

# Marine POWs<sup>1</sup>

## CAPTURE

All but four of the 2,274 Marines who became prisoners of war in World War II were taken by the Japanese. The known exceptions were Marines assigned to the Office of Strategic Services, better known as the OSS, who were captured in 1944 by German forces while engaged in covert activities in company with the French underground. Of the remainder of the Marines who were captured, 268 died en route to or in prison camp, and 250 men, who were known to have been captured but are

otherwise unaccounted for, are presumed to have died. A total of 1,756 captured Marines returned to the jurisdiction of the United States; a very small number of these were escapees, and the rest were liberated at the end of the war.<sup>2</sup> The majority of the Marine POWs had been captured early in the war. The rest, mostly aviation personnel, fell captive to the Japanese after the beginning of Marine air operations in the Allied South Pacific drive.

On 8 December 1941 (Manila Time), Japanese forces took their first Marine prisoners of war—the officers and men of the American Embassy Guard, Peiping, and of the Marine Legation Guard, Tientsin. A detail of 22 men from the Tientsin detachment was captured while stockpiling supplies at the Chingwangtao docks in anticipation of an immediate evacuation. The North China Marines were scheduled to depart Chingwangtao on 10 December 1941 in the *President Harrison*, which had evacuated the 4th Marines from Shanghai during the last week of November.

At approximately 0800 on the 8th, however, about 1,000 Japanese troops surrounded the Tientsin barracks, while three enemy planes circled overhead. The Marine gate sentry phoned his commanding officer, Major Luther A. Brown, and stated that a Japanese officer wanted

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the material in this appendix is derived from: 4th Mar Unit Hist, Philippine AreaOp, and POW, WWII Files, all in HistBr, HQMC; Col Gregory Boyington, USMC (Ret), *Baa Baa Black Sheep* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958), hereafter Boyington, *Black Sheep*; Martin Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry* (New York: Bernard Geis and Associates, 1963) hereafter Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, excerpts reprinted with the permission of Bernard Geis Associates from *Yanks Don't Cry* by Martin Boyle. ©1963 by Martin Boyle; Kenneth W. Condit and Edwin T. Turnbladh, *Hold High the Torch: A History of the 4th Marines* (Washington: HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, 1960), hereafter Condit and Turnbladh, *Hold High the Torch*; James P. S. Devereux, *The Story of Wake Island* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1947), hereafter Devereux, *Wake Island*; Col Jack Hawkins, *Never Say Die* (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Company, Inc., 1961), hereafter Hawkins, *Never Say Die*; Hough, Ludwig, and Shaw, *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*; Lodge, *The Recapture of Guam*; Shaw, Nalty, and Turnbladh, *Central Pacific Drive*.

<sup>2</sup> Casualty figures provided by Reports and Statistical Unit, Personnel Services Branch, Data Systems Division (APB/5) HQMC, n.d.

to speak to him.<sup>3</sup> The officer, a Major Omura who was well known to Brown, brought a written proposal that all officers and men be assembled in one place in the barracks compound, and all of their weapons and equipment in another, while the Japanese took over. The alternative to surrender was "that the Japanese would enforce their proposal with the troops at hand."<sup>4</sup>

Brown told the major that he would sign the proposal only if the Japanese accorded his men the privileges due them under the Boxer Protocol to which Japan and the United States had been signatories. Following a telephone conversation with the local Japanese commander, Lieutenant General Kyoji Tominaga, with whom Brown had been friendly in prewar days, Major Omura stated that Tominaga agreed to the stipulation and that Japan would honor it if valid. Brown believed that this stipulation should have guaranteed the repatriation of his men.<sup>5</sup>

General Tominaga arranged for Brown to telephone Colonel William W. Ashurst, senior Marine officer in North China and commander of the American Embassy Guard in Peiping. Ashurst told Brown that he was accepting a similar Japanese proposal and advised the Tientsin Marine commander to do the same.<sup>6</sup> The embassy and legion guards

thought that if they offered no resistance, they would be considered part of the diplomatic entourage and therefore would be repatriated. Unfortunately, the basis for this belief was nonexistent. Because their initial treatment was relatively mild, and because they received repeated informal Japanese assurances that they would be repatriated, the Marines made no attempt to escape.<sup>7</sup>

Following the establishment of communications with the Japanese Government through Swiss diplomatic channels for the purpose of setting up the exchange of Japanese and American consular officials, the United States attempted to get Japan to recognize the diplomatic status of the North China Marines. In a telegram on 26 December 1941, the Swiss Government was requested to inform Japan that "The United States Government considers that its official personnel subject to this exchange includes . . . the marine guards remaining in China and there under the protection of international agreement. . . ."<sup>8</sup>

In reply, Japan stated that "it is unable to agree to include United States Marine Guards remaining in China as they constitute a military unit."<sup>9</sup> The United States was busy at this time setting up the exchange program overall,

<sup>3</sup> Col Luther A. Brown ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 5Oct66, hereafter *Brown ltr*.

<sup>4</sup> Col Luther A. Brown interview with HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 29May58, hereafter *Brown interview*.

<sup>5</sup> *Brown ltr*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> MIS, G-2, WD, Escape Rpt Nos. 665, Capt Richard M. Huizenga, and 666, Capt James D. McBrayer, Jr., both dtd 12Jul45 (NARS, FRC, Alexandria, Va.), hereafter *Escape Rpt*, with number and name of individual concerned.

<sup>8</sup> U. S. Department of State, *Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, 1942*, v. 1 (Washington: GPO, 1960), p. 382, hereafter *U. S. Diplomatic Papers, 1942*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 389.

and informed the Imperial Government through Swiss channels that it would revert to this point at a later date. Japan inferred from this statement that "the United States Government do not insist in inclusion of the Marine Guards in the present exchange."<sup>10</sup> This inference was incorrect because on 13 March, when it provided a list of the Americans to be repatriated, the Department of State referred to what it had said previously regarding the return of the Marine guards and stated that it expected the Japanese Government "to take cognizance of their true status as diplomatic guards."<sup>11</sup>

Neither Major Brown nor Colonel Ashurst, who had surrendered the Peiping guard at 1100 on 8 December, knew of this diplomatic interchange. On 3 January 1942, the Peiping Marines were brought to Tientsin and quartered with Brown's troops. At Major Brown's intercession, Major Edwin P. McCaulley, who had retired and was living in Peiping but was recalled to active duty as the Quartermaster for the Peiping Guard, was relocated by the Japanese to a Tientsin hotel, and later returned to the United States on the first exchange ship.<sup>12</sup>

On the 27th, the entire group of Marines was moved, together with all personal effects, by train to Shanghai, where a Japanese officer told them in English as they entered the prison camp, that "they were *not* prisoners of war although they would be treated as such and that North China Marines would

be repatriated."<sup>13</sup> Until the exchange ships left without the Marines, the men believed that they would be repatriated. Brown said after the war that they were convinced that they were at least slated to be returned to the United States, but that the excuse the Japanese gave for failing to send them back was that there was not enough room for them on board the exchange ships.<sup>14</sup> This may have been a valid excuse, for many grave problems concerning ship-board accommodations arose which threatened the whole repatriation process.<sup>15</sup>

On 2 February 1942, the North China Marines arrived at Woosung prison camp, at the mouth of the Whangpoo River near Shanghai, where they joined the Marine survivors of Wake Island who had arrived on 24 January. Also at Woosung were a handful of Marines, who, unlike the others, received diplomatic immunity and were to be repatriated later in 1942. These men were Quartermaster Clerk Paul G. Chandler, First Sergeant Nathan A. Smith, Supply Sergeant Henry Kijak, and Staff Sergeant Loren O. Schneider, all members of the 4th Marines who had been left at Shanghai to settle government accounts after their regiment had sailed for the Philippines.<sup>16</sup> For some unknown reason, unless they had been gulled into

<sup>13</sup> *Brown interview.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *U. S. Diplomatic Papers, 1942*, pp. 427ff.

<sup>16</sup> LtCol William T. Clement (Fleet Marine Officer, U. S. Asiatic Fleet) ltr to CMC, dtd 6Apr42, Subj: Dispositions and employment of U. S. Marines on the Asiatic Station during the initial stages of the War (MiscRpts File, Philippine Area Ops Files, HistBr, HQMC).

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 402.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 404.

<sup>12</sup> *Brown ltr.*

believing so, the Japanese thought that these last four were part of the U. S. consular staff at Shanghai and therefore entitled to diplomatic immunity.

Chandler and the other three Marines became prisoners on 8 December, and were transferred several times to other prisons in the Shanghai area before they, too, arrived at Woosung. This was a former Japanese Army camp, approximately 20 acres overall, and completely enclosed with two electrified fences. The buildings were all frame structure and unheated. Most of the prisoners were not dressed warmly enough to withstand the biting Chinese winter, and all were insufficiently fed.<sup>17</sup>

The second group of Marines to become captives of the Japanese were the 153 members of Lieutenant Colonel William K. MacNulty's Marine Barracks,

<sup>17</sup> Capt Paul G. Chandler interview in Columbus, Ohio, *Citizen*, 16Sep42. A thorough check of known available sources does not indicate that any other Marine besides McCaulley and the quartet from the 4th Marines was repatriated. This group was taken from Woosung on 9 June; and together with other diplomatic personnel being exchanged they boarded either the Japanese *Asama Maru* or the Italian *Conte Verde*, which departed Japan on 25 June 1942. On 22 July, these liners arrived at the Portuguese Southeast African port of Lourenco Marques. Here, the Swedish liner *S. S. Gripsholm* had arrived a short time before with Japanese officials to be returned to their country. On 24 July, with the repatriates on board, the *Gripsholm* steamed for the United States and arrived there on 25 August after having stopped at Rio de Janeiro to drop off South American diplomats and their families. Because discussions for a second exchange of this type were then underway, the returnees were requested to keep their statements to the press regarding their conditions of imprisonment while in Japan to a minimum.

Sumay, Guam, including the 28 Marines assigned to the Insular Patrol (Police). Saipan-based Japanese bombers hit the island of Guam on 8 December (Manila Time) and again on the 9th. The Guam Marines took up positions in the butts of the rifle range on Orote Peninsula and, after making all possible preparations for a stiff defense, awaited the anticipated Japanese assault.

It was not long in coming, for early on the 10th, two separate enemy forces landed, one above Agana, and the main group below Agat. Aware of the overwhelming superiority of the enemy and in order to safeguard the lives of Guamanian citizens, Captain George J. McMillin, USN, Governor of Guam, surrendered the island to the Japanese shortly after 0600. Scattered fighting continued throughout the day as the enemy spread out over the island and met isolated pockets of opposition. Nonetheless, the defenders could offer only token resistance to the well-armed Japanese, who quickly had control of the entire island.

On 10 January 1942, the American members of the Guam garrison were evacuated to prison camps in Japan. After a five-day sea voyage, the prisoners arrived at the island of Shikoku and were imprisoned at Zentsuji,<sup>18</sup> where they remained until they were transferred in June 1942 to Osaka on

<sup>18</sup> Of interest is the fact that Zentsuji Prison Camp was built to house German prisoners of the Japanese in World War I. Upon the release of the Germans, the camp was inactivated until it was reopened to hold Guam Marines in 1942. CWO Earl B. Ercanbrack ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 21Oct66, hereafter *Ercanbrack ltr 1966*.



*NORTH CHINA MARINES, en route to prison camp in Shanghai, are paraded through the streets of Nanking by their captors on 10 January 1942. (Photograph courtesy of Colonel Luther A. Brown)*



*POW QUARTERS at Feng'ai, where the Woosung prisoners were held for a short time before being transferred to camps in Japan. (Photograph courtesy of Colonel Luther A. Brown)*

Honshu. First Sergeant Earl B. Ercanbrack, as senior Marine noncommissioned officer of the Guam men, became camp leader at Osaka from the date of their capture until October, when Japanese Army authorities turned the POWs over to the tender mercies of civilian guards and work supervisors. Until that time, the Marines were treated fairly. Although the Marines were assigned to heavy manual labor both at Osaka and Zentsuji, none of the men felt that the "work was unfair or the treatment other than just and honorable."<sup>19</sup> This situation changed after the middle of October when the POWs were treated "as criminals, subjected to ridicule and humiliation, and . . . suffered cruel and unjust

punishment without opportunity to offer protest or seek justice."<sup>20</sup>

Some of the Guam prisoners believed that it was not entirely proper to work so hard for the enemy, and a number of the POWs at Osaka "formed a somewhat informal, loose group or faction who felt that it was our duty to slow down the National (Jap) War Effort. We never seemed to properly understand the Jap guards, we stumbled, spilled bags, caused minor damage and bettered our own morale but did little real damage to their war effort."<sup>21</sup> In October 1942, 80 men of the Osaka camp were called out of formation, advised that they had been observed by prison authorities, who had decided that the Americans were non-cooperative and therefore to be transferred to a more severe camp. "So this group, half USMC and half USN (known thereafter as the 'Eighty Eight Balls') were sent to Hirohata to work as stevedores shoveling coal and iron ore at Seitetsu Steel Mills."<sup>22</sup>

Perhaps some insight into the reasons underlying Japanese treatment of prisoners may be found in the following statement made by a senior enemy officer to Ercanbrack's group on the day that it was transferred to Hirohata camp, west of Osaka. The Japanese colonel told the Americans that:

We were cowards, else we would have killed ourselves as brave Japanese soldiers would have done, that he could not forget that our comrades in arms were killing Japanese brothers and husbands, that we

<sup>19</sup> Marine Gunner Earl B. Ercanbrack ltr to International Red Cross Representatives, dtd 30Aug45, Subj: Report of Treatment while held as Prisoners of War, hereafter *Ercanbrack ltr I*. To explain the discrepancy between Ercanbrack's rank noted in the text and that given in this citation, he stated in a report to the Commandant that he assumed the warrant rank of Marine Gunner in February 1945. He took this action because "Realizing the responsibility resting on me [as Camp Leader] should I act in taking over the camp . . . and further realizing that the situation of the war was developing where American invasion seemed possible and imminent," he believed that this rank would give him the fuller authority of a commanding officer. 1stSgt Earl B. Ercanbrack ltr to CMC, dtd 12Nov45, Subj: General Report of Commanding Officer, Independent Detachment of American Forces Held as Prisoners of War, Osaka Prisoner of War Camp, Hirohata Sub-Camp, for the period 6Oct43-2Sep45, hereafter *Ercanbrack ltr II*.

Ercanbrack vacated the warrant rank when he was liberated but upon his return to the United States, he was officially promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer, with the appointment backdated to 31 January 1943.

<sup>20</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr I*.

<sup>21</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr 1966*.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*.

chose the disgrace of a cowardly surrender and that we must suffer.<sup>23</sup>

As Japanese war reverses mounted and Allied planes began bombing the Home Islands, the lot of the POWs grew worse.

After a heroic stand against tremendous odds, on 23 December the defenders of Wake Island surrendered to become the third group of Marines to be captured by the enemy. The Wake prisoners were comprised of the survivors of the 1st Defense Battalion detachment and VMF-211.<sup>24</sup> Also taken at the same time with these Marines and a few Army Air Corps and Navy personnel were some 1,100 civilian contract employees who were actively engaged in constructing new and extensive defenses on the island when war struck.

Immediately following the capitulation of the Wake Island garrison,<sup>25</sup> the men were subjected to numerous indignities regardless of rank. By sunset of 23 December, all of the Americans on the island had been rounded up. Commander Winfield S. Cunningham, the island commander, Major James P. S. Devereux, the senior Marine officer on

Wake, and eight others were confined in a one-room cottage. Most men of the Marine detachment had been taken at their defense positions, but not before they had dismantled and destroyed their personal weapons and had damaged beyond any further use their crew-served pieces. Those wounded prior to 23 December and those who had been hospitalized for other reasons had been placed in an underground ammunition magazine for protection from Japanese bombs.

Both the wounded and others captured after the enemy landings were held under guard at the VMF-211 aircraft parking area until dusk on 25 December, when they were marched around the island to the vacated civilian barracks. At this time, the wounded who were completely unable to walk were taken to the improvised hospital mentioned above. "During this period of approximately 54 hours, there was no medical attention of any kind, no form of protection from the sun by day and cold rain by night, no food, and almost no water."<sup>26</sup>

On 11 January 1942, the Americans were alerted that they would be evacuated to prison camps shortly. A group of regulations, violation of any one of which could result in the death penalty, was read to the prisoners. Amongst the heinous crimes for which they could be executed were such things as: "talking without permission and raising loud voices," "carrying unnecessary baggage in embarking," and "using more than two blankets."<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> *Putnam ltr.*

<sup>27</sup> Devereux, *Wake Island*, p. 211.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> Actually, "VMF-211 was represented on Wake Island by only 12 aircraft, 13 pilots, and, if I remember correctly, 13 of its own enlisted men plus 27 Marines from the other squadrons of the parent Group, and 1 hospital corpsman; in short, 50% of its aircraft, approx. 40% of its pilots and about 10% of its own enlisted personnel. It was 'the squadron' only in the sense that its CO was present." BGen Paul A. Putnam ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 17Oct66, hereafter *Putnam ltr.*

<sup>25</sup> For the events leading up to and including the surrender, see Devereux, *Wake Island*, and Hough, Ludwig, and Shaw, *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, pt III, "The Defense of Wake," pp. 95-149.

Early on the morning of 12 January, the prisoners were herded aboard the *Nitta Maru*, a relatively new Japanese passenger liner; enlisted Marines, sailors, and civilians were placed in the holds, while the officers and the senior civilian supervisor were locked in the mail room. Left on the island were approximately 300 civilian construction workers, who were to rebuild installations there, and another 100 or so civilians and servicemen who were too ill to be moved. Most of those who remained were later evacuated to prison camps in either China or Japan. Tragically, nearly 100 of the civilians were lined up on a beach on Wake the night of 7 October 1943 and executed by a machine gun firing squad. For this crime, Rear Admiral Shigematsu Sakai-bara—the Japanese commander of Wake—and a number of his officers were tried, found guilty, and hanged after the war's end.<sup>28</sup>

Dressed in whatever tattered tropical clothing they could find<sup>29</sup> and carrying only the barest minimum of personal possessions allowed by their captors, the Americans spent 12 days on board the ship under very difficult conditions. They were systematically deprived of their valuables, fed only sporadically, not permitted to talk to one another, and given no room for exercise. On 18 January, the ship arrived at Yokohama, where the squadron commander of VMF-211, Major Paul A. Putnam, and a number of other

men were removed and taken to camps in Japan. Six days later, the Wake prisoners arrived at Shanghai. Here they were told that they would be paraded through the city and marched out to the Woosung camp. Somehow the parade did not materialize.<sup>30</sup> Major Devereux particularly remembered the bitter cold the prisoners felt at Yokohama and Shanghai, for they were only partially clad in khaki uniforms and not acclimated to the change from the tropical weather of Wake.<sup>31</sup> Once the Americans arrived at Woosung, the Japanese Navy relinquished its responsibility for the POWs to the Army. Most of the Wake prisoners remained at Woosung until they were transferred in December to Kiangwang, five miles away. In May 1945, they began a journey that was, for most of them, to end eventually in Japan.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> *Escape Rpt* No. 667, 1stLt John F. Kinney, dtd 12Jul45.

<sup>31</sup> Because of the extreme cold and their lack of proper clothing, the Wake prisoners made a practice of wrapping blankets over their shoulders when they were marched into the camp compound for exercise. Ishihara, one of the civilian interpreter-guards soon put a stop to this. According to one of the former prisoners, the conversation went as follows: "Ishi: (Infuriated, waving his saber) 'Why you take blankets from bed, you stupid individualists?' (His supreme insult). Marine: 'We're cold!' Ishi: 'It's wintertime, you're supposed to be cold! No more blankets!'" SgtMaj Robert R. Winslow ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 19Oct66, hereafter *Winslow ltr*.

<sup>32</sup> A number of the Wake Marines and civilians had been shipped to Japan previously. One detail was sent in the spring of 1943, and "If I remember correctly, my detail was shipped to Osaka in August 1943. We were placed in barracks located in the shipyard area and worked as stevedores and longshoremen until early spring of 1945." *Ibid*.

<sup>28</sup> See pt III, chap 3, *supra*.

<sup>29</sup> "Most of the POWs had been stripped of all clothing during the capture." BGen John F. Kinney ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 20Oct66.



Chronologically, the next group of Marines captured belonged to the Marine detachment of the USS *Houston*. This heavy cruiser, together with the Australian light cruiser HMAS *Perth* and two other Allied naval vessels, had been ordered to block the Japanese invasion of Java and to destroy the enemy attack force headed for Banten Bay on the northwest corner of the Dutch colonial possession. Shortly after midnight of 28 February, *Perth* and *Houston*, outnumbered in a punishing engagement with Japanese warships guarding the landing force, were sunk within 40 minutes of each other. Of the more than 1,000 men on the *Houston*, only 368 survived; 24 of this number were Marines from the 74-man detachment.

Even before their capture, the lot of the survivors was not an easy one. Oil-soaked and half-drowned—many of them wounded—they remained in the water or on life rafts for eight hours or more. Some of the men were picked up by Japanese landing craft between dawn and 0800 on 1 March. They were taken to the beach on St. Nicholas Point, Banten Bay, where they were pressed into unloading enemy transports and hauling supplies.<sup>33</sup> Many of the

<sup>33</sup> Article 31 of the Geneva "Convention of July 27, 1929 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War" states in part: "Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relations with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units." S. Doc. No. 134, 75th Cong., 3d sess, *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements Between the United States of America and*

men had neither clothes nor shoes and were covered from head to toe with fuel oil from the ships that had been sunk. These men became badly sunburned, and to aggravate matters, they were given little or no medical attention or food and "no water . . . as the Japs didn't have any themselves. There were a few cases of beating to hurry up the work—this was the main Japanese landing and the invaders were obviously pressed for time."<sup>34</sup>

The captives were fed rice and meat balls late that night and the following morning, when the officers were separated from the enlisted prisoners and trucked to the town of Serang. On 2

*Other Powers, 1923-1937*, v. IV (Washington, 1938), p. 5234, hereafter *Geneva Convention* with article number.

The Geneva Convention of 1929 was ratified by the United States on 16 January 1932, and by other countries before and after this date. Although not one of the states which had ratified this code before the war, Japan informed the Swiss Government in February 1942 that it "is strictly observing Red Cross Convention as a signatory state" and while it didn't consider itself bound by the Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, it would apply "provisions of that Convention to American prisoners of war in its power." *U. S. Diplomatic Papers, 1942*, p. 382.

A review of the depositions taken for, the testimony given at, and findings of the court of numerous trials of the Far East War Crimes Tribunal indicate that Japanese officials in charge of prisoner of war activities observed neither the spirit nor the letter of any of the articles of this treaty.

<sup>34</sup> 1st Lt Edward M. Barrett POW Rpt, n.d. (POW WWII (USS *Houston*) File, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC). One of the four officers of the ship's Marine detachment, Lieutenant Barrett presumably made this report shortly after his liberation from prison camp on 7 September 1945.

March, in a temperature of 100 degrees, the enlisted sailors and Marines, bare-footed and lightly clad, were marched the nearly 30 miles to Serang over a concrete highway, pushing Japanese ammunition and supply carts all of the way.

Some *Houston* survivors were picked up by a Japanese transport ship, which took them on board, searched them, and then returned them to their life rafts. One of the Americans put on a life jacket, swam to shore, and spent three days in the coastal hills trying to join Allied forces on Java. Unfortunately for this Marine, natives found him and turned him over to Japanese troops. Another life raft, with four Marines and two sailors aboard, drifted for three days around the northwest coast of Java and through the Sunda Strait. On the afternoon of 3 March, it was beached at Laboehan (Labuan), and the six Americans took to the jungles. After two days of thrashing about, they met Javanese natives who promised to guide them to Dutch forces, but instead led them right to a Japanese machine gun position.<sup>35</sup>

It was believed that many of the men who survived the sinking of the *Houston* reached the beaches of Java, only to be killed outright by natives armed with knives. On the march from Serang to Batavia, the natives stoned the POWs and otherwise abused them with little or

no interference from the Japanese guards.<sup>36</sup>

Before the end of the week following the loss of the *Houston* and *Perth*, all Allied survivors of the naval engagement had been captured and detained in Serang. Conditions here were very bad; dysentery and malaria broke out among the prisoners, who were afforded little medical relief. The captives went almost completely without food, and by the end of March, they began succumbing to beriberi and other diseases caused by malnutrition.

Between 12 and 15 April, the POWs were removed from Serang to Batavia, where they were interned in a former Dutch military cantonment known before the war as the Bicycle Camp, for some unknown reason. Under vastly improved conditions, the prisoners remained here until October, when after a transfer first to Shanghai, they were again transferred, this time to Burma where their real ordeal began.

When they were captured, members of the 4th Marines experienced somewhat different circumstances than had the *Houston* Marines. Following its withdrawal from Shanghai, the 4th Marines landed on 30 November and 1 December 1941 at the U. S. Naval Station, Olongapo, on Subic Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Immediately after the Japanese attack on the Philippines, the regiment was committed to action along with other forces which had been stationed in the islands. After an epic, four-month-long stubborn resistance, the American and Filipino defenders of Bataan were forced to surrender on

---

<sup>35</sup> PFC Bert E. Page, Jr., POW Rpt, dtd 24Aug45. Hereafter, all like reports by Marine survivors of the *Houston* will be cited *Houston POW rpt* and name of individual making statement.

---

<sup>36</sup> *Houston POW rpt*, Cpl Howard R. Charles.

9 April 1942, and the men on Corregidor, nearly a month later on 6 May.<sup>37</sup> Collectively, the number of Marines taken prisoner in the Philippines formed the largest Marine contingent the Corps lost at any one time.

Included in the ranks of the 4th Marines captured in the Philippines were men from Marine organizations which had been stationed in the islands when the 4th arrived from China. These units—Marine Barracks, Olongapo, and 1st Separate Marine Battalion, Cavite—were absorbed by the regiment in December 1941 and January 1942. As the fighting progressed, the 4th detached some of its units for commitment where fighting was heaviest and they were needed—and where they were finally captured.

At the end of the war, after Marine Corps authorities had checked all possible sources, official Marine records listed 105 Marines captured on Bataan and 1,283 on Corregidor. Of this number, 490 men never survived for a number of reasons. Some succumbed to wounds received during the fighting, others died because of malnutrition, beatings, and various diseases. Finally, a number of men were executed for illegal or real violations of Japanese prison regulations, some were killed when American aircraft bombed enemy ships transporting prisoners to Japan, and still others were outrageously mur-

dered in a massacre at the Puerto Princesa prison camp.

One of the most difficult and trying periods experienced by American POWs is better known as the Bataan Death March, which followed the fall of that peninsula. Much has been written of the suffering, indignities, and atrocities which constituted the common fate of the Americans and Filipinos who surrendered to Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma's forces. Primarily because of his responsibility for the insensate and uncontrolled brutality of his soldiers during this infamous event, Homma was tried, found guilty, and executed after the end of the war. It would serve no purpose to recount, step by step, the bloody and tragic evacuation of the POWs from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell, a trek that was approximately 85 miles of hell.

Corregidor held out a month longer than Bataan—to 6 May 1942, when at 1200, the white flag of surrender was hoisted over this and the other fortified islands in Manila Bay. Despite these obvious signs of capitulation, the Japanese on Bataan continued to pour artillery fire on Corregidor and enemy aircraft flew sortie after sortie over the island, dropping bombs that day and night. Early the next morning it was quiet; the fighting had ended for the embattled inhabitants of Corregidor, but not the war—and the Japanese were to remind them constantly of this fact in both word and deed until the Americans were liberated over three years later.

Late on the afternoon of the 7th, the Japanese began collecting and concentrating their prisoners in a small beach area near a large galvanized iron build-

<sup>37</sup> See Condit and Turnbladh, *Hold High the Torch*, pp. 195–240; Hough, Ludwig, and Shaw, *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, pp. 155–202; and Hanson W. Baldwin, "The Fourth Marines at Corregidor," *Marine Corps Gazette*, vols. 30–31, nos. 11–12 and 1–2 (Nov–Dec 46, Jan–Feb 47.)

ing which had been the garage of an Army coast artillery unit. Enroute to this place of confinement, which eventually was to hold nearly 13,000 Americans and Filipinos, the prisoners were searched many times by Japanese soldiers who took "watches, fountain pens, money, clothing, canteens, mess gear, etc., in fact anything we had that they wanted."<sup>38</sup> This unmitigated thievery, in which Japanese officers also took part, was a commonplace experience of nearly every American prisoner, no matter where or when he had been captured.

Initially, there was neither food nor water for the Corregidor prisoners except for the meager amount they may have been able to keep with them, and "for one well near a partially destroyed garage. The water was of doubtful quality and the amount of water in the well was very small."<sup>39</sup> The POWs' thirst was so great that they drained the radiators of wrecked automobiles, trucks, and tractors and drank the rusty fluid. A water pipeline was finally installed, "... one spigot of one-half inch pipe for the Americans and one spigot of the same size for the Filipinos,"<sup>40</sup> who had been segregated from the others. It was frequently necessary for an individual to stand in line for 24 hours before he could fill his canteen, and often a guard would walk up and turn off the spigot,

<sup>38</sup> Capt Austin C. Shofner Rpt of Experiences and Observations, dtd 3Dec43, hereafter *Shofner rpt.*

<sup>39</sup> BGen Curtis T. Beecher ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 7Oct66, hereafter *Beecher ltr.*

<sup>40</sup> *Shofner rpt.*

apparently as a form of punishment. Particularly aggravating the suffering of the prisoners was the weather, for May is the hot season in Luzon.

This in itself created serious health problems, because many bodies on the island remained unburied until approximately 10 days after the surrender. A Navy chaplain, who remained on Corregidor for two months after the Japanese took over, told another prisoner that some bodies were not found and buried until the first or second week of June.

In addition to the hardships imposed upon the prisoners by the enemy and their difficulty in adjusting to their status as captives, all POWs—regardless of rank—were required to salute or bow to every Japanese soldier—from private to general—whose paths they crossed. Non-observance of this regulation resulted in a beating of various degrees of severity. As a matter of fact, prisoners could be and very often were beaten on the slightest pretext or for no reason at all. This was one aspect of the character and personality of the Japanese which American POWs were unable to fathom for the entire period of their captivity.<sup>41</sup>

Prisoners were fed sporadically during their first few days of captivity on Corregidor, and only those who were

<sup>41</sup> As noted later in this appendix, one reason for the beatings may have been the fact that such treatment was a common form of punishment in the Japanese Army. The language barrier that very often existed between captive and captor may be another possible reason for these beatings, because the guards may have felt that a stick was more effective in getting results than an unintelligible order.

lucky or energetic ate during this time.<sup>42</sup> At the first Japanese ration issue, the food was distributed inequitably. After this, some form of discipline and order appeared in the ranks of the POWs, and the Americans took charge of the ration issue.

The Japanese numbered each prisoner and divided the entire group of POWs into divisions of 1,000. These divisions were then sub-divided into groups of 100. Rations were allotted according to the strength of each division, which issued the food to the 100-man groups. In some cases, group kitchens had already been established. In other instances, three or four cooking groups were formed which took the entire ration, cooked it, and then apportioned it to their members on an equitable basis. In this manner, every prisoner was fed and nourished on the same sort of starvation diet as his fellows.

Because the Japanese authorities were not unduly concerned with enforcing sanitary regulations and establishing some sort of discipline and order within the ranks of the POWs, the prisoners took it upon themselves to organize a military police company of approximately 100 men, nearly half of whom were Marines. Physical and moral persuasion were employed by the MPs since the company had no real authority to enforce its orders. In spite of the boiling sun, the swarms of flies, the

<sup>42</sup> Prior to this ration issue, "the Japanese did permit some parties to go foraging for rations. I personally led one group to the Navy supply tunnel where we found various dry stores and brought them back to the beach. We also foraged for wood for fuel for cooking fires." *Beecher ltr.*

paucity of food and water, and the lack of even minimal sanitary facilities, conditions improved considerably once the full weight and effect of the MP company were asserted.

On the night of 22 May, a heavy, cold rain fell on Corregidor, worsening the miserable lot of the prisoners. At dawn the next day, they were told to pack their belongings and prepare to leave the island bastion. After considerable confusion and milling about, the POWs were marched to the docks, and loaded aboard several vessels in the bay, where they spent the night under absurdly crowded conditions. Early on the morning of 24 May, the men were herded into landing barges, put ashore at the southern end of Dewey Boulevard in Manila, and marched through the city to Bilibid Prison in the infamous Japanese "Victory Parade." The Japanese, in the words of one of the prisoners:

. . . compelled the Filipino civilians to attend the parade, many of whom cried while others tried to slip us food. The Filipinos . . . caught giving food to the Americans were brutally punished by the Japs. We had only one short water stop during the hike. Many people dropped out because of the terrific heat, heavy packs, almost no sleep for three days. . . . Everyone had to keep hiking until they passed out, then a truck picked up the unconscious and brought them in.<sup>43</sup>

The prisoners were herded into old Bilibid Prison, where all remained until the morning of the 25th. Early that day, the first of several groups to be transferred was moved by train to prison camps located in the vicinity of Cabanatuan, approximately 75 miles north of

<sup>43</sup> *Shofner rpt.*

Manila. The rail trip was a trying ordeal for the already ill-treated prisoners. At some stops on this trip, "the Filipinos tried to give the prisoners food and candy and sometimes succeeded."<sup>44</sup> Groups of 100 were crowded into box-cars in which there was just enough room for each man to stand up during the six-hour trip. A total of 1,500 men in four groups left Bilibid and were sent to Cabanatuan Camp 3, a march of 20 kilometers from the town. The remainder of the Corregidor prisoners were sent to Camps 1 and 2, not too far from 3. Because of a severe water shortage at Camp 2, it was evacuated after the POWs had been there two days and the men were sent to one of the other two camps.

While at Bilibid Prison, all American officers in the grade of colonel and above were segregated from the rest of the prisoners for transfer to camps other than those set aside for lesser ranked POWs.<sup>45</sup> One of the officers transferred was Colonel Samuel Howard, the commander of the 4th Marines. His group was moved on 3 June to a prison camp outside of Tarlac, Luzon, where it remained until 12 August. Among these officers was Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the former commander of American forces in the Philippines and the senior American officer present in camp. On 12 August, the officers were entrained for Manila, and placed on board the *Nagara Maru*, which sailed the following day for For-

mosa, leaving behind American soldiers, sailors, Marines, and civilians, and Filipino servicemen. All were to endure months of hard labor, starvation, mistreatment, and numerous indignities at the hands of the Japanese before General MacArthur's forces liberated the Philippines.

Tragically, the last Marines captured in a group in the Pacific War were nine members of Lieutenant Colonel Evans F. Carlson's 2d Raider Battalion, which raided Makin Island in the Gilberts on 17-18 August 1942. Although this raid was successful within the limits imposed on the overall operation, serious consequences resulted from its aftermath.

Following their surprise landing, the Marine raiders had killed every enemy soldier on the island and destroyed many of the Japanese supply dumps and facilities there. When the battalion had completed its mission and attempted to return to the submarines which had carried it to Makin, the Marines found that the surf was heavier than had been expected and were unable to maneuver their rubber craft through the breakers to clear water. The submarines remained submerged through most of the 18th, but moved into the mouth of the island lagoon at approximately 1930 that evening. There they met and took aboard tattered raiders, who had managed to jury-rig their rubber boats to a native outrigger canoe, in which they were able to negotiate the tossing surf. Both submarines then immediately departed for Pearl Harbor.

Nobody knew it at the time, but nine Marines had been left behind. They were captured later by Japanese reinforcements which mounted out of a nearby

<sup>44</sup> *Beecher ltr.*

<sup>45</sup> The exceptions were "two Army colonels who arrived in Camp 3. They were later (in September, I believe) taken to join other colonels and general officers." *Ibid.*

island garrison on 18 and 20 August. Thirty-three Japanese flew in to the atoll on 20 August, and a larger group arrived at Makin on a ship the following day. These Japanese reported that they found 21 Marine bodies, 5 rubber boats, 15 machine guns, 3 rifles, 24 automatic rifles, 350 grenades, "and a few other things."<sup>46</sup>

The captured Marines received satisfactory care at the hands of their captors on Makin, and humane treatment continued for nearly a month after they had been moved to Kwajalein. Early in October, Vice Admiral Koso Abe, Marshall Islands commander, was advised that he need not send these prisoners to Tokyo. A staff officer from a higher headquarters told Abe that a recently established policy permitted the admiral to dispose of these men on Kwajalein as he saw fit. Abe then ordered the Marines beheaded. A native witnessed the executions, and based on his and other testimony in war crimes trials after the war, Abe was convicted of atrocities and hanged at Guam. Captain Yoshio Obara, Kwajalein commander who had been ordered to arrange the executions, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, and Lieutenant Hisakichi Naiki, also involved in the affair, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.<sup>47</sup>

After the capture of the men left on Makin, the only Marines to fall into

<sup>46</sup> WDC Japanese Docs Nos. 161,013, 161,110, and NA12053, "Records of Various Base Forces" and "Base Force Guard Units and Defense Unit Records," 17-22Aug42 (OAB, NHD).

<sup>47</sup> ComMarianas, "Recordings of Proceedings of a Military Commission, 1946," Files 149234-150837 (JAG, ND).

Japanese hands were individual pilots and aircraft crewmen whose planes were shot down over or near enemy territory. The story of Major Gregory Boyington, VMF-214 commander and recipient of the Medal of Honor, who was shot down over Rabaul on 3 January 1944, in general reflects the experiences of other Marine aviators who were downed and survived, only to become prisoners.

After Boyington's plane was hit and set afire, he parachuted and landed in the water. He spent eight hours in his life raft before being picked up and taken to Rabaul by a Japanese submarine. In the middle of February 1944, Boyington and five other POWs were flown from Rabaul to an airport on the outskirts of Yokohama by way of Truk, Saipan, and Iwo Jima. Upon setting down on Japanese soil, the six prisoners were walked from the airport to a point outside of Yokohama and trucked a distance to a streetcar terminal. Here they boarded a trolley which took them to a Japanese Navy-run POW camp at Ofuna, the prewar Hollywood of Japan.

Processed through or at Ofuna were captured Allied submariners, pilots, and technicians whom the enemy believed could provide special information of value. Holding Boyington and some others as captives rather than POWs, the Japanese never reported their whereabouts or existence to the International Red Cross and these men were therefore listed as missing or killed in action. Boyington remained at Camp Ofuna until the last months of the war, when he was transferred to Camp Omori near Tokyo, and there he was liberated.

With the exception of those aviators who were downed near Chichi Jima in

the Bonin Islands and executed there, most pilots and crewmen underwent to a greater or lesser degree the same incessant round of beatings and interrogations as had Major Boyington. The severity of their initial period of captivity depended on where they had been captured and who their captors were as well as how long it took before they were transported to POW camps in Japan.

### OSS MARINES

The circumstances of the capture and subsequent imprisonment of the four Marines captured by the Germans in Europe were considerably different than the experiences of the men taken in the Pacific. Interestingly enough, the Marines in Europe were captured within a few days of each other, although they were on different missions. Major Peter J. Ortiz, and Sergeants John P. Bodnar and Jack R. Risler went into captivity on 16 August 1944, and Second Lieutenant Walter W. Taylor on the 21st.

Ortiz was a veteran OSS-man who, before entering the Marine Corps in 1941, had served with the French Foreign Legion and risen through the ranks of that organization. He was an officer at the time of the fall of France when captured by the Germans for the first time. He escaped from a POW camp in Austria and made his way to the United States by way of Lisbon, Portugal. He returned to France as a member of a three-man interallied mission called UNION, which was dropped in southeast France on the night of 6-7 January 1944 to impress *maquis*<sup>48</sup> leaders in

the Rhone Valley and Savoy regions that " 'organization for guerilla activity especially on or after D-Day is now their most important duty.' " <sup>49</sup> Although the agents on this mission were dropped in plain clothes, they took their uniforms with them, and the leader of the group claimed that they were "the first allied liaison officers to appear in uniform in France since 1940." <sup>50</sup> "Ortiz, who knew not fear, did not hesitate to wear his US Marine captain's uniform in town and country alike; this cheered the French but alerted the Germans, and the mission was constantly on the move." <sup>51</sup> Their task completed, the UNION group was withdrawn from France and returned to England in late May 1944.

The Marine officer returned to the Haute Savoie region of France again on 1 August 1944 with a mission entitled

<sup>48</sup> A *maquis* was a French resistance or guerilla unit. There were a number of these throughout France during the latter period of the German occupation, and Americans were attached to some of them as advisors and instructors.

<sup>49</sup> Undated *ordre de mission* [operation order] in an SOE file, cited in M.R.D. Foot, *SOE in France: An Account of the British Special Operations Executive in France 1940-1944* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966), p. 367, hereafter Foot, *SOE in France*. The SOE was, loosely speaking and for want of a better definition, analogous to the American OSS. When the OSS was formed, its personnel were introduced into many sections of the SOE and received their initial training under the British.

<sup>50</sup> SOE, *History*, v. XXIVA, 1944, p. 8, cited in *Ibid*.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid*. While in France, Ortiz had been promoted to major, a rank which he assumed upon his return to England in May.



UNION II. This was an all-American group of seven men headed by an OSS Army major and containing Ortiz, Sergeants Bodnar and Risler, a third Marine sergeant, Frederick J. Brunner, and several other men. Dropped with these agents were numerous containers of supplies for the *maquis* in the region. The quickening pace of French guerrilla activities here as well as elsewhere in France made these units the objects of German search parties, and particularly in this area for it was still under the control of strong enemy forces. For the Haute Savoie, Allied liberation was still in the future.

On 16 August, Ortiz and his group were surrounded by a *Gestapo* party in the vicinity of Centron, a small village in the Haute Savoie region just south of Lake Geneva, the local headquarters of the OSS team. Ortiz surrendered because he believed that if he and his men shot their way out of the entrapment, local villagers would undoubtedly suffer reprisals for German deaths which a fire fight surely would have produced.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Ortiz had ample evidence on which to base his estimate of what the *Gestapo* might do. The destruction of the population and town of Lidice in Czechoslovakia following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the *Gestapo* overlord of the country, and the mass murder of 700 inhabitants of the French village of Oradour-sur-Vayres in retaliation for the killing of a German officer was all too-well-known to Ortiz and he did not want to subject the population of Centron to the same fate. Ortiz was awarded a Navy Cross for heroic accomplishments during his first mission into France in early 1944. He was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross for his activities during UNION II, and a portion of the citation accompanying this award reads: "When he and his team were attacked and

Brunner, however, managed to escape the trap, swam a swiftly flowing river to the other side of the village, and traveled across 15 miles of enemy-held territory to reach the relative safety of another resistance group.<sup>53</sup>

Upon their capture, Ortiz and the others passed through a series of German POW camps before they finally arrived at Marlag-Milag Nord. This was a group of POW camps for Allied naval and merchant marine personnel in Westertimke (Tarmstadt Oest), which was located in a flat, sandy plain between the Weser and Elbe Rivers, 16 miles northeast of Bremen.

Lieutenant Taylor, the other Marine captured in Europe, was the operations officer of the OSS intelligence team assigned to the 36th Infantry Division, Seventh Army, for the invasion of Southern France in the Cannes-Nice area. On D plus 5 (20 August 1944),

surrounded during a special mission designed to immobilize enemy reinforcements stationed in that area, he disregarded the possibility of escape and, in an effort to spare villagers severe reprisals by the *Gestapo*, surrendered to this sadistic Geheim[e] Staats Polizei." In grateful recognition of his services leading to the liberation of France, the French Government made Ortiz a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur and awarded him the *Croix de Guerre* with Palm. Great Britain honored him by making him an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

<sup>53</sup> During the balance of his stay in France, Brunner actively participated in the liberation of Albertville, and elsewhere in the Haute Savoie region. In recognition of his services, the French Government awarded him the *Croix de Guerre* with Silver Star. Unfortunately, this was a posthumous award because Brunner was killed in a plane crash in Germany on 19 March 1945 while on another OSS mission.

Taylor, his section chief, and a Marine sergeant attached to the team went behind German lines to determine what German intentions were—retreat or fight. Taylor and an agent recruited from a local resistance group were to reconnoiter Grasse—15 miles inland and directly west of Nice. Recalling this mission, Taylor said:

I was to stay behind with the agent and the Citroen [a car the two had “liberated”], accomplish the mission of taking him in and waiting and then taking him out; and then we were to get to the 36th as fast as we could. The agent had been leading the Resistance fight against the Germans ever since the landing and was absolutely exhausted, falling asleep time and time again while we were briefing him. . . . At dawn the next morning, the agent and I headed for the town of St. Cezaire, which was declared to be in the hands of the Resistance and where I was to let the agent down and wait for his return from Grasse. However, during the night, due to Allied pressure on Draguignan and Fayence, what evidently was a company of Germans had taken up positions in St. Cezaire. On approaching the dead-still town by the steep and winding road, we ran into a roadblock of land mines; we both thought it was Resistance, and the agent took my carbine and jumped out of the car to walk toward the line of mines. He lasted just about 10 feet beyond the car and died with a bullet through his head. I still thought it was the trigger-happy Resistance but started to get out of there . . . even faster when I finally saw a German forage cap behind some bushes above the road. But the car jammed against the outer coping, and a German jumped down on the road in front of me and threw a grenade under the car, I tried to get out of the right door and luckily did not, because I would have been completely exposed to the rifle fire from the high cliff on that side above the car. The grenade exploded and I was splashed un-

conscious on the road. When I came to, I was surrounded.

It might be interesting to note that when I have thought about the incident of my capture I have always pictured us as coming down a long hill and seeing, across a wooded stream valley, the site of the road-block with men in uniform scurrying about and climbing the cliff-embankment. I have always blamed myself for thinking them to be Resistance and not recognizing them as Germans . . . and thus causing our trouble and the death of the agent. However, after years of trying, in 1963 I returned to the scene and found that the reality was quite different from my image, that the road did not go down the opposite side of the valley, that there were no trees, that the actual site of the road-block is completely invisible from any part of the road until one is within about 20 yards, in other words that I could not possibly have seen men . . . scurrying or been aware of the block.<sup>54</sup>

The Nazis took Taylor to Grasse for treatment and interrogation. The hand grenade had shredded his left thumb and there were approximately 12 shell fragments embedded in his left leg, “6 of which at last count remain.”<sup>55</sup> On the ride to Grasse, being strafed by Allied aircraft all the way, Taylor managed to get rid of an incriminating document by stuffing it behind the seat cushion of the vehicle in which he was riding. In Grasse he was subjected to intensive interrogation, which ended when he vomited all over the uniform of his inquisitor. From 21 August to 10 September, he was passed through and treated at six different Italian and German hospitals in Italy. On the 10th, he was sent to a POW hospital at Freising,

<sup>54</sup> Mr. Walter W. Taylor ltr to Hd, HistBr, HQMC, dtd 31May66, hereafter *Taylor ltr*.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid*.

Oberbayern, some 20 miles north of Munich and approximately 17 miles northeast of infamous Dachau.

Six weeks later, Taylor was transferred to a hospital 15 miles further east at Moosburg, where he remained until the end of November, when he was well enough to be placed in a transient officers' compound nearby. At the end of January, Taylor was sent to the same camp in which Ortiz was imprisoned. On 9 April 1945, the prisoners at the Westertimke camp were given three hours to move out of camp because of the imminent approach of British forces. The suddenness of this move disrupted the escape plans of Taylor, who had prepared and laid aside false identity cards, maps, compass, civilian clothes, food, and other items necessary for an escape between 15 and 20 April. By the 10th, the Germans had moved the prisoners out and onto the road toward Luebeck, northeast of Hamburg. Taylor, Ortiz, and another man planned to leave that night. During the afternoon, however, continuous Allied strafing of the area created such confusion that the three Americans were able to break from the column in which they were marching and make for the nearby woods, where they were joined by a sergeant major of the Royal Marines—another escapee.

For eight days, the men hid in the woods by day and moved at night, intent on evading German troops and civilians. The escapees waited to be overrun by British forces and made some attempt to find Allied front lines, whose positions were uncertain and, from the sound of the gunfire they heard, were constantly changing. When they could

not make contact with the British, the escaped POWs returned to the vicinity of the camp from which they had been moved. Their food soon gave out and two of the party became sick from drinking swamp water, whereupon they returned to the camp to find it, to all intents and purposes, in the hands of the Allied prisoners. Merchant seamen and ailing military personnel had replaced the nominal guard left behind by the Germans. In fact, on the night that the runaways returned, the British prisoners took over the actual guarding and administration of the camp. On 29 April, British forces liberated the prisoners, and on the next day they were trucked out of the area for return to their respective countries.

#### *PRISON CAMPS: LOCATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND ROUTINE*

Article 77 of the Geneva Protocol states that, on the outbreak of war, each of the belligerents was to establish an information bureau, which would prepare POW lists and forward them to a central information agency, ostensibly to be organized by the International Red Cross. By this means, information about POWs could be sent to their families. The Protocol, in addition, stipulated that each of the belligerents was bound to notify the others within the shortest possible time of the names and official addresses of prisoners under its jurisdiction.

For nearly a year after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it was virtually impossible for the United States to obtain reliable information concerning Ameri-

cans imprisoned by the Japanese.<sup>56</sup> It was not until the war had ended and the POWs were liberated that the families of a number of them found out that they were still alive. The special prisoner category into which Major Boyington fell is an example of this. Another was that of the survivors of the *Houston* whose existence was not known until very near the end of the fighting.

The Casualty Division at Headquarters Marine Corps maintained the records of Marines reported to have been taken prisoner. Information concerning Marine POWs came from such sources as the Provost Marshal General of the Army, the Department of State, the International Red Cross, as well as from reports of escaped prisoners. As soon as the Casualty Division definitely learned that a Marine was a POW, his next of kin was notified and asked to keep in touch with the HQMC Prisoner of War Information Bureau. As long as the individual Marine continued in a POW status, his allotments were paid and his pay and allowances accrued to his benefit. If authoritative word was received that a Marine had died in a prison camp or that he had been killed in action, his account was closed out and all benefits paid to his beneficiaries.

Soon after the North China, Wake, and Guam Marines had been captured, the Casualty Division was able to list them as POWs. Little of what had happened to the Marines captured in the

<sup>56</sup> 1stLt Clifford P. Morehouse, "Prisoners of the Enemy," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 28, no. 1 (Jan44), p. 23. Lieutenant Morehouse was a member of the War Prisoner's Aid Committee, YMCA.

Philippines was learned until a considerable time after their imprisonment. The Japanese were quite slow in reporting the names of prisoners or of Allied personnel who had died in prison camp. The enemy also had an irresponsible attitude about forwarding mail from POWs to their families or delivering mail to the prisoners despite major attempts to open lines of communication through neutral powers for this purpose.

In the summer of 1943, the Japanese restricted the number of words on incoming letters to 25 per message, and mail sent by POWs was limited to only a few words on a form with a printed message supplied by their captors.

Marine POWs were imprisoned in some 33 camps located in Burma, China, Formosa, Japan, Java, Malaya, Manchuria, the Philippines, and Thailand. Very often they were transferred through a series of camps before they were liberated. The North China and Wake Island Marines were imprisoned initially at Woosung camp, outside of Shanghai. The prisoners' quarters consisted of seven ramshackle barracks, each of which was "a long, narrow, one-story shanty into which the Japs crowded two hundred men."<sup>57</sup> Adjacent to the end of the buildings were toilets and a wash rack. Facing the toilets, much too close for normal standards of sanitation, was the galley where the POWs' food was prepared. Administrative offices, quarters for the guards, and storerooms comprised the rest of the camp area. Surrounding Woosung was an electrified fence, and inside that

<sup>57</sup> Devereux, *Wake Island*, p. 217.

### IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY.

I am still in a P. O. W. Camp near Moulmein, Burma, There are 20,000 Prisoners, being Australian, Dutch, English, and American. There are several camps of 2/3000 prisoners who work at settled labour daily.

We are quartered in very plain huts. The climate is good. Our life is now easier with regard to food, medicine and clothes. The Japanese Commander sincerely endeavours to treat prisoners kindly.

Officers' salary is based on salary of Japanese Officers of the same rank and every prisoner who performs labour or duty is given daily wages from 25 cents ( minimum ) to 45 cents, according to rank and work.

Canteens are established where we can buy some extra foods and smokes. By courtesy of the Japanese Commander we conduct concerts in the camps, and a limited number go to a picture show about once per month.

*LOVE TO ALL AM DRINK FINE*

*George L. Ross*

another electrified fence was erected around the barracks and the toilets. In the time that the prisoners remained at this camp, two of them were electrocuted when they accidentally touched the wire barrier. According to Colonel Luther A. Brown, who was in this camp, "one Marine POW was murdered by a Japanese sentry with rifle fire at close range. Colonel Ashurst demanded that the sentry be tried and punished, however, the Japanese transferred the sentry."<sup>58</sup>

Each prisoner was given a mattress filled with straw and two cotton blankets

<sup>58</sup> Brown ltr.

for his bedding, but the Japanese covers were so skimpy, they were:

... not half as warm as one ordinary American blanket. The jerry-built barracks gave little protection against the intense cold, and during the bitter winter we were soon pooling our blankets and sleeping four in a bunk to keep from freezing to death.<sup>59</sup>

Living conditions at Woosung were not particularly good, nor was Japanese treatment of the prisoners gentle. Each morning and evening, the POWs fell out in sections of approximately 36 men for a roll call. Invariably one or more of

<sup>59</sup> Devereux, *op. cit.*

the men would be slapped or beaten for such minor offenses as not standing at attention or appearing to be inattentive.<sup>60</sup>

According to Major Devereux:

The guards were brutal, stupid, or both. They seemed to delight in every form of abuse, from petty harassment to sadistic torture, and if the camp authority did not actively foster this type of treatment, they did nothing to stop it.<sup>61</sup>

One former Marine POW has written in retrospect:

Possibly their actions reflected their basic training. On the first night in Woosung, Major Brown heard a rumpus in the guard-room nearby. On going to the door he saw the Japanese sergeant of the guard strike a private in the face, then the private bowed to the sergeant, and the same routine [was] repeated several times until the private's nose was bloody.<sup>62</sup>

One of the most brutal guards at Woosung was a civilian interpreter by the name of Isamu Ishihara, who had learned English in Honolulu where he had been educated and later worked as a taxi driver. This man was dubbed the "Beast of the East" by the prisoners he "flogged, kicked, and abused. . ."<sup>63</sup>

One day in Woosung, for no apparent reason, Ishihara became infuriated with Sir Mark Young, the former Governor General of Hong Kong, and whipped out his sword to strike the elderly Briton. Major Brown of the Tientsin Marines

<sup>60</sup> Sworn statement of Cpl Jerold Story, dtd 9Apr45, hereafter *Story*. After several unsuccessful attempts, Story finally escaped from a jail in Shanghai on 6 October 1944.

<sup>61</sup> Devereux, *Wake Island*, p. 218.

<sup>62</sup> *Brown ltr.*

<sup>63</sup> Devereux, *op. cit.*

twisted the sword out of Ishihara's hands and made him back off. Brown suffered no punishment for this daring act. Immediately after this episode, Captain Endo, the Japanese camp executive officer, beat Ishihara with a 2x4 board, and the interpreter was forbidden thereafter to wear a sword.<sup>64</sup>

Other incidents in the camp reflected what appeared to be the Japanese respect of force, firm action, or courage. At one evening check, Ishihara struck a Marine platoon sergeant. The sergeant returned the blow knocking the Japanese to the ground. On rising, the latter approached the sergeant, placed his hand on the Marine's shoulder, and said, "You are a good soldier."<sup>65</sup> Later, on the event of the Emperor's Birthday, the Marine sergeant was given a reward for being a "model POW."

One of those who experienced Ishihara has written:

The following anecdote may well be apocryphal, but I have heard it from several sources. Ishihara . . . tried to turn himself in as a war criminal when the trials were being conducted in Japan. At first the investigators brushed him off as the Japanese version of the compulsive confessor who harasses our police with confessions to all the crimes he reads about in the newspapers. But he was persistent, and finally his story was confirmed by statements made by the survivors of his lunatic fits of rage. . . . At his trial, the prosecutor asked Ishihara why his hand was bandaged. Ishihara replied, 'If I were Japanese soldier, I commit harakiri when Japan surrenders; but since I am only civilian working for Army, I only cut off little finger, that's enough.' Anyway . . .

<sup>64</sup> *Brown ltr.*

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

all of us who knew 'Ishi' believe it fits him to a 'T.'"<sup>66</sup>

The Japanese attitude toward their prisoners was expressed many times in various ways. One Christmas, a prison camp commander left no doubt in the minds of his charges about their status when he told them:

From now on, you have no property. You gave up everything when you surrendered. You do not even own the air that is in your bodies. From now on, you will work for the building of Greater Asia. You are the slaves of the Japanese.<sup>67</sup>

Colonel Ashurst, the senior officer prisoner, continually protested the treatment the POWs were receiving and attempted to get the Japanese authorities to recognize the Geneva Protocol as the basis on which Woosung should be run, but to no avail. A representative of the International Red Cross visited Woosung after the POWs had been there for eight or nine months, and managed to arrange for a few shipments of food and supplies to the prisoners. The general attitude of the Japanese captives was that without these Red Cross food and medical parcels, many more prisoners would not have survived the war.

The food at Woosung consisted of a cup of rice and a bowl of watery vegetable soup for breakfast and dinner, and a loaf of bread weighing approximately 150–160 grams (less than half a pound) and vegetable soup again for supper. These rations were supplemented with whatever else the prisoners could obtain from the guards by paying exorbitant prices on the black market.

<sup>66</sup> Winslow *ltr.*

<sup>67</sup> Devereux, *op. cit.*, p. 220.

The protests of Colonel Ashurst and the continued visits of members of the Swiss Consulate as representatives of the International Red Cross finally bore fruit, for in December 1942, the prisoners were moved to Kiangwan, five miles distant from Woosung. Here conditions were just slightly improved. At Kiangwan, Colonel Ashurst agreed to have the officers work on a prison farm. The officers labored for approximately 8 to 10 hours daily, from 0730 until 1200 and then from 1300 to 1730 in the summer. Enlisted prisoners worked about the same hours, but their duties were more onerous. The six-acre farm produced vegetables intended for the prisoners, but the produce was occasionally confiscated by the guards.

Following a Japanese raid on the POW farm, Major Brown and several other officers in turn conducted a night raid on the small Japanese garden. Colonel Otera, the camp commander, sent for Brown and permitted him to speak after a long heated tirade during which he brandished his sword in a menacing manner. Brown pointed out that many difficult situations had arisen:

. . . because of misunderstandings and differences between the Occidental and Oriental philosophies and that therefore the POWs never knew what to do and not do, even though specific rules governing POWs had been requested, but refused since they were 'part of Japanese Army Regulations and therefore secret.' Hence the solution to a dangerous situation—watch the Japanese and follow their example. Otera received this remark with great mirth and replied, 'Don't ever take Japanese vegetables again and the Japanese will not take yours.' Thereafter all POW farm produce went to [their] galley

except two shipments Colonel Ashurst agreed to send to the American Civilian Internment Center in Shanghai.<sup>68</sup>

In another encounter with the Japanese over the POW truck farm, when camp authorities ordered the officers to spread "night soil" on the garden, Colonel Ashurst told them, "'No, they will not do it. You will have to kill me first.' The Japanese cancelled the order."<sup>69</sup>

The enlisted POWs at Kiangwan worked on a rifle range north of the local military airport from about the beginning of January 1943 to September 1944. This work consisted of very heavy labor, and this, added to their poor diet, resulted in many cases of malnutrition and tuberculosis. In September 1944, the enlisted men were put on other details, such as digging ditches and building emplacements and gasoline storage dumps.

For these labors, the prisoners were paid, but in such small amounts that little was left after ever-increasing deductions were made for such items as food, clothing, heat, electricity, rent, and anything else the Japanese authorities could assess them for. The POWs pooled their last few payrolls at Kiangwan to buy a few pounds of powdered eggs for the sick.<sup>70</sup> The POWs began a recreation program, using "recreational equipment donated by the people in Shanghai and delivered . . . by the International Red Cross."<sup>71</sup>

<sup>68</sup> *Brown ltr.*

<sup>69</sup> Col James D. McBrayer, Jr., ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 14Oct66, hereafter *McBrayer ltr.*

<sup>70</sup> *Brown ltr.*

<sup>71</sup> BGen James P. S. Devereux ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 5Oct66.

On 17 March 1942, after the prisoners at Woosung had been forced to sign a paper promising not to escape, Corporals Jerold Story, Connie Gene Battles, and Charles Brimmer, and Private First Class Charles Stewart, Jr., escaped from the prison camp. They headed for the Jessfield Road area outside of Shanghai, where they made contact with a British woman who hid them. The Japanese learned of their presence in the woman's house, surrounded it on 16 April, and the Marines gave themselves up. The four men were imprisoned in the Jessfield Road Jail in separate cells, interrogated, and beaten. The next day, they were removed to the infamous Bridge House Jail in Shanghai, and questioned for long hours at a stretch over a period of nine days.

During the time that he spent at the Bridge House, Story was beaten on an average of once every three days, and on 29 June 1942, he and his companions were transferred to Kiangwan. Here they were tried by court-martial. The Marines were not told what the charges were, were not given counsel of any sort, and were not even allowed to make a plea. It would not have done any good anyway, because the trial was conducted in Japanese. After the trial was over, the men learned that Battles, Stewart, and Story had been sentenced to four years in prison, and Brimmer, seven years. It appeared that the latter had been given the longer sentence because the Japanese believed him to be the ring leader. Story recalled that Brimmer had admitted this, even though it was not true, to stop the Japanese from beating him.

When they told Brimmer he got seven



years, we all started to laugh and told him he would be an old man before he left the prison. As we started to walk out of the courtroom the Japs called us back and raised Brimmer's sentence to nine years, evidently because we had laughed.<sup>72</sup>

For about 10 days after their trial, the Marines were kept at Kiangwan, but on 9 July 1942, they were removed to Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai. This was a completely modern prison used only for those POWs convicted and sentenced by Japanese courts for "criminal offenses." On 9 October 1944, Story, together with a British and an American naval officer, sawed the bars out of their cells, climbed down ropes which they had manufactured from blankets, and escaped over the prison wall into Shanghai. The three eventually made their way to Chungking and freedom.

On the night of their escape, they met other prisoner-escapees from the jail. These men were Commander Winfield S. Cunningham, Brimmer, Stewart, another Marine, and a Navy pharmacist's mate. These men were recaptured. In March 1942, Cunningham and the head of the construction gang on Wake, Nathan Dan Teeters, had escaped from Woosung, only to be recaptured almost immediately. Apparently in response to continuous American complaints about the treatment of U. S. prisoners, on 11 December 1942 Japan notified the United States by cable through Swiss channels of the attempted escape in March of Cunningham and the Marines and said:

Plan escape made by persons in question constitutes grave violation (Japanese Law of 1915) regarding punishments inflicted

prisoners war, their chief in this case Commander Cunningham liable death penalty according this law. Nevertheless, Japanese authorities showed clemency and condemned them to punishment which considered very light compared gravity accusations. As consequence Japanese government does not see itself in position entertain protest of American Government.<sup>73</sup>

Commander Cunningham was sentenced to 10 years' close confinement in prison for the crime of desertion from the Japanese Army, and jailed with Story and the other Marines at Ward Road Gaol in mid-1942. Through various channels of information, the United States Government was able to obtain accurate and documented accounts of alleged Japanese violations of the Geneva Protocol occurring in prison camps near large cities which were visited, when permitted, by the representatives of the International Red Cross and neutral observers.

In response to the information it had received about the trials of Cunningham and the others, on 12 December 1942, the United States drew up a well-documented list of complaints, containing the names of the individuals concerned and the incidents in which they were involved, and indicted the Japanese Government for its treatment of civilian and military POWs. The Department of State vehemently protested the illegal sentences imposed on the escapees by the Japanese military court, and emphatically denied the legality of the courts-martial themselves. The United States demanded that the sentences be cancelled, the punishments for the at-

<sup>72</sup> Story.

<sup>73</sup> U. S. *Diplomatic Papers, 1942*, p. 832.

tempted escapes be given in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, and that the prisoners be treated with the respect due given to the prisoner's grade or rank and position. The Japanese did not respond to these demands.<sup>74</sup>

At Kiangwan as at Woosung earlier, the POWs continued the dull, uneventful routine of prison camp life. Evening roll call was held at 2030, and depending upon the season, between 2100 and 2300, when taps was sounded, the lights went out in the barracks. "Then the hungry, weary prisoners lay in the dark, trying to forget the thoughts a man cannot forget, hoping to sleep until the bugle called them out to slave again."<sup>75</sup>

Of these days, Major Devereux recalled:

That was our routine, our way of life for almost four years—except when it was worse. But . . . that is only part of the story of our captivity, the easiest part. Hidden behind the routine, under the surface of life in prison camp, was fought a war of wills for moral supremacy—an endless struggle, as bitter as it was unspoken, between the captors and the captives. The stakes seemed to me simply this: the main objective of the whole Japanese prison program was to break our spirit, and on our side was a stubborn determination to keep our self-respect whatever else they took from us. It seems to me that struggle was almost as much a part of the war as the battle we fought on Wake Island.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 838. One reason for the trials by court-martial of the escapees was that all POWs were under the Japanese military regulations normally imposed on recruits in the Japanese Army.

<sup>75</sup> Devereux, *Wake Island*, p. 222.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

To retain their self-respect and maintain a form of unit integrity, even in prison, the POWs established their own internal organization. Such principles of military discipline as respect for seniors and saluting continued despite the situation. The prisoners were generally under continuous pressure from their fellow Americans to remain clean and neat, even under the most difficult circumstances. A recreation program was begun, but was limited in scope because some forms of athletics were too strenuous for the POWs' weakened condition. Some attempt was made to institute an education program, and in 1942 the men organized classes in mathematics, history, and other subjects of interest. No more than 10 men were allowed to meet at any one time, for any group larger than that was immediately suspected of planning an escape. After the movement to Kiangwan, the education project was abandoned because the work load became too heavy.<sup>77</sup>

American prisoners at all camps soon discovered that no matter how badly they were treated, they had one defensive weapon they could employ to prevent the Japanese from breaking their pride entirely, and that weapon was their universal observance of military discipline and continued existence as a military organization. Without this de-

<sup>77</sup> Major Brown made good use of the time he spent in prison, for he learned Russian so well that a handbook on Russian verbs he prepared while a prisoner was suitable for use by advanced students of the language. *Brown interview*. "Major Brown . . . was known as 'Guidebook Brown' due to his authorship of the forerunner of the present 'Guidebook for Marines.'" *Winslow ltr.*

fense, at isolated times the POWs became only a mob of craven creatures upon whom the enemy prison guards could and did visit all forms of cruel and unusual punishment. By maintaining military discipline even while in prison, the officers were able to represent their men properly in dealings with the Japanese and very often prevented the men from suffering heavier beatings than those which were meted out. By acting as a buffer, the officers at times received the punishment due to be given to someone else. And most important, the realization that they were still part of a military organization was a very vital factor in maintaining POW morale at as high a level as possible.

Although the health of the prisoners at Kiangwan could not by any stretch of the imagination be categorized as good, it was not critical and the death rate was very low. A primary reason for this condition was that the POWs were not in a tropical climate and the weather, by and large, was not too bad. Overwork and malnutrition, however, contributed to the high incidence of diarrhea, dysentery, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza, and pellagra. During their more than three years at Woosung and Kiangwan, the prisoners received from the United States three shipments of Red Cross food parcels and medical supplies which undoubtedly sustained the men, although Japanese soldiers pilfered from these shipments and sold the stolen items in Shanghai.

Of these three shipments, the only large one:

. . . was held by the Japanese while they put pressure on Colonel Ashurst to sign a receipt for the lot. This he refused to do,

based on the fact that the supplies (medical and individual boxes) were not under his control. The Japanese tried in many ways, over a considerable time, to get Colonel Ashurst to sign the invoices, but he was adamant. There were some prisoners who wished Colonel Ashurst to sign, evidently hoping to receive some part of the shipment. Apparently under orders from higher authority the camp Japanese finally turned the supplies over to Colonel Ashurst, and he signed for them. As against the strong possibility that little benefit to the POW's would have been derived from the supplies, if signed for without control, Colonel Ashurst's superb handling of the issue provided us with a significant amount of essential food and medical supplies.<sup>78</sup>

The Marines at Kiangwan were kept fairly well abreast of the progress of the war, as:

. . . Sgt Balthazar Moore, USMC, and Lt John Kinney, USMC, and [I] manufactured a short wave radio out of stolen parts and listened fairly regularly to KWID in San Francisco, and BBC from New Delhi. Unfortunately the true reports had to be mixed with spurious information because of the tendency of a lot of people to talk too loud, too long, and in the wrong place at the wrong time. Col Ashurst, Major Brown and Major Devereux were regularly informed of the true context [of the news]. Additionally, small crystal sets were manufactured; lead and sulphur for the crystal; and wire and a 'Nescafe' can for the earphone. The shortwave radio set was hidden in various places but perhaps the best place was in the forty to fifty gallon 'ordure crocks' in the toilets, or buried under the barracks. The information provided by the short wave radio and the crystal sets (which obtained

<sup>78</sup> MajGen Frank C. Tharin ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 19Oct66, hereafter *Tharin ltr*.

Russian newscasts from Shanghai) served to stabilize the morale of the prisoners.<sup>79</sup>

By March 1945, the POWs began hearing numerous rumors to the effect that they were to be moved from Kiangwan. Although the prison guards insisted that nothing like that was to take place, the POWs began preparing for a journey by discarding possessions they no longer needed and hoarding food and the like for what might turn out to be a difficult trip. Still other prisoners began preparations for an escape during the move. One of the Wake prisoners recalled:

On 8 May 1945 the Japanese organized a working party to go into Shanghai to prepare railroad cars for a move of the prisoners. Two Marine Officers volunteered to accompany the working party in the hope that something could be done that would assist in an escape during the trip. It was well known from information gained from recently captured aviators that the 100 mile stretch of the railroad north of Nanking was virtually in the hands of the Chinese. On arrival at the railroad yard in Shanghai, it was found that the cars to be used were standard Chinese boxcars with sliding doors in the center and windows on either side of the ends. The Japanese instructions were that barbed wire was to be nailed over the windows and barbed wire put up to enclose the ends of the boxcars leaving a space between the doors free for the guards. It was obvious that the only means of escape would be through the windows and that this would be impossible if within full view of the guards. Also provided by the Japanese for each end of the car was a five gallon can to be used as a toilet during the trip. After considerable discussion with the Japanese, they finally agreed that the Officer's car should provide some privacy for the toilet. This was to be accomplished

by removing doors from a nearby Japanese barracks and installing these in the corner of the boxcar, thus enclosing not only the toilet but the window. The barbed wire was carefully put on the window so that it would be easily unhooked. Directly outside of the windows were metal rungs that would provide a ladder to descend prior to jumping to the ground. With this arrangement, it appeared that certainly one person could make an escape, and if the guards were not alert it was possible that several might escape before the decreased numbers would be noticed.<sup>80</sup>

The main party of 901 prisoners left on 9 May; remaining behind in Shanghai were 25 seriously ill and wounded men. The first leg of the trip, Shanghai to Nanking, approximately 100 miles, took 24 hours. Upon arrival at Nanking, the POWs were taken from the train, marched through the city, and boated to the other side of the Yangtze River, where they reboarded their trains, which had crossed the river empty. On the night of 10-11 May 1945, First Lieutenants John F. Kinney and John A. McAlister, taken prisoner at Wake Island, First Lieutenants Richard M. Huizenga and James D. McBrayer, captured in North China, and Mr. Lewis S. Bishop, a former pilot with the Flying Tigers, escaped from the train.

The following is McBrayer's account of the escape:

These four Marine officers had long planned for an escape, slowly accumulating tools necessary to cut through a fence, etc. Once they learned of the planned move of the prisoners by train, they laid plans to cut a hole in the bottom of the boxcars and escape via the 'rods' while the train was moving. Fortunately the boxcar in

<sup>79</sup> *McBrayer ltr.*

<sup>80</sup> Col William W. Lewis memo to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 10Nov66.

which they were placed had a small window in the corner which was covered with barbed wire and small iron bars, which they could cut with their stolen tools.

The boxcars had contained forty to fifty officers, about twenty to twenty-five being wired in by barbed wire in each end. Four Japanese guards were in the wired-off middle section between the sliding doors of the boxcars. Blankets and blackout equipment was placed over all openings in the car because of U. S. aircraft strikes. Huizenga, Kinney, McAlister, and McBrayer placed the 'five gallon gasoline can toilet' near the window in their end of the car so as to give a reasonable excuse to be near the blacked out window.

The POW train left Nanking traveling north toward Tientsin about midnight, the four Marine officers took turns going to the 'head,' and cutting the wires and bars when it appeared the Japanese guards were not looking or alert, particularly while the guards were eating supper.

The four Marine officers planned to jump off the train about midnight near the Shantung border because of the Communist 8th Route Army operations in that area. They planned to jump in pairs as Huizenga and McBrayer each spoke some Chinese, but Kinney and McAlister did not. However, each had a small 'pointee-talkee,' which a Chinese-American had prepared for them in camp in the event the officers became separated. When the time came to escape—about midnight—the officers discovered there were no hand holds on the side of the car, consequently they could not hang on and jump in pairs. [Therefore,] it was out of the window and out into the black night.

The prison train was making about forty miles per hour when each jumped into the black unknown. Each officer had to time his approach to the window when the four Japanese guards were not looking, and slide up under the blanket covering the window and jump. Consequently the individual officers were strung out up and down the track for many miles. Lewis Bishop . . . had not been included in the

escape plans, but when he saw the hole he followed. Each officer was quite battered by the jump from a fast moving train. Each one also had . . . [a] harrowing experience prior to establishing contact with friendly Chinese guerrillas. The latter brought the five escaped officers together in about five days; it was only then that the four Marines knew Bishop had jumped from the train.

The five . . . stayed with the Chinese guerrillas and made a long swing to the east and joined elements of the Chinese Communist New Fourth Army. They traveled with the Chinese Communist troops until they reached the boundary between the Chinese Communist and Chinese Nationalist Armies. An apparent armistice was declared between the two Chinese forces, and the escapees were transferred to the Nationalist troops. At this point the escape seemed in doubt as both the . . . Communists and the Nationalists told [the Americans], 'the other side will kill you and blame it on us to cause trouble with your government.' Fortunately, the treatment of the escapees by the guerrillas, the Communists and the Nationalists, was excellent, and the former POWs gained strength and weight.

During their tour of the Anwei-Shantung provincial areas the escapees attended many patriotic rallies, and always they were requested to sing the American National Anthem. As they could not really sing the 'Star Spangled Banner' and do it justice, they invariably responded with the Marine Corps Hymn. So if part of China today thinks 'From the Halls of Montezuma' is the U. S. National Anthem, you know who to blame: Huizenga, Kinney, McAlister, and McBrayer, Marines, and Bishop, a Marine 'by adoption.'<sup>81</sup>

Aided by the Chinese forces, the five Americans finally reached an emergency airstrip at Li Huang on 16 June, and subsequently returned to the United States. The night after these five

<sup>81</sup> *McBrayer ltr.*

escaped, two civilian prisoners also left the train; one made a successful get-away, but the other was recaptured and badly beaten.

On 14 May, the prison caravan reached Fengt'ai, slightly west of Peiping, where there were fewer facilities, less food, and more miserable conditions than at either Woosung or Kiangwan. At Fengt'ai:

All prisoners were put in a large warehouse. Instead of rice, flour was announced as the staple food. Claiming that flour, per se, was an impossible diet the POW mess officer demanded that the Japanese provide some means to process this into bread. An oven was finally located (it had belonged to the N. China Marines in Peiping) and bread production started.

Later, the Japanese ordered the mess officer to make hardtack 'for the Japanese Army' and hundreds of pounds of hardtack poured out of the oven, put into sacks and stored. Much thought went into the manufacture of this hardtack, unfortunately. When the prisoners later arrived in Hokkaido the hardtack was there, to be a part of our ration. It was completely spoiled and inedible. Our sabotage of the Japanese war effort had boomeranged.<sup>82</sup>

Approximately a month later—on 19 June—the POWs began another trip by boxcar, this time to the port of Pusan in Korea, which had an infinitely worse camp than the previous ones the prisoners had been in. After three days here, they were packed into the crowded lower deck of a ferry steamer, which transported them to Honshu. When unloaded, the POWs:

... again were crowded into trains and sent around the island of Honshu via Osaka and Tokyo by train and ferry to the island of Hokkaido, where they were

regrouped in various camps in the mining area. The officers were separated from the enlisted men and put in a small compound, meeting there a group of Australian officers. The men were sent to a number of camps where they found Australian, Indonesian and other prisoners.<sup>83</sup>

They remained on Hokkaido until liberated.

In the southern part of Japan, the Guam Marines were put to work in earnest at Zentsuji in early March 1942, two months after their arrival. For their first major task, they had to construct rice paddies on the side of a mountain near the prison camp. As one Marine recalled:

The axes that were used to knock down the trees were the most modern equipment I saw on the entire project. The rest of the equipment was even more basic—hoes, rakes, a shovel or two, and hands.<sup>84</sup>

Groups of prisoners were continually transferred to other camps from Zentsuji in the months following their arrival. In May 1942, one such group was sent to Osaka Prisoner of War Camp 1, which was actually a warehouse not far from the docks of this port city. As a matter of fact, most of the POW camps situated in such metropolitan areas of the country as Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Yokohama were in warehouses or buildings of the same type. In violation of other articles of the Geneva Protocol, many of these city camps were directly in the center of strategic areas, and the men imprisoned there were forced to work as stevedores, loading and unloading war material from military trans-

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>84</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, p. 42.

<sup>82</sup> *Tharin ltr.*

ports. The majority of the camps in Japan, however, were situated in rural or suburban locales. The stockades consisted of several areas of fenced-in grounds and one- and two-story wooden barracks of the kind generally used by the Japanese Army.

Some Guam Marines were transferred in October 1942 to Hirohata Sub-Camp, which was within the Osaka camp groupment. Hirohata was administered by enlisted Japanese Army personnel, and by *hanchos*, or civilian labor supervisors who wore a red armband to mark their authority, and who had the power of life and death over their hapless captives. Although otherwise unarmed, the *hanchos* carried clubs or bamboo sticks of some sort which they wielded with relish on all ranks whether provoked by the prisoners or not.<sup>85</sup> Most of these civilians and many of the soldiers at the camp conducted black market activities, selling at exorbitant prices to the prisoners Red Cross supplies, food, and other items that the men were entitled to.

As far as the beatings were concerned, the Marines soon noticed that it was commonplace for senior Japanese Army personnel to beat their juniors for some major or minor provocation, real or imagined. Beatings were admin-

<sup>85</sup> Although under no compulsion to say so at the time, some of the liberated POWs reported during initial interrogations after they had been freed that they had been beaten for some infraction of a petty but strict prison rule. Undoubtedly, the prisoners very often did all that they could to try the patience of their captors. They expected quick punishment when caught for violating a camp law, and were not often disappointed. *CinCPac Surrender and Evacuation Rpt*, p. 51.

istered right down the chain of command, from officer to NCO, from sergeant to private. One prisoner noted that these Japanese beatings took "place daily in their own army and Jap civilians suffered the same indignities and brutal, savage treatment from the Jap Army as we did."<sup>86</sup>

Although Japanese authorities constantly told the prisoners that the rations they were issued were equal in amount and quality to those issued to the Japanese Army,<sup>87</sup> the physical condition of the POWs proved otherwise. Hirohata prisoners lost on the average 45 pounds per man during the period of their imprisonment. Their daily ration usually consisted of 600 grams (21 ounces) dry weight of either rice, wheat, beans, corn, or flour. This ration was increased to 680 grams per day for a short while, and then reduced to 540 grams in the winter of 1943-1944. During the growing season, the men's diet was supplemented to a limited degree by green vegetables which were used to make a watery soup. Even though the Hirohata men were engaged in the heaviest types of manual labor, such as shoveling iron ore, coal, and slag and required a more nourishing diet than that which they were given, they received very small amounts of fish or meat once a month, if they were lucky. On their rest days, "men were permitted to make hikes through the rice paddies," where they obtained such supplements to their diet as ". . . snakes,

<sup>86</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr II*.

<sup>87</sup> It is possible that the considerable height and weight differences between Japanese and Americans may have resulted in what the latter believed to be a starvation ration.

grasshoppers, small frogs, turtles, and edible roots.”<sup>88</sup>

The Hirohata prisoners alleviated the food problem somewhat by pooling all foodstuffs, tobacco, and relief supplies they received. Thereafter, an equal ration was given to each man. Men who had been weakened by hunger and disease and were dying were given double rations by common agreement.

First Sergeant Ercanbrack of the Guam Marines was made the senior commander of the Hirohata prisoners, and in turn organized the men imprisoned with him into platoons. To lessen the punishment which the prison authorities might want to mete out, he maintained tight control over his command. All matters pertaining to internal discipline, cases of theft, or any disputes that arose amongst the other POWs were referred to him for action. Ercanbrack managed to keep detailed records of what transpired during his imprisonment, including deaths, treatment of POWs, and the conduct of the POWs—good or bad. Since any action of an individual prisoner might result in mass punishment for the entire camp, the maintenance of stringent internal discipline by the prisoners themselves was a necessity. Theft of Japanese supplies was not only condoned, but was actually necessary for survival. To be uncooperative with the guards or to show them disrespect generally would result in a beating or worse, but this was something the individual brought upon himself.

On the other hand, the theft of a fellow prisoner's rations or possessions,

<sup>88</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr II.*

or any action which would affect the general welfare of the prisoners overall, was a matter which had to be and was handled by the POWs' own leaders. They took a very serious view of any misconduct and for the common survival of all, harsh but just punishment was given. Although it might seem somewhat humorous to read at this late date, the senior POW was undoubtedly quite serious when he made the following comment alongside the names of several men in the report he submitted upon his liberation: "Not recommended for reenlistment."<sup>89</sup> Their offenses: "profiteering and theft of food during starvation times"; their victims, fellow prisoners.

The basic drive for self-preservation and an innate belief in the fact that, in the end, the United States would win the war did more than anything else to bolster the morale and instinct for survival of the POWs. If they were caught talking to Japanese natives, the prisoners were beaten severely, and so were the civilians. Nonetheless, the captives were able to keep somewhat abreast of the general trend of the war through the good intentions of these civilians, who were pro-American, but surreptitiously so for obvious reasons. One of these was the interpreter at the Hirohata camp, of whom more shall be said later.

A Guam Marine who was at the Osaka Prisoner of War Camp remembered that:

. . . the last three or four months of 1943 were about the best months we had as prisoners of war, or anyway the least bad. We had a lot of reasons for feeling

<sup>89</sup> Encl (D) to *Ercanbrack ltr II.*



pretty good in late 1943. For one thing, the Japanese civilians were keeping us fairly well posted on how the war was going, and we had every reason to expect it to end soon. After all, we knew that the Japanese were finally getting their lumps . . . because the civilians told us about the beating their Navy took in the Coral Sea and at Midway, and we knew that the Marines had pushed the Japs out of the Solomons and that the Japanese had made similar 'strategic withdrawals' out of New Guinea and Attu Island in Alaska. All in all it looked like we were doing all right.<sup>90</sup>

If nothing else, most of the prisoners still had hope.

There were some, however, who almost wished death would come to relieve them of their misery, so terrible were the conditions of their imprisonment. Among this forlorn group were the Marines and sailors captured when the *Houston* went down. Again, as in the case of other groups, it is difficult to trace the travels of each man from the *Houston*. Most of the Marines from the ship's detachment had very much the same experiences, however. While at the Bicycle Camp prison in Batavia, Java, these men were joined by other Americans, survivors of the 2d Battalion, 131st Field Artillery.<sup>91</sup>

Japanese rations at Bicycle Camp were no better than they had been at Serang, but, fortunately, the U. S. artillerymen had been able to bring their

clothing and supplies into the prison with them. These items they shared with the Marines. The soldiers had been able also to retain battalion funds amounting to several thousand *guilders* with which they purchased food in Batavia. These rations, too, they shared with the *Houston* men, who, in addition, were each given 10 *guilders* for purchasing tobacco and a little extra food at a canteen operated by Australian POWs. In post-liberation interrogations, *Houston* Marines universally praised the officers and enlisted men of the 131st Field Artillery for their unstinting generosity during their difficult times together.

In addition to the Americans and the Australians, Bicycle Camp held British and Dutch POWs, all of whom worked at a local oil refinery, handling barrels and loading trucks and trains. The prisoners found that the guards were Koreans for the most part, and very brutal. Most prisoners thought that the reason for the general cruelty was the pressure applied to the guards by the Japanese authorities.

The most serious incident occurring at this camp took place on 3 July 1942, when the Japanese produced a paper for all American prisoners to sign. It was an affidavit requiring them to pledge allegiance to the Japanese Army and to promise to neither escape nor attempt an escape. The POWs protested the order and sent it back to the camp commandant. It was returned with a demand that the Americans sign it, whereupon they said they would obey only those orders that did not conflict with the oath they had taken to their own government. When the Japanese

<sup>90</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, p. 137.

<sup>91</sup> This battalion was originally scheduled to join the 148th Field Artillery on Luzon, but the ships transporting it could not break the Japanese blockade of the Philippines. Instead, the artillerymen were landed at Soerabaja, and thrown into the Banten Bay defenses at St. Nicholas Point, where they were overrun and captured in the Japanese invasion.

camp commander received this answer, he took away all privileges the Americans had, closed down their kitchen, confined them to their barracks, and caused many of them to be beaten. On 4 July, with some sort of twisted logic, the camp commander marched the entire group of American POWs to his headquarters, where he forced them to sign the document.<sup>92</sup>

Bicycle Camp POWs could purchase food and other items from the natives when they were on working parties outside of the camp, but the Japanese would allow nothing to be brought back into the prison compound. Guards beat all violators, and in addition, forced them either to kneel in the sun for an entire day without water or stand at attention for 12 to 72 hours at a stretch.

In the first week of September 1942, a large group of prisoners, including the Americans, was transported to Singapore on the *Dai Naichi Maru*. With 1,400 POWs and a number of Japanese troops on board, the ship was bulging at the seams. After a five-day voyage, the prisoners debarked at Singapore and were immediately taken to Changi, an English Army barracks before the fall of the crown colony. Here, British troops were also imprisoned.

Although housing conditions were not too bad at Changi, the place had been stripped clean by the Japanese. Shortly after their arrival, the Marines were given a Red Cross food supply issue, containing corned beef, cocoa, milk, and a meat and vegetable ration. This was manna to men who had been on an all-rice diet for eight long months.

At Changi, the Americans were put to work clearing a rubber plantation so that vegetable gardens could be started. There was continuous bickering between the English and the American POWs, because each side had its own concept of how much cooperation the Japanese should receive. In general, the British favored a more ordered relationship which was based on an established pattern of conduct between the prisoners and their captors. Few Americans were disposed to accept either the British disciplinary system or the limited degree of cooperation with the Japanese which was the basis of this working relationship.<sup>93</sup>

Although they were in POW status, most Americans believed that they should and could sabotage the Japanese war effort. This they did in every possible way whenever disruptive acts could be accomplished surreptitiously or made to look like accidents.

Generally, the work of POWs was very closely supervised. Nevertheless, the prisoners were able to commit acts of sabotage which were not very often discovered. Some Marines were assigned to an oil refinery at Saigon. Here they drained gasoline drums and then added water to fill the drums again. Their work was not inspected and the drums were immediately loaded on barges and taken to the local military airport. Word came back from the field that four or five planes cracked up daily because of the contaminated fuel. At the refinery there was a large dynamo which was out of order and an American sailor was directed to repair it. Instead he threw sand

<sup>92</sup> *Houston POW rpt*, Sgt Charley L. Pryor.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8.

into the moving parts, but unfortunately was caught and severely beaten by the Japanese; he could have been executed.

A group of the men from the 4th Marines, after transfer from the Philippines to Japan, was assigned to build a dam on Honshu, at Mitsushima on the Tenryu River. The POWs were put to work building the dam under the supervision of a Japanese construction company. After the end of the war, Master Sergeant Fred Stolley visited the scene of his labors as a POW. Here he met the president of the construction company who took him on a tour of the dam which had been completed in the post-war era. The Japanese told Stolley:

'I never would have finished it if I had to depend on your work alone. You people were very bad at times . . . what did you do with my machine tools?'

I winced. We had taken two cases of valuable machine tools and used them for reinforcing in the cofferdam. It was one of the few ways we had of fighting back at the time.<sup>94</sup>

Other Marines had other ways of fighting back. The Guam men, working as stevedores on the Osaka docks, became quite adept at unloading ships as slowly as possible. They found that their military or civilian guards didn't care how much work was accomplished as long as they made some headway,

. . . and we took advantage of this laxity and got away with a lot of gold-bricking. We were never in a rush to get a ship unloaded until later on in the war when it was a lead-pipe cinch that the ship would be sent to the bottom by our sub-

marines a day or so after clearing the Inland Sea.<sup>95</sup>

Another gambit successfully attempted was to overload cargo nets so that they would burst and drop their loads, often over the side of the ship into the water. At one time, the Guam Marines managed to sabotage the major winch on one of the ships on which they were working, and to hold up its unloading for many hours. When the POWs were fortunate, they found that the ship's cargo contained food supplies and other valuable items which they pilfered and smuggled back to camp. Very often the guards would look the other way until the POWs had their fill, and then the Japanese would take what remained to their families or to the black market. On other occasions the prisoners were discovered with these stolen items on their persons by the camp guards, who then severely punished the Americans or withdrew their limited privileges.

Once, the Guam men were unloading a pig-iron cargo from a freighter into barges alongside. The man on the cargo winch purposely set an overloaded net down on a barge which obviously could not carry the four-ton load. The barge sank slowly, followed by the bars of pig-iron. A Marine who observed all of this philosophically commented: "There wasn't anything heroic about sending a big barge load of pig-iron to the bottom of Osaka Harbor, but it made a gang of *horios* [prisoners] a little bit happier as we trudged back to our barracks."<sup>96</sup>

Actually, while their acts of defiance did not seem very heroic to the POWs

<sup>94</sup> Fred Stolley, "Return to Mitsushima," *Leatherneck*, v. XLV, no. 3 (Mar62), p. 83.

<sup>95</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, p. 98.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 108.

who committed them, they were heroes in a real sense. If they were caught, as a number were at various times, they could be beaten, tortured, or executed. Despite the knowledge of what could happen to them if discovered, the POWs determinedly continued committing minor and major acts of sabotage. It was their way of fighting the war.

Less than a week after their arrival at Changi in 1942, some of the *Houston* Marines were again put aboard a ship bound for Burma, and were taken ashore and imprisoned in Moulmein. From this city, located across the Bay of Chaungzon from Rangoon, the POWs were marched five miles to a train which carried them to Thanbyzayat. This was a base camp for the railroad to Bangkok, which the Japanese were building wholly with prisoner labor. Thanbyzayat housed the hospital and supply dumps servicing the subsidiary work camps built temporarily along the railroad right of way. The sub-camps were titled 5 Kilometer Camp, 25 Kilometer Camp, 40 Kilometer Camp, etc., each deriving its name according to the distance they were located from Thanbyzayat.

On their first day at the main camp, the Japanese officer in charge tried to impress on the POWs the futility of escape because of the isolation of the locale. He called the prisoners the rabble of a defeated army and reminded them that they were under Japanese control. The enemy officer added that he had orders to build a railroad to Bangkok and assured them that he was going to do it, even if it meant the burial of an Allied soldier under every rail tie along the way. Two days after this jolly wel-

come to Burma, the POWs were marched to the 40 Kilometer Camp and immediately put to work excavating rail beds. The extremely difficult labor lasted from dawn to dark and under living conditions that ranged from poor to hardly bearable. Each man was given a daily work quota to fulfill. If soil conditions were good, the work day lasted 14 hours, which was considered a relatively short day. At other times, the work assigned required 20 hours to complete.

This group remained at 40 Kilometer Camp until the end of November 1943, when it marched back to 26 Kilometer Camp, remaining there through Christmas. At this time, they began organizing for an escape, for they had received word from fellow prisoners at Thanbyzayat base—where a clandestine radio receiver was located—that British forces were making a drive in their direction. Under the leadership of two officers from the 131st Field Artillery, the POWs formed squads and managed to steal four or five machine guns and a dozen or more hand grenades from their Japanese guards. Unfortunately, nothing developed from the rumor of the English advance, although planning for the uprising “did wonders for the men’s spirits.”<sup>97</sup>

The 25 or 26 Kilometer Camp, as it was variously called, was a cholera-infested area in which at least 60 native laborers had died of the disease before the POWs had arrived. Some unburied bodies were still in evidence when the prisoners marched in. In addition to the malnutrition, dysentery, and other diseases common to the POWs, many

<sup>97</sup> *Houston POW rpt*, Cpl Howard R. Charles.

men were suffering from skin ulcers. In the work that they were doing, it was very easy for the prisoners' legs to be bruised or cut, and every cut or bruise meant an ulcer. Once a prisoner's limbs became ulcerated, they were difficult to heal. Sometimes it was impossible for the men with ulcers even to stand up to work, but nevertheless, they were taken out on stretchers and given a hammer to break rocks. Not only did the oppressive jungle heat and humidity prevent healing, there were few medicines available with which POW doctors could treat the men.

Throughout the following months, whenever the work in the vicinity of one camp was completed, the men would be moved to another, only to begin the same cycle of construction all over again. Work at the 30 Kilometer Camp progressed under the most difficult conditions, because the rainy season began while the prisoners were here. Heavy rains caused the road beds to wash out and cave in. The POWs were often forced to work day and night, and sometimes did not get to bed until 0200, only to be called out again to begin their labors again at daybreak. During the heavy rains, many of the prisoners contracted malaria and were unable to work at all.

In December 1943, the railroad was finally completed, and the men were given a three-day rest at Thanbyuzayat, the first such break they had experienced since they began working in Burma. Late in the month, the POWs were loaded 35 to 40 men each into 6 x 20-foot boxcars and transported out of the jungle into Thailand. In the three-day trip, they were fed fish and rice once

a day. Just after Christmas, they arrived in Thailand, where the men were separated into several different groups and sent to a number of camps throughout the country. In April 1944, some of the prisoners were sent out of Thailand to Saigon, where they worked as stevedores in the dock area. Allied bombing raids were by that time on the increase, and without shelters of their own, the POWs "took a beating from the planes."<sup>98</sup> When the war ended, a number of the prisoners were liberated in Saigon. An interesting sidelight of this period was that just after V-E Day, native Annamites began an uprising against French authorities who had returned to power and street fighting erupted. Fortunately, none of the POWs was hurt.

Some prisoners remained in Thailand following their departure from the jungles of Burma. These men were taken to Kanchanburi, which was the largest city they had been in to that time, excluding their brief stay in Singapore. The Thai people with whom the POWs came in contact treated them decently and did what they could to ease their suffering. After approximately a year in this area, these men were moved to various places in the country, wherever the Japanese had work for them. Conditions depended upon the attitude of the guards, which ranged from complete indifference to thoroughgoing brutality. Most of this group were liberated from a number of different camps in Thailand at war's end.

Those *Houston* Marines who had remained in Singapore at Changi when

---

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*

the first group left in December 1942, were moved several weeks later, in January 1943. Some followed in the tracks of the first, and ended up working on the railroad. They too were forced into the hard labor that became the lot of all Allied POWs in this area. One Marine told about work at 100 Kilometer Camp, where there were many sick prisoners, most of them suffering from fever and tropical ulcers. This camp was located at the foot of a mountain in a low place on the Burma side of the Burma-Thailand border.

Rain was a constant factor in the lives of the POWs who lived here in almost knee-deep mud all of the time. The route of the railroad in this area was laid over ground that consisted of a very hard lava formation. The prisoners had to break up the volcanic rock with hammers, and each time the hammer fell, showers of stone splinters flew off, some piercing uncovered portions of the men's bodies and embedding themselves like shell fragments in the POWs' flesh. Scratches developed into ulcers, and the ulcerations soon began suppurating. Very often, because of inadequate treatment and the lack of drugs, blood poisoning set in. Those afflicted were so run down to begin with that their bodies could not throw off the effects of the blood poisoning and their systems were unable to develop antibodies. As a result, they died.<sup>99</sup>

This second group of *Houston* POWs, like the first to leave Singapore, also worked on the railroad until it was completed and was transferred first to Thailand and later to Saigon. Existing rec-

ords show that one Marine from the *Houston* detachment remained in Batavia until April 1943, when he and other POWs were transferred first to one camp and then another within a period of several months. In June, the group to which this Marine belonged was transferred to Singapore, where it remained approximately a month loading Japanese transports. In July 1943, it was taken across the Straits of Malacca to the South Siak River and up it to the vicinity of Pakanbaru, approximately in the center of Malaya. Here the POWs were employed in construction of a railroad from the time they arrived until they were liberated.

Like the *Houston* Marines, the Marines captured in the Philippines found their captors neither compassionate nor gentle and their future existence a matter of doubt. It was questionable whether the American POWs would succumb first from malnutrition and disease, brutal and inhumane treatment, or death by execution. Initially, it appeared that any one or all of these factors would have an equal opportunity of depleting the ranks of the prisoners which General Homma's forces held.

Upon his removal from Manila together with other senior American POWs, Colonel Howard of the 4th Marines was taken to Formosa, arriving there at Karenko prison camp on 16 August 1942. Up to this time, Howard, General Wainwright, and the others had been accorded satisfactory treatment, except for an insufficient diet. Things quickly changed at Karenko, however, for they were all placed on a starvation diet here, forced to perform coolie labor, and suffered many personal indignities.

<sup>99</sup> *Houston POW rpt*, Sgt Charley L. Pryor.

In late October 1943, the group was moved to Japan, and moved again in November, this time to Manchuria via Korea. Howard's group finally was sent to Mukden, where it remained until liberated on 20 August 1945 first by an OSS team and then by a party of Russian soldiers.

At Camp O'Donnell on Luzon, the Corregidor prisoners learned the horrible details of the Bataan Death March from the survivors of that infamous episode. Approximately 2,000 Bataan men died before the POWs were shifted to Cabanatuan.

Here, conditions were slightly improved. The death rate of Americans at Cabanatuan continued at 40 to 50 daily. This situation prevailed until 16 January 1943, which was the first day in the history of the camp without a death. Colonel Beecher constantly complained to the Japanese about the ration.<sup>100</sup> Causing these deaths was a combination of malnutrition, disease, exposure, and the constant mistreatment by Japanese guards who found every POW fair game for their excesses.<sup>101</sup> The Japanese made no effort to furnish medical supplies, to establish a hospital, or even to alleviate the suffering of either Americans or Filipinos. Army and Navy medical personnel captured with the rest did their best under the circumstances, but in view of the limited resources available to them, their best was not good enough.

Sometime in December 1943 the ration issue was materially increased,

"Not so much due to my complaints," wrote General Beecher, "but due to a change of policy. We also received bulk Red Cross supplies, which were issued to the messes; medicine, food, etc. They saved our lives."<sup>102</sup>

On the morning of 26 October 1942, 1,000 POWs hiked from the Cabanatuan Camp 1 to a rail loading point at Cabanatuan, were loaded into boxcars—80 men to each car—and transferred to Bilibid prison.

At one of the frequent train halts, a town about 30 miles from Manila, all the American prisoners received quite a surprise. A group of Filipino children tested the Jap guards on our boxcar and found out that they did not understand English. The children then sang, 'God Bless America.'<sup>103</sup>

After one night in Bilibid, the POWs were crowded aboard a coal-burning transport which carried them to Davao, on Mindanao, making stops at several other Philippine island ports along the way. Disembarking at Davao on the morning of 7 November, the prisoners began an 18-mile march to the Davao Penal colony. Formerly a civil prison, the Japanese had converted it into a POW camp. Conditions here were a distinct improvement over those experienced previously.

The Davao Penal Colony actually was a plantation of many thousands of acres. Before the war, it had produced all of the food required for the 2,000 inmates imprisoned there, and in fact shipped the surplus production to other Philippine prisons. Approximately 75 acres were devoted to banana trees, and a

<sup>100</sup> Beecher ltr.

<sup>101</sup> 1stLt Jack Hawkins Rpt of Experiences and Observations, dtd 3Dec43, hereafter *Hawkins rpt.*

<sup>102</sup> Beecher ltr.

<sup>103</sup> Shofner rpt.

large orchard contained papaya, citrus, avocado, and other tropical fruit trees. There were several hundred cows and water buffalo roaming about. The farm also had about 10,000 egg-producing poultry. In fact, there was plenty of food, but not for the POWs. Nonetheless, the prisoners found that their food here was better than that which had been received elsewhere in captivity, and they were issued rations of meat and fish once or twice a week. Rice, however, remained the staple item in their diet.

All officers and enlisted POWs were forced to work at Davao. Some of the projects to which they were assigned consisted of hauling gravel from a creek bed to a railroad siding, cutting logs in the jungle, building Japanese defensive positions, different farming chores, and prison housekeeping duties. Depending upon the work detail involved, the workday began between the hours of 0600 and 0800 and ended at 1700, with two hours for lunch.

Before Christmas 1942, a group of Davao POWs, consisting of Captain Austin C. Shofner and First Lieutenants Jack Hawkins and Michiel Dobervich of the 4th Marines and seven other American servicemen, began formulating plans to escape. Their primary aim was to reach Allied territory (Australia) to report the inhumane Japanese treatment of POWs.<sup>104</sup> The escape party was increased to 12 men with the addition of two Filipino prisoners who were to guide the rest to safety.

The would-be escapees spent two months accumulating necessary supplies and rations, which they cached at a spot

outside of the prison camp. One aspect of the method of escape was solved by getting all members of the escape group on one or the other of two labor details which worked outside of the camp in close proximity to each other. On 14 March 1943, these men made a successful dummy escape run.

On 4 April, the day set for the actual escape, everything went according to schedule. At 0800, the work parties left the camp, headed for the direction of their work areas, and then doubled back to the rendezvous point, evading Japanese sentries. When they met at 0830, they uncovered their previously hidden supplies, and waited two suspense-filled hours within 300 yards of the Japanese barracks for their Filipino guides to arrive. These two men had been delayed for some minor reason by the enemy guards.

At 1030, the escapees quickly left the camp area. "It was a great feeling to be free again, and when we finally got started we literally flew through the jungle for the first hour," recalled Captain Shofner.<sup>105</sup> In their hurry and the guides' nervousness, the men missed the trail they were heading for. Fortunately, a heavy rain began falling and lasted all day, washing away the tracks they may have left. After three rainy days and two sleepless nights in a swamp, all the while plagued by voracious mosquitos, the men became increasingly exhausted. At 1730 of the third day, they heard some rifle, machine gun, and mortar fire and observed what appeared to be huts burning in the distance. They changed the direction of

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*



their march away from this area.

On the fourth day, 7 April, the escape party headed in the direction of the previous night's firing, and upon arriving found evidence of a fight. Heading north away from the camp, about 10 kilometers beyond the scene of the fire fight, they arrived at an occupied house, whose inhabitants conducted the party to a guerrilla outpost at Longaog.

The 12 fugitives remained here several days, resting up and being treated to the hospitality and generosity of their hosts. At the outpost, they were given some interesting information; the swamp that they had just crossed was infested with crocodiles. When the former prisoners told the local guerrilla commander of their plans to reach the east coast of Mindanao and to sail to Australia, he said that they would have to contact his superior, who was in control of the whole area and whose assistance was required to obtain the necessary equipment and guides for the trip.

A guide from this man, Captain Claro Laureta of the Philippine Constabulary, soon arrived to conduct the escapees on a two-day journey to Laureta's headquarters, where they met the guerrilla chieftain and detailed their plans and requirements. Laureta told them of some of the difficulties they might encounter in the long sea voyage and then informed them that a large guerrilla organization officered by Americans existed in the northwest portion of the island and that it had radio communication with Australia. Furthermore, he had learned that an American submarine recently landed and supplied the guerrillas.

Shofner, Hawkins, Dobervich, and the others discussed the relative merits of adhering to their original plan or hazarding a hike to the north over hundreds of miles of mountainous terrain, uninhabited except for tribes of savage headhunters, who "killed for the sake of killing."<sup>106</sup> Laureta offered to send with the group an armed escort and two guides who had just recently returned from the north.

After they had agreed on this new course of action and all preparations for the trek had been made, the escaped prisoners and their escort left the guerrilla encampment on 21 April. They reached Medina, a town on the northwest coast of Mindanao, following a long, tiring, and dangerous journey. Here they were greeted by Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. McLish, USA, who had been serving with a Philippine Army regiment when Corregidor fell, and had hidden in the mountains of Mindanao rather than surrender. After a period of hiding, he began organizing a resistance movement, which, when formed, became the 110th Division and subordinate to the 10th Military District, the senior command responsible for coordinating all guerrilla activity on Mindanao. Its commander was Colonel Wendell W. Fertig, a U. S. Army reservist, who "had over 33,000 men on his rolls in February 1945, some 16,500 of them armed."<sup>107</sup>

While waiting to be evacuated from the Philippines by submarine, the

<sup>106</sup> Hawkins, *Never Say Die*, p. 135.

<sup>107</sup> Robert R. Smith, *Triumph in the Philippines—The War in the Pacific—United States Army in World War II* (Washington: OCMH, DA, 1963), p. 586.

former prisoners were asked to join the 110th Division to assist in directing guerrilla activities. On 11 May, Shofner was appointed a major and Hawkins and Dobervich made captains in the Army of the United States. Shofner became deputy chief of staff and assistant operations officer of the division, Hawkins became the division intelligence officer, and Dobervich, the supply officer. For nearly six months, they held these positions while, at the same time, taking part in the raids on Japanese garrisons on Mindanao. Finally, on 15 November 1943, the three Marines boarded an American submarine at Nasipit, Butuan Bay, Mindanao, which took them to Australia, and they reported for duty with United States forces eight days later.

Of the American prisoners remaining in the Philippine Islands, a group of approximately 350 was transferred at the end of July 1942, from Cabanatuan Camp 3 to Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, where it was put to work constructing a Japanese airfield. The treatment of the POWs here was as brutal as that received by the men on the Death March. One of the three Japanese interpreters at Puerto Princesa was a small man who constantly carried brass knuckles and delighted in punching the prisoners in the mouth with them.<sup>108</sup>

Another instance of Japanese cruelty to prisoners occurred when two Marines were caught eating a papaya they had picked in violation of a camp order. A Japanese cook saw them eating the

fruit and decided to punish them himself. He broke the left arm of each man with an iron bar and then beat them about the buttocks with it. At another time, upon being told by a prisoner that the food was no good, this same cook threw a dipper-full of boiling tea on the man's feet. Although the prisoner jumped away, the liquid reached his ankles. Suffering third-degree burns and lacking adequate medical attention, his foot, as a result, healed slowly and became heavily scarred.

In January 1944, the Puerto Princesa prisoners received some Red Cross supplies, but the Japanese took out and kept all drugs and medicines, leaving only adhesive tape, gauze, and sulfa powder. It was presumed that this last item was left in the boxes because enemy medical personnel were ignorant of either its presence or use.

During one of the Allied air raids on the Palawan field, one POW had a large gash opened in his head by a flying rock which hit him. His side became paralyzed, his eyes crossed, and he appeared to have suffered a bad concussion. All that the Japanese offered in the way of medical aid was a supply of cotton. One of the doctors amongst the prisoners made some instruments for operating on the injured man to ease his suffering. Despite these ministrations, the man did not improve and remained a stretcher case, helpless and incoherent. Later, Japanese guards shot him while he was still on the stretcher.

As bad as conditions were at Puerto Princesa, they became increasingly worse after the American air raids, beginning in October 1944, seemed to indicate that friendly forces were un-

---

<sup>108</sup> Sworn statement of Sgt Douglas W. Bogue and PFC Glen W. McDole, signed and dtd 17Feb45.

doubtedly going to return to the Philippines soon. During the previous month, all Japanese guards at the camp were replaced by veteran combat troops, the POW food ration was cut, and 159 of the surviving Americans were returned to Manila. Once Allied bombings began in earnest, camp authorities took out their frustrations on the Americans by beating and starving them. In some cases, but not until after a few of the POWs were wounded in the first air raids, they were allowed to build shelters for themselves.

In anticipation of early liberation, the Americans at Puerto Princesa attempted to maintain a high degree of morale and to take whatever maltreatment came their way as best they could.<sup>109</sup> The climax of the whole situation on Palawan came on 14 December 1944, when Japanese seaplanes operating from Puerto Princesa sighted an American invasion convoy in the Sulu Sea headed for Mindoro. Upon receiving this sighting report and believing that Puerto Princesa was the target for the landing, the Japanese camp commander prepared to carry out his orders to kill the prisoners remaining in his custody.

At approximately 1400 on the 14th, all of the POW working parties were returned to the prison compound and forced to remain in the immediate vicinity of their air raid shelters. These shelters were nothing more than trenches, each about five feet deep, and long enough to hold about 50 men.

---

<sup>109</sup> CinCPac-CinCPOA Escape and Evasion Rpt No. 23, dtd 15Feb45, interrogations of Sgt Douglas W. Bogue, PFC Glenn W. McDole, and RM1 Fern J. Barta, USN.

There was a roof of some type overhead and a small entrance at each end of the shelter. Some men had constructed individual shelters of a similar type close to the barbed wire fence enclosing the compound and near the edge of a cliff which dropped to a beach some 60 feet below.

After the prisoners had been sitting near their shelters for approximately 30 minutes, two American P-38 aircraft appeared overhead, whereupon the Japanese guards forced the Americans into their shelters. Immediately, some 50 or 60 Japanese soldiers rushed forward carrying light machine guns, rifles, and buckets of gasoline. They surrounded all of the shelters, and into the first one tossed a lighted torch followed by a bucket of gasoline; they repeated this in the other two. As soon as the burning and screaming prisoners ran out of the shelters, they were mowed down by the machine guns and rifles. Several wounded Americans, flames shooting from their clothes and bodies, rushed the Japanese and fought them hand to hand.

Prisoners in the shelters near the barbed wire fence without hesitation tore through the wire and scrambled down the cliff to the beach. Some 30 to 40 managed to reach the water's edge and began swimming across Honda Bay, towards the northern section of Palawan. Most of these men were shot by riflemen standing at the edge of the cliff overlooking the beach. Meanwhile, in the camp, the Japanese began throwing dynamite into the shelters to kill those prisoners whom the guards believed were still alive.

One Marine managed to escape and hid in the rocks immediately below the bluff, where he remained all the while the butchery above him was in progress. After dark, and before enemy soldiers began patrolling the beaches, this man and four other survivors of the shooting and burning swam to the opposite shore. Reaching it, the five immediately plunged into the Palawan jungles, through which they wandered for five days and nights without food and water. The escapees finally reached the Iwahig Penal Colony, where a thriving Filipino underground organization took them in, fed and clothed them, and then evacuated them to a point where an American submarine could pick them up.

Approximately 140 men died in the Puerto Princesa Massacre. Those who escaped learned later that, after all of the remaining POWs had been killed, the Japanese authorities had let it be known to Filipinos in the area of the camp that the Americans had all been killed in bombing raids by American planes. To ensure that this story would be the only one told, the Japanese camp authorities executed all of the Filipinos working at Puerto Princesa at the time.<sup>110</sup> Altogether, 23 Marines perished in the massacre.

Luckier, it appears, were the Hirohata prisoners, who were destined for a similar end. According to Ercanbrack:

Our Camp Interpreter, Mr. Tahara, was . . . elderly (about 65) . . . educated in the U. S. and professing to be a Christian. For the last 2 years of the war, he was increasingly friendly with me . . . and

often [asked] that if and when Japan lost the war [would I] give him a letter of some kind to prove that he had not, as an individual, been cruel to POWs. He aided us to the best of his ability, often helped us to deceive the . . . authorities to preclude punishment and, in general, tried to help us.

In 1944 . . . Tahara came to me and advised 'I am very sorry—we must all die.' Tahara told me that orders had been issued by Tokyo which would require, the moment the first American set foot on Japanese soil, that all POWs be killed and that the camp authorities then commit suicide.

Shortly afterwards, the Japs began daily drills. A platoon of Japs would arrive at our camp from Himeji barracks (they were required to move on the double for the 11 kilometers), hastily set up their machine guns to completely encircle the camp and execute other maneuvers clearly indicating a plan they wished to execute without mistake. Their arrival, their maneuver, their critique, and their departure took place two or three times each week. The . . . authorities made mention that the soldiers were being trained to protect us from irate civilians who might wish to harm us if U. S. troops started to invade. On one occasion, I made a point blank statement to the [Japanese second in command], Sgt. Fukada, that it was regrettable that we should have to die after so long a term in prison camp—he agreed and stated he would have liked to have lived after the war was over, perhaps the country would some day be a good country again.

I believed that orders directing massacre of the prisoners had been issued and am still of that opinion.

I confided in only my senior Staff NCOs and drew up 'Plan A' for escape. The plan contemplated cutting the wires to Himeji (their phone line was buried and connected with Himeji barracks as a 'hot line'—Tahara had pointed out where the line could be cut), heading for the hills in squad units (our squads numbered about

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, and sworn statement of Sgt Douglas W. Bogue, dtd 17Feb45.

60 men) and hiding out until we could contact friendly forces. I am quite sure we could have taken over the camp and made a break-out—but am very doubtful that we could have survived for long due to the proximity of Himeji where about 35,000 [Japanese troops] were garrisoned. Tahara obtained some maps of the surrounding country (rather melodramatic at this time—but I had the control map sewn into my shoes by Cpl Ward USMC who was camp cobbler) and, with the NCOs we held 'command post exercises' frequently to perfect our break-out plan. Tahara, of course, was to go with us.<sup>111</sup>

Fortunately, the Japanese plan was never implemented.

Another shocking incident involving Marine POWs as well as prisoners from the other services occurred in late 1944. Early that year, the Japanese high command apparently realized that it would be unable to retain its hold on the Philippines, and it gave orders for the evacuation of Japanese nationals and the remaining POWs in the islands to Japan. Some of these POWs had been brought back to Manila in mid-1944 from the Davao Penal Colony. Early in October 1944, the Japanese authorities began bringing in the prisoners from other outlying areas, collecting them all at Bilibid Prison.

A majority of the men were in fair physical condition when they arrived in Manila, but after a 60-day starvation diet, they were all in very poor health for an impending sea voyage. On 13 December, they were formed up into a column of 100-man groups and marched to the Manila docks. Along the way, "People lined the streets to see us pass and many gave us 'V' signs when they

thought the Jap guards weren't watching them."<sup>112</sup>

When the prisoners arrived at the docks, they saw that Manila Bay was glutted with the hulks of Japanese ships sunk in American air raids. A total of 1,619 POWs were herded aboard the *Oryoku Maru*, a relatively new passenger vessel of approximately 10,000 tons.<sup>113</sup> Also boarding the ship were 2,000 Japanese sailors whose ships had been sunk, and about 3,000 Japanese women and children. By 1800, all of the prisoners and the rest of the passengers had been crowded into all available space; the POWs, jammed into the holds "at bayonet point."<sup>114</sup>

After the POWs boarded the ship, Japanese guards attempted to lower food and water to the men in the holds, but owing to the confusion and the crowded conditions, few men got rations that night. The holds were stifling, hot, crowded, and lacking in sanitary facilities, except for a number of two-gallon wooden buckets, which were inaccessible to most of the prisoners. As a result of the cumulative effect of these conditions, several men went berserk that night, and killed a number of their fellow POWs. Other prisoners suffocated. Among this number was Lieutenant Colonel John P. Adams, the former commander of the 3d Battalion, 4th Marines. Some of the men became so

<sup>112</sup> Personal Diary of LtCol Roy L. Bodine, Jr., DC, USA, p. 7. A copy of this handwritten diary was introduced into evidence in the war crimes trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita in Manila following the war.

<sup>113</sup> "I know the exact figure because the roster was turned over to me." *Beecher ltr.*

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>111</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr 1966.*

crazed by thirst, they even drank their own urine and cut their wrists to drink their own blood. About 15 prisoners failed to survive the first night.<sup>115</sup>

Colonel Beecher asked Toshino, the guard commander, to evacuate the prisoners that night, but "an attempt to go up a ladder to go . . . on deck resulted in a guard shooting into the hold." Beecher "pointed out to the interpreter who was the go-between to Toshino that we would surely be bombed in the morning."<sup>116</sup>

Early the next morning, in company with six or seven cargo vessels, a cruiser, and a destroyer, the *Oryoku Maru* steamed out of the harbor and up the coast of Luzon. At approximately 0800, U. S. Navy aircraft spotted the convoy sneaking up the coast, and sank all ships except the cruiser, which high-tailed it back to Manila, and the *Oryoku Maru*. The prisoners in the holds hugged the bulkheads in an attempt to escape the shell fragments and bullets which ricocheted through the open cargo hatch, but a number of the POWs became casualties. The attack continued throughout most of the day. At 2200 the POW-laden vessel limped into Subic Bay. The Japanese then removed the women and children and landed them at Olongapo. Next, the sailors left, swimming the 500–800 yards to the

beach because all of the remaining life rafts and boats had been riddled in the air attacks.

The POWs were not evacuated until the morning of the 15th and at the exact time that Navy planes resumed the attack on the ship. One bomb dropped directly into a hold, killing many of the trapped prisoners. The men who attempted to climb up the ladders to the deck during the attack were shot to death by the Japanese guards. Finally, at 0900, the prisoners received word to evacuate the ship as best they could. This they did, leaving behind all of their meager belongings, including clothes and shoes, on the ship.

Just after the POWs evacuated the ship, "a flight of four planes came in on a bombing run. The leader apparently recognized the fact that we were American prisoners. He wagged his wings and the planes did not drop their bombs. Thus, we were spared many more casualties."<sup>117</sup>

Many of the POWs drowned while swimming ashore, as the two days and the night aboard the ship had drained them of what slight physical strength they might have had. On the beach, the Japanese guards had set up and fired machine guns to mark the boundaries of the zone in which the prisoners were to come ashore; anyone carried outside of that zone by the tide or current was shot at. Only 1,200 of the original group of 1,619 survived the ill-fated trip. A total of 21 Marines was killed.

Once ashore and rounded up, the POWs were marched to the tennis court of the old Marine base at Olon-

<sup>115</sup> Summary of the evidence in the case of *US v Toshino et al* (POW, WWII, Philippines File). Toshino was the commander of the guards charged with escorting the prisoners to Japan. He and another guard were sentenced to be hanged for what later happened to their remaining charges; the rest of his men were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from 10 to 25 years.

<sup>116</sup> *Beecher ltr.*

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*

gapo, and it seemed to many of the Marines in the group who had been stationed here in prewar days that their lives had now gone full circle. The POWs sat in the wire-enclosed court from 15 to 21 December without protection against the elements. For two days they received no food whatsoever, and at no time did the Japanese give them either medical supplies or treatment. Toshino told Colonel Beecher "that there was no rice available." But Beecher noted that although this "was true during the first day but not thereafter, I could not prevail upon him to feed us."<sup>118</sup> On the 21st and 22d the men were loaded on trucks and taken to San Fernando, Pampanga, approximately 22 miles away. Half of the group was put in a schoolhouse, and the other half in a theater. Here they were permitted to cook an issue of rice and given an adequate supply of water.

On the 21st, Colonel Beecher and the POW doctors were ordered by the Japanese to pick out 15 men who were in the worst physical condition. These individuals were to be sent back to Manila where they could be treated properly. At 1900 on the 21st, the 15 men—one of whom was Lieutenant Colonel Samuel W. Freeny, Beecher's former executive officer—were put on a truck, driven two miles to a nearby cemetery, and beheaded.

The prisoners were moved once again, this time by train in crowded boxcars, in a 17-hour journey with neither food nor water. This trip was to San Fernando, La Union, a port city on the west coast of Luzon and slightly north of

Lingayen Gulf. Ten men did not survive the journey. The others remained here for two days before they were crammed aboard two ships on 27 December, at which time they began what can only be described as a hell voyage. In the four day period en route to the port of Takao on Formosa, they were furnished an extremely inadequate supply of food and water. The conditions in the holds of the two ships, the *Brazil Maru* and the *Enoura Maru*, both indescribably filthy, were such that the POWs were reduced to living an animal-like existence in a dank, dark, and fetid atmosphere that beggars the imagination. As the vessels approached Formosa, the weather grew colder, and the suffering of the POWs increased apace.

When the ships arrived at Takao, all of the prisoners were crowded aboard the *Enoura Maru*. If, as the records indicate, there were only 350 POWs on the other ship, and discounting the approximate number of men who may have died prior to and immediately following the second departure from the Philippines, it would appear that the *Enoura Maru* then was loaded with more than 1,300 prisoners. They were crowded into two large holds of the ship, and forced to remain there for the entire 11 days it lay in the port of Takao.

Over 400 prisoners were killed on their ninth day in the Formosan harbor when American aircraft bombed the area and hit the unmarked ship. Colonel Beecher asked that doctors and medical supplies to aid the wounded be sent aboard. For two days the Japanese authorities left the POWs in the after hold—which was the worst hit—with no attention whatsoever. Eventually, the dead were taken

---

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*

out in cargo nets, and a doctor boarded the ship, "but did not even go into the after hold."<sup>119</sup> In addition to those killed, many others were wounded. A number of men succumbed en route to the port of Moji, on the island of Kyushu, when the trip to Japan resumed. After the bombing raid, the healthy, the sick, the wounded, and the dying were again transferred to the *Brazil Maru* for the voyage north. To evade Allied planes and submarines, the ship headed for the China coast, following it until nearing Shanghai. The civilian master of the vessel wanted to put in there to obtain food and clothes for the POWs, but he was overruled by the Japanese guard commander. Approximately 30 to 40 prisoners died daily from the cold, starvation, and lack of water during this part of the voyage. The other POWs stripped the corpses of their clothes before the bodies were hoisted from the holds and thrown overboard without even the pretence of a burial service.

Moji harbor was reached on 29 January 1945; only 470 prisoners had survived the trip, and within 30 days after their arrival in Japan, nearly 300 more died in the various camps and hospitals to which they had been sent. Between 25 and 29 April 1945, the hapless remnants of the original group of 1,619 prisoners were sent to prison camps in Korea, where they were liberated at the end of the war.

Japanese ships carrying American POWs were sent from the Philippines in increasing numbers in the last half of 1944, and like the ships mentioned above, these too were attacked by Ameri-

can aircraft and submarines with a resultingly high loss of life amongst the prisoners. Existing records indicate that 184 survivors of the 4th Marines died under these circumstances. Attacking pilots had no way of knowing what cargo the Japanese ships were carrying. On the other hand, submariners very often attempted to pick up survivors of ships they sank. It is not difficult to imagine the horror and the heartbreak of the subs' crews when they discovered that the men they had rescued were emaciated and dying American POWs.

The American invasion occurred before the Japanese were able to evacuate all of the prisoners they held in the Philippines. General MacArthur, extremely anxious about the fate of the American civilians and military personnel imprisoned in jails and camps in Manila and elsewhere in the islands, directed his commanders to bend every effort to liberate these people. As a result of this order, Army units mounted special operations keyed to retrieve the prisoners from the enemy. On 3 February 1945, troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division crashed through the gate of Santo Tomas prison in Manila, where some 3,700 Americans had been interned. Later that evening, another 3,767 prisoners were freed from Bilibid Prison. Marines were among the POWs liberated in both groups; in addition, some of the men recovered at Cabanatuan were also survivors of the 4th Marines. The remainder of the surviving members of the regiment as well as other Marines who had been captured elsewhere were still suffering and starving in prison camps in Japan, China, Korea, Formosa, and other isolated areas in

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*



Southeast Asia, and waiting for their day of liberation.

### RECOVERY

Through the various diplomatic channels discussed earlier and based on the reports of men who had escaped from prison camp, the Allied powers had amassed a fairly accurate, if not altogether complete, picture of where and under what conditions their nationals were being held captive. The anxiety of American officials and their determination to liberate the POWs as soon as possible was heightened by their knowledge. Accordingly, they prepared contingency plans for the recovery of Allied military personnel, who were dubbed Recovered Allied Military Personnel (RAMPs) in these plans.

Meanwhile, as the intensity of American air raids over the Home Islands stepped up in 1945, and carrier planes and bombers zoomed over the prison camps in increasing numbers, the morale of the POWs rose accordingly. Now and then in little ways, the Japanese guards indicated to the prisoners that they knew Japan had lost the war and that the end was not too far in the future. The appearance of Allied aircraft over Japan did not always work to the favor of the prisoners, for in some cases when areas near the camps were bombed, the guards took out their resentment and frustration by beating their captives. In a few cases, POW camps, which never were marked as such by the Japanese, were bombed by American planes.

On one of these attacks, in April 1945, Osaka was raided by B-29s the

day after the death of President Roosevelt. The primary target in this raid was the dock area, where the Guam prisoners worked daily. When the bombs began falling, the Marines were herded into a brick and wood warehouse at the edge of the harbor, and once they were in this building, the steel doors were slammed shut and barred from the outside. Soon some incendiary bombs landed on the roof of the fire trap and set the building ablaze. Climbing up a wall of human bodies to reach a small ledge at the base of the rafters, one Marine managed to break a window and drop the 20 feet to the street outside. He then grabbed an iron bar that was close by, and pried the warehouse door open. At the end of an hour, when the raid was over, the POWs marched back to Osaka Prisoner of War Camp 1, and all that they found of their former barracks was the cinder foundation.<sup>120</sup>

Two hundred of the prisoners from this camp were moved approximately 50-60 miles northwest of Osaka to Notogawa, a small village on the western banks of Biwa-ko, the largest lake in Japan. Other men from the Osaka camp were moved elsewhere to makeshift camps away from the city. The work at Notogawa was hard and did not provide the kinds of opportunities for looting and easing the lot of the POWs as their jobs in unloading cargo ships in Osaka harbor had.

The only bright spot in the monotonous and tiring days at Notogawa was the large formations of B-29s and carrier planes which, with increasing frequency, appeared overhead. Despite the

---

<sup>120</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, pp. 196-199.

threat of frenzied beatings and deadlier punishment, the POWs cheered on the American planes as though they were at a football game and the aircraft were the players on the field.

Following the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Allied prisoners became aware of the fact that something spectacular had taken place. One day a Japanese noncommissioned officer tried to question Major Boyington about the bomb. It was beyond the ability of the Japanese to explain what had happened and beyond the comprehension of the American to accept that just one bomb could have caused all of the damage and deaths about which he was told.

For most of the prisoners in Japanese camps, the end came suddenly and without warning. One day they were under close guard and subjected to all forms of harassment, and the next, all was quiet, and they were given food and medicine, which up to that time had been withheld from them.

A Guam Marine remembered:

The August sunlight slowly brightened the room and one by one the men awoke, grumbling to themselves as they went outside to the wash rack. The mess cooks came back, lugging the buckets, and ladled out the rice and soup. We ate in silence. It was unusually quiet; it seemed as if the last spark of our energy had been burned out during the excitement of seeing our Navy planes so close to us.

We finished eating and waited for the work whistle to blow. A half hour passed and still we waited. Slowly, the time crept by, and the odd silence gripped the barracks, a silence so heavy I felt I could reach out and grab a handful of it. Still no whistle, no shouting guards.<sup>121</sup>

<sup>121</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, p. 213.

Finally, one of the men in the barracks got up from the table, opened the door, and went out to see what had happened. The rest of the prisoners followed him, and saw the POWs in the other barracks looking out of their windows. Those who had gone out discovered that:

The big, heavy inner gate that separated us from the guard shack and the outside gate was locked, but the soldiers who usually manned the sentry boxes overlooking the inner compound were not at their posts.

Then, slowly, it dawned on us. The war was over. Somehow, somewhere, it must have ended.<sup>122</sup>

The men at the Hirohata camp were told on 15 August that because there was a lack of raw materials at the mill in which they had been working, they were not required to report there. Informally, the pro-American interpreter said that the war was over. On the 27th, the POWs painted the letters "P. W." on all of the roofs of the camp buildings,<sup>123</sup> and later that same day four carrier planes flew over with a supply drop. Three days later, B-29s dropped food and clothing to the men. Sergeant Ercanbrack, the senior man at Hirohata, arranged for a flag-raising ceremony on 2 September, and using parachute silk and the red lining from the barracks black-out curtains, devised American and British flags. The Japanese colors were struck that day, the National

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 214.

<sup>123</sup> When the Japanese received instructions to paint these letters on the roofs, the men at Hirohata had a problem, ". . . there was no yellow paint. . . . Marine/Japanese ingenuity solved that—we used white paint and tinted it with every can of curry powder on hand. Did not look bad, either." *Ercanbrack ltr 1966*.

Colors and the Union Jack were raised, and the camp superintendent surrendered his command.<sup>124</sup>

In northern Hokkaido, where Major Devereux and other Woosung prisoners had been taken to join some Australian officers captured at Rabaul, it was not known that an atomic bomb had been dropped. Also at this camp were some British soldiers, one of whom cryptically told Devereux that "We're having a bowl of caviar tonight," and another officer was told, "Sir, Joe is in."<sup>125</sup> In this manner, it was learned that Russia had entered the war against Japan. Following this news, the guards began treating the prisoners with kid gloves. On 14 August, all of the Japanese in the camp gathered at the main office to listen to a radio broadcast, which appeared to have been an official announcement of some kind. When it was over, all of the Japanese appeared stunned; they had just heard that their country had sued for peace. None of the prisoners were told, but they were informed that there would be no need for working parties the following day. All rations were increased and little by little the restrictions were relaxed.

Even before the surrender ceremony on the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, the Allied forces began implementing the plans they had prepared for the liberation of the POWs. The Allies were faced with the difficult task of supplying the prisoners in widely scattered camps with food, clothing, and medical supplies until the men could be evacuated. Although

evacuation proceedings were not to begin until after the surrender document had been signed, Admiral Halsey ordered the commander of Task Group 30.6, the organization assigned the mission of liberating, evacuating, and giving medical assistance to POWs in the Third Fleet area of responsibility, to begin emergency evacuation of prisoners in the area of Tokyo Bay.<sup>126</sup>

In the period between the inception of this task group on 15 August and the beginning of actual evacuation operations on the 29th, Commodore Rodger W. Simpson, Commander, Task Group 30.6, had organized and trained special medical and communications units and small landing forces. Prior to this time, in preparing his plans, Commodore Simpson had made extensive use of the detailed information of POW camps acquired from carrier plane visual and photographic reconnaissance and material derived from other intelligence sources.

The plan developed for evacuation activities had two phases. One, "Operation Spring-Em," was to cover the evacuation of prisoners in and around the Tokyo Bay Region. Included in each of the forces to be employed in this phase was a company of Marines which was set to act as the security element. This unit was to spearhead the landing and to act as military police to ensure the orderly and unopposed activities of the evacuation party. The second phase of the operation plan, called "Jail Break," provided for the evacuation of POWs in areas east of the 135th meridian, and those parts of Japan not easily acces-

<sup>124</sup> *Ercanbrack ltr II*. There were also Commonwealth prisoners at Hirohata.

<sup>125</sup> Devereux, *Wake Island*, p. 237.

<sup>126</sup> See pt IV, chap 1, p. 484, above.

sible from the initial areas of occupation.

On the 29th, the task group proceeded up Tokyo Bay and anchored off Omori. The task group commander with medical and evacuation parties loaded in LCVPs, and with the assistance of an air spotter overhead in a TBM from the carrier USS *Cowpens*, headed towards the beach and Omori Camp 8. As the evacuation team neared the shore:

The appearance of the landing craft in the channel off the prisoner of war camp caused an indescribable scene of jubilation and emotion on the part of hundreds of prisoners of war who streamed out of the camp and climbed up over the piling. Some began to swim out to meet the landing craft. After some difficulty in being heard, the prisoners of war were assured that more boats would be coming and that they should stand steady for an orderly evacuation, and that the liberation party wanted to go immediately to those who were ill and extend medical assistance and evacuate them first.<sup>127</sup>

Comodore Simpson learned from the senior POW officer that there were many seriously ill prisoners at the Shinagawa hospital camp. The party that went to this place later reported that "it was an indescribable hell hole of filth, disease, and death."<sup>128</sup>

By the early morning of 30 August, all of the men at Shinagawa together

<sup>127</sup> CTG 30.6 AR, dtd 22Sep45, Subj: Covering Evacuation of POW during period 29Aug-19Sep45 (OAB, NHD).

<sup>128</sup> *CinCPac Surrender and Occupation Rpt*, p. 20. It is interesting to note that two members of the Swiss Legation in Tokyo visited the camp on 19 February 1945 and gave it a fairly favorable report. MID, WD, Extracts of POW Camp Information Rpt No. A-P 85, dtd 17May45, in USAF Japanese Prison Camps 1943-45 File No. 142.7511 (ASI (HA), Maxwell AFB, Ala.).

with the entire prison population at Omori had been evacuated. Each POW was taken on board the hospital ship USS *Benevolence* and put through a clearing and examination process. This procedure, which most of the prisoners liberated from Japan experienced before their trip home, involved a bath, medical examination, and an issue of clean clothes. They were then fed and afterwards filled out a mimeographed form which requested information about camp conditions and instances of brutality. Following this, the RAMPs were assigned to a bed in the hospital ship, or, if ambulatory, transferred to billets on an APD alongside of the AH. During the night of the 30th, the CTG 30.6 staff evaluated the mass of information it had received from the RAMPs about the location of other POW camps. As a result of this intelligence, the evacuation unit was divided into two separate groups in order to expand overall operations.

A conference was held at the Yokohama headquarters of the commander of the Eighth Army on 1 September, when Admiral Halsey agreed to coordinate Third Fleet evacuation operations with those of the Eighth Army Recovered Personnel Officer. Once this joint program had begun, and both ships and personnel were assigned to various areas coming under the cognizance of the two major commands, all means of transportation—both Japanese and American—were to be employed to evacuate the POWs.

Without the outstanding assistance of members of the Swedish Legation, the Swiss Legation, and the International Red Cross, in arranging train schedules

and in furnishing information on the location of POW camps, the composition of the occupants, and their general condition, the success of this joint venture would have been less than it was. The United States assumed the responsibility for the evacuation of all liberated prisoners and civilians from Japan to either Manila or Guam, and from Guam to the States, using both surface and air transportation. Commonwealth POWs, with the exception of Canadian servicemen, were to be transported from Manila to their destination in British vessels. Canadian ships carried their own nationals home.

At the same time that Allied prisoners were being liberated in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, steps were being taken to evacuate the men from camps located in Manchuria, Korea, North and Central China, Formosa, and the outlying sections of the Home Islands. The authorities responsible for taking steps to recover these other POWs estimated that it would take 30 days to get them all, and further recognized that to save many of the critically ill, prompt and adequate supply of these camps by air drops was essential. The air supply task was shared by Marianas-based B-29s and FEAF aircraft located on Okinawa. After the program had begun, the Twentieth Air Force became responsible for its functioning.

In planning these activities, the most difficult problem that arose was determining the exact locations of the camps to be supplied. Although some lists had been compiled, there was little assurance of their accuracy. At first and until 27 August, the only basis on which the Twentieth Air Force could prepare its

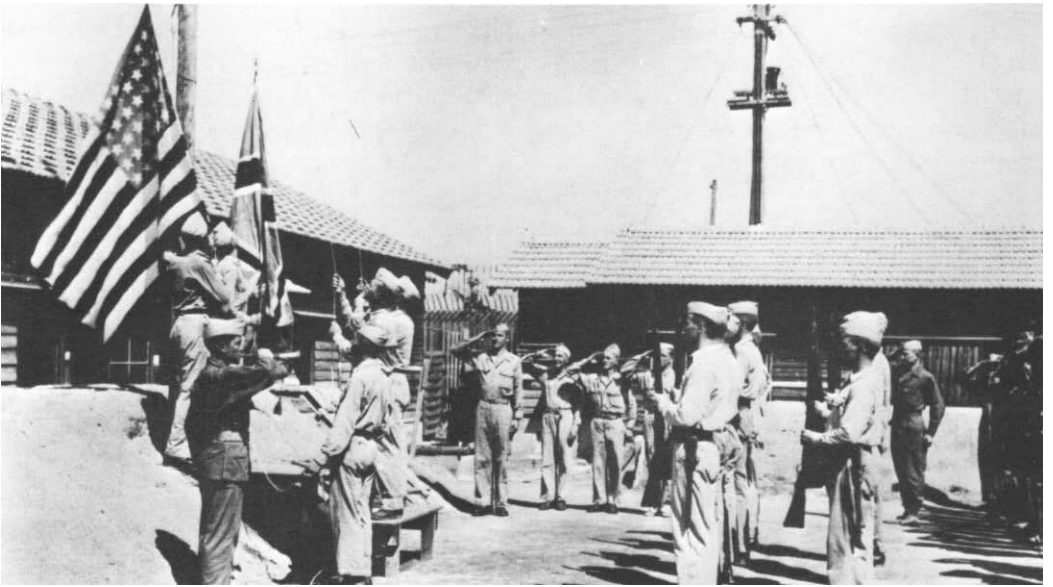
plans was a document entitled the "Black List," which had been issued by the Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, and a similar CinCPac-CinCPOA publication. Not only were these lists incomplete, they were inaccurate as well because, during the wholesale bombing of Japanese coastal areas in the last months of the war, the POWs had been removed from many of the camps listed.

One of the surrender conditions imposed upon the Japanese was the requirement that it furnish General MacArthur a complete list of the names, locations, and populations of all POW camps in existence under Japanese control, and that all such camps be clearly marked. On 27 August, the first such list, the "Yellow List," was made available and it contained a total of 73 camps. Before the supply drops could take place, however, the camp locations had to be verified. Two days later, the 314th Bombardment Wing on Guam began the first of a series of reconnaissance flights, which took its planes over the islands of Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. Planes of the same wing flew over Hainan, Peiping, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mukden on 31 August. These flights verified the existence and location of 57 additional camps.

From 27 August to 20 September, AAF aircraft flew 900 effective sorties over 158 POW and civilian internment camps, dropping supplies. After the first three days of operations, the planned altitude of 500 to 1,000 feet for dropping the supplies was found to be too low for efficient operation of the cargo parachutes. As a result, the air crews were directed to release the paradrops at alti-



*SHADOW of a B-29 on a supply-drop mission passes over the POW camp at Nagasaki. (USAF 58504)*



*AMERICAN AND BRITISH POWs (r.) raise their nations' colors over the camp at Hirohata. (Photograph courtesy of CWO Earl B. Ercanbrack)*

tudes above 1,000 feet in order that the chutes could function more effectively, avoid casualties among the prisoner personnel, and prevent the destruction of the bundles of supplies.<sup>129</sup>

Various other factors reduced the effectiveness of the B-29 supply drops to the POWs. The B-29 crews had no previous experience in this work and there was no time for them to test supply drop techniques before the missions began. Because there was such a short supply of cargo parachutes, they were used only for dropping food and medicine containers; the other bundles were dropped free.

The B-29s had accurately located the warehouse in Osaka where the POWs from Guam and elsewhere had been imprisoned. The men soon had plenty of food and medicine and wore the new clothes included in the supply drops. These prisoners found the food drops exciting and it seemed to them that the plane crews in each of the aircraft were trying to outdo the others in seeing how close to the ground they could come. One group of POWs saw "a big Superfortress dip in for an air drop and watched it level off not over 50 feet from the ground, dipping even lower as it roared straight for the building we were standing on." And then to their amazement, the B-29 approached "with breathtaking speed, then, at the last second, it lurched upward, swooping to within ten feet of the roof's edge, and the thundering noise almost shook the warehouse apart" as the men fell flat.<sup>130</sup>

<sup>129</sup> Twentieth AF TacMissionRpt, Subj: POW Supply Missions, 27Aug-20Sep45, n.d. (ASI(HA), Maxwell AFB, Ala.).

<sup>130</sup> Boyle, *Yanks Don't Cry*, p. 232.

Some of the air drops also brought death as the heavily loaded pallets hurtled from the sky. The parachutes were not always big enough to hold the heavy loads, and as they collapsed, the food pallets and steel drums rained down and exploded like bombs when they hit the ground. Major Boyington remembered heading for the nearest air raid shelter when the drops began. In his camp, three or four prisoners were hit and killed by the parcels dropping from the sky. Many of the loads went right through ramshackle roofs of the POW barracks.

One such instance was recalled by Sergeant Major Robert R. Winslow, a Wake Marine, who was in a camp at Naoetsu—on the northwest coast of Kyushu—on V-J Day. Upon receiving news of the end of the war, Winslow reported:

. . . we took over the camp, set up an MP force, and actually ran liberty details into town. Some of our hale and hearty survivors spent some time futilely searching the vicinity for our former guards and Camp Commander, who had mysteriously disappeared. . . . After about two weeks we commandeered a train and traveled to Tokyo where we were met by the occupation forces.<sup>131</sup>

At the Hokkaido camp:

A day or two after the Japanese surrendered, the officers were informed. Immediate steps were taken to send officers to the other camps, locate Marines and see that discipline was maintained. Radios were provided and food brought in. An announcement was made over the radio directing POWs to identify POW camps in such a manner as to be seen from the air and to remain there until U. S. teams arrived to evacuate the ex-POWs. About

<sup>131</sup> Winslow ltr.

three weeks after the surrender a team arrived in the area, a trainload of ex-prisoners was transported to Chitose and flown out (to Atsugi).<sup>132</sup>

At the same time that these activities were under way and after the surrender instrument had been signed, a Fifth Fleet delegation conferred with SCAP authorities regarding the evacuation of RAMPs from southern Japan. The plan agreed upon called for the Eighth Army to extend its evacuation operations west and to evacuate POWs through Osaka to Tokyo until relieved by Fifth Fleet and Sixth Army units. Similar to the joint program established by the Third Fleet and the Eighth Army, the other two major commands organized two evacuation groups comprised of landing craft, truck companies, hospital ships, Army contact teams, and Navy medical units. The ports of Wakayama and Nagasaki were to be employed as evacuation centers for all of western Japan. Though the responsibility of delivering RAMPs to these two ports belonged to the Army, the mission of medical examinations and processing became a Fifth Fleet function.

Repatriation began at Nagasaki on 11 September. A medical examination and processing station was set up in a large dockside warehouse, and the hospital ship *Haven* was tied up at the dock to serve as a screening hospital. It also provided the processing station with steam, hot water, general utilities, and food.

A total of 9,061 RAMPs was evacuated from Nagasaki; of this number 685 were stretcher cases or patients so

<sup>132</sup> *Tharin ltr.*

weak they required hospitalization. The remainder were ambulatory troop passengers, who, after arriving at Okinawa, were flown to Manila in C-46s for further transfer to the United States. By 22 September, the evacuation of POWs from Nagasaki was completed.

Operations at Wakayama began on 14 September. Because of the excellent port facilities in this city and the fact that it was a rail center, all RAMP processing was completed here by the next day. A total of 2,575 men was handled this quickly. Only a handful of the prisoners were civilians; the rest were military personnel from camps in the Hiroshima area. These POWs had been captured on Guam, Wake, Corregidor and Bataan. There were also Australians taken in Java, Dutch from Sumatra, and British from Singapore and Hong Kong.

At all the stopping-off places of the homeward-bound RAMPs, everything possible was done for the comfort and well-being of the returning former POWs. On Okinawa, the 2d MAW commander recalled:

General 'Vinegar Joe' Stilwell . . . took a personal interest in them and made many inspections to ensure that their every want was taken care of.

For example, I had a request from him one day to send planes of different types over their barracks to perform maneuvers, etc., for such an exhibition had been requested by the POWs. Shortly after I had complied with the request, he called me and asked me to tell my pilots not to do quite such a good job, for one had just hit the flagpole. Luckily, no one was killed, and the plane was damaged but slightly!<sup>133</sup>

<sup>133</sup> LtGen Louis E. Woods ltr to Hd, HistBr, G-3 Div, HQMC, dtd 19Oct66, hereafter *Woods ltr II 1966*.



It is difficult in the extreme to describe or to plumb the depths of the emotions and the attitudes of the former POWs at the moment of and following their liberation. Considerable literature concerning prisoners of war and prison camps has been published since the end of World War II. Despite the close attention to detail in the almost day-to-day accounts appearing in these works, they could not provide the essential spirit or the feelings of the men when they had learned that the war was over and that they were to go home, because most were published long after the actual date of liberation. For the most part, news of the end of the war was anticlimactic and to many of the prisoners, it seemed that they were emerging from a bad dream that had lasted much too long. Others, concerned about their homes and families, could hardly wait to send messages to their loved ones, stating that they were safe and well. For still other former prisoners, liberation was a moment of triumph, a time for which they had waited so long, when they could inflict just retribution on the men who had kept them in such abject captivity.

One former prisoner stated:

It's not pleasant to recall the humiliation, degradation and endless days of monotonous drudgery, and looking back on it now the whole experience has an unreal aspect as though it may have happened to someone else and I read about it somewhere. I suppose it's human nature to suppress unpleasant memories and there are very few bright spots to remember from 44 months in prison camp.<sup>134</sup>

On the other hand, there is considerable evidence to indicate that in some

prison camps the life of the prisoners was not a continuous hell on earth. As the former commander of VMF-211 has written:

True, there were some tough times and rough times and hungry times for all of us. But there were also times, at least in some camps, when a man could laugh heartily at a truly humorous incident or situation. And there were even times—short times, I grant—when a man could almost enjoy life if only he would try. Too . . . broader recognition [should be given] to the really surprising number of Japanese who went far out of their way, and even risked their own safety, to make things a little better for the prisoners.<sup>135</sup>

Yet, there are few indications that the Japanese guards and camp commanders were punished other than as a result of sentences handed down after the war crimes trials. Although the POWs could have resorted to mob violence and killed their brutal captors, they did not. Summed up, the general attitude of the former prisoners was that if they themselves punished the Japanese in a manner similar to their treatment in prison, then they would have descended to their former guards' level of inhumanity. This reaction was enough to deter the most bitter POW from venting his pent-up hatred on the men who had forced him to live under conditions that very often were not fit even for the lowest forms of animal life.

Some prisoners encountered kindly guards, men who would keep them informed of the true course of the war and relate how Japan was being defeated on all fronts. Other Japanese would slip the POWs extra rations or

<sup>134</sup> *Winslow ltr.*

<sup>135</sup> *Putnam ltr.*

cigarettes or medicine. These individual acts of charity and mercy shone like rays of hope in a dark sea of despair, and often sustained the lagging morale of prisoner groups.

A question that remains for the most part unresolved to this date is why the Japanese treated prisoners of war as they did in World War II. A partial explanation for the initial treatment of Americans taken in the Philippines may rest in the fact that the Japanese forces were woefully unprepared to handle the unexpectedly large number of men they had captured. This may in some small way answer the question of why there was a Bataan Death March. But what of the treatment meted out to POWs after this period, after the enemy had consolidated his hold on the islands and he could establish some sort of prison camp administration? Why were the prisoners so brutally and miserably handled? There seems to be neither rhyme nor reason for the treatment of POWs in camps in the Home Islands and elsewhere or for the subhuman conditions in which some of them were forced to live.

It was noted earlier in this appendix that all Allied POWs were subject to military regulations normally imposed on Japanese Army recruits. In essence, the regulations were harsh, restrictive, and demanding of immediate obedience. Viewed in this light, the Japanese treatment of POWs is somewhat more comprehensible, for life in the Japanese Army reflected the authoritarian and strict society from which it was derived. The basic philosophy underlying the way of the military was the *Samurai*

code of *Bushido*—the “way of the warrior.”

For centuries this rigid code had affected every aspect of Japanese life and all classes were bound to respect its dictates. Although *Bushido* supposedly governed the conduct and mores of the warrior and aristocratic classes alone, actually this philosophy permeated down to the lowest stratum of Japanese society. It is for this reason, perhaps, that even the lowest-ranking Japanese soldier emulated his superiors in the beliefs that to become a prisoner was the ultimate disgrace, and those who became prisoners should be treated severely.

A vital concept in the warrior's code was that suicide was preferable to capture. The general inability of American forces in the Pacific to take Japanese prisoners indicates to a degree that the average Japanese soldier firmly believed in this code. Furthermore, he was told that it was a criminal act, punishable by death, for him to fall captive. “The disgrace of becoming a prisoner was so great that Japanese troops considered it a duty to kill their own wounded rather than to permit them to be captured.”<sup>136</sup> This uniquely Japanese attitude became part and parcel of the treatment accorded Allied POWs. If the Americans were not ashamed of having surrendered—a fact which the enemy found difficulty in comprehending—then it was the duty of the Japanese Army to forcibly remind the Americans of their disgrace, their dishonor, and their lowly status.

It is difficult to assess what the effect of prolonged imprisonment was on the

<sup>136</sup> Stanley L. Falk, *Bataan: The March of Death* (New York: Norton, 1962), p. 231.

Marine prisoners. Some of them were broken in body and spirit at the time of their liberation, and a number of them died shortly after from the results of the treatment they had received. Other men, in much better condition, were either discharged from the Marine Corps or returned to duty in an active status. Perhaps the best indication of the frame of mind of most Marine returnees was found in the reminiscences of Lieutenant General Louis E. Woods, who, in August 1945, was the senior Marine officer on Okinawa, where many of those being evacuated by air stopped for a brief time. General Woods recalled:

Inasmuch as the Army authorities were handling all arrangements, I did not bother them [the former Marine POWs] unless they especially asked to see me. I did have a goodly number of officers and men detailed to be with them and help in any way

possible. The only requests I ever had were for Marine Corps ornaments for all and some small American flags.<sup>137</sup>

Amplifying this, General Woods later wrote:

When I received word that the POWs wanted ornaments, I tried to get them from our source of supply on Okinawa. Imagine my surprise when I was told I could not have 500 of them. When I asked why not, I was told by the Quartermaster that if he gave me 500, he would have none left on his shelves. (You see Quartermasters haven't changed much since 1776). So I went back to my Headquarters and took all the Marine ornaments from the personnel of one of the Aviation Groups.<sup>138</sup>

It was in this spirit that Marine RAMPs returned to the Corps and were welcomed back by other Marines of all ranks.

---

<sup>137</sup> LtGen Louis E. Woods ltr to Col William P. McCahill, dtd 29Aug65.

<sup>138</sup> Woods ltr II 1966.

# Bibliographical Notes

This history is based principally upon official Marine Corps records, *i.e.*, the reports, diaries, journals, orders, plans, etc., of the units and commands involved in the operations described. Records of the other Services have been consulted and used when they pertained to the actions with which this book is concerned. On matters pertaining to activities and decisions at high strategic levels, the authors consulted the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or official publications which had made considerable use of JCS records.

To cover the inevitable gaps and inadequacies that occur in the sources consulted, extensive use was made of the knowledge of key participants in the actions herein described. These men, representing all Services, have been generous with their time in making themselves available for interviews, and in commenting critically on draft manuscripts, not only of this volume, but also of preliminary monographs. The historical offices of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have made detailed reviews of draft chapters and furnished much valuable material to the history. The War History Office of the Defense Agency of Japan has read and commented upon the passages dealing with the Okinawa operation and provided worthwhile information that has been incorporated into the narrative.

Because this volume deals with so many disparate, and yet related, subjects, many different sources were consulted in its preparation. Such sources have been fully cited in the text and are discussed here in relation to the particular operation or event for which they have the greatest pertinency. Unless otherwise noted, all records cited are obtainable through the Archives of the Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

A number of published works of general interest have been consulted frequently in the writing of this volume. The more important of these are listed below.

## Books

Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate, eds. *The Pacific: Matterhorn to Nagasaki—The Army Air Forces in World War II*, v. 5. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1953. The Air Force official history details the final year of the Pacific War. Well documented, the book is a reliable source for the actions of Air Force commands in the Pacific and the part they played in the defeat of Japan.

FAdm William F. Halsey and LCdr J. Bryan, III. *Admiral Halsey's Story*. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., 1947. This popular treatment of one of the most spectacular figures in the Pacific War presents a fascinating and useful picture of the final naval operations of the war in the waters of the western Pacific and surrounding Japan.

Jeter A. Isely and Philip A. Crowl. *The U. S. Marines and Amphibious War*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1951. An essential book and important source for the study of the development of amphibious tactics and techniques and their application in the Pacific during World War II. Additionally, the authors have commented on each major Marine amphibious assault landing of the war and present a number of pertinent conclusions relative to each campaign.

FAdm Ernest H. King and Cdr Walter M. Whitehill. *Fleet Admiral King: A Naval Record*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1952. Admiral King's autobiography covers his entire naval career and provides revealing insights into the character of the man and his contributions to American strategy as well as an overview of the conduct of that strategy in the war.

FAdm William D. Leahy. *I Was There*. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 1950. Another autobiography by a high-ranking naval officer who served as the wartime Chief of Staff to Presidents Roose-

velt and Truman. This account is based on the contemporary notes and diaries of the author.

Robert Sherrod. *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*. Washington: Combat Forces Press, 1952. Although this is an unofficial history, it was written with substantial Marine Corps research support and contains valuable aviation unit historical data unavailable elsewhere. Much of the very readable text is based upon interviews and eyewitness accounts that were not retained for later study.

*The War Reports of General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations*. Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1947. A convenient compilation of the official reports of the chiefs of the armed services issued during and just after the war, which provides an excellent overall review of U. S. operations in World War II.

## PART I

### PROLOGUE TO THE END

#### *Official Documents*

The minutes of the CominCh-CinCPac Pacific Conferences of mid-1944 were particularly helpful in developing the course that American strategy and tactics were to take in late-1944 and 1945. Added to these are the records of the JCS and CCS as cited in previously published official histories, which aided in tracing how the decision to invade the Ryukyus was determined. Intelligence surveys by higher headquarters were used extensively to build a picture of enemy troop strength and dispositions, and the nature of the terrain that the Japanese held.

The main sources for the status report on the FMF were the Annual Reports of the Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy and the operational diaries prepared at HQMC by the G-1 and G-3 Sections of the Division of Plans and Policies and by the Division of Aviation. An additionally valuable source were the monthly FMF air and ground status reports also prepared by the G-3 Section. A study

of Marine ground training in World War II, prepared by the Historical Branch, and a history of FMFPac prepared at Pearl Harbor in 1951, present an excellent picture of the posture of the six Marine divisions at the beginning of 1945.

Other valuable official sources utilized in the writing of this part are: "History of United States Army Forces Middle Pacific and Predecessor Commands During World War II, 7 December-2 September 1945, History of the G-5 Section," n.d., held by OCMH; "Department of the Army Estimate of Japanese Strength and Disposition of Forces," October 1945, File No. 320.2, Geographic V-Japan, also held by OCMH; and Military Intelligence Division, United States Army, War Department, "Disposition and Movement of Japanese Ground Forces, 1941-1945," 10 December 1945, held by the Operational Archives Branch, Naval History Division.

#### *Japanese Sources*

In the years immediately following the end of the war, former Japanese officials working under the auspices of General MacArthur's headquarters prepared a series of monographs detailing Japanese actions in many Pacific and Asian campaigns and at the various headquarters in the Home Islands. In the middle 50s, a number of these original studies were revised and expanded, again by knowledgeable Japanese. The monographs vary considerably in their value, but, on the whole, they are honestly presented and useful in gaining an insight into Japanese actions. The Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, which has a complete file of these studies, has prepared an annotated guide and index, *Guide to Japanese Monographs and Japanese Studies on Manchuria 1945-1960* (Washington, 1961), which is an excellent aid in evaluating the individual items.

Among the several Japanese monographs that were used with this part, No. 45, the 382-page history of the *Imperial General Headquarters, Army Section*, was particularly helpful. It provides an overall view of the progress of the war as seen from Tokyo and contains appendices of Army orders. The operational record of the *Thirty-second Army* and its subordinate commands is embodied in *Okinawa*

*Operations Record* (No. 135 of the series), which is extremely valuable in developing how that command prepared for the inevitable invasion of Okinawa and how it fought the battle.

#### Books

The first three volumes of this series, *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*, *Isolation of Rabaul*, and *Central Pacific Drive*, as well as the draft manuscript of the fourth, "Operations in the Western Pacific," were useful in reviewing how the Marine Corps fared in the first three years of the war and how it developed and employed amphibious warfare doctrine in that period. Among a number of other books concerning emerging American strategy in the last year of the war, the problems facing Japan, and the status of the FMF in the Pacific, the following were of great value.

Lt Robert A. Aurthur and Lt Kenneth Cohlma. *The Third Marine Division*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. A compact division history, this book is a good source for unit background.

Robert J. C. Butow. *Japan's Decision to Surrender*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1954. A scholarly dissertation to the steps leading from the Cairo Declaration to the Imperial Rescript and to the capitulation of Japan, and an excellent source for the diplomatic history of the Pacific War.

Bevan G. Cass, ed. *History of the Sixth Marine Division*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1948. As the last of the wartime Marine divisions to be formed, the 6th—and its predecessor unit, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade—were involved in only the Guam and Okinawa campaigns and the occupation of North China. By its very nature, the Ryukyus operation receives the fullest coverage in this work.

Ray S. Cline, *Washington Command Post: The Operations Division—The War Department—United States Army in World War II*. Washington: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1951. An official Army history relating the story of high-level war planning in the Operations Division of the War Department. An excellent background study based on the important primary sources in the subject area.

Howard M. Conner. *The Spearhead: The World War II History of the 5th Marine Division*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1950. Although this unit history is primarily concerned with the Iwo Jima operation, the only campaign of the 5th Division in World War II, it contains some interesting background material, particularly concerning the status of the division at the beginning of 1945.

Richard W. Johnston. *Follow Me! The Story of the Second Division in World War II*. New York: Random House, 1948. This work contains considerable information on the organization of the division and its role as a diversionary force for the Okinawa campaign.

Toshikazu Kase. *Journey to the Missouri*. David N. Rowe, ed. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1950. A first-hand account by a former Japanese official of the factors and considerations influencing Japan's surrender and of the fateful day on which that country signed the instruments of capitulation.

George McMillan. *The Old Breed: A History of the First Marine Division in World War II*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1949. This unit history, which concerns itself more with the spirit of the 1st Division than with a recital of details of its combat actions, is generally accorded to be one of the finest books of its type written after the war.

Samuel Eliot Morison. *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*, v. VIII, XII, and XIII. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1958, 1959, and 1960. These three volumes by Rear Admiral Morison, *New Guinea and the Marianas, Leyte, June 1944–January 1945*, and *The Liberation of the Philippines—Luzon, Mindanao, the Visayas: 1944–1945*, comprise a highly readable account of Navy operations in the final stages of World War II. Written with considerable assistance and cooperation from the Navy, the histories are, however, very much the personalized work of the author and are most effective in their description of American naval actions and personalities and of Japanese operations.

Carl W. Proehl, ed. *The Fourth Marine Division in World War II*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. Of interest in a review of the status of the 4th Division at the beginning of 1945.

United States Army, War Department. *Handbook on Japanese Military Forces*. TM-E 30-480. Washington, 1 Oct 44. A basic source on the organization and equipment of Japanese land forces with useful detail on weapons characteristics and textbook tactics.

## PART II OKINAWA

### *Official Documents*

As the largest amphibious assault of the Pacific War, Okinawa resulted in the participants generating much paperwork which took the form of operation plans and orders, action reports, message files, unit journals, and the like, much of which has been preserved and is held in the archives of the individual Services or has been retired to a Federal Records Center. Because ICEBERG was to be the prologue to the invasion of Japan, all the tactical innovations developed in the Pacific to that time were employed together with whatever new military hardware was made available to Tenth Army units. It was a matter of the highest interest, therefore, that each major unit prepare a detailed evaluation of the way it had fought the campaign, and these evaluations are found in the action reports of the Tenth Army, III Amphibious Corps, and XXIV Corps. Division action reports, and, in the case of the Marines, regimental and battalion special action reports, provide a useful insight into the conduct of the battle on battalion and regimental level.

From the naval point of view, the action reports of the Fifth Fleet and subordinate task force and group commanders are an invaluable source of information concerning naval support of the land campaign as well as some stark facts and figures which in no way tell the whole story of the Navy's desperate and magnificent fight against the *Kamikaze* menace. Additionally, the report of the British Combined Operations observers assigned to the Okinawa campaign provides an interesting insight into how our Allies viewed American conduct of a joint amphibious operation.

### *Unofficial Documents*

While writing the monograph used extensively in preparing this account of the battle for Okinawa, Major Nichols and Mr. Shaw

sent copies of their preliminary draft to various individuals who had major roles in the operations. Many of these men replied and their comments have been cited throughout this part. Similarly, the draft manuscript of this volume was sent to key participants and to the historical agencies of the other Services, and the resultant replies have been used when applicable in revising the narrative. All such comments are retained in the files of the Marine Corps Historical Archives.

With the establishment of the Marine Corps Oral History Program, a new dimension was added to the techniques employed by Marine Corps historians. As a result, some of the first interviews conducted with retired prominent Marines by the author of this part of the book dwelled on matters concerning the Okinawa operation, and pertinent comments were incorporated into the body of the text with the permission of the individual interviewees. Particularly helpful were the comments of Generals Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., and Gerald C. Thomas, Lieutenant General Pedro A. del Valle, and Major Generals Wilburt S. Brown and Ford O. Rogers.

Several other unofficial documents exist. Through the generosity of General Vandegrift, his personal correspondence for the period of his tour as Commandant was made available for Historical Branch use. The letters he received from Lieutenant Generals Holland M. Smith and Roy S. Geiger are invaluable for an overview of the Okinawa operation. Extracts from this correspondence together with copies of some of the letters are available in the Marine Corps Historical Archives for use by qualified researchers.

Another source is a personal narrative prepared immediately after the war by General Oliver P. Smith, who, as a brigadier general, was the Marine Deputy Chief of Staff of the Tenth Army. This document is particularly important because of the insight that General Smith gives to the operations of as large a joint command as the Tenth Army and the role of Marine officers on the joint staff. The resulting 152-page typescript goes far toward giving the reader a feeling of Marine participation in high-level staff operations on what was predominantly an Army command.

A third unpublished document of value in the study of ICEBERG is "A History of the 7th Marines on Okinawa Shima," which was an ambitious project prepared at the behest of Colonel Edward W. Snedeker by his staff officers and battalion commanders. This work has some outstanding sketch maps which meld excellently with accounts of small unit actions in the regiment.

In no way has all of the material uncovered by draft comments or during the course of interviews been used in this book or in the Nichols-Shaw monograph which preceded it. The files contain much unpublished information that is of value to the student of the operation, particularly in regard to details of small unit action and the assessment of the accomplishments and character of individuals.

#### *Japanese Sources*

In addition to the previously mentioned Japanese monographs held by the Office of the Chief of Military History, two others were used: No. 86, *History of the Fifth Air Fleet*, which provided some data on the development of the *Kamikaze* as an offensive/defensive weapon, and No. 123, *Homeland Defense Naval Operations*, which related to confused and often thwarted Japanese preparations for the defense of the Home Islands, and Honshu, in particular.

A major Japanese source is: Takushiro Hattori. *Dai Toa Senso Zenshi*, v. IV [The Complete History of the Greater East Asia War]. Tokyo: Matsu Publishing Company, 1955. A manuscript translation of this excellent study is available at the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army. The author, a ranking staff officer during the war and an historian afterwards, has written a comprehensive history which contains enough detail to provide a useful strategic review from the Japanese viewpoint of every major campaign of the war.

In terms of pertinent captured documents, by the time that ICEBERG became a reality, the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, and other Allied intelligence agencies had amassed a mountain of data concerning the enemy. While much of this was not directly concerned with Okinawa, the material contained a wealth of information relating to

Japanese defensive doctrine and more than a hint of how Okinawa would be defended. A considerable volume of documents and prisoners—Okinawans primarily—were captured on the island itself. As noted in the narrative of this part, little fruitful information was gained, however, as a result of POW interrogation and translation of the documents, and the Japanese situation was very often not uncovered until after it had been met head-on by Tenth Army troops.

#### *Books and Periodicals*

Once again Craven and Cate, *Matterhorn to Nagasaki*, Isely and Crowl, *Marines and Amphibious War*, and Sherrod, *History of Marine Aviation* and the Hattori manuscript are invaluable sources. Among other works which shed considerable light on the Okinawa campaign are:

Roy E. Appleman, et al. *Okinawa: The Last Battle—The War in the Pacific—U. S. Army in World War II*. Washington: History Division, Department of the Army, 1948. Although generally concerned with the operations of the Tenth Army as a whole in the Okinawa campaign, this official Army history focuses primarily on the actions of XXIV Corps divisions. At the same time, it gives a balanced treatment to the role of III Amphibious Corps units in the fighting.

Maj Orville V. Bergren. "School Solutions on Motobu," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 12 (Dec45). Written by the Operations Officer of the 4th Marines, this article gives a concise and clear account of the maneuvers and fighting involved in seizing Motobu Peninsula and Mount Yae Take.

RAdm Worrall R. Carter. *Beans, Bullets, and Black Oil*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953. An official Navy history of the massive logistic support of the fleet in the Pacific campaigns, with some emphasis on the Okinawa operation.

Chief of Naval Operations. *Amphibious Operations—Capture of Okinawa, 27Mar-21Jun45* (OpNav 34-P-07000). Washington: Government Printing Office, 22Jan46. A compilation of pertinent excerpts of action reports by the major unit commanders at Okinawa concerning American surface, ground, and air operations in the campaign.



Orlando R. Davidson, *et al.* *The Deadeyes: The Story of the 96th Infantry Division*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. This history is an interesting account of an Army division which made a fine record for itself both in the Philippines and on Okinawa.

MajGen Pedro A. del Valle. "Old Glory on Shuri," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 8 (Aug45). The commander of the 1st Marine Division relates the story of the Marine battle for Shuri and how a member of the division placed the American flag over the ancient castle.

MajGen Pedro A. del Valle. "Southward from Shuri," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 10 (Oct45). In this article, the author relates the breakout of his division following the fall of Shuri and the pursuit of the withdrawing Japanese forces.

Saburo Hayashi and Alvin D. Coox, *Kōgun*. Quantico: Marine Corps Association, 1959. Originally published in Japan, this English language account of the Japanese Army High Command's actions during the war in the Pacific was written by a former member of the *Imperial General Headquarters*.

Capt Rikihei Inoguchi and Cdr Tadashi Nakajima, former *IJN*, with Roger Pineau. *The Divine Wind: Japan's Kamikaze Force in World War II*. Annapolis: United States Naval Institute, 1958. The Japanese coauthors of this work were intimately concerned with the formation of the *Kamikaze* corps and the concepts which led to its origin, and therefore shed much light on the operations of the suicide units.

Capt Edmund G. Love. *The 27th Infantry Division in World War II*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1949. Written by an official Army historian who observed the division in combat, this is a work which narrates the operations of the division on Okinawa as well as on Saipan and in the Gilberts and Marshalls.

Samuel Eliot Morison. *Victory in the Pacific, 1945—History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*, v. XIV. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1960. This last-but-one volume of the highly readable unofficial account of Navy operations in World War II tells of naval support activities in the Iwo Jima and

Okinawa campaigns as well as naval operations in the last year of the war. An especially interesting account of the Navy's war with the *Kamikazes*.

LtCol Max Myers, ed. *Ours to Hold It High*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1947. The story of the 77th Infantry Division provides a good overall view of the fighting on Okinawa and helpful information on its training and personnel.

Maj Charles S. Nichols, Jr. and Henry I. Shaw, Jr. *Okinawa: Victory in the Pacific*. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1955. This official monograph, the last of 15 written concerning Marine Corps operations in World War II, covers the fighting in good style and considerable detail, and gives adequate coverage to Navy and Army participation in the Okinawa campaign.

Capt James R. Stockman. "Night Operations on Okinawa," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 30, no. 9 (Sep46). A well-researched article concerning the many night operations conducted during the course of the Okinawa battle by Army as well as Marine Corps units.

Alexander A. Vandegrift and Robert B. Asprey. *Once A Marine*. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1964. The autobiography of the 18th Commandant of the Marine Corps written with the assistance of a former Marine officer. It contains particularly interesting details regarding the discussion of a second amphibious assault on the southeastern beaches of Okinawa.

### PART III

#### THE END OF THE WAR

##### *Official Documents*

Although Operation OLYMPIC was never launched, Allied forces were ready. Joint staff studies, plans, orders, and other paperwork had been prepared and published, and the assault forces, in most cases, had already staged and were ready to mount for the invasion. Considerable documentation, therefore, exists to assist the researcher in following the step-by-step, day-to-day preparation for the assault on Kyushu. The researcher is not so successful in determining what the final plans were for Operation CORONET, the invasion

of Honshu. When Japan capitulated, all assault planning became moot.

Because they are so well-documented, Cline's *Washington Command Post* and Craven and Cate's *Matterhorn to Nagasaki* were utilized extensively to determine CCS and JSC activities and decisions. The historical archives of the Service historical agencies maintain in good order all of the pertinent documents published at all levels of the proposed invasion force.

Concerning the advent of Marine carrier aviation, considerably more searching was required to develop the attempts of senior Marine officers to make fuller use of Marine pilots and planes in the war. Because the commissioning of Marine escort carriers was primarily a Navy decision on the highest levels, the minutes of the CominCh-CinCPac Pacific Conferences and the items for the agenda thereof provided considerable information. Additionally, the war diaries of the first escort carriers and carrier squadrons commissioned are also quite important.

Of invaluable assistance in tracing the reduction of the Fleet Marine Force following the Japanese surrender, and then its postwar development, are the Annual Reports of the Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy, the *Administrative History of the United States Marine Corps in the Postwar Period*, and the *Administrative Activities of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific*. In addition, the reports of the Department of the Pacific, Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific, and the various Marine barracks activities in the Pacific provide considerable data regarding the many changes that took place in the composition and missions of Marine forces in the Pacific.

Tracing the activities of Marine organizations involved in accepting the surrender of Japanese Pacific garrisons is simplified to a great degree by the existence of reports submitted by the senior Marine officers of each surrender group. The reports of the naval commands responsible for supervising the surrender are also available.

Perhaps the most important document utilized in writing the story of the surrender of former Japanese holdings in the Pacific is *CinCPac Report of Surrender and Occupation*

*of Japan*, dated 11 February 1946. This report, held in the Operational Archives Branch of the Naval History Division, is a tremendous source of information in relating how each island garrison was surrendered to American forces, what the condition of Japanese troops and civilians was in each case, and how the former enemy were repatriated home. There is some information about the search for war criminals in this document, but more on this subject is found in *Historic Narrative of Special War Crimes Duties Performed by Personnel of the Marine Barracks, Guam*. For the purposes of this section, the CinCPac report noted above is also a valuable source of information concerning surrender ceremonies at Tokyo Bay and the activities preceding this event—especially those relating to fleet activities.

Similarly, the Marine Corps Historical Archives holds considerable material relating to demobilization and the subsequent postwar development of the Marine Corps. Orders, bulletins, directives, and pertinent memoranda exist to enable researchers to trace the solution of personnel problems facing the Corps in this period.

#### *Unofficial Documents*

Again, the files containing General Vandegrift's personal correspondence served as a fruitful source in determining the background of the problems facing the Commandant and his subsequent decisions in this difficult period for the Marine Corps. In addition, comments received on the draft manuscript of this section from senior commanders and staff officers filled in the gaps which exist in the documentation. Of great importance was certain information concerning the Marine carrier program developed in the course of several interviews with General Thomas for the Marine Corps Oral History Program.

#### *Books and Periodicals*

Used to great advantage in this section were Aurther and Cohlma, *The Third Marine Division*, Cass, *History of the Sixth Marine Division*, Conner, *The Spearhead*, Johnston, *Follow Me!*, King and Whitehill, *Fleet Admiral King: A Naval Record*, Leahy, *I Was There*, McMillan, *The Old Breed*, Morison, *Liberation*

of the Philippines, and Proehl, *The Fourth Marine Division in World War II*. In addition, the following books and articles proved fruitful for research.

LtCol Walter L. J. Baylor, *Last Man Off Wake Island*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1943. An autobiographical account by the Marine officer who was the last man to leave Wake Island before it fell to the Japanese. The author was also the first American to set foot on Wake at the time of the Japanese surrender.

K. Jack Bauer and Alvin D. Coox. "Olympic vs Ketsu-Go," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 49, no. 8 (Aug65). This is the combined effort of Dr. Bauer, who presents the Allied plan for the invasion of Kyushu, and Dr. Coox, who outlines the Japanese defensive plans.

Kenneth W. Condit, Gerald Diamond, and Edwin T. Turnbladh. *Marine Corps Ground Training in World War II*. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1956. A valuable study of the training of commissioned and enlisted Marines in the prewar and World War II periods. Contains detailed information concerning infantry and specialist training.

LtCol Henry G. Morgan, Jr. "Planning the Defeat of Japan: A Study of Total War Strategy." This unpublished manuscript held in the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, is an important source which depends to a great degree on CCS and JCS documents relating to the subject.

Harry S. Truman. *Year of Decision—Memoirs*, v. I. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955. In this, the first volume of his memoirs, President Truman relates the circumstances under which he first became aware of the American development of the atomic bomb, and the agonizing decisions facing him concerning its employment.

#### PART IV

#### OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

##### *Official Documents*

A wealth of material concerning the initial period of the occupation of Japan is available in the archives of the various Service historical offices, as well as in the National Archives. General MacArthur's SCAP headquarters quite assiduously prepared and published detailed

accounts covering the period he remained in Japan. Also, the Eighth Army published monographs relating its mission and responsibilities and how they were carried out. Equally important are the reports of the naval commands involved in the occupations of Yokosuka and Tokyo initially, and later of Sasebo and Nagasaki. Pertinent information concerning the conduct of Marine occupation duties is found in *VAC Operation Report, Occupation of Japan*, and the war diaries of the corps covering the period it remained in Japan. The operation reports and war diaries of the 2d and 5th Marine Divisions and their subordinate commands are also valuable sources for this interesting period of the Corps' history. From the historian's point of view, documentary evidence of the last months of Marine occupation duties is not as ample as the material reflecting the first months in Japan, but it is sufficient to permit a full enough view of the period.

##### *Unofficial Documents*

Copies of the draft manuscript of this section were sent out for comment to the former commanders and staff officers of the Marine occupation force in Japan. With the advent of the end of the war, it was possible once more for individual Marines to maintain diaries and other personal records. From these documents and subsequent replies commenting on the draft, certain items of information not otherwise appearing in official reports were made available to the author. Because of the very real human interest stories which come out of an operation such as this, the occupation of a defeated nation, a vast mass of newspaper and magazine articles was written. Many such items relating to the Marines in Japan can be found in issues of *Leatherneck* for the period.

##### *Books and Periodicals*

Kenneth W. Condit and Edwin T. Turnbladh. *Hold High The Torch: A History of the 4th Marines*. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1960. An official history of one of the oldest infantry regiments in the Marine Corps, this work is particularly valuable for an accounting of the occupation of Yokosuka as well as other highlights in the

history of the unit.

LtCol Michael S. Currin. "Occupation of Kyushu," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 30, no. 10 (Oct46). This article, written by the former Operations Officer of the 2d Marine Division, relates some of the problems his organization faced while occupying and disarming Japan.

Henry I. Shaw, Jr. *The United States Marines in the Occupation of Japan*, Marine Corps Historical Reference Series No. 24. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1961. In reality a brief history of the subject, this well-researched booklet served as the foundation on which this part was written.

## PART V

### NORTH CHINA MARINES

#### *Official Documents*

The plans, orders, and war diaries of III Amphibious Corps units provide the basis for the accounting of the movement to and landing of the Marines in North China. The general Chinese situation at that time is developed in the Wedemeyer papers and in dispatch traffic. Once the Marines were established ashore, the G-2 sections of the IIIAC and 1st Marine Division war diaries provide the most interesting reading and give the background on the civil war action. In general, the scope and quality of reports on Marine activity dropped in direct ratio to the reduction of Marine strength. By February 1947, the requirement for submission of war diaries was dropped and the records of Marines in China after that point (and for some months prior to that time) are scant. Extensive research in retired classified correspondence files of Marine Corps Headquarters, in classified records of Commander, Naval Forces, Western Pacific, and in State Department records of evacuation of American civilians from China was necessary to establish a meaningful narrative of the 1947-1949 period.

The researcher on this period of American involvement in North China will find the records of all Services excellent in 1945, and good in the first months of 1946. After that period, the experience will be frustrating, highlighted by an occasional and sometimes unexpected find of pertinent information. Many

records that were submitted were destroyed; in a number of instances, the reports that survive provide a bare minimum of information. One exception to this observation is the multi-volumed report of General Marshall's Executive Headquarters, held by the Office of the Chief of Military History, which provides a detailed picture of the unsuccessful peace mission's activities.

#### *Unofficial Documents*

Without the active cooperation of a number of senior officers involved in Marine operations in North China, it would have been impossible to reconstruct a picture of the policy direction to commanders and to develop the rationale behind a number of deployments and decisions. In particular, General Worton's account of his trip to North China in advance of the actual occupation and the several interviews with General Rockey and his letters concerning the whole span of his command were invaluable in filling gaps in the official records. The comments on the draft manuscript by the many participants in the China action, interviews with Generals Shepherd, Rockey, Woods, Peck, and Worton, Admiral Barbey, and others, comprise a unique source file on this period. Several letters from General Rockey to General Vandegrift reporting on the first days of IIIAC involvement provide a useful contemporary picture of the landings and movements once ashore.

#### *Japanese Sources*

For a reconstruction of the Japanese situation in China and Manchuria at the end of the war, three of the monographs prepared for the Office of the Chief of Military History, Nos. 129, 154, and 155, which deal with the situation of the *China Expeditionary Army* and the operations against Soviet Russia, are useful. The story of Japanese repatriation is developed mainly from American official records. Highly complimentary letters from Japanese repatriates to Generals Shepherd and Peck, commenting on the attitude and behavior of the Marines supervising repatriation activities, are filed with the interviews of these officers.

*Books and Periodicals*

While many secondary sources touch on the situation in North China during the 1945-1949 period, there is a surprising lack of comment or recognition of the presence of Marines. Useful in developing the public attitude toward this unusual occupation duty are a number of inserts and speeches in the volumes of *Congressional Record* for the period. The publications of most direct use in this section were:

LtCol Henry Aplington, II. "North China Patrol," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 33, no. 6 (Jun49). An interesting account of the frustrating search for Marines captured near Chinwangtao by the Communists in July 1946.

John King Fairbank. *The United States and China*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958, rev. ed. A scholarly, but highly readable history of Sino-American relations.

Herbert Feis. *The China Tangle*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953. A largely successful attempt to present a coherent picture of the involved Chinese situation with emphasis on the last years of the Nationalist hegemony.

LtCol James D. Hittle. "On the Peiping-Mukden Line," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 31, no. 6 (Jun47). A detailed accounting of the activities of 2/7 on rail and bridge guard during the winter of 1945-1946.

Chiang Kai-shek. *Soviet Russia in China*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1957. The Generalissimo's own views of the role of the Soviets in the defeat of his forces and their forced retreat from mainland China.

F. F. Liu. *A Military History of Modern China*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956. Very helpful book on the organization, leaders, and actions of both Nationalist and Communist forces.

Charles F. Romanus and Riley Sutherland. *Stilwell's Command Problems—China-Burma-India Theater—United States Army in World War II*. Washington: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1956. The most pertinent of three Army histories on the China operations, this provides an excellent account of the final months of the war.

Henry I. Shaw, Jr. *The United States Marines in North China, 1945-1949*. Washington:

Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1968 ed. A preliminary study to this part which outlines the Marine participation.

Mao Tse-tung. *Strategic Problems of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla War*. Peiping: Foreign Language Press, 1954. A primer for Chinese Communist guerrilla actions which provides insight into the activities of the units in North China.

U. S. Department of State. *United States Relations with China*. Washington, 1949. The China "White Paper," which is replete with contemporary documents, some of which apply to the Marines. A necessary source work, but one which shows the strains of its hasty preparation.

U. S. Senate. Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations. *Hearings on the Military Situation in the Far East, 3 May-17 August 1951*. Washington, 1951. The "MacArthur Hearings" contains many interesting and revealing references to the situation in China prior to the American withdrawal.

Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer. *Wedemeyer Reports! New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1958*. A highly personalized and opinionated account of an officer deeply involved in the American actions in China at the highest levels.

## PART VI

## CONCLUSION

*Official Documents*

Many primary sources exist to enable the researcher to trace the Marine Corps and Navy development of amphibious warfare doctrine. These documents are to be found, for the most part, in the Marine Corps Historical Archives and the Operational Archives Branch, Naval History Division. The most valuable information on this subject, as well as for studies on the role of Marine Corps Headquarters in World War II and the development of tactical innovations and changes in tactical organization, etc., was developed from the Annual Reports of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Marine Corps orders and bulletins, Fleet Marine Force ground and air status reports, the World War II operational diaries of the Division of Plans and Policies (and of the G-2 and G-3 Sections therein) and the

Division of Aviation. In addition, the following files in the Historical Archives of the Marine Corps were used with great profit: subject, exercise reports, and tables of organization. Personnel statistics were derived from a study of contemporary muster rolls.

#### *Unofficial Documents*

Interesting and valuable comments pertaining to the prewar and World War II operations of Headquarters Marine Corps and the Division of Plans and Policies, and the major policy decisions emanating therefrom, were developed in the course of Oral History Program interviews with Generals Thomas, del Valle, and Peck. Other outstanding source material derived from first-hand knowledge is found in the letters of comment on the draft manuscript. Generals del Valle and Peck were again most cooperative, as were Generals Woods, Pfeiffer, and Fellows, among others. Admiral Moore, who was chief of staff to Admiral Spruance, contributed a useful insight into the problem of command relationships in the Pacific during the early part of the war and how it was subsequently solved to a degree. Dr. Elizabeth B. Drewry, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, was most cooperative in providing copies of the correspondence between President Roosevelt and Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Evans F. Carlson concerning the establishment of the Marine raider program. Not the least important of the documentation utilized in this part are the pertinent letters which exist in the Vandegrift Personal Correspondence File.

#### *Books and Periodicals*

To provide the basis for many of the conclusions drawn in this section, the first three volumes of this series and the draft manuscript of the fourth were invaluable because of the considerable research that went into their writing. Also used once again with great profit were Condit, Diamond, and Turnbladh, *Marine Corps Ground Training in World War II*, Isely and Crowl, *Marines and Amphibious War*, King and Whitehill, *King's Naval Record*, Vandegrift and Asprey, *Once A Marine*, and *War Reports*. Additional sources were:

Cpts Bennett F. Avery, Louis H. Roddis,

and Joseph L. Schwartz (MC), USN, eds. *The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II*, v. I. Washington: Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, 1953. This official Navy History is an extremely valuable source primarily for the statistics that it offers.

Adm William H. P. Blandy. "Command Relationships in Amphibious Warfare," *USNI Proceedings*, v. 77, no. 66 (Jun51). An expert in amphibious warfare, especially in the area of naval gunfire support of the landing force, writes tellingly of the real problems of command relationships which existed in the Pacific and how they were solved.

MajGen Pedro A. del Valle. "Cave Warfare," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 7 (Jul45). The then-commander of the 1st Marine Division details the tank-infantry tactics employed by his Marines in reducing Japanese positions in the areas of Dakeshi and Wana Ridges on Okinawa.

Sgt George Doying. "The Buck Rogers Men," *Leatherneck*, v. 23, no. 4 (Apr45). An informative article concerning the men and operations of Marine Corps provisional rocket platoons.

Capt Clifford M. Drury (ChC), USN. *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, 1939-1949*, v. II. Washington: Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, 1950. This official Navy history provides a good insight into the way the naval service ministers to the religious needs of sailors and Marines in combat.

VAdm George C. Dyer. "The Amphibians Came to Conquer." MS. n.d. This is a preliminary draft of a partially completed biography of Admiral Richmond K. Turner, which is being prepared by Admiral Dyer under the auspices of the Naval History Division for publication by the Government Printing Office.

Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr. "Shanghai, 1937," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 49, no. 11 (Nov65). The 23d Commandant of the Marine Corps recalls his days as a company grade officer with the 4th Marines in Shanghai and the development of a tactical formation for the controls of riots which possibly served as the forerunner of the World War II fire team.

Col Robert D. Heintz, Jr. "The Gun Gap and How to Close It," *USNI Proceedings*, v. 91,

no. 9 (Sep65) A recognized historian and writer, who served as a naval gunfire officer in World War II, utilizes his knowledge and experiences to make a plea for fuller use of larger gunfire support ships in the Vietnam war.

Maj Robert D. Heintz, Jr. "The U. S. Marine Corps: Author of Modern Amphibious War," *USNI Proceedings*, v. 73, no. 11 (Nov47). A soundly written article tracing the role played by the Marine Corps in the development of amphibious warfare doctrine and techniques.

Maj Carl W. Hoffman. *The Seizure of Tinian*. Washington: Historical Division, HQMC, 1951. An official Marine Corps history which is particularly good in describing the development of tank-infantry tactics.

Lt Lee W. Holmes. "The Birth of the Fire Team," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 36, no. 11 (Nov52). Lieutenant Holmes conducted considerable research in attempting to develop the genesis of the fire team concept adopted by the Marine Corps, and this article goes far in answering many questions.

LtCol Frank O. Hough and Maj John A. Crown. *The Campaign on New Britain*. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, 1952. This official Marine Corps monograph concerning the Cape Gloucester operation describes the many changes in tactics and weapons that took place in the 1st Division following the Guadalcanal campaign.

Maj John H. Johnstone. *United States Marine Corps Parachute Units*—Marine Corps Historical Reference Series No. 32. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1962. In addition to the detailed information about the formation, training, operations, and disbandment of the Paramarines, this useful booklet contains a brief history of the Marine Corps glider program.

Joint Board on Scientific Information Policy, *U. S. Rocket Ordnance, Development and Use in World War II*. Washington, 1946. This little study is valuable for the information it gives on the employment of rockets by Marine Corps aviation in the late stages of the war.

Capt Leonard G. Lawton, "Tank-Infantry Team," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 11 (Nov45). A profitable article dealing further

with the development and employment of tank-infantry teams in combat.

Lt Lewis Meyers. "Tactical Use of Flame," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 29, no. 11 (Nov45). A very interesting and fruitful study concerning the research and development of flame as a tactical weapon with emphasis on the Marine Corps role in this area.

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Department of the Navy. *Landing Operations Doctrine, U. S. Navy, 1938 (FTP-167)*. Washington, 1938. The basic document which governed Navy and Marine Corps conduct of amphibious operations in World War II.

Gen Holland M. Smith and Percy Finch. *Coral and Brass*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949. Reliable for the personal opinions and actions of General Smith, and not too accurate concerning details of small unit actions.

LtGen Holland M. Smith. "The Development of Amphibious Tactics in the U. S. Navy," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 30, no. 6 (Jun46) through v. 31, no. 3 (Mar47). General Smith contributed considerably to the developments which he discusses in this authoritative five-part article. The last five parts of this study—which was scheduled to be written in ten parts—were never completed; and General Smith's conclusions unfortunately do not appear in what was published.

Adm Raymond A. Spruance. "The Victory in the Pacific," *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, v. XCI, no. 564 (Nov46). An interesting but brief survey of the Pacific War with emphasis on planning and strategy.

Capt James R. Stockman. *The Battle for Tarawa*. Washington: Historical Section. Division of Public Information, HQMC, 1947. One of the early official Marine Corps monographs which is valuable for a study of the development of assault team tactics.

Col Donald M. Weller. "Firepower and the Amphibious Assault," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 36, nos. 3-4 (Mar-Apr52). A recognized Marine Corps naval gunfire expert writes about the employment of this supporting arm in combat.

Col Donald M. Weller. "Salvo—Splash!," *USNI Proceedings*, v. 80, nos 8-9 (Aug-Sep54). A valuable survey of the historical

development of naval gunfire training and operations in World War II with emphasis on Pacific operations.

LtCol Don P. Wyckoff. "Super Soldiers," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 47, no. 11 (Nov63). The thesis of this author is that regular infantry organizations are as well or better equipped to conduct the type of operations for which such special organizations as the Commandos and Marine Raiders and paratroops were established.

#### APPENDIX A

#### MARINE POWS

##### *Official Documents*

It is completely understandable that the so-called "fog of war" veils from view the condition, location, unit integrity, and well-being of combat organizations and individuals once they have been captured. It is a matter of record that the Services received information concerning hapless American prisoners only long after the fact of their capture. This information was acquired generally from the International Red Cross, as a result of escape reports, or, as most often was the case, at the end of the war when the POWs were recovered and interrogated. To a large extent, the material in this appendix is derived from the following files in the Marine Corps Historical Archives: POW, World War II; POW, World War II, Philippines; POW, World War II (USS *Houston*); Philippines Area Operations; and 4th Marines Unit History. Of great value to the researcher investigating the last days of Corregidor is the report of Lieutenant Colonel William T. Clement, who was the Fleet Marine Officer in the Asiatic Fleet (Miscellaneous Reports File, Philippines Area Operations File). The reports filed by Captain Austin C. Shofner and Lieutenant Jack Hawkins following their escape from the Philippines proved valuable in developing the events that transpired in the fall of Corregidor and their experiences following that time. Similarly, the escape reports of Captains Richard M. Huizenga and James D. McBrayer, Jr. and Lieutenant John F. Kinney were helpful in filling out the story of the Marines captured

at Wake Island and in North China, and their subsequent adventures.

Conditions at the various prison camps are detailed in full in these escape reports and are also found in the sworn statements of Sergeant Douglas W. Bogue and Private First Class Glenn W. McDole, which shed light on the events leading to the Puerto Princesa massacre and its aftermath. All of these escape reports are held in the Marine Corps Historical Archives.

For postwar events, most notably the dropping of supplies to the prisoners and their eventual recovery, fuller documentation exists. The Twentieth Air Force tactical mission report of its POW supply-dropping mission is in the archives of the Aerospace Studies Institute at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Among the Navy documents relating to this period are the *CinCPac Surrender and Occupation Report* noted earlier, and the report of Task Group 30.6 concerning the evacuation of prisoners during the period 29 August-19 September 1945.

Although not used in the preparation of this appendix, certain classified documents were made available to the Historical Branch casting new light on the activities of Marines who were assigned to the OSS in Europe and subsequently captured there.

##### *Unofficial Documents*

Without doubt, this appendix could not have been as extensive as it is without the outstanding cooperation and full accounts given by individuals to whom the draft manuscript was sent for comment. In addition to their accounts, photographs and documents hitherto unpublished were provided by Brigadier Generals Curtis T. Beecher and John F. Kinney, Colonels Luther A. Brown and James D. McBrayer, Jr., Chief Warrant Officer Earl B. Ercanbrack, and Mr. Walter W. Taylor, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged by the author. Unfortunately, not all accounts or documentary and pictorial material could be included in this book, but they are filed appropriately in the Historical Archives of the Marine Corps as testimony to the very real heroism and courage exhibited by all Marines who became prisoners of war.



*Books and Periodicals*

In researching the fall of Wake Island and the Philippines and the capture of the North China Marines, the first volume of this series was used to good advantage. Condit and Turnbladh, *Hold High the Torch* provided additional material on the 4th Marines on Corregidor and Bataan. Other published sources utilized for this appendix are:

Hanson W. Baldwin, "The Fourth Marines at Corregidor," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 30, nos. 11-12 (Nov-Dec46) and v. 31, nos. 1-2 (Jan-Feb47). A journalistic account based on official documents and interviews concerning the role of the 4th Marines in the defense of the Philippines.

Col Gregory Boyington. *Baa Baa Black Sheep*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958. An interesting autobiography by a colorful personality who was in addition a Marine Corps ace awarded the Medal of Honor. What he has written about his capture and treatment later at the hands of the enemy is perhaps typical of what was experienced by other Marine pilots.

Martin Boyle. *Yanks Don't Cry*. New York: Bernard Geis and Associates, 1963. Another autobiography by a former prisoner, in this case an enlisted Marine who was captured at Guam.

James P. S. Devereux. *The Story of Wake Island*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1947. General Devereux relates in this book the particulars of the fall of Wake Island and his later experiences in Japanese prison camps.

M. R. D. Foot. *SOE in France: An Account of the British Special Operations Executive in France, 1940-1944*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966. The official British account of Allied covert activities in occupied France. The story of Peter J. Ortiz, a Marine officer assigned to the OSS and a member of a joint Anglo-American undercover team, is covered in this work.

Col Jack Hawkins. *Never Say Die*. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Company, Inc., 1961. A personalized autobiography by one of the Marines who escaped from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines.

Maj Orlan R. Lodge. *The Recapture of Guam*. Washington: Historical Branch, G-3 Division, HQMC, 1954. The official Marine Corps monograph concerning the Guam operation with some material on the loss of the island at the beginning of the war.

Lt Clifford P. Morehouse. "Prisoners of the Enemy," *Marine Corps Gazette*, v. 28, no. 1 (Jan44). A factual article written during the war by the Marine Corps member of the YMCA War Prisoner's Aid Committee. Of interest in that the author provides considerable information on the wartime activities of the Casualty Reporting Division at Headquarters Marine Corps.

Robert R. Smith. *Triumph in the Philippines—The War in the Pacific—United States Army in World War II*. Washington: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1963. In this official Army history, full treatment is given to the activities of those Americans who remained in the Philippines after they had fallen and participated in guerrilla activities. It was with one of these underground units that Captain Shofner and Lieutenants Hawkins and Dobervich served until evacuated to Australia by submarine.

Fred Stolley. "Return to Mitsushima," *Leatherneck*, v. XLV, no. 3 (Mar62). A former Marine prisoner of war relates his return to the place in Japan where he had been held for most of the war.

U. S. Department of State. *Foreign Relations of the United States Diplomatic Papers, 1942*, v. I. Washington: 1960. In this collection of diplomatic documents are a number of interesting and important letters concerning Marine prisoners and North China Marines in particular.

# Guide to Abbreviations

AA .....	Antiaircraft	ArmdAmph .....	Armored Amphibian
AAA .....	Antiaircraft Artillery	Arty .....	Artillery
AAF .....	Army Air Forces	ASCO .....	Assault Signal Company
AAFPOA .....	Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas	ASI .....	Aerospace Institute
AAR .....	After-action report	Asslt .....	Assault
Acft .....	Aircraft	Asst .....	Assistant
ACofS .....	Assistant Chief of Staff	AT .....	Antitank
ADC .....	Assistant Division Commander	AutoRpr .....	Automotive repair
ADCC .....	Air Defense Control Center	AvGas .....	Aviation gas
Addees .....	Addressees	Avn .....	Aviation
Adm .....	Admiral	AW .....	Automatic Weapons
Admin .....	Administrative	AWS .....	Air Warning Squadron
Adv .....	Advance	B-24 .....	Army four-engine bomber, the Consolidated Liberator
AF .....	Air Force	B-29 .....	Army four-engine bomber, the Boeing Super-Fortress
AFB .....	Air Force Base	Bar .....	Barracks
AFPOA .....	Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas	BAR .....	Browning Automatic Rifle
AG .....	Adjutant General	Btry .....	Battery
AGC .....	Amphibious command ship	BB .....	Battleship
AH .....	Hospital ship	BBC .....	British Broadcasting Corporation
AirDel .....	Air Delivery	BCOF .....	British Commonwealth Occupation Force
AirFMFPac .....	Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific	BENT .....	Beginning evening nautical twilight
AKA .....	Cargo ship, attack	BGen .....	Brigadier General
Alex .....	Alexandria	BLT .....	Battalion Landing Team
ALMAR .....	All Marine Corps (Bulletin)	Bn .....	Battalion
ALP .....	Air Liaison Party	Br .....	Branch
Ammo .....	Ammunition	Brig .....	Brigade
Amphib .....	Amphibian (-ous)	Bu .....	Bureau
Amtrac .....	Amphibian tractor	Bul .....	Bulletin
Ann .....	Annual	BuMed .....	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
AN/VRC .....	Army-Navy Vehicle, Radio, Communication	BuPers .....	Bureau of Naval Personnel
Anx .....	Annex	Cal .....	Caliber
AP .....	Armor-piercing	CAP .....	Combat Air Patrol
APA .....	Transport, attack	Capt .....	Captain
APB .....	Barracks ship, self-propelled	CAS .....	Close Air Support
APD .....	Transport, high speed	CASCU .....	Commander, Air Support Control Unit
APH .....	Transport for wounded	CASD .....	Carrier Air Service Detachment
App .....	Appendix		
Ar .....	Army		
AR .....	Action Report		

CCF .....	Chinese Communist Forces	Ed .....	Editor, edited
CCS .....	Combined Chiefs of Staff	EENT .....	End of evening nautical twilight
Cdr .....	Commander	Encl .....	Enclosure
CG .....	Commanding General	Engr .....	Engineer
Chap .....	Chapter	Evac .....	Evacuation
ChC .....	Chaplain Corps	Exec .....	Executive
CinCAFPac .....	Commander in Chief, Army Forces in the Pacific	FAdm .....	Fleet Admiral
CinCPac .....	Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	FAirWest .....	Fleet Air, West Coast
CinCPOA .....	Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas	FAirWing .....	Fleet Air Wing
CinCUS .....	Commander in Chief, United States Fleet	FDC .....	Fire direction center
Cm .....	Centimeter	FEAF .....	Far East Air Forces
CMC .....	Commandant of the Marine Corps	FEC .....	Far East Command
CMCS .....	Commandant, Marine Corps Schools	F4U .....	Navy - Marine single - engine fighter, the Chance-Vought Corsair
CNA .....	Chinese Nationalist Army	F6F .....	Navy - Marine single - engine fighter, the Grumman Hellcat
CNO .....	Chief of Naval Operations	F6F-5N .....	Navy - Marine single - engine night fighter, the Grumman Hellcat
CO .....	Commanding Officer	Fld .....	Field
Co .....	Company	FLEX .....	Fleet Landing Exercise
CofS .....	Chief of Staff	Flt .....	Fleet
Col .....	Colonel	FMF .....	Fleet Marine Force
Com .....	Commander (Units)	FOF .....	Fukuoka Occupation Force
Comd .....	Command	FRC .....	Federal Records Center
CominCh .....	Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet	FSCC .....	Fire Support Coordination Center
Conf .....	Conference	FTP .....	Fleet Training Publication
Const .....	Construction	G-1 .....	Division (or larger unit) Personnel Office(r)
CP .....	Command Post	G-2 .....	Division (or larger unit) Intelligence Office(r)
Cpl .....	Corporal	G-3 .....	Division (or larger unit) Operations and Training Office(r)
CT .....	Combat Team	G-4 .....	Division (or larger unit) Logistics Office(r)
CV .....	Aircraft Carrier	GarFor .....	Garrison Forces
CVE .....	Escort Carrier	Gd .....	Guard
CWO .....	Chief Warrant Officer	Gen .....	General
D .....	Diary	GHQ .....	General Headquarters
DA .....	Department of the Army	GP .....	General purpose
DC .....	Dental Corps	GPO .....	Government Printing Office
DE .....	Destroyer Escort	Grd .....	Ground
DepNavOps .....	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations	GroPac .....	Group Pacific
Dir .....	Director	Gru .....	Group
Det .....	Detachment	GSA .....	General Services Administration
Disp .....	Dispatch		
Dist .....	Distribution		
Div .....	Division		
DOW .....	Died of Wounds		
Dtd .....	Dated		
DUKW .....	Amphibian truck		

Hd .....	Head	LCVP .....	Landing Craft, Vehicle and Personnel
HE .....	High Explosive	LD .....	Line of Departure
H&I .....	Harassing and Interdiction	LFASCU .....	Landing Force Air Support Control Unit
Hist .....	History; historical	LMG .....	Light Machine Gun
HMAS .....	His Majesty's Australian Ship	Loc .....	Located
HMS .....	His Majesty's Ship	LSD .....	Landing Ship, Dock
Hosp .....	Hospital	LSM .....	Landing Ship, Medium
How .....	Howitzer	LST .....	Landing Ship, Tank
Hq .....	Headquarters	LST(H) .....	Landing Ship, Tank (Hospital)
HQMC .....	Headquarters Marine Corps	LSV .....	Landing Ship, Vehicle
HRS .....	Historical Reference Section	Lt .....	Lieutenant
H&S .....	Headquarters and Service	LtCol .....	Lieutenant Colonel
HVAR .....	High Velocity Aircraft Rocket	LtGen .....	Lieutenant General
IG .....	Inspector General	Ltr .....	Letter
IGHQ .....	Imperial General Headquarters	LVT .....	Landing Vehicle, Tracked
IIB .....	Independent Infantry Battalion	LVT(A) .....	Landing Vehicle, Tracked (Armored)
IIIAC .....	III Amphibious Corps	MAG .....	Marine Aircraft Group
IJA .....	Imperial Japanese Army	Maj .....	Major
IJN .....	Imperial Japanese Navy	MajGen .....	Major General
IMAC .....	I Marine Amphibious Corps	Mar .....	Marine(s)
IMB .....	Independent Mixed Brigade	MarFAirWest....	Marine Fleet Air, West Coast
IMR .....	Independent Mixed Regiment	MarPac .....	Department of the Pacific, U. S. Marine Corps
Inf .....	Infantry	MASG .....	Marine Air Support Group
Intel .....	Intelligence	MAW .....	Marine Aircraft Wing
Inter .....	Interrogation	MB .....	Marine Barracks
IsCom .....	Island Command	MBDAG .....	Marine Base Defense Aircraft Group
JAG .....	Judge Advocate General	MCAS .....	Marine Corps Air Station
Jnl .....	Journal	MCASD .....	Marine Carrier Air Support Detachment
JANAC .....	Joint Army-Navy Assessment Committee	MCVG .....	Marine Carrier Aircraft Group
JASCO .....	Joint Assault Signal Company	MD .....	Marine Detachment
JCS .....	Joint Chiefs of Staff	Med .....	Medical
JICPOA .....	Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area	Memo .....	Memorandum
JLC .....	Joint Logistic Command	MG .....	Marine Gunner
JOB .....	Japanese Order of Battle	MGCIS .....	Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron
JUSMAG .....	Joint U. S. Military Advisory Group	MIA .....	Missing in Action
JWPC .....	Joint War Plans Committee	MID .....	Military Intelligence Division
KCRC .....	Kansas City Records Center	MilGovt .....	Military Government
KIA .....	Killed in Action	Min .....	Minutes
KMA .....	Kailin Mining Administration	MIS .....	Military Intelligence Section
Lant .....	Atlantic	Misc .....	Miscellaneous
LCdr .....	Lieutenant Commander	Mm .....	Millimeter
LCI .....	Landing Craft, Infantry		
LCS .....	Landing Craft, Support		

MOTG .....	Marine Operational Training Group	Per .....	Personnel
MP .....	Military Police	PFC .....	Private First Class
MS .....	Manuscript	Ph .....	Phase
Msg .....	Message	Phib .....	Amphibious; Amphibious Forces
MT .....	Motor Transport	PhibsPac .....	Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet
N. ....	Note	Pion .....	Pioneer
NA .....	National Archives	Plt .....	Platoon
NABS .....	Naval Air Bases	POA .....	Pacific Ocean Areas
NAD .....	Naval Ammunition Depot	POW .....	Prisoner of War
NARS .....	National Archives and Records Service	P&P .....	Division of Plans and Policies
NAS .....	Naval Air Station	Prelim .....	Preliminary
Nav .....	Navy; Naval	Prov .....	Provisional
NavWesPac .....	Naval Forces, Western Pacific	Pt .....	Part(s); Point
NCB .....	Naval Construction Battalion	PubInfo .....	Public Information
NCO .....	Noncommissioned Officer	Pvt .....	Private
N.d. ....	No date	PW .....	Prisoner of War
ND .....	Navy Department	RAdm .....	Rear Admiral
NGF .....	Naval gunfire	RAMP .....	Recovered Allied Military Personnel
NHD .....	Naval History Division	RCT .....	Regimental Combat Team
No. ....	Number	R5D .....	Navy - Marine four - engine transport, the Douglas Skymaster
NOB .....	Naval Operating Base	Rec .....	Reception
O .....	Officer	Recon .....	Reconnaissance
OAB .....	Operational Archives Branch	Reinf .....	Reinforced
OCMH .....	Office of the Chief of Military History	Ret .....	Retired
Ofc .....	Office	Rev .....	Revised
OIC .....	Officer in Charge	RM1.....	Radioman, 1st class
OP .....	Observation Post	RN .....	Royal Navy
Op .....	Operation(s)	Rpt .....	Report
Oper .....	Operation(s)	RR .....	Railroad
OPlan .....	Operation Plan	SAD .....	Support Air Direction
OpNav .....	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	SAR .....	Special Action Report
OpOrd .....	Operation Order	SC .....	Submarine Chaser
Ord .....	Ordnance	S&C .....	Secret and Confidential
OSS .....	Office of Strategic Services	SCAJAP .....	Shipping Control Administration, Japan
OY .....	Navy - Marine single - engine observation plane, the Consolidated-Vultee Sentinel	SCAP .....	Supreme Commander Allied Powers
P, pp .....	Page, pages	SCAT .....	South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command
P-47 .....	Army single-engine fighter, the Republic Thunderbolt	SCR .....	Signal Corps Radio
PackHow .....	Pack Howitzer	Sec .....	Section
PBY-5A .....	Navy-Marine two-engine patrol bomber with amphibian boat hull, the Consolidated Catalina	SecNav .....	Secretary of the Navy
		SecState .....	Secretary of State
		Sep .....	Separate
		Serv .....	Service
		Sgt .....	Sergeant

SgtMaj .....	Sergeant Major	Trng .....	Training
Shpg .....	Shipping	Trps .....	Troops
Sig .....	Signal	TS .....	Top Secret
SMS .....	Supply and Maintenance Squadron	TU .....	Task Unit
SNLF .....	Special Naval Landing Force	UDT .....	Underwater Demolitions Team
SO .....	Special Order	UNRRA .....	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
SOE .....	Special Operations Executive	USA .....	United States Army
SOPA .....	Senior Officer Present Afloat	USAF .....	United States Air Force
SoPac .....	South Pacific	USAFFE .....	United States Army Forces, Far East
SP .....	Shore Party	USAFMidPac...	United States Army Forces, Middle Pacific
Spd .....	Speed	USAFPOA .....	United States Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas
Spec .....	Special	USASTAF .....	United States Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific
Spt .....	Support	UsForChina-	
Sqd .....	Squad	Thtr .....	United States Forces, China Theater
Sqn .....	Squadron	USMC .....	United States Marine Corps
Stf .....	Staff	USN .....	United States Navy
Subj .....	Subject	USNB .....	United States Naval Base
Sum .....	Summary	USNI .....	United States Naval Institute
Suppl .....	Supplement	USNR .....	United States Naval Reserve
Sup .....	Support	USS .....	United States Ship
SWPA .....	Southwest Pacific Area	USSBS .....	United States Strategic Bombing Survey
T/A .....	Table of Allowances	USSR .....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Tac .....	Tactical	V .....	Volume
TAF .....	Tactical Air Force	VAC .....	V Amphibious Corps
TAGO .....	The Adjutant General's Office	VAdm .....	Vice Admiral
TBF .....	Navy - Marine single - engine torpedo bomber, the Grumman Avenger	VLR .....	Very Long Range
TBM .....	Navy - Marine single - engine torpedo bomber, the General Motors Avenger	VMB .....	Marine Bomber Squadron
TCS .....	Vehicle mounted, high frequency radio	VMD .....	Marine Photographic Squadron
T/E .....	Table of Equipment	VMF .....	Marine Fighter Squadron
TF .....	Task Force	VMF(CVS) .....	Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron
TG .....	Task Group	VMF(N) .....	Marine Night Fighter Squadron
T.H. ....	Territory of Hawaii	VMO .....	Marine Observation Squadron
TIC .....	Target Information Center	VMR .....	Marine Transport Squadron
TIO .....	Target Information Officer	VMSB .....	Marine Scout Bomber Squadron
Tk .....	Tank	VMTB .....	Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron
TM .....	Technical Manual		
Tntv .....	Tentative		
T/O .....	Table of Organization		
TOT .....	Time on Target		
TQM .....	Transport Quartermaster		
Tr .....	Translator(ed)		
Trans .....	Transport		
Transdiv .....	Transport Division		
Transron .....	Transport Squadron		
Trk .....	Truck		

VMTB(CVS) ...	Marine Carrier Torpedo Bomber Squadron	WDCOS .....	Chief of Staff, War Department
WARCOS .....	Chief of Staff, War Department	WIA .....	Wounded in Action
WarD .....	War Diary	WesPac .....	Western Pacific
WASC .....	War Area Services Committee	WP .....	White Phosphorous
WD .....	War Department	Wpns .....	Weapons
WDC .....	Washington Documents Center	WW .....	World War
		YMCA .....	Young Mens Christian Association
		Z/A .....	Zone of Action
		ZofA .....	Zone of Action

# Military Map Symbols

SIZE SYMBOLS		UNIT SYMBOLS	
•••	Platoon/Detachment		Engineer
I	Company/Battery		Infantry
II	Battalion/Squadron		Naval Base Force
III	Regiment/Group		Reconnaissance
X	Brigade		Service
XX	Division/Wing		Tank
XXX	Corps		
XXXX	Army		
UNIT SYMBOLS		EXAMPLES	
	Basic Unit		Tank Platoon, 1st Tank Battalion
	Enemy Unit		Company A, FMF Reconnaissance Battalion
	Marine Unit (Serving with units of other services)		Marine Observation Squadron 2
	Proposed Unit Location		8th Service Regiment
	Artillery		23d Shipping Engineer Regiment (Japanese)
	Aviation		Naval Base Force (Japanese)
	Cavalry		Americal Division
			V Amphibious Corps
			Eighth Army



# Chronology

The following listing of events is limited to those coming within the scope of this book, and those events treated in previous volumes applying equally to the matters discussed in this work.

## 1941

- 8Dec ..... Personnel of American Embassy Guard, Peiping, and of Marine Legation Guard, Tientsin, become first Marine POWs in World War II.
- 10Dec ..... Guam surrenders to Japanese landing force.
- 23Dec ..... Wake Island falls to enemy.

## 1942

- 6Feb ..... U. S. and Great Britain establish Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS).
- 9Mar ..... Java surrenders to Japanese, ending conquest of Netherlands East Indies.
- 30Mar ..... Pacific Ocean divided into Pacific Ocean Areas under Adm Nimitz and Southwest Pacific Area under Gen MacArthur.
- 9Apr ..... Bataan falls to the Japanese.
- 6May ..... Corregidor and Manila Bay forts surrender.

## 1943

- 2-6Dec..... At Second SEXTANT Conference in Cairo, Allied leaders agree upon strategic concept for prosecution of Pacific War.

## 1944

- 1Jan ..... LtGen Alexander A. Vandegrift becomes 18th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

- 2Jan ..... U. S. Army troops land at Saidor, New Guinea.
- 31Jan-7Feb ..... U. S. forces assault and capture Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls in the Marshalls.
- 16-17Feb ..... Task Force 58 strikes Truk, revealing weakness of that base.
- 17-22Feb ..... U. S. forces assault and capture Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshalls.
- 20Feb-28Mar .... U. S. forces assault and capture the main islands of the Admiralties.
- 6Mar ..... 1st Marine Division lands near Talasea on New Britain in the Bismarcks.
- 12Mar ..... JCS issue directives to CinCPOA and CinCSWPA regarding future operations in their respective areas.
- 22Apr ..... U. S. Army troops land at Aitape and Hollandia in northern New Guinea, beginning drive up the coast.
- 6Jun ..... Allied forces invade the continent of Europe at Normandy.
- Joint War Plans Committee issues study establishing 1945 Pacific invasion schedule for planning purposes.
- 15Jun-9Jul ..... U. S. forces assault and capture Saipan in the Marianas.
- 19-20Jun ..... Battle of the Philippine Sea. Japanese naval air arm suffers decisive defeat.
- 18Jul ..... Premier Hideki Tojo resigns.
- 21Jul-10Aug .... U. S. forces assault and capture Guam in the Marianas.
- 24Jul-1Aug ..... VAC troops assault and capture Tinian in the Marianas.

- 26-29Jul ..... Adm Nimitz and Gen MacArthur meet with President Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor to determine future Pacific strategy.
- 11-16Sep ..... At OCTAGON Conference in Quebec, CCS establish a new schedule of Pacific operations. Kyushu to be invaded in October and Honshu in December 1945.
- 15Sep..... U. S. Army troops assault and capture Morotai in the Netherlands East Indies.
- 15-30Sep ..... U. S. forces assault and capture Peleliu and Angaur in the Palaus.
- 23Sep ..... U. S. Army troops seize Ulithi Atoll in the Western Carolines.
- 30Oct ..... JCS direct Adm Nimitz to invade Ryukyus (Operation ICEBERG) two months following Iwo Jima operation.
- 9Oct ..... CinCPOA issues warning order for ICEBERG.
- 10Oct ..... First U. S. carrier raid on Okinawa.
- 14Oct ..... VAC directed to prepare plans for Iwo Jima operation.
- 20Oct ..... U. S. Army troops land on Leyte in the Philippines.
- 21Oct ..... Marine Carrier Groups, AirFMFPac, activated at MCAS, Santa Barbara, California.
- 23-25Oct ..... Battle of Leyte Gulf. U. S. naval forces eliminate Japanese surface fleet as a major threat.
- 25Oct ..... CinCPOA issues Joint Staff Study outlining plans for Okinawa operation.
- 28Oct ..... CNO directs the formation of the Marine Air Support Division.
- 24Nov ..... Saipan-based B-29s bomb Tokyo in the first attack on the Japanese capital by land-based planes.
- 25Nov ..... CinCPOA issues operation plan for invasion of Iwo Jima; tentative date is set for 3Feb45.
- 15Dec ..... U. S. Army troops invade Mindoro in the Philippines.
- 25Dec ..... Leyte declared secure.
- 1945*
- 2Jan ..... U. S. Army landings on east and west coasts of Mindoro.
- 3Jan ..... ComFifthFlt issues OPln 1-45 for Okinawa operation.
- 6Jan ..... Tenth Army Tentative OPln 1-45 for ICEBERG issued.
- 9Jan ..... Sixth Army lands in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.
- 15-16Jan ..... TF 38 carrier aircraft raid Formosa, Hong Kong, Hainan, and Swatow.
- 24Jan ..... Combined air-sea bombardment of Iwo Jima.
- 25Jan ..... First support mission flown by Marine dive bombers in the Philippines.
- 29Jan ..... U. S. Army forces land on Luzon at Subic Bay.
- 16Feb ..... Final operation plan for Okinawa issued by Tenth Army.
- 16-17Feb ..... TF 38 aircraft raid Tokyo area.
- 17Feb ..... Joint Expeditionary Force for Okinawa assembles and begins rehearsals.
- 19Feb-16Mar ... VAC assaults and captures Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands.
- 1Mar ..... B-29s and carrier-based planes begin preliminary air bombardments of Okinawa.
- 10Mar ..... U. S. Army troops land on Mindanao.
- 11Mar ..... Gen Buckner places Tenth Army OPln 1-45 into effect by dispatch.

- 18-19Mar ..... TF 58 strikes Kyushu, Kure, and Inland Sea areas.
- 19Mar ..... USS *Block Island*, first Marine escort carrier commissioned, departs San Diego for war duty in the Pacific with MCVG-1 embarked.
- 21Mar ..... Western Islands Attack Group carrying assault troops of 77th Infantry Division sorties from Leyte Gulf for the opening phase of ICEBERG.
- 23Mar ..... Carrier strikes, intensive surface bombardment, underwater demolition, and mine-sweeping operations begin preinvasion preparations against Okinawa.
- 24Mar ..... Preassault staging of ICEBERG force begins.
- 26-31Mar ..... 77th Infantry Division assaults and captures Kerema Retto and Keise Shima.
- 26Mar ..... TF 57 begins first of 10 attacks between this date and 20Apr against Sakashima Gunto.
- 27Mar ..... Transport and covering forces of the Joint Expeditionary Force sortie from Leyte Gulf and Ulithi for ICEBERG.  
Demonstration Group, carrying troops of 2d Marine Division, leaves Saipan.
- 1Apr ..... Tenth Army, comprised of IIIAC and XXIV Corps makes unopposed landing on Okinawa; Yontan and Kadena airfields secured.
- 2Apr ..... Forward elements of the 7th Infantry Division reach the eastern coast of Okinawa, severing the island.
- 3Apr ..... 1st Marine Division troops reach the east coast.
- 5Apr ..... Reconnaissance of the Eastern Islands begins.
- 6Apr ..... XXIV Corps divisions first encounter strong enemy resistance on the southern front.
- 6-7Apr ..... First of ten major *Kamikaze* attacks mounted on Allied shipping in waters off Okinawa.
- 7Apr ..... TAF aircraft begin operations from Okinawa fields. TF 58 planes sink *Yamato*, *Yahagi*, and four Japanese destroyers in the Battle of the East China Sea.
- 8Apr ..... Gen Mulcahy, commanding TAF, assumes control of aircraft ashore.
- 9-10Apr ..... 3/105 of the 27th Infantry Division assaults and captures Tsugen Shima, the only defended island in the Eastern Islands group.
- 10Apr ..... 27th Infantry Division (less 3/105) lands on Okinawa to reinforce XXIV Corps. 2d Marine Division returns to Saipan.
- 11Apr ..... Heavy *Kamikaze* attacks mounted against TF 58.
- 12Apr ..... President Roosevelt dies, is succeeded by Vice President Truman.
- 15-16Apr ..... TF 58 aircraft raid Kyushu.
- 16Apr ..... 77th Infantry Division invades Ie Shima.
- 18Apr ..... Gen Buckner establishes his CP on Okinawa. 81st Infantry Division released as Area Reserve by CinCPOA.
- 19Apr ..... XXIV Corps begins major assault against outer ring of Shuri defenses.
- 20Apr ..... 6th Marine Division troops capture Motobu Peninsula.
- 22Apr ..... Phase II of ICEBERG completed with end of all organized major resistance in northern Okinawa and Ie Shima. Phase I continues.

- 29Apr ..... German and Italian troops in northern Italy surrender to Allied troops.
- 30Apr ..... 1st Marine Division begins relief of 27th Infantry Division on right (west) of Tenth Army line.  
77th Infantry Division relieves the 96th Infantry Division in XXIV Corps zone.
- 3-4May ..... Attempted *Thirty - second Army* counterlanding on west coast of Okinawa blunted.
- 4May ..... 27th Infantry Division relieves 6th Marine Division in northern Okinawa.
- 7May ..... IIIAC takes over the western zone of the Tenth Army front in southern Okinawa. Nazi Germany surrenders unconditionally.
- 8May ..... First elements of the 6th Marine Division enter III-AC lines.
- 11May ..... Tenth Army launches coordinated attack across entire front.
- 12May ..... Tori Shima occupied.
- 13-14May ..... Task Force 58 strikes launched against Kyushu.
- 17May ..... Adm Hill relieves Adm Turner as control of all forces ashore passes to Gen Buckner, who assumes responsibility to ComFifthFlt for defense and development of captured positions.
- 20May-4Jun .... Bulk of Japanese *Thirty-second Army* withdraws under cover of rain from the Shuri bastion to new positions in Kiyamu Peninsula.
- 21May ..... 7th Infantry Division recommitted on the east coast to encircle Shuri.
- 24May ..... Japanese airborne suicide group lands on Yontan airfield; all enemy destroyed.
- 24-25May ..... 6th Marine Division moves to outskirts of Naha.  
7th Infantry Division advances on Yonabaru.
- 25May ..... JCS direct the invasion of Japan, Operation OLYMPIC, with a target date of 1Nov45.
- 26May ..... Enemy movement south of Shuri observed by spotter planes.
- 27May ..... Third Fleet relieves Fifth Fleet. Gen Buckner now directly responsible to CinCPOA for operations of the Tenth Army.
- 30May ..... 5th Marines captures Shuri Castle.
- 2Jun ..... VAC reports by dispatch to Sixth Army for purposes of planning for OLYMPIC.
- 3-4Jun ..... RCT-8 secures Iheya Shima.
- 4Jun ..... 6th Marine Division assaults Oroku Peninsula.
- 9Jun ..... RCT-8 secures Aguni Shima.
- 11-12Jun ..... Organized resistance ends on Oroku Peninsula.
- 14Jun ..... JCS order commanders in Pacific to prepare plans for immediate occupation of Japan.
- 18Jun ..... Gen Buckner killed in action; Gen Geiger assumes command of Tenth Army.
- 21Jun ..... Organized resistance ends on Okinawa.
- 22Jun ..... Official flag-raising ceremony at Tenth Army headquarters marking capture of Okinawa.
- 23Jun ..... Gen Stilwell assumes command of Tenth Army.
- 30Jun ..... Completion of the mop-up of southern Okinawa. General Rockey relieves Gen Geiger as commander of IIIAC. FMFPac Reconnaissance Battalion secures Kume Shima.

- 1Jul ..... Marine escort carriers support Allied landings on Balikpapan.  
TF 51 dissolved by CinCPOA: Gen Stilwell assumes responsibility for defense and development of Okinawa Gunto.
- 3Jul ..... Gen Geiger relieves Gen Smith as commander of FMFPac.
- 5Jul ..... Philippines campaign declared ended.
- 10Jul ..... TF 58 aircraft mount strike against Tokyo.
- 15Jul ..... IIIAC detached from Tenth Army and placed under operational control of FMFPac.
- 16Jul ..... Atomic bomb successfully tested at Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- 26Jul ..... Allies issue Potsdam Declaration.
- 1Aug ..... Heaviest B-29 raid in war on Japan.
- 4Aug ..... 27th Infantry Division reaches Hedo Misaki, ending three and a half-month mopping up action in northern Okinawa.
- 6Aug ..... Tinian - based B-29 drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
- 8Aug ..... ComThirdFlt OPln 10-45 for the occupation of Japan is distributed.
- 9Aug ..... Tinian - based B-29 drops atomic bomb on Nagasaki. Russia invades Manchuria.
- 10Aug ..... Japan sues for peace.
- 14Aug ..... 4th Marines (Reinforced), comprising the Yokosuka Landing Force, departs Guam for Japan.
- 15Aug ..... Hostilities against Japan officially suspended.
- 21Aug ..... CinCPac issues warning order to IIIAC for occupation of North China.
- 27Aug ..... Ships of the Third Fleet enter Sagami Wan.
- 28Aug ..... Task Force 31 enters Tokyo Bay.  
First advance units of occupation force land at Atsugi Airfield.
- 30Aug ..... L-Day for the occupation of Yokosuka. Marines of 2/4 land on Futtsu Saki at 0558. General Clement accepts surrender of Yokosuka Naval Base.  
Army airborne units land at Atsugi to occupy Yokohama area.  
Gen MacArthur lands in Japan.
- 1Sep ..... VAC headquarters departs Hawaiian Islands for occupation of Kyushu.
- 2Sep ..... Japanese Empire formally surrenders to Allies in ceremonies on board USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.
- 6Sep ..... Disbandment of Fleet Landing Force. Marine component returns to duty as ships' detachments.
- 7Sep ..... Gen Stilwell accepts the surrender of the Japanese Ryukyus garrisons signifying the beginning of American political hegemony in Okinawa.
- 19Sep ..... Led by Gen Worton, IIIAC advance party departs Guam for North China.
- 22Sep ..... 5th Marine Division arrives and lands at Sasebo.
- 23Sep ..... First elements of 2d Marine Division (2d and 6th Marines) land at Nagasaki. 6th Marine Division (less 4th Marines) begins loading operations at Guam for deployment to China.
- 24Sep ..... Gen Krueger, commander of the Sixth Army, assumes command of all occupation forces ashore on Kyushu. Gen Worton and his party arrive in Tientsin.

- 26Sep ..... IIIAC, less the 6th Division, departs Okinawa for China.
- 29Sep ..... VAC publishes the operation order for occupation of Fukuoka.
- 30Sep ..... IIIAC, including the 1st Marine Division and attached units, arrives at Taku Bar and begin unloading for occupation duties.  
Leading elements of Fukuoka Occupation Force under command of Gen Robinson arrive in Fukuoka.
- 10Oct ..... 1/7 lands at Chinwangtao.
- 6Oct ..... In Tientsin, Gen Rockey accepts the surrender of the 50,000 Japanese troops in the Tientsin, Tangku, and Chinwangtao areas.  
First major armed clash between Marines and Chinese Communists in North China takes place on Tientsin-Peiping road.  
1st Marine Aircraft Wing headquarters established at the French Arsenal near the airfield east of Tientsin.
- 11Oct ..... 6th Marine Division begins landing at Tsingtao.
- 15Oct ..... IIIAC Corps Shore Brigade disbanded and its duties taken over by 7th Service Regiment, FMFPac.
- 22Oct ..... First group of Japanese repatriates leave Tientsin for home.
- 24Oct ..... Fukuoka Occupation Force dissolved when it is relieved by 32d Infantry Division.
- 25Oct ..... Gen Shepherd and LtGen Chen Pao-Tsang, CNA, acting for the Nationalist government, accept the formal surrender of the Japanese garrison in Tsingtao and on the Shantung Peninsula.
- 19Nov ..... Repatriation runs begin from Tsingtao.
- 20Nov ..... 4th Marines detached from administrative control of 6th Division and placed directly under FMFPac.  
MAG-22 redeployed from Japan to the United States.
- 24Nov ..... Control of former 5th Marine Division zone of responsibility in Japan passes to 2d Marine and 32d Infantry Divisions as the 5th prepares for redeployment home.
- 28Nov ..... 4th Marine Division disbanded at Camp Pendleton.
- 5Dec ..... First ships carrying 5th Division troops leave Japan.
- 24Dec ..... Gen Shepherd relieved by Gen Howard as commander of the 6th Marine Division.
- 28Dec ..... 3d Marine Division (less 1/3 in the Bonins and 2/21 on Truk) disbanded on Guam.
- 31Dec ..... VAC relieved of all occupation duties. Eighth Army assumes command of all occupation troops in Japan.  
3d Marine Aircraft Wing disbanded at Ewa, T.H.
- 1946
- 8Jan ..... VAC departs Sasebo for San Diego.
- 21Jan ..... 2d Marine Division relieves 32d Infantry Division of occupation duties on Kyushu.
- 5Feb ..... 5th Marine Division disbanded at Camp Pendleton.
- 11Feb ..... 2d Marine Division reduced to peacetime strength when third battalion of each infantry regiment and last lettered battery of each artillery battalion relieved of occupation duties and sent home for disbandment.
- 14Feb ..... IIIAC issues operation plan for the reduction of its forces to conform to new Marine Corps peacetime tables of organization.

- 15Feb ..... VAC disbanded at San Diego.
- 11Mar ..... IIIAC directs the formation of six liaison teams for assignment to Executive Headquarters to supervise the truce in China.
- 26Mar ..... 6th Marine Division disbanded at Tsingtao.
- 31Mar ..... 4th Marine Aircraft Wing disbanded at San Diego.  
9th Marine Aircraft Wing disbanded at Cherry Point.
- 1Apr ..... 3d Marine Brigade activated at Tsingtao.
- 15Apr ..... 1st Marine Division completes redeployment in Hopeh.
- 17Apr ..... Gen Howard relinquishes command of 3d Brigade to Gen Clement.
- 10Jun ..... IIIAC Corps Headquarters and Corps Troops disbanded.  
Gen Rockey becomes CG, 1st Marine Division (Reinforced) and Marine Forces, China, the latter a task force designation for the division and 1st Wing.  
3d Marine Brigade disbanded at Tsingtao. Most of its organic units now comprise 4th Marines (Reinforced) or Marine Forces, Tsingtao, with Gen Clement commanding.
- 15Jun ..... 2d Marine Division relieved of occupation duties in Japan by 24th Infantry Division.
- 24Jun ..... 2d Marine Division headquarters departs Sasebo for its new home at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
- 15Jul ..... With departure of last repatriation ship from Tangku, more than 540,000 Japanese have been repatriated from North China under Marine supervision.
- 29Jul ..... Chinese Communists ambush a Peiping-bound Marine supply convoy at Anping.
- 3Sep ..... 4th Marines, less 3/4, embarks for Norfolk to become a component of the 2d Marine Division.  
Marine Forces, Tsingtao, disbanded, and 3/4 (Reinforced) comes under operational control of Commander, Naval Facilities, Tsingtao.
- 18Sep ..... Gen Howard relieves Gen Rockey as commander of 1st Marine Division.
- 30Sep ..... Last relief of Marine rail guards by Nationalist troops takes place.
- 30Oct ..... Chinese Communists stage raid on 1st Marine Division ammunition supply point at Hsin Ho.
- 16Dec ..... Activation of FMFLant at Camp Lejeune, with the commander of the 2d Marine Division assigned additional duties as CG, FMFLant.
- 1947
- 5Jan ..... 7th Marines embarks and sails from Chinwangtao for the United States, reporting to FMFPac for operational and administrative control.
- 18Jan ..... 11th Marines, in company with the 1st Tank Battalion (—), sails from Chinwangtao for Guam.
- 5Apr ..... Marine ammunition supply point at Hsin Ho struck again by Chinese Communists in even greater force.
- 1May ..... FMFWesPac activated at Tsingtao with Gen Pfeiffer in command. AirFMFWesPac activated the same date with Col Hart commanding.

- 12May ..... Marine activities in Hopeh reduced and center in Tientsin as last motor convoy carrying 5th Marines gear clears Peiping and the regiment sails from China for Guam.
- 20May ..... 1st Marines depart Tientsin for Tsingtao.
- 20Jun ..... 1st Marine Division headquarters and detached units depart China for San Diego, leaving behind the division rear echelon, which reports to FMFWesPac for operational control.
- 1Sep ..... 1st Marine Division rear echelon departs China.
- 1949
- 23Jan ..... AirFMFWesPac ceases flight operations at Tsangkou Field, as last shore-based Marine planes fly out of China.
- 8Feb ..... Major portion of FMFWesPac departs Tsingtao for United States.
- 26May ..... Last Marines leave China, as elements of Company C, 7th Marines, depart Tsingtao on board USS *Manchester*.



Fleet Marine Force Status—30 April 1945 <sup>1</sup>

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Outside U.S.A.</i>				
<i>Hawaiian Area</i>				
<i>Oahu</i>				
Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMFPac.....	244	1,265	42	29
Signal Battalion, FMFPac.....	72	415	49	0
Tactical and Gunfire-Air Observation Training Center (Provisional), FMFPac.....	35	12	0	0
Transient Center, FMFPac.....	260	8,106	40	284
45th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	36	1,012	0	0
62d Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	47	1,050	0	0
Headquarters Company, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	103	352	0	3
6th Base Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	134	2,865	9	62
41st Depot Company, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	4	160	0	0
Marine Air Support Control Units, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet.....	95	272	0	4
Headquarters Squadron, AirFMFPac.....	87	232	7	0
Air Warning Squadron-11, 3d MAW.....	26	312	0	7
Headquarters Squadron-3, 3d MAW.....	102	797	10	30
Marine Observation Squadron-4, 3d MAW.....	11	34	0	0
Marine Observation Squadron-5, 3d MAW.....	11	27	0	0
Service Squadron-14, 3d MAW.....	15	379	0	0
Marine Transport Squadron-953, 3d MAW.....	91	451	1	8
Marine Utility Squadron-1, 3d MAW.....	18	86	0	0
Marine Utility Squadron-3, 3d MAW.....	19	70	0	0
Headquarters Squadron-44, MASG-44.....	22	141	5	15
Service Squadron-44, MASG-44.....	18	461	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron-215, MASG-44.....	93	301	1	4
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron-332, MASG-44.....	22	326	1	4
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron-333, MASG-44.....	48	290	1	7
Area Sub-Total.....	1,613	19,416	166	457

See footnote at end of table.

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Hawaii</i>				
5th Marine Division.....	847	14,855	129	938
11th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	27	508	2	8
5th Amphibian Truck Company, FMFPac.....	7	187	0	0
5th Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	33	404	14	0
2d Marine Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	11	254	0	4
3d Rocket Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	3	52	0	0
Corps Evacuation Hospital I, FMFPac.....	0	1	27	225
6th Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	57	0	0
8th Field Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	99	1,580	5	31
1st Service and Supply Battalion, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	30	639	2	13
27th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	27	213	2	12
31st Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	3	28	1	1
Area Sub-Total.....	1,088	18,778	182	1,232
<i>Kauai</i>				
1st Marine Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	14	276	3	11
3d Service and Supply Battalion, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	27	563	0	9
Area Sub-Total.....	41	839	3	20
<i>Maui</i>				
Headquarters and Service Battalion, VAC.....	107	699	11	60
Medical Battalion, VAC.....	1	97	29	230
Motor Transport Battalion, VAC.....	6	110	0	0
Signal Battalion, VAC.....	65	738	3	14
2d Bomb Disposal Company, VAC.....	12	71	0	0
Air Delivery Section, Headquarters and Service Battalion, VAC.....	3	83	0	0
4th Marine Division.....	836	15,317	126	1,043
1st FMFPac Amphibian Tractor Group Headquarters (Provisional).....	4	4	0	0
3d Amphibian Tractor Battalion FMFPac.....	47	551	2	11
5th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	31	511	3	28
10th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	33	523	3	29
2d Armored Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	37	812	4	34
3d Military Police Battalion (Provisional), FMFPac.....	19	336	0	0
12th Motor Transport Battalion (Provisional), FMFPac.....	28	518	1	1
4th Amphibian Truck Company (Provisional), FMFPac.....	6	181	0	0
1st Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	33	395	13	0
2d Separate Topographical Company, FMFPac.....	6	78	0	0
2d Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	64	0	0
8th Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	62	0	0

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
1st Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	49	0	0
5th Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	49	0	0
3d Marine Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	10	272	0	3
1st Rocket Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	1	57	0	0
2d Service and Supply Battalion, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	34	1,031	2	10
55th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	36	1,256	0	0
59th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	35	1,251	0	0
<b>Area Sub-Total.....</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,470</b>
<i>Midway</i>				
6th Defense Battalion.....	29	710	3	21
Headquarters Squadron 23, MAG-23.....	25	173	6	14
Service Squadron 23, MAG-23.....	22	602	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 324, MAG-23.....	55	225	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 343, MAG-23.....	31	291	1	8
<b>Area Sub-Total.....</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>
<i>Southwest Pacific</i>				
<i>Lingayen</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 24, MAG-24.....	36	119	8	22
Service Squadron 24, MAG-24.....	19	481	0	0
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 133, MAG-24.....	48	285	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 241, MAG-24.....	55	281	1	8
<b>Area Sub-Total.....</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Luzon</i>				
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 244, MAG-24.....	47	298	1	8
<i>Mindanao</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 3, 1st MAW.....	18	249	0	6
Air Warning Squadron 4, 1st MAW.....	17	243	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 12, MAG-12.....	27	148	13	24
Service Squadron 12, MAG-12.....	23	469	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 115, MAG-12.....	54	229	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 211, MAG-12.....	52	216	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 218, MAG-12.....	64	188	2	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 313, MAG-12.....	50	247	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 32, MAG-32.....	28	134	9	20

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Service Squadron 32, MAG-32.....	24	513	0	0
Marine Bombing Squadron 611, MAG-32.....	70	471	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 142, MAG-32.....	62	292	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 236, MAG-32.....	53	278	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 243, MAG-32.....	49	284	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 341, MAG-32.....	50	272	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	641	4,233	32	128
<i>Samar</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 14, MAG-14.....	31	129	9	19
Service Squadron 14, MAG-14.....	23	508	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 221, MAG-14.....	52	204	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 222, MAG-14.....	53	196	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 223, MAG-14.....	53	194	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 251, MAG-14.....	53	210	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	265	1,441	13	51
<i>Auckland, New Zealand</i>				
3d Field Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	15	92	0	0
<i>Banika, Russell Islands</i>				
4th Base Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	98	2,818	6	42
<i>Emirau</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 61, MAG-61.....	30	158	9	18
Service Squadron 61, MAG-61.....	26	429	1	15
Marine Bombing Squadron 413, MAG-61.....	65	392	1	9
Marine Bombing Squadron 433, MAG-61.....	68	410	1	8
Marine Bombing Squadron 443, MAG-61.....	69	436	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	258	1,825	13	58
<i>Green Island</i>				
Marine Bombing Squadron 423, MAG-61.....	70	437	1	8
<i>Guadalcanal</i>				
South Pacific Echelon (Provisional), FMFPac.....	14	74	1	3
4th Casual Company (Provisional), FMFPac.....	13	104	2	28

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
2d Field Service Command, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	12	34	0	0
4th Service and Supply Battalion, Supply Service, FMFPac....	34	818	3	14
Area Sub-Total.....	73	1,030	6	45
<i>Los Negros</i>				
Marine Air Detachment 1, 1st MAW.....	58	477	4	15
Marine Service Squadron 25, MAG-25.....	20	385	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	78	862	4	15
<i>Munda, New Georgia</i>				
Marine Air Base Squadron 1, 4th MAW.....	12	357	2	15
<i>Torokina, Bougainville</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 1, 1st MAW.....	23	196	5	18
Headquarters Squadron 25, MAG-25.....	23	196	5	18
Marine Transport Squadron 152, MAG-25.....	55	322	1	8
Marine Transport Squadron 153, MAG-25.....	58	317	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	159	1,031	12	52
<i>Central Pacific</i>				
<i>Okinawa</i>				
Headquarters and Service Battalion, IIIAC.....	134	955	10	31
Medical Battalion, IIIAC.....	1	99	30	233
Signal Battalion, IIIAC.....	81	883	4	10
Headquarters Battery, Corps Artillery, IIIAC.....	33	227	3	8
1st Bomb Disposal Company, IIIAC.....	12	73	0	0
Air Delivery Section, Headquarters and Service Battalion, IIIAC.....	2	150	0	2
1st Marine Division.....	882	16,994	141	1,059
6th Marine Division.....	929	16,578	123	998
Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion, FMFPac.....	20	279	0	13
1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	34	540	3	28
1st Armored Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	42	831	4	36
1st Military Police Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	452	0	0
1st 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	34	587	2	10
1st Separate Engineer Battalion, FMFPac.....	46	827	3	20
2d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	54	1,270	4	32

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
3d Armored Amphibian Tractor Battalion (Provisional), FMFPac.....	40	789	3	34
3d 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	591	2	10
4th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	29	468	3	29
5th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	59	1,259	4	30
6th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	591	2	10
7th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	31	644	2	12
8th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	29	531	2	28
8th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	61	1,276	4	30
8th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	31	644	2	13
9th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	26	492	2	9
9th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	33	638	2	13
11th Motor Transport Battalion, FMFPac.....	99	558	2	10
16th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	58	1,283	4	31
Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, FMFPac.....	22	144	0	2
Headquarters Battery, 2d Field Artillery Group (Provisional), FMFPac.....	11	77	0	1
1st Separate Topographical Company, FMFPac.....	7	121	0	0
3d Amphibian Truck Company (Provisional), FMFPac.....	6	192	0	0
4th Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	36	344	13	108
6th Amphibian Truck Company (Provisional), FMFPac.....	6	188	0	0
6th Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	39	422	13	0
1st War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	79	0	0
3d Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	55	0	0
3d Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon, FMFPac.....	2	46	0	0
4th War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	79	0	0
5th Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	57	0	0
7th Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	62	0	0
4th Rocket Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	3	58	0	0
5th Rocket Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	2	55	0	0
Corps Evacuation Hospital II, FMFPac.....	0	0	36	237
Corps Evacuation Hospital III, FMFPac.....	0	0	17	151
7th Field Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	132	3,456	6	54
26th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	34	961	4	23
29th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	51	1,169	2	5
32d Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	57	1,169	5	25
33d Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	43	952	0	16
Headquarters Squadron 2, 2d MAW*.....	70	386	28	20
Marine Observation Squadron 6, 2d MAW.....	8	28	0	0
Marine Observation Squadron 7, 2d MAW.....	9	28	0	0
Marine Observation Squadron 3, 4th MAW.....	13	29	0	0
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 131, MAG-21.....	59	394	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 31, MAG-31.....	18	100	7	20
Service Squadron 31, MAG-31.....	25	522	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Marine Fighter Squadron 224, MAG-31.....	54	224	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 311, MAG-31.....	56	224	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 441, MAG-31.....	54	224	1	8
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 542, MAG-31.....	41	218	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 33, MAG-33.....	31	130	6	19
Service Squadron 33, MAG-33.....	22	548	0	4
Marine Fighter Squadron 312, MAG-33.....	63	213	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 322, MAG-33.....	63	214	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 323, MAG-33.....	61	223	1	7
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 543, MAG-33.....	42	218	1	8
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 232, MAG-33.....	56	307	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 43, MAG-43.....	48	213	5	5
Air Warning Squadron 6, MAG-43.....	19	258	0	6
Air Warning Squadron 7, MAG-43.....	24	272	0	6
Air Warning Squadron 8, MAG-43.....	24	295	0	6
Area Sub-Total.....	4,241	65,931	516	3,555
<i>Marine Carrier-based Aviation</i>				
<i>On board USS Bennington (CV-20)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 112, MAG-42.....	34	168	2	3
Marine Fighter Squadron 123, MAG-42.....	34	131	0	5
<i>On board USS Block Island (CVE-106)</i>				
Carrier Air Support Detachment 1, MCVG-1.....	10	227	0	2
Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 233, MCVG-1.....	20	45	0	1
Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 511, MCVG-1.....	29	9	1	0
<i>On board USS Bunker Hill (CV-17)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 221, MAG-42.....	39	137	0	4
Marine Fighter Squadron 451, MAG-42.....	36	169	1	3
<i>On board USS Gilbert Islands (CVE-107)</i>				
Carrier Air Support Detachment 2, MCVG-2.....	11	228	0	2
Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 143, MCVG-2.....	20	45	0	0
Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 512, MCVG-2.....	30	8	1	0

Units and Locations	Strength			
	SMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>On board USS Vella Gulf (CVE-111)</i>				
Carrier Air Support Detachment 3, MCVG-3.....	11	226	0	2
Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 234, MCVG-3.....	20	45	0	0
Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 513, MCVG-3.....	30	8	1	0
Area Sub-Total.....	386	1,723	7	24
<i>Angaur</i>				
7th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	54	1,239	4	29
<i>Engebi</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 22, MAG-22.....	26	112	8	19
Service Squadron 22, MAG-22.....	23	510	0	0
Air Warning Squadron 1, MAG-22.....	19	228	0	6
Marine Fighter Squadron 113, MAG-22.....	55	224	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 422, MAG-22.....	52	224	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 94, MAG-94.....	32	225	8	19
Service Squadron 94, MAG-94.....	19	601	0	0
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 533, MAG-94.....	44	269	1	9
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 151, MAG-94.....	38	310	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	308	2,703	20	77
<i>Eniwetok</i>				
51st Defense Battalion, FMFPac.....	63	1,317	6	32
Marine Fighter Squadron 111, MAG-94.....	41	257	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	104	1,574	7	40
<i>Guam</i>				
Forward Echelon, Headquarters, FMFPac.....	21	78	0	0
Headquarters Battery, Corps Artillery, VAC.....	25	218	5	9
3d Marine Division.....	934	15,469	127	1,046
Transient Center, Forward, FMFPac.....	126	1,408	22	119
War Dog Training and Administrative Headquarters (Provisional), FMFPac.....	2	35	0	0
1st Base Headquarters Battalion, FMFPac.....	73	548	104	447
1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	4	154	0	0
9th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	58	1,239	4	30
14th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	56	1,234	4	28
52d Defense Battalion, FMFPac.....	67	1,252	7	33



Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
2d Military Police Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	418	0	1
5th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	661	2	10
10th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	32	684	2	12
11th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	35	664	2	14
12th 155mm Howitzer Battalion, FMFPac.....	33	653	2	13
2d Separate Engineer Battalion, FMFPac.....	67	844	3	20
Headquarters Battery, 2d Antiaircraft Artillery Group (Provisional), FMFPac.....	18	138	0	1
3d Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	37	355	14	0
1st Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	60	0	0
4th Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon, FMFPac.....	3	48	0	0
3d War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	66	0	0
6th War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	60	0	0
7th War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	58	0	0
1st Field Service Command, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	21	82	1	1
5th Field Depot, Supply Service, FMFPac.....	130	3,001	5	65
46th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	53	1,201	0	1
54th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	34	1,218	0	0
56th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	35	1,250	0	0
57th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	18	570	0	0
63d Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	50	1,250	0	0
64th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	50	1,243	0	0
Marine Photographic Squadron 354, 4th MAW*.....	47	288	1	4
Headquarters Squadron 21, MAG-21.....	47	239	9	20
Service Squadron 21, MAG-21.....	23	485	0	0
Air Warning Squadron 2, MAG-21.....	19	243	0	6
Marine Fighter Squadron 225, MAG-21.....	49	208	1	9
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 534, MAG-21.....	33	217	1	8
Marine Observation Squadron 1, MAG-21.....	11	44	0	1
Marine Observation Squadron 8, MAG-21.....	9	28	0	0
Marine Transport Squadron 252, MAG-21.....	61	344	1	8
Marine Transport Squadron 253, MAG-21.....	82	313	1	8
Marine Transport Squadron 952, MAG-21.....	65	323	1	8
Marine Utility Squadron 2, MAG-21.....	19	118	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 314, MAG-22.....	63	225	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	2,031	28,107	290	1,838
<i>Kwajalein</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 4, 4th MAW.....	106	698	7	15
Headquarters Squadron 15, MAG-15.....	17	116	4	15
Marine Bombing Squadron 613, MAG-94.....	67	452	2	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 155, MAG-94.....	39	341	1	7
Area Sub-Total.....	229	1,607	14	45

See footnote at end of table.

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Majuro</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 13, MAG-13.....	23	130	5	19
Service Squadron 13, MAG-13.....	19	478	0	0
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 231, MAG-13.....	45	317	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 331, MAG-13.....	67	315	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	154	1,240	7	35
<i>Peleliu</i>				
4th Antiaircraft Battalion, FMFPac.....	38	900	4	38
12th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	53	1,248	4	30
3d Base Headquarters Battalion, FMFPac.....	30	233	29	9
10th Service Battalion (Provisional), Supply Service, FMFPac.....	16	331	0	5
Headquarters Squadron 11, MAG-11.....	35	131	2	0
Service Squadron 11, MAG-11.....	36	736	8	19
Marine Fighter Squadron 114, MAG-11.....	44	256	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 121, MAG-11.....	42	221	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 122, MAG-11.....	44	222	0	8
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 541, MAG-11.....	31	219	1	8
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 134, MAG-11.....	59	367	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	428	4,864	51	141
<i>Saipan</i>				
2d Marine Division.....	905	16,553	129	1,053
2d Amphibian Tractor Battalion, FMFPac.....	31	515	2	9
11th Service Battalion (Provisional), Supply Service, FMFPac.....	38	1,198	4	44
2d Amphibian Truck Company, FMFPac.....	6	165	0	0
2d Joint Assault Signal Company, FMFPac.....	36	362	15	0
4th Separate Laundry Platoon, FMFPac.....	1	58	0	0
2d War Dog Platoon, FMFPac.....	2	36	0	0
2d Rocket Detachment (Provisional), FMFPac.....	3	53	0	0
35th Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	63	1,208	1	11
41st Replacement Draft, FMFPac.....	62	1,176	1	10
Marine Bombing Squadron 612, MAG-21.....	75	518	1	8
Marine Observation Squadron 2, MAG-21.....	11	33	0	0
Marine Transport Squadron 353, MAG-21.....	75	365	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	1,308	22,240	153	1,135

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Tinian</i>				
17th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	55	1,302	4	29
18th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, FMFPac.....	53	1,264	4	28
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron 242, MAG-21.....	51	308	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	159	2,874	9	65
<i>Ulithi</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 45, MAG-45.....	28	122	1	0
Service Squadron 45, MAG-45.....	29	504	9	18
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 245, MAG-45.....	47	281	1	8
Area Sub-Total.....	104	907	11	26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Aviation personnel attached to Marine divisions, amphibious corps, and JASCOs.....	41	55		
<i>West Coast, U.S.A.</i>				
<i>San Diego</i>				
Headquarters Company, Marine Training and Replacement Command, San Diego Area.....	49	137	2	5
Headquarters Squadron, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast.....	91	566	2	3
Marine Photographic Squadron 354, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast.....	46	274	1	4
Area Sub-Total.....	186	977	5	12
<i>Camp Elliott</i>				
Base Depot, Marine Training and Replacement Command, SDA.....	90	563	2	20
<i>Camp Gillespie</i>				
Headquarters and Service Squadron, 2d AWG.....	17	159	0	1
Air Warning Squadron 9, 2d AWG.....	18	220	0	6
Area Sub-Total.....	35	379	0	7

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Camp Pendleton</i>				
Headquarters Battalion, Marine Training Command, SDA.....	86	976	20	74
Schools Regiment, Marine Training Command, SDA.....	640	1,004	0	0
Specialist Training Regiment, Marine Training Command, SDA.....	297	2,071	49	868
2d Infantry Training Regiment (8 battalions), Marine Training Command, SDA.....	164	1,793	0	0
62d Replacement Draft (Rear Echelon).....	4	281	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	1,191	6,125	69	942
<i>El Centro</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 35, MAG-35.....	291	749	4	19
Service Squadron 35, MAG-35.....	27	749	0	0
Service Squadron 43, MAG-35.....	16	335	2	15
Marine Transport Squadron 352, MAG-35.....	49	241	1	7
Headquarters Squadron 42, MAG-42.....	55	609	4	27
Service Squadron 42, MAG-42.....	34	673	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 214, MAG-42.....	32	141	0	3
Marine Fighter Squadron 452, MAG-42.....	35	155	1	5
Area Sub-Total.....	539	3,652	12	76
<i>El Toro</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 41, MAG-41.....	54	447	5	30
Service Squadron 41, MAG-41.....	19	433	0	0
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 141, MAG-41.....	1	1	0	0
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 464, MAG-41.....	49	277	1	5
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 474, MAG-41.....	52	263	1	8
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 484, MAG-41.....	16	248	1	5
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 943, MAG-41.....	58	332	1	8
Headquarters Squadron 46, MAG-46.....	76	332	7	28
Service Squadron 46, MAG-46.....	27	751	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 461, MAG-46.....	90	333	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 462, MAG-46.....	88	304	1	8
Marine Fighter Squadron 471, MAG-46.....	119	340	0	8
Area Sub-Total.....	649	4,061	18	108
<i>Miramar</i>				
Supply Squadron 5, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast.....	15	258	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 217, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast..	10	12	0	0

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Marine Fighter Squadron 217, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast..	5	29	0	0
Headquarters Squadron, Personnel Group.....	907	239	65	0
Marine Wing Service Squadron 1, Personnel Group.....	0	3	0	0
Marine Wing Service Squadron 2, Personnel Group.....	0	2	0	0
Marine Wing Service Squadron 3, Personnel Group.....	0	2	0	0
Marine Wing Service Squadron 4, Personnel Group.....	0	2	0	0
Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Personnel Group.....	12	1,198	0	0
Marine Air Control Squadron 2, Personnel Group.....	9	1,495	0	201
Marine Air Control Squadron 3, Personnel Group.....	5	363	0	0
Marine Air Control Squadron 4, Personnel Group.....	5	1,588	0	0
Marine Air Control Squadron 5, Personnel Group.....	5	2,269	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	973	7,460	65	201
<i>Mojave</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 51, MASG-51, 2d Div, Marine Carrier Groups, AirFMFPac.....	20	40	0	0
Service Squadron 51, MASG-51, 2d Div, Marine Carrier Groups, AirFMFPac.....	36	830	10	31
Carrier Air Support Detachment 5, MASG-51.....	5	147	0	2
Carrier Air Support Detachment 6, MASG-51.....	6	158	0	2
Carrier Air Support Detachment 8, MASG-51.....	2	38	0	2
Marine Fighter Squadron 124, MASG-51.....	5	5	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 321, MASG-51.....	32	30	1	1
Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 514, MASG-51.....	34	38	1	0
Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 144, MASG-51.....	24	73	0	0
Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 454, MASG-51.....	22	63	1	0
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 621, MASG-51.....	30	75	0	0
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 622, MASG-51.....	28	46	0	0
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 624, MASG-51.....	26	91	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	270	1,634	13	38
<i>Port Hueneme</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 62, MAG-62.....	11	169	1	4
<i>Santa Barbara</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 12, 2d AWG.....	20	231	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 48, MASG-48.....	18	49	0	0
Service Squadron 48, MASG-48.....	65	747	6	32
Carrier Air Support Detachment 7, MASG-51.....	1	106	0	2
Marine Fighter Squadron 213, MASG-51.....	8	9	0	0

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Marine Fighter Squadron 472, MASG-51.....	35	5	0	0
Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 623, MASG-51.....	22	92	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	169	1,239	6	40
<i>Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 53, MNFG-53.....	46	167	1	0
Service Squadron 53, MNFG-53.....	21	580	4	27
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 531, MNFG-53.....	94	219	0	0
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 532, MNFG-53.....	15	185	1	0
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 544, MNFG-53.....	35	191	2	5
Area Sub-Total.....	201	1,342	8	32
<i>East Coast, U.S.A.</i>				
<i>Camp Lejeune</i>				
Headquarters Battalion, Marine Training Command.....	34	1,592	0	0
Range Battalion, Marine Training Command.....	6	251	0	0
Quartermaster Battalion, Marine Training Command.....	43	458	0	0
Schools Regiment, Marine Training Command.....	645	1,756	0	0
Specialist Training Regiment, Marine Training Command.....	370	3,327	0	0
Infantry Training Regiment (10 battalions), Marine Training Command.....	304	7,572	0	0
7th Separate Infantry Battalion.....	22	620	0	23
65th Replacement Draft.....	36	591	0	0
66th Replacement Draft.....	7	41	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	1,467	16,208	0	23
<i>Norfolk</i>				
Marine Base Depot.....	19	346	1	9
<i>Quantico</i>				
Infantry Training Battalion, MCS.....	35	1,040	2	40
Field Artillery Training Battalion, MCS.....	70	657	0	9
Area Sub-Total.....	105	1,697	2	49
<i>Bogue</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 18, 1st AWG.....	13	151	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 93, MAG-93.....	27	110	4	5

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Service Squadron 93, MAG-93.....	24	485	2	14
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 933, MAG-93.....	45	252	1	4
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 934, MAG-93.....	43	248	0	4
Area Sub-Total.....	152	1,246	7	33
<i>Cherry Point</i>				
Marine Wing Service Squadron 9, 9th MAW.....	312	2,801	16	28
Headquarters Squadron 9, 9th MAW.....	126	891	8	19
Headquarters and Service Squadron 1, 1st AWG.....	48	457	5	2
Air Warning Squadron 16, 1st AWG.....	21	186	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 81, MOTG-81.....	50	668	2	26
Service Squadron 81, MOTG-81.....	25	679	0	0
Marine Operational Training Squadron 811, MOTG-81.....	37	412	0	0
Marine Operational Training Squadron 812, MOTG-81.....	30	370	0	0
Marine Operational Training Squadron 813, MOTG-81.....	24	504	0	8
Marine Operational Training Squadron 814, MOTG-81.....	172	552	0	0
Headquarters Squadron 91, MAG-91.....	42	125	6	4
Service Squadron 91, MAG-91.....	19	528	0	14
Marine Fighter Squadron 911, MAG-91.....	48	225	1	4
Marine Fighter Squadron 912, MAG-91.....	48	190	1	4
Marine Fighter Squadron 913, MAG-91.....	49	191	1	5
Marine Fighter Squadron 914, MAG-91.....	47	191	0	4
Area Sub-Total.....	1,098	8,970	40	124
<i>Congaree</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 14, 1st AWG.....	17	180	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 52, MAG-52.....	29	114	1	5
Service Squadron 52, MAG-52.....	22	563	4	15
Marine Fighter Squadron 521, MAG-52.....	58	191	1	4
Marine Fighter Squadron 522, MAG-52.....	30	165	1	3
Marine Fighter Squadron 523, MAG-52.....	37	173	1	3
Area Sub-Total.....	193	1,386	8	36
<i>Greenville</i>				
Marine Photographic Squadron 254, 9th MAW.....	37	317	1	12

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Kinston</i>				
Marine Photographic Squadron 154, 9th MAW.....	28	211	2	8
Marine Photographic Squadron 954, 9th MAW.....	19	256	1	4
Area Sub-Total.....	47	467	3	12
<i>Newport</i>				
Service Squadron 62, 9th MAW.....	15	380	5	16
Marine Bombing Squadron 614, 9th MAW.....	67	433	1	4
Area Sub-Total.....	82	813	6	20
<i>Oak Grove</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 17, 1st AWG.....	14	171	0	6
Headquarters Squadron 34, MAG-34.....	26	124	1	5
Service Squadron 34, MAG-34.....	21	464	4	16
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 931, MAG-34.....	45	215	0	3
Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 932, MAG-34.....	43	223	1	4
Area Sub-Total.....	149	1,197	6	33
<i>Parris Island</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 524, MAG-52.....	30	224	1	4
<i>Vero Beach</i>				
Air Warning Squadron 13, 1st AWG.....	13	224	0	5
Total FMF (Ground) Overseas.....	10,562	188,627	1,499	9,722
Total FMF (Air) Overseas.....	5,704	30,399	286	1,119
Total FMF (Ground) in U.S.A.....	2,921	25,076	76	1,048
Total FMF (Air) in U.S.A.....	4,774	35,451	197	788
Total FMF Overseas.....	16,266	219,026	1,785	10,841
Total FMF in U.S.A.....	7,695	60,527	273	1,836
Total FMF.....	23,961	279,553	2,058	12,677

<sup>1</sup> Strength figures and unit designations were abstracted from the FMF Status Reports, Ground and Air, for April 1945 held in the Archives of the Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters Marine Corps. Units en route or ordered to the indicated areas (indicated by an asterisk \*) are listed under those areas regardless of their temporary locations.



Fleet Marine Force Status—31 October 1946<sup>1</sup>

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Outside U.S.A.</i>				
<i>Hawaiian Area</i>				
<i>Oahu</i>				
Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMFPac (less Topographic Company).....	79	540	8	16
Headquarters Battalion, Service Command, FMFPac.....	26	143	0	4
6th Service Depot.....	51	1,188	4	23
Area Sub-Total.....	156	1,871	12	43
<i>Maui</i>				
18th Service Battalion.....	5	94	1	3
<i>Ewa</i>				
Headquarters Squadron, AirFMFPac.....	49	290	1	3
Headquarters Squadron 15, MAG-15.....	16	64	1	5
Service Squadron 15, MAG-15.....	14	295	1	4
Marine Transport Squadron 352, MAG-15.....	37	302	0	2
Marine Transport Squadron 953, MAG-15.....	42	299	0	3
Area Sub-Total.....	158	1,250	3	17
<i>Midway</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 322, MAG-15.....	20	73	0	0
<i>Central Pacific Area</i>				
<i>Guam</i>				
Heavy Antiaircraft Group, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion.....	14	333	0	0
1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion, 1st MarDiv.....	7	67	0	0
5th Service Depot.....	59	1,254	6	22
Area Sub-Total.....	80	1,654	6	22

See footnote at end of table.

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>Kwajalein</i>				
Marine Detachment (Provisional).....	5	108	0	0
<i>Eniwetok</i>				
Marine Detachment (Provisional).....	2	65	0	0
<i>China Area</i>				
<i>Tientsin</i>				
1st Marine Division, Reinforced (less 1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion).....	353	9,295	119	420
7th Service Regiment.....	28	707	4	18
7th Casual Officer Detachment.....	50	0	0	0
109th Replacement Draft.....	6	1,001	0	0
Headquarters Squadron 1, 1st MAW.....	81	326	4	11
Marine Wing Service Squadron 1, 1st MAW.....	8	40	1	0
Marine Observation Squadron 3, 1st MAW.....	9	26	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	535	11,395	128	449
<i>Tsingtao</i>				
3d Battalion, 4th Marines (Reinforced).....	43	1,240	9	38
12th Service Battalion.....	23	415	4	6
Marine Observation Squadron 6, 1st MAW.....	8	19	0	0
Marine Transport Squadron 153, 1st MAW.....	53	514	2	12
Area Sub-Total.....	126	2,188	15	56
<i>Peiping</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 24, MAG-24.....	29	123	2	2
Service Squadron 24, MAG-24.....	20	468	3	7
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 7, MAG-24.....	11	90	0	5
Marine Fighter Squadron 115, MAG-24.....	35	136	0	3
Marine Fighter Squadron 211, MAG-24.....	29	129	0	2
Marine Fighter Squadron 218, MAG-24.....	30	129	1	3
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 533, MAG-24.....	32	176	1	2
Area Sub-Total.....	186	1,251	7	24

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>East Coast U.S.A.</i>				
<i>Camp Lejeune</i>				
2d Marine Division.....	231	3,373	13	104
2d Air Delivery Platoon.....	1	2	0	0
Transport Company, FMF.....	1	6	0	0
Signal Company (Provisional), FMF.....	2	9	0	0
8th Service Regiment.....	20	283	0	3
Topographic Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMFPac.....	0	4	0	0
1st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (less Heavy Antiaircraft Group).....	10	65	0	1
2d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Composite).....	8	79	0	0
3d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Composite).....	9	229	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	282	4,050	13	108
<i>Marine Carrier-based Aviation</i>				
<i>On board USS Salerno Bay (CVE-110)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 114, MAG-11.....	29	176	0	2
<i>On board USS Mindoro (CVE-120)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 225, MAG-11.....	26	174	0	2
<i>On board USS Palau (CVE-122)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 461, MAG-11.....	27	180	0	2
Area Sub-Total.....	82	530	0	6
<i>Cherry Point</i>				
Headquarters Squadron 2, 2d MAW.....	60	268	4	9
Marine Wing Service Squadron 2, 2d MAW.....	2	2	0	0
Headquarters Squadron, MACG-1.....	21	240	2	2
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 5, MACG-1.....	8	6	0	2
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 6, MACG-1.....	2	1	0	2
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 8, MACG-1.....	3	3	0	1
Headquarters Squadron 11, MAG-11.....	13	143	2	3
Service Squadron 11, MAG-11.....	14	332	0	5
Headquarters Squadron 14, MAG-14.....	16	44	2	2
Service Squadron 14, MAG-14.....	11	354	1	7

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Marine Fighter Squadron 122, MAG-14.....	5	47	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 212, MAG-14.....	1	31	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 222, MAG-14.....	1	31	0	0
Headquarters Squadron 21, MAG-21.....	18	94	2	4
Service Squadron 21, MAG-21.....	10	362	0	3
Marine Transport Squadron 252, MAG-21.....	31	249	0	2
Marine Transport Squadron 952, MAG-21.....	22	240	0	1
Headquarters Squadron 22, MAG-22.....	6	5	2	8
Service Squadron 22, MAG-22.....	18	895	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 113, MAG-22.....	3	0	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 314, MAG-22.....	2	0	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 422, MAG-22.....	1	0	0	0
Marine Observation Squadron 1, MAG-22.....	2	0	0	0
Headquarters Squadron 53, MAG-53.....	49	573	2	7
Service Squadron 53, MAG-53.....	1	1	0	0
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 531, MAG-53.....	1	1	0	0
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 532, MAG-53.....	1	1	0	0
Marine Photographic Squadron 354, MAG-53.....	2	7	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	324	3,930	17	58
<i>West Coast U.S.A.</i>				
<i>Camp Pendleton</i>				
3d Marine Brigade (less 3d Battalion, 4th Marines (Reinforced) at Tsingtao).....	76	212	2	41
10th Casual Officer Detachment.....	45	0	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	121	212	2	41
<i>Marine Carrier-based Aviation</i>				
<i>On board USS Rendova (CVE-114)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 214, MarFAirWest.....	26	152	1	2
<i>On board USS Badoeng Straits (CVE-116)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 452, MarFAirWest.....	29	179	1	2
<i>On board USS Saidor (CVE-117)</i>				
Marine Fighter Squadron 513, MarFAirWest.....	31	179	1	2
Area Sub-Total.....	86	510	3	6

Units and Locations	Strength			
	USMC		USN	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
<i>El Toro</i>				
Headquarters Squadron, MarFAirWest.....	141	437	6	15
Headquarters Squadron, MACG-2.....	16	42	0	0
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 3, MACG-2.....	1	1	0	0
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 4, MACG-2.....	2	1	0	0
Headquarters Squadron 12, MAG-12.....	13	27	0	4
Service Squadron 12, MAG-12.....	15	196	0	2
Headquarters Squadron 25, MAG-25.....	13	71	1	2
Service Squadron 25, MAG-25.....	11	227	0	4
Marine Transport Squadron 152, MAG-25.....	22	213	0	3
Marine Fighter Squadron 224, MAG-32.....	5	40	0	1
Marine Fighter Squadron 311, MAG-32.....	3	0	0	1
Headquarters Squadron 33, MAG-33.....	28	69	0	3
Service Squadron 33, MAG-33.....	13	77	3	9
Marine Fighter Squadron 223, MAG-33.....	37	174	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 312, MAG-33.....	34	174	0	0
Marine Fighter Squadron 323, MAG-33.....	34	174	0	1
Marine Photographic Squadron 254, MAG-33.....	14	137	0	0
Area Sub-Total.....	402	2,060	10	45
<i>Miramar</i>				
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 1, MACG-2.....	15	256	0	0
Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 2, MACG-2.....	2	1	0	0
Marine Transport Squadron 253, MAG-25.....	29	162	0	2
Headquarters Squadron 31, MAG-31.....	22	65	2	4
Service Squadron 31, MAG-31.....	13	269	0	8
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 534, MAG-31.....	19	161	0	2
Marine Night Fighter Squadron 542, MAG-31.....	12	133	0	3
Headquarters Squadron 32, MAG-32.....	10	166	0	3
Service Squadron 32, MAG-32.....	6	136	0	3
Area Sub-Total.....	128	1,349	2	25
Total Ground (Overseas).....	751	16,450	155	550
Total Air (Overseas).....	522	3,500	17	64
Total Ground (In U.S.A.).....	403	4,262	15	149
Total Air (In U.S.A.).....	1,022	8,411	32	140
Total FMF (Overseas).....	1,273	19,950	172	614
Total FMF (In U.S.A.).....	1,425	12,673	47	289
Total FMF.....	2,698	32,623	219	903

<sup>1</sup> Strength figures and unit designations were abstracted from the FMF Status Reports, Ground and Air, for October 1946 held in the Archives of the Historical Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters Marine Corps. Units en route or ordered to the indicated areas (indicated by an asterisk \*) are listed under those areas regardless of their temporary locations.

## Table of Organization G-100 Marine Division

4 September 1945<sup>1</sup>

Unit	USMC		USN		TOTALS	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
Division Headquarters.....	(84)	(276)	(4)	(5)	(88)	(281)
Headquarters Battalion.....	161	1,601	19	13	180	1,614
Headquarters Company.....	(95)	(539)	(6)	(9)	(101)	(548)
Signal Company.....	(17)	(331)			(17)	(331)
Military Police Company.....	(6)	(93)			(6)	(93)
Reconnaissance Company.....	(5)	(104)		(4)	(5)	(108)
Assault Signal Company.....	(34)	(418)	(13)		(47)	(418)
War Dog Platoon <sup>2</sup> .....	(1)	(63)			(1)	(63)
Rocket Platoon.....	(3)	(53)			(3)	(53)
Tank Battalion.....	27	586	1	9	28	595
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(12)	(91)	(1)	(9)	(13)	(100)
3 Tank Companies.....	(5)	(165)			(5)	(165)
Service Troops.....	86	1,673	71	417	157	2,090
Service Battalion.....	(37)	(681)	(5)	(9)	(42)	(690)
Headquarters Company.....	(7)	(36)	(5)	(9)	(12)	(45)
Supply Company.....	(8)	(149)			(8)	(149)
Service Company.....	(9)	(267)			(9)	(267)
Ordnance Company.....	(13)	(229)			(13)	(229)
Motor Transport Battalion.....	(48)	(848)	(1)	(9)	(49)	(857)
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(8)	(58)	(1)	(9)	(9)	(67)
Automotive Repair Company.....	(19)	(330)			(19)	(330)
Amphibian Truck Company.....	(5)	(140)			(5)	(140)
4 Truck Companies.....	(4)	(80)			(4)	(80)
Medical Battalion.....	(1)	(144)	(65)	(399)	(66)	(543)
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(1)	(24)	(30)	(49)	(31)	(73)
5 Medical Companies.....		(24)	(7)	(70)	(7)	(94)
Engineer Battalion.....	40	814	1	20	41	834
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(22)	(232)	(1)	(20)	(23)	(252)
3 Engineer Companies.....	(6)	(194)			(6)	(194)
Pioneer Battalion.....	40	665	3	32	43	697
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(13)	(86)	(3)	(32)	(16)	(118)
3 Pioneer Companies.....	(9)	(193)			(9)	(193)
Artillery Regiment.....	177	2,421	8	55	185	2,476
Headquarters and Service Battery.....	(26)	(210)	(4)	(9)	(30)	(219)
155mm Howitzer Battalion.....	(37)	(588)	(1)	(10)	(38)	(598)
Headquarters and Service Battery.....	(16)	(135)	(1)	(10)	(17)	(145)
3 155mm Howitzer Batteries.....	(7)	(151)			(7)	(151)
3 105mm Howitzer Battalions.....	(38)	(541)	(1)	(12)	(39)	(553)
Headquarters and Service Battery.....	(17)	(136)	(1)	(12)	(18)	(148)
3 105mm Howitzer Batteries.....	(7)	(135)			(7)	(135)

Unit	USMC		USN		TOTALS	
	Off	Enl	Off	Enl	Off	Enl
3 Infantry Regiments.....	137	3,130	11	134	148	3,264
Headquarters and Service Company.....	(23)	(207)	(5)	(14)	(28)	(221)
Weapons Company.....	(6)	(169)			(6)	(169)
3 Infantry Battalions.....	(36)	(918)	(2)	(40)	(38)	(958)
Headquarters and Service Company....	(15)	(213)	(2)	(40)	(17)	(253)
3 Rifle Companies.....	(7)	(235)			(7)	(235)
<b>Division Totals.....</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>18,098</b>

<sup>1</sup> All unit strength figures enclosed in parentheses are included in strength totals of parent units.

<sup>2</sup> These strength figures do not include the 36 dogs assigned to each platoon. Two Marines were assigned to handle each messenger dog, and one Marine for each scout dog.

### MAJOR WEAPONS AND TRANSPORTATION—MARINE DIVISION

Weapons	Number	Transportation	Number
Carbine, .30 Cal., M1 or M2.....	10,371	Ambulance:	
Carrier, personnel:		¼-ton, 4 x 4.....	53
Half-track, M3, radio-equipped		½-ton, 4 x 4.....	12
(MAQ).....	1	Car, 5-passenger.....	3
Half-track, M3, radio-equipped		Station wagon, 4 x 4.....	2
(SCR-528).....	4	Tractor:	
Flamethrower:		Miscellaneous.....	91
Mechanized, M3-4-3.....	18	Trailer:	
Portable, M2-2.....	108	¼-ton, cargo.....	219
Gun, 37mm, M3, antitank.....	24	½-ton, dump.....	19
Gun, machine:		1-ton, cargo.....	172
.30 Cal., Browning, M1917A1.....	162	1-ton, water, 300 gallon capacity.....	118
.30 Cal., Browning, M1919A4.....	356	Miscellaneous.....	136
.50 Cal., Browning, heavy barrel,		Truck:	
flexible.....	162	¼-ton, 4 x 4.....	411
Gun, submachine, .45 Cal.,		¼-ton, 4 x 4, with radio.....	124
Thompson, M1A1.....	49	1-ton, 4 x 4, cargo.....	210
Howitzer:		2 ½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo.....	177
105mm, M2A1, w/carriage M2A2.....	36	2 ½-ton, 6 x 6, prime mover.....	84
105mm, M7 or M7B1, motor car-		2 ½-ton, 6 x 5, dump.....	61
riage, w/armament, radio-		Miscellaneous.....	26
equipped (TCS).....	12		
155mm, M1, w/carriage M1 or			
M1A1.....	12		
Launcher, rocket, 2.36-inch, M9A1			
or M18.....	153		
Mortar:			
60mm, M2 or M19.....	117		
81mm, M1.....	36		
Pistol, automatic, .45 Cal., M1911.....	1,707		

Weapons	Number	Transportation	Number
Rifle, Automatic, Browning, .30 Cal., M1918, A2.....	867		
Rifle, U.S., .30 Cal., M1.....	6,261		
Shotgun, Winchester, riot type, 12 gauge, M1912 or M1897.....	306		
Tank:			
Flamethrower, primary armament, w/tank, medium, radio-equipped (SCR-528 and AN/VRC-3).....	9		
Medium, M4A2, or M4A3, radio-equipped (AN/VRC-3 and SCR-508).....	16		
Medium, M4A2 or M4A3, radio-equipped (AN/VRC-3 and SCR-528).....	30		
Vehicle, tank recovery, M32B2 or M32B3, radio-equipped (SCR-528).....	4		



Comparison of Organization, Marine Division<sup>1</sup>

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
Marine Division.....	19,514	19,965	17,465	19,176	
Special Troops.....	3,031	2,317			
HqBn.....	(697)	(851)	1,004	1,794	
HqCo.....	(334)	(420)	(483)	(649)	
SigCo.....	(267)	(340)	(292)	(348)	
MPCo.....	(96)	(101)	(102)	(99)	
ReconCo.....		*	(127)	(113)	*Prior to F-Series T/O, ReconCo was ScoutCo of Tank Bn
AssltSigCo.....				(465)*	*In May 1945, JASCO reorganized when J(oint) dropped and unit became organic to Marine division.
RocketPlt.....				(56)	
WarDogPlt.....				(64)*	*Not including the 36 dogs assigned to each platoon.
SpecWpnsBn.....	(856)	(757)			
H&SBtry.....	(99)	(102)			
40mmAAABtry.....	(307)	(307)			
90mmAAABtry.....	(126)				
3 AT Btrys.....	(100)	(116)			
Parachute Bn.....	(583)*				*Became Corps Troops unit 15Apr43.

See footnote at end of table.

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
Lt TankBn.....	(895)	(707)	630	623	*Became 1st, 2d, etc. TankBn w/F-Series.
H&S Co.....	(80)	(85)	(123)	(113)	
Scout Co.....	(175)	(139)	.....*	.....	*Redesignated to Div ReconCo w/F-Series.
4 Tank Cos.....	(160)	(161)*	(169)	(170)	*Reduced to 3 cos. w/E-Series.
Service Troops.....	1,946	2,200	1,889	2,247	
Service Bn.....	(959)	(661)	(751)	(732)	
HqCo.....	(55)	(62)	(68)	(57)	
Serv&SupCo.....	(352)	(455)	(502)	.....	
Service Co.....	.....	.....	.....	(276)	
Supply Co.....	.....	.....	.....	(157)	
OrdCo.....	(109)	(144)	(178)	(242)	
DivTransCo.....	(116)	.....	.....	.....	
3 RegtlTransCos.....	(109)	.....	.....	.....	
MT Bn.....	.....	(527)	(539)	(906)	
H&S Co.....	.....	(188)	(194)	(76)	
3 TransCos.....	.....	(113)	(115)	.....	
AutoRprCo.....	.....	.....	.....	(349)	
AmphibTrkCo.....	.....	.....	.....	(145)	
4 Trk Cos.....	.....	.....	.....	(84)	
MedBn.....	(506)	(526)	(599)	(609)	
H&SCo.....	(16)	(21)	(89)	(104)	
5 MedCos.....	(98)	(101)	(102)	(101)	
AmTracBn.....	(481)	(486)	.....*	.....	*Became Corps Troops unit 5May44.

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
EngrRegt.....	2,452	2,513	.....*	.....	*EngrRegt as such broken up into an EngrBn and a PionBn on 5May44; Seabees taken away from divisions, to be assigned/attached for specific operations.
H&SCo.....	(273)	(290)	.....	.....	
Engr Bn.....	(614)	(645)	904	875	
HqCo.....	(29)	(60)	(307)	(275)	
3 Engr Cos.....	(195)	(195)	(199)	(200)	
Pioneer Bn.....	(743)	(744)	745	740	
HqCo.....	(119)	(120)	(127)	(134)	
3 PionCos.....	(208)	(208)	(206)	(202)	
Naval ConstBn.....	(822)	(838)	.....	.....	
Artillery Regiment.....	2,581	3,207	2,639	2,661	
H&S Btry.....	(159)	(204)	(229)	(249)	
105mm HowBn.....	(607)	(594)*	(602)	(592)**	*Increased to 2 per regt. **Increased to 3 per regt.
H&S Btry.....	(154)	(150)	(161)	(166)	
3 105mm HowBtrys.....	(151)	(148)	(147)	(142)	
3 75mm PackHowBn.....	(605)	(605)	(603)*	.....	*Reduced to 2 per regt.
155mm HowBn.....	.....	.....	.....	(636)	
H&S Btry.....	.....	.....	.....	(162)	
3 155mm HowBtrys.....	.....	.....	.....	(158)	
3 Infantry Regiments.....	3,168	3,242	3,218	3,412	
H&S Co.....	(173)	(186)	(261)	(249)	
Wpns Co.....	(196)	(197)	(203)	(175)	
3 Infantry Bns.....	(933)	(953)	(918)	(996)	

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
HqCo.....	(89)	(137)	(213)	(270)	
Wpns Co.....	(273)	(228)	.....	.....	
3 Rifle Cos.....	(183)	(196)	(235)	(242)	

<sup>1</sup> All unit strength figures enclosed in parentheses are included in the strength totals of parent units. For a more complete breakdown of each of the four T/O series noted in this table, see Appendix H, *supra.*, and the appropriate appendices in all previous books in this series with the exception of Volume I. The material in this appendix is derived from the Tables of Organization Subject File (HRS, HistBr, HQMC). The various T/Os were approved on the following dates: D-Series, 1Jul42; E-Series, 15Apr43; F-Series, 5May44; and G-Series, 4Sep45.

Comparison of Equipment, Marine Division<sup>1</sup>

Item	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
<i>Weapons</i>					
Carbine, .30 caliber, M-1.....	5,285	11,074	10,953	10,371	
<i>Flamethrower:</i>					
Mechanized, E4-5.....			24		
Mechanized, M3-4-3.....				18	
Portable, M2-2.....		24	243	108	
<i>Gun:</i>					
20mm, AA and AT.....	54				
37mm, M3, AT.....		54	36	24	
37mm, AT, SP.....	20				
40mm, AA and AT.....	16	16			
75mm, AT, SP.....	12	12	12*		*Dropped in favor of 105mm howitzer, M7, SP
<i>Gun, machine:</i>					
.30 caliber, M1917A1.....	544	108	162	162	
.30 caliber, M1919A4.....	656	682	302	356	
.30 caliber, Johnson, light.....	87				
.50 caliber, Browning, heavy barrel, flexible.....	360	343	161	162	
.50 caliber, Browning, water-cooled, flexible.....	32				
<i>Gun, submachine:</i>					
Reising, caliber .45, w/folding stock.....	4,208				
Thompson, caliber .45, M1A1.....		78	49	49	
<i>Howitzer:</i>					
75mm pack.....	36	36	24		
105mm.....	12	24	24	36	
105mm, M7, SP.....				12	
155mm.....				12	
<i>Launcher:</i>					
Grenade, M1.....	456*				*These are for the 456 M1903 rifles in D-Series division.
Rocket, 2.36-inch, AT, M1.....	132	243			
Rocket, M1A1.....			172		
Rocket, M9A1 or A18.....				153	
<i>Mortar:</i>					
60mm.....	63	81	117	117	
81mm.....	36	36	36	36	
Pistol, automatic, .45 cal.....	798	299	399	1,707	

See footnote at end of table.

Item	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
<b>Rifle:</b>					
.30 caliber, M1903.....	456				
.30 caliber, M1.....	7,406	8,030	5,436	6,261	
.30 caliber, automatic, Browning, M1918M2.....	513	558	853	867	
Shotgun, Winchester, riot type, 12-gauge, M1912 or M1897.....		306	306	306	
<b>Tank:</b>					
Army, light, with 37mm gun.....	72	54			
Flamethrower-armed, medium, radio equipped.....				9	
Medium, M4A2 or M4A3.....			46	46	
Light, recovery.....		3			
Medium, recovery.....			3	14	
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
<b>Ambulance:</b>					
¼-ton, 4 x 4.....	21	48	52	53	
½-ton, 4 x 4.....		11	12	12	
Car, 5-passenger.....	3	3	3	3	
Car, Scout, M3A1.....	14				
Station wagon, 4 x 4.....	11	12	3	2	
<b>Tractor:</b>					
Amphibian.....	100	100			
Miscellaneous.....	59	73	71	91	
<b>Trailer:</b>					
¼-ton, cargo.....		92	135	219	
½-ton, dump.....		20	19	19	
1-ton, cargo.....	142	125	155	172	
1-ton, water, 300 gallon capacity.....	62	81	73	118	
Miscellaneous.....	97	123	110	136	
<b>Truck:</b>					
¼-ton, 4 x 4.....	427	375	323	411	
¼-ton, 4 x 4, with radio.....		134	85	124	
1-ton, 4 x 4, cargo.....	238	268	224	210	
1-ton, 4 x 4, with radio.....		22			
1-ton, 4 x 4, reconnaissance.....	30		11		
2 ½-ton, 4 x 4, cargo.....	24	48			
2 ½-ton, 6 x 6, cargo.....	229	198	150	177	
2 ½-ton, 6 x 6, dump.....	33	51	53	61	
2 ½-ton, 6 x 6, prime mover.....				84	
Miscellaneous.....	36	51	68	26	
<b>Total transportation.....</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,918</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The material in this appendix is derived from the D-, E-, F-, and G-Series Marine Division Tables of Organization (Tables of Organization Subject Files, HRS, HistBr, HQMC).

# World War II Development of the Marine Infantry Regiment<sup>1</sup>

## PART 1—INFANTRY REGIMENT T/Os

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
Infantry Regiment.....	3,168	3,242	3,218	3,412	
H&S Company.....	(173)	(186)	(261)*	(249)	*Company supply section became a service platoon.
Weapons Company.....	(196)	(197)	(203)	(175)	
Company Hq.....	(48)	(69)	(71)	(51)	
75mm SP Gun Platoon.....	(34)	(26)	(36)*	.....**	*Increase of two 75mm guns (total of four) in each platoon. **75mm gun platoon replaced by a 105mm howitzer (self-propelled) platoon.
3 AA and AT Platoons.....	(38)				
3 37mm Gun Platoons.....		(34)	(32)	(40)*	*Reduced to two platoons without reduction in number of guns.
105mm SP Howitzer Platoon.....				(44)	
3 Infantry Battalions.....	(933)	(953)	(918)	(996)	
Headquarters Company.....	(111)	(137)	(213)	(270)	
Battalion Hq.....	(75)	(123)	(138)	(131)	
Company Hq.....	(36)	(14)	(17)	(26)	
81mm Mortar Platoon.....			(58)	(58)	
Assault Platoon.....				(55)	
Platoon Hq.....				(10)	
3 Asslt Secs.....				(15)	
SecHq.....				(1)	
2 Asslt Sqds.....				(7)	
Weapons Company.....	(273)	(228)			
Company Hq.....	(29)	(41)			
20mm AA & AT Plt.....	(24)				
81mm Mortar Plt.....	(76)	(58)*	.....**		*Platoon strength reduced without reduction of mortars **Mortar platoon placed in battalion headquarters company.
3 Machine Gun Plts.....	(48)	(43)	.....*		*Machine gun platoon placed in rifle company.

See footnote at end of table.

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
3 Rifle Companies.....	(183)	(196)	(235)	(242)	
Company Headquarters..	(29)	(28)	(53)	(51)	
Hq Sec.....			(33)	(31)	
60mm Mort Sec.....			(20)	(20)	
Weapons Platoon.....	(28)	(39)			
Plt Sec.....	(4)	(4)			
60mm Mort Sec.....	(11)	(16)*			*An additional mortar and machine gun added to platoon; which now consisted of 3 mortars and 3 machine guns.
Lt MG Sec.....	(13)	(19)*			
Machine Gun Plt.....			(44)*	(56)**	*F-Series platoon had 12 machine guns; 6 air-cooled, and 6 water-cooled. **G-Series T/O platoon given an additional two guns.
3 Rifle Platoons.....	(42)	(43)	(46)	(45)	
Platoon Hq.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	
BAR Squad.....	(8)				
3 Rifle Sqds.....	(9)	(12)*	(13)	(13)	*BAR Sqd dropped; platoon now consists of three rifle squads.

## PART 2—INFANTRY REGIMENT EQUIPMENT

Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
<b>WEAPONS</b>					
Carbine, .30 caliber, M1.....	943	1,405	1,794	1,383	
Flamethrower, portable, M2-2.....			81	36	
Gun:					
20mm, AA & AT.....	18				
37mm, AT.....		12	12	8	
75mm, SP.....	2	2	4		
Gun, Machine:					
.30 caliber, M1917A1.....	72	36	54	54	
.30 caliber, M1919A4.....	36	69	65	66	
.50 caliber, heavy-barrel, flexible.....	8	16	12	10	
Gun, submachine, .45 caliber, with folding stock.....	507				
Howitzer, M7, self-propelled.....				4	
Launcher:					
AT.....	47				
grenade, AT, M1.....	97				



Unit	D Series	E Series	F Series	G Series	Notes
rocket, AT, M1.....		53	43		*Carbines replaced Pistols in the infantry and artillery regiments in E- and F-Series T/Os.
rocket, 2.36-inch, M9A1 or A18.....				35	
Mortar:					
60mm.....	18	27	39	39	
81mm.....	12	12	12	12	
Pistol, automatic, .45 caliber.....	17	*	*	408	
Rifle:					
.30 caliber, M1.....	1,385	1,673	1,179	1,393	
.30 caliber, M1903.....	97				
.30 caliber, automatic, Browning, M1918M2.....	162	162	243	243	
Shotgun, 12-gauge.....		100	100	100	
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
Ambulance, 1/4-ton, 4 x 4.....		5	5	5	
Station wagon, 4 x 4.....	2	2			
Truck:					
1/4-ton, 4 x 4.....	55	48	36	34	
1/4-ton, 4 x 4, radio-equipped.....		11	8	12	
1-ton, 4 x 4, cargo.....	8	8	23	20	
1-ton, 4 x 4, light repair.....	1	1	2		

<sup>1</sup> The material in this appendix is derived from the D-, E-, F-, and G-Series Tables of Organization for each of the above units (Tables of Organization Subject File, HRS, HistBr, HQMC).

# Marine Task Organization and Command List<sup>1</sup>

## A. ASSAULT AND OCCUPATION OF OKINAWA GUNTO

(24 March–30 June 1945)<sup>2</sup>

### *Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion, FMFPac*

(27Mar–30Jun45)

CO ..... Maj James L. Jones

### *III Amphibious Corps Headquarters*

CG ..... LtGen Roy S. Geiger (to 30Jun-45)

MajGen Keller E. Rockey (from 30Jun45)

CofS ..... BGen Merwin H. Silverthorn (to 30Jun45)

BGen William A. Worton (from 30Jun45)

G-1 ..... Col Gale T. Cummings

G-2 ..... Col Charles C. Brown

G-3 ..... Col Walter A. Wachtler

G-4 ..... Col Francis B. Loomis, Jr.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, names, positions held, organization titles, and periods of service were taken from the muster rolls of the units concerned, held in the Diary Unit, Files Section, Records Branch, Personnel Department, Headquarters Marine Corps. Units are listed only for those periods, indicated by the dates below parent unit designation, for which they are entitled to campaign participation credit. This information is derived from muster rolls and the U. S. Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual—NAVPER 15,790 (Rev. 1953) with changes (Washington, 1953–1958). The muster rolls have been the final authority when there is a conflict in dates of unit entitlement within the overall campaign period as cited by the Awards Manual. In the case of Marine air units, many of which participated in the campaigns as flight or advance echelons only, the unit commander who was actually in the combat area is shown where muster rolls reveal this information. In order to conserve space, only units of battalion and squadron size, or larger, and sizeable separate detachments are listed for each operation, although smaller organizations may have participated also.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the campaign period for Marine units on Okinawa was 1 April–30 June 1945.

G-5 ..... Col Elmer H. Salzman<sup>3</sup>

*III Amphibious Corps Troops*

CO ..... Col Edward G. Hagen (CO, Rear Echelon)

### *III Amphibious Corps Headquarters and Service Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Harry A. Traffert, Jr.

### *III Amphibious Corps Medical Battalion*

CO ..... LCdr Maurice A. Diehr (MC) (to 29Apr45)

LCdr Donovan C. Blanchard (MC) (29Apr–18Jun45)

Cdr Robert Mazet, Jr. (MC) (from 19Jun45)

### *III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion*

CO ..... Col Robert L. Peterson

### *1st Military Police Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Alfred H. Marks

### *1st Separate Engineer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Alonzo D. Gorham

### *11th Motor Transport Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Franklin A. Hayner (to 28Jun45)

LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr. (from 28Jun45)

### *7th Service Regiment*

CO ..... Col Harold E. Rosecrans

ExO ..... LtCol Edwin D. Partridge

S-3 ..... None shown

### *Headquarters Battalion, 7th Service Regiment*

CO ..... LtCol Kenneth L. Moses

<sup>3</sup> Additional duty, CO, Corps Service Group.

*III Corps Artillery*

CG ..... BGen David R. Nimmer  
 CofS ..... Col John A. Bemis  
 G-3 ..... LtCol Frederick P. Henderson  
 (to 16May45)  
 LtCol Ernest P. Foley (from  
 16May45)

*1st Provisional Antiaircraft Artillery Group*  
(2Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... Col Kenneth W. Benner  
 ExO ..... LtCol Willard C. Fiske  
 S-3 ..... LtCol John F. Dunlap (to 11-  
 Jun45)  
 LtCol Jack H. Brown (from 11-  
 Jun45)

*2d Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion*

(3Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... LtCol Max C. Chapman

*5th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion*

(3May-30Jun45)

CO ..... LtCol Harry O. Smith, Jr.

*8th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion*

(17Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... LtCol James S. O'Halloran

*16th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion*

(4Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... LtCol August F. Penzold, Jr. (to  
 19Jun45)  
 LtCol Charles T. Tingle (from  
 19Jun45)

*2d Provisional Field Artillery Group*

CO ..... LtCol Custis Burton, Jr.  
 ExO ..... LtCol John S. Twitchell (to  
 11May45)  
 Maj Alfred L. Owens (11May-  
 20Jun45)  
 LtCol John S. Twitchell (from  
 21Jun45)  
 S-3 ..... LtCol Ernest P. Foley (to  
 21Apr45)  
 LtCol John S. Twitchell (21Apr-  
 7May45)  
 Maj Alfred L. Owens (8May-  
 29Jun45)  
 (None shown for 30Jun45)

*1st 155mm Howitzer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol George H. Ford

*3d 155mm Howitzer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Robert C. Hiatt

*6th 155mm Howitzer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Lewis A. Jones

*7th 155mm Gun Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Guido F. Verbeck, Jr.

*8th 155mm Gun Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol George V. Hanna, Jr.

*9th 155mm Gun Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Merritt Adelman

*Headquarters, 1st Marine Division*

CG ..... MajGen Pedro A. del Valle  
 ADC ..... BGen Louis R. Jones  
 CofS ..... Col Robert O. Bare  
 G-1 ..... LtCol Harold O. Deakin  
 G-2 ..... LtCol John W. Scott, Jr.  
 G-3 ..... LtCol Russell E. Honsowetz  
 G-4 ..... LtCol Harvey C. Tschirgi

*Division Headquarters Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol James S. Monahan (to  
 20May45)  
 (None shown 20-23May45)  
 Col Kenneth B. Chappell (24-  
 31May45)  
 (None shown 1-23Jun45)  
 LtCol John D. Muncie (from  
 24Jun45)

*1st Engineer Battalion*

CO ..... Maj Theodore E. Drummond

*1st Medical Battalion*

CO ..... LCdr Francis Giuffrida (MC)

*1st Motor Transport Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Marion A. Fawcett (to  
 15Apr45)  
 (None shown 15-17Apr45)  
 LtCol Calvin C. Gaines (from  
 18Apr45)

*1st Pioneer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Robert G. Ballance

*1st Service Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Calvin C. Gaines (to  
18Apr45)  
Col John Kaluf (WIA 6Apr45,<sup>4</sup>  
from 18Apr45)

*1st Tank Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Arthur J. Stuart (WIA  
13Jun45)

*3d Armored Amphibian Battalion  
(Provisional)*

CO ..... LtCol John I. Williamson, Jr.

*1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Maynard M. Nohrden

*8th Amphibian Tractor Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Charles B. Nerren (to  
14Apr45)  
Maj Bedford Williams (14-17-  
Apr45)  
LtCol Charles B. Nerren (from  
18Apr45)

*1st Marines*

CO ..... Col Kenneth B. Chappell (to  
6May45)  
Col Arthur T. Mason (from  
6May45)  
ExO ..... LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr. (to  
21May45)  
LtCol James S. Monahan (from  
21May45)  
S-3 ..... Maj Bernard T. Kelly (WIA  
5Apr45,<sup>5</sup> to 22Apr45)  
Maj Jonas M. Platt (from 22-  
Apr45)

*1st Battalion, 1st Marines*

CO ..... LtCol James C. Murray, Jr.  
(WIA 9May45)  
LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr. (10-  
13May45)  
LtCol Austin C. Shofner (from  
13May45)

*2d Battalion, 1st Marines*

CO ..... LtCol James C. Magee, Jr.

*3d Battalion, 1st Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Stephen V. Sabol (to  
21May45)  
LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr. (from  
21May45)

*5th Marines*

CO ..... Col John H. Griebel (to 25Jun45)  
Col Julian N. Frisbie (from  
25Jun45)  
ExO ..... LtCol John D. Muncie (to  
26Jun45)  
LtCol Robert E. Hill (from  
26Jun45)  
S-3 ..... Maj James H. Flagg

*1st Battalion, 5th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Charles W. Shelburne

*2d Battalion, 5th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol William E. Benedict (to  
21Jun45)  
Maj Richard T. Washburn (from  
21Jun45)

*3d Battalion, 5th Marines*

CO ..... Maj John H. Gustafson (WIA  
1Apr45)  
LtCol John C. Miller, Jr. (4Apr-  
16May45)  
Maj Frank W. Poland, Jr. (17-  
May-8Jun45)  
LtCol Robert E. Hill (9-24Jun45)  
LtCol Joseph L. Winecoff (from  
25Jun45)

*7th Marines*

CO ..... Col Edward W. Snedeker  
ExO ..... LtCol James M. Masters, Sr.  
S-3 ..... Maj Walter Holomon (to 23-  
May45)  
LtCol Stephen V. Sabol (23May-  
19Jun45)  
(None shown 20-25Jun45)  
1stLt Charles E. Crow (from 26-  
Jun45)

*1st Battalion, 7th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol John J. Gormley

*2d Battalion, 7th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Spencer S. Berger

<sup>4</sup> WIA; records show returned to duty.

<sup>5</sup> Not evacuated.

*3d Battalion, 7th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Edward H. Hurst (WIA,  
19Jun45)  
LtCol Stephen V. Sabol (from  
19Jun45)

*11th Marines*

CO ..... Col Wilburt S. Brown  
ExO ..... LtCol Edson L. Lyman  
S-3 ..... Maj Charles D. Harris

*1st Battalion, 11th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Richard W. Wallace

*2d Battalion, 11th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol James H. Moffatt, Jr.

*3d Battalion, 11th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Thomas G. Roe

*4th Battalion, 11th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.

*8th Marines (Reinforced), 2d Marine Division  
(1-30Jun45)*

CO ..... Col Clarence R. Wallace (to  
29Jun45)  
Col James F. Shaw, Jr. (from  
29Jun45)  
ExO ..... LtCol Martin S. Rahiser  
S-3 ..... Maj William C. Chamberlin  
(WIA, 18Jun45)

*1st Battalion, 8th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Richard W. Hayward

*2d Battalion, 8th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Harry A. Waldorf

*3d Battalion, 8th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Paul E. Wallace

*2d Battalion, 10th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Richard G. Weede

*2d Amphibian Tractor Battalion*

CO ..... Maj Fenlon A. Durand

*Headquarters, 6th Marine Division*

CG ..... MajGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.  
(WIA, 16May45)  
ADC ..... BGen William T. Clement  
CofS ..... Col John C. McQueen

G-1 ..... Maj Addison B. Overstreet

G-2 ..... LtCol Thomas E. Williams

G-3 ..... LtCol Victor H. Krulak

G-4 ..... LtCol August Larson (to 17May-  
45)

LtCol Wayne H. Adams (from  
17May45)

*Division Headquarters Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Floyd A. Stephenson

*6th Engineer Battalion*

CO ..... Maj Paul F. Sackett

*6th Medical Battalion*

CO ..... Cdr John S. Cowan (MC)

*6th Motor Transport Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Ernest H. Gould

*6th Pioneer Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (to 11-  
May45)  
Maj John G. Dibble (Acting, 11-  
May-8Jun45)  
LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (9-18Jun-  
45)  
Maj John G. Dibble (19-24Jun-  
45)  
LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (from 25-  
Jun45)

*6th Service Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol George B. Bell (to 26Apr-  
45)  
LtCol Alexander N. Entringer  
(from 26Apr45)

*6th Tank Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Robert L. Denig, Jr.

*1st Armored Amphibian Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Louis Metzger (to 22Jun-  
45)  
Maj Richard G. Warga (from 22-  
Jun45)

*4th Amphibian Tractor Battalion*

CO ..... LtCol Clovis C. Coffman

*9th Amphibian Tractor Battalion*

CO ..... Maj Theodore E. Watson

*4th Marines*

CO ..... Col Alan Shapley  
 ExO ..... LtCol Fred D. Beans (to 14Apr-45)  
 (None shown 14-30Apr45)  
 LtCol Fred D. Beans (from 1-May45)  
 S-3 ..... Maj Orville V. Bergren

*1st Battalion, 4th Marines*

CO ..... Maj Bernard W. Green (KIA, 15-Apr45)  
 LtCol Fred D. Beans (15Apr-1-May45)  
 LtCol George B. Bell (from 1-May45, WIA 4Jun45)

*2d Battalion, 4th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Reynolds H. Hayden (to 27-May45)  
 Maj Edgar F. Carney, Jr. (from 27May45)

*3d Battalion, 4th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Bruno A. Hochmuth

*22d Marines*

CO ..... Col Merlin F. Schneider (to 17-May45)  
 Col Harold C. Roberts (from 17-May45, KIA 18June45)  
 LtCol August Larson (18-23Jun-45)  
 Col John D. Blanchard (from 24-Jun45)  
 ExO ..... Col Karl K. Louther (to 17May-45)  
 LtCol August Larson (17May-17Jun45)  
 LtCol John B. Baker (18-20Jun-45)  
 LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (21-23-Jun45)  
 LtCol August Larson (from 24-Jun45)  
 S-3 ..... LtCol John B. Baker (to 18Jun45)  
 LtCol Walter H. Stephens (18-20Jun45)  
 LtCol John B. Baker (21-27Jun-45)  
 LtCol Walter H. Stephens (from 28Jun45)

*1st Battalion, 22d Marines*

CO ..... Maj Thomas J. Myers (KIA 15-May45)  
 Maj Earl J. Cook (from 15May45, WIA 17 Jun45)  
 LtCol Gavin C. Humphrey (from 17Jun45)

*2d Battalion, 22 Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Horatio C. Woodhouse, Jr. (KIA 30May45)  
 LtCol John G. Johnson (from 31-May45)

*3d Battalion, 22d Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Malcolm "O" Donohoo (WIA 16May45)  
 Maj George B. Kantner (16-19-May45)  
 LtCol Clair W. Shisler (from 20-May45)

*29th Marines*

CO ..... Col Victor F. Bleasdale (to 15-Apr45)  
 Col William J. Whaling (from 15Apr45)  
 ExO ..... LtCol Orin K. Pressley  
 S-3 ..... LtCol Angus M. Fraser (to 14-Jun45)  
 LtCol George W. Killen (from 14Jun45)

*1st Battalion, 29th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Jean W. Moreau (WIA 16-May45)  
 Maj Robert P. Neuffer (16-25-May45)  
 LtCol Samuel S. Yeaton (26May-14June65)  
 LtCol LeRoy P. Hunt, Jