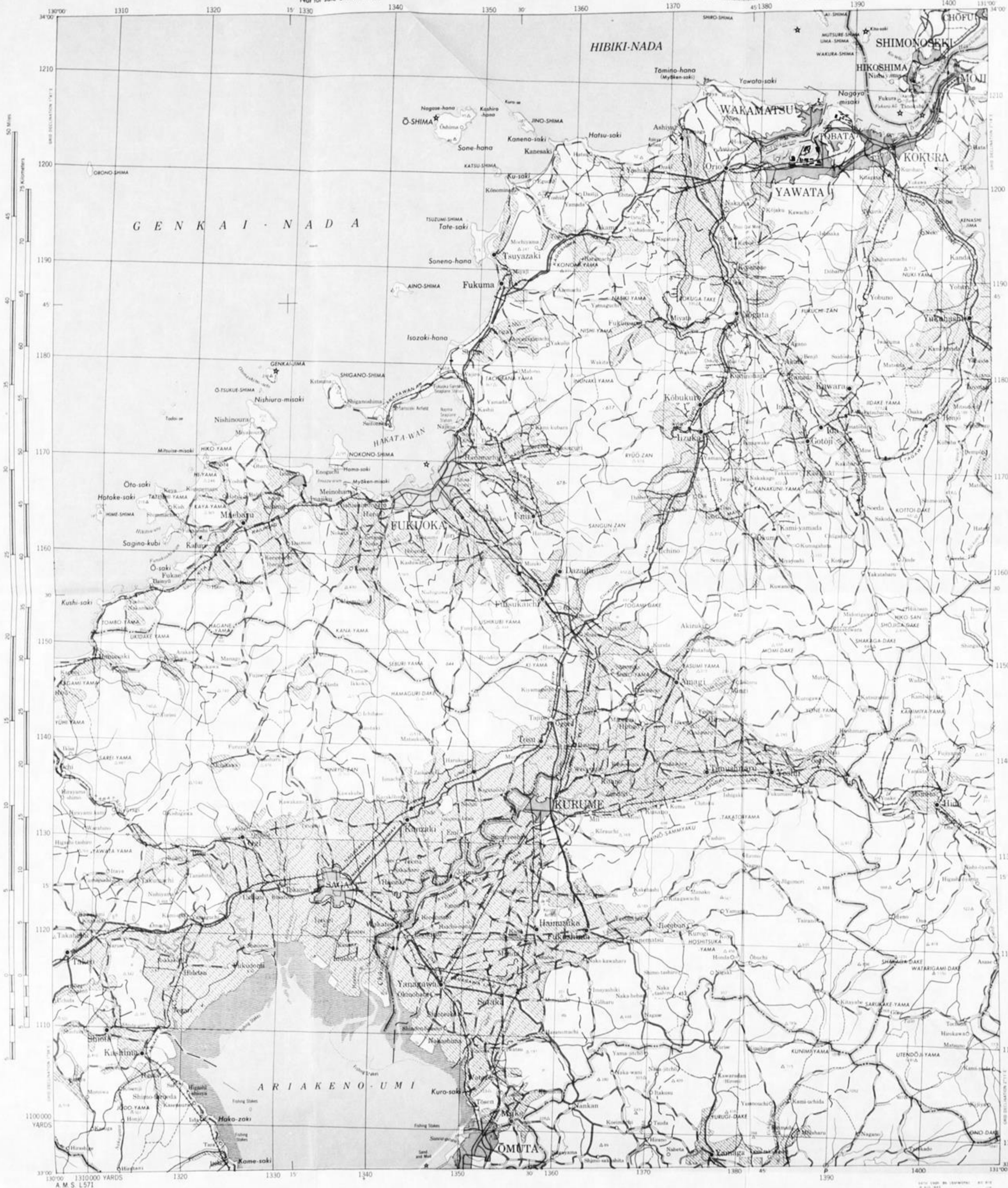


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4. NISHI-MISAKI GUN
5. NISHI-MISAKI GUN

TOI-MISAKI, JAPAN
N3100 E13100/100

KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN
N3100-E13000/100

712



GLOSSARY

ake (lake) mountain
gawa (river) river
gun (county) county
hama (bay) bay
jima (island) island
kai (strait) strait
kawa (river) river
kawa (lake) lake
mi (mile) mile
san (mountain) mountain
shi (city) city
shi (prefecture) prefecture
shi (town) town
shi (village) village
shi (hamlet) hamlet
shi (post office) post office
shi (school) school
shi (temple) temple
shi (shrine) shrine
shi (church) church
shi (mosque) mosque
shi (synagogue) synagogue
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shi (other public building) other public building
shi (other private building) other private building
shi (other structure) other structure
shi (other feature) other feature

INDEX TO BOUNDARIES

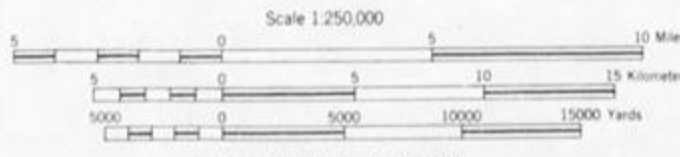


- A. SAGA-KEN**
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2. NISHI-MATSUDA-GUN
3. KINOSHITA-GUN
4. FUKUI-GUN
5. SAGA-GUN
6. KAMOGI-GUN
7. MIYAMA-GUN
- B. NAGASAKI-KEN**
8. HIGASHI-KAMOGI-GUN
9. NISHI-KAMOGI-GUN
10. FUKUYAMA-GUN
11. KASUGI-GUN
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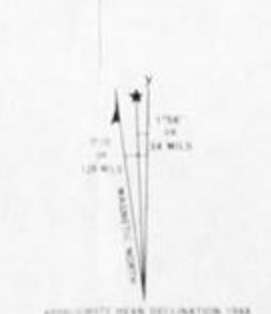
LEGEND

Large city **OSAKA**
Small city **OSAKA**
Town **Osaka**
Village **Osaka**
Settlement **Osaka**
National highway **Osaka**
Prefectural road **Osaka**
Road 2 to 4 m wide **Osaka**
Track or trail **Osaka**

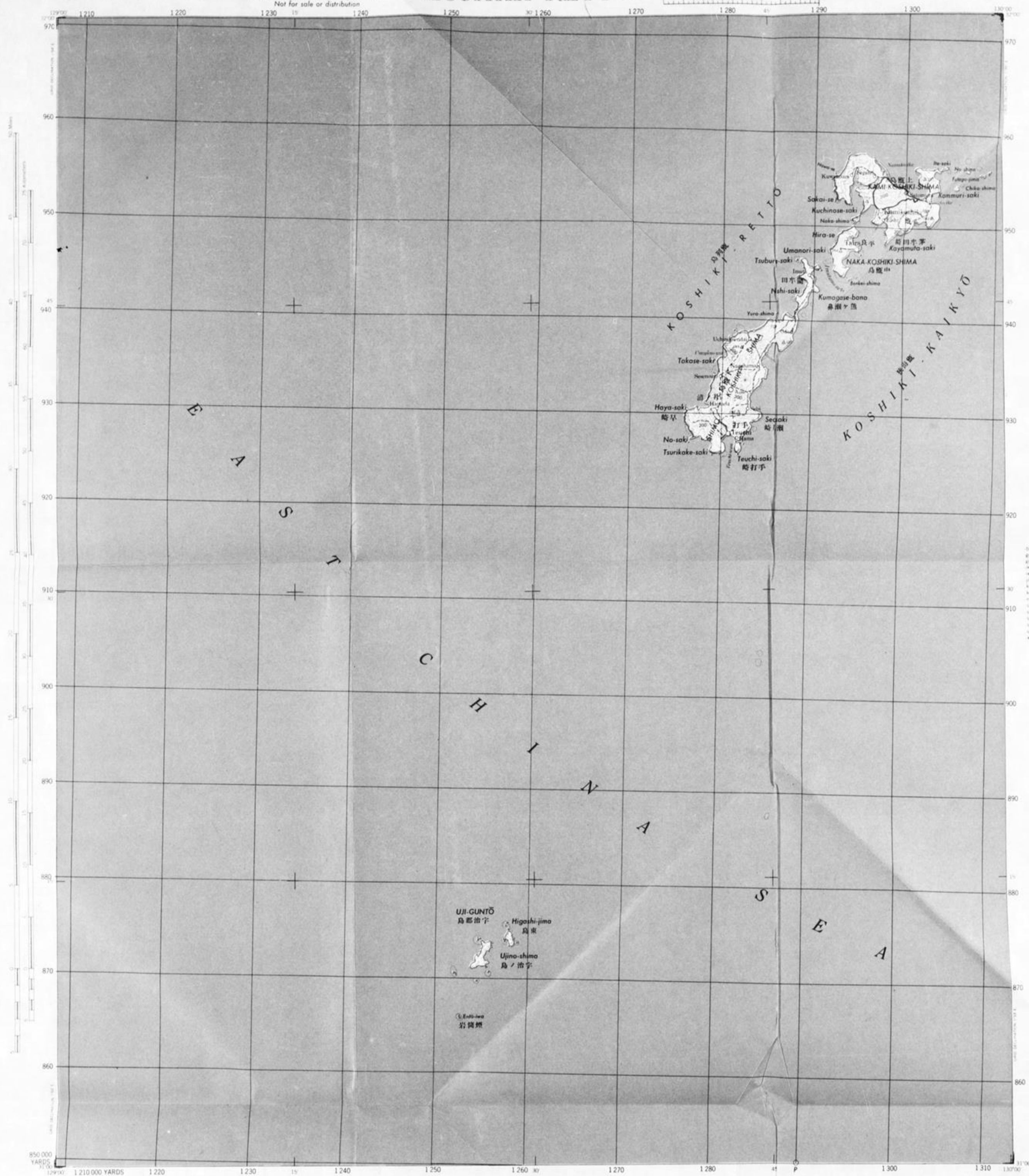
Boundary **Osaka**
International **Osaka**
Prefectural **Osaka**
Gun. Shi **Osaka**
Principal navigational light **Osaka**
Railroad **Osaka**
4.5" gauge Single Track **Osaka**
4.5" gauge Double Track **Osaka**
7.5" gauge Single Track **Osaka**
7.5" gauge Double Track **Osaka**
Narrow gauge or light **Osaka**
Rice field **Osaka**



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METERS
POLYCONIC PROJECTION
TEN THOUSAND YARD WORLD POLYCONIC (U.S. NAVY) ZONE 47
NOTE: SPHERICAL PROJECTION MAP WILL HAVE SOME DISTORTIONS AND ANOMALIES WHICH WILL BE CORRECTED BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.



KOKURA, JAPAN
N 3300 E 13000/100

CONVERSION
GRAPHNOT to the scale
of the map

Meters

Feet

1,000

2,000

3,000

4,000

5,000

6,000

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GLOSSARY

San (name)	point
gun	county
gun	island group
na	island
na (name)	rock
na (name)	island
kan	strait
ken	prefecture
retto	island chain
san (name)	cape
san (name)	seal
san (name)	island
san (name)	island
san (name)	bay

A.M.S. 1571

First Edition (AMS 1) 1943

Second Edition (AMS 2) 1944 Revised (AMS 3) 1944

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (AMS), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. 1944. Compiled from Japanese Imperial Land Survey, (1903-38), Japan, 1:200,000; Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Koshiki, (1910); Japanese Hydrographic Charts, No. 207, 1:100,000, (1902-29), No. 209, 21, 399, 1902-27, No. 1222, 1:200,000, 1918-30. All place names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn (Roman) System.

LEGEND

Large city

Small city

Town

Village

Settlement

National highway

Prefecture road

Road 2 to 4 m wide

Track or Trail

Railroad

Principal navigational light

Rock

River

Sea

Lake

Marsh

Swamp

Ice

Snow

Cloud

Sun

Moon

Star

Comet

Asteroid

Planet

Satellite

Galaxy

Nebula

Quasar

Black hole

White hole

Wormhole

Time machine

Teleporter

F teleporter

G teleporter

H teleporter

I teleporter

J teleporter

K teleporter

L teleporter

M teleporter

N teleporter

O teleporter

P teleporter

Q teleporter

R teleporter

S teleporter

T teleporter

U teleporter

V teleporter

W teleporter

X teleporter

Y teleporter

Z teleporter

AA teleporter

AB teleporter

AC teleporter

AD teleporter

AE teleporter

AF teleporter

AG teleporter

AH teleporter

AI teleporter

AJ teleporter

AK teleporter

AL teleporter

AM teleporter

AN teleporter

AO teleporter

AP teleporter

AQ teleporter

AR teleporter

AS teleporter

AT teleporter

AU teleporter

AV teleporter

AW teleporter

AX teleporter

AY teleporter

AZ teleporter

BA teleporter

BB teleporter

BC teleporter

BD teleporter

BE teleporter

BF teleporter

BG teleporter

BH teleporter

BI teleporter

BJ teleporter

BK teleporter

BL teleporter

BM teleporter

BN teleporter

BO teleporter

BP teleporter

BQ teleporter

BR teleporter

BS teleporter

BT teleporter

BU teleporter

BV teleporter

BW teleporter

BX teleporter

BY teleporter

BZ teleporter

CA teleporter

CB teleporter

CC teleporter

CD teleporter

CE teleporter

CF teleporter

CG teleporter

CH teleporter

CI teleporter

CJ teleporter

CK teleporter

CL teleporter

CM teleporter

CN teleporter

CO teleporter

CP teleporter

CQ teleporter

CR teleporter

CS teleporter

CT teleporter

CU teleporter

CV teleporter

CW teleporter

CX teleporter

CY teleporter

CZ teleporter

DA teleporter

DB teleporter

DC teleporter

DD teleporter

DE teleporter

DF teleporter

DG teleporter

DH teleporter

DI teleporter

DJ teleporter

DK teleporter

DL teleporter

DM teleporter

DN teleporter

DO teleporter

DP teleporter

DQ teleporter

DR teleporter

DS teleporter

DT teleporter

DU teleporter

DV teleporter

DW teleporter

DX teleporter

DY teleporter

DZ teleporter

EA teleporter

EB teleporter

EC teleporter

ED teleporter

EE teleporter

EF teleporter

EG teleporter

EH teleporter

EI teleporter

EJ teleporter

EK teleporter

EL teleporter

EM teleporter

EN teleporter

EO teleporter

EP teleporter

EQ teleporter

ER teleporter

ES teleporter

ET teleporter

EU teleporter

EV teleporter

EW teleporter

EX teleporter

EY teleporter

EZ teleporter

FA teleporter

FB teleporter

FC teleporter

FD teleporter

FE teleporter

FF teleporter

FG teleporter

FH teleporter

FI teleporter

FJ teleporter

FK teleporter

FL teleporter

FM teleporter

FN teleporter

FO teleporter

FP teleporter

FQ teleporter

FR teleporter

FS teleporter

FT teleporter

FU teleporter

FV teleporter

FW teleporter

FX teleporter

FY teleporter

FZ teleporter

GA teleporter

GB teleporter

GC teleporter

GD teleporter



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GOTO NORTH, JAPAN
NAGASAKI KEN

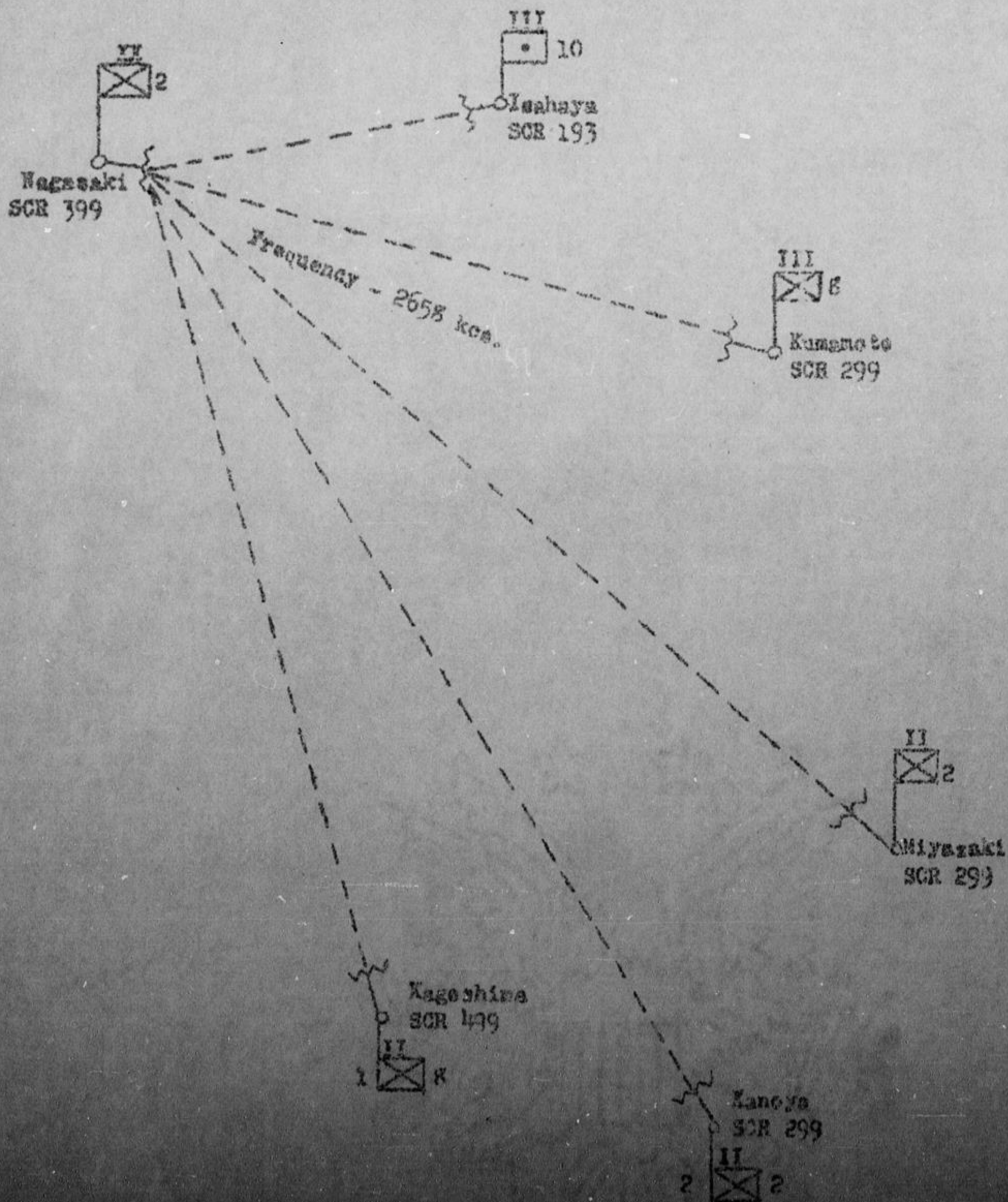
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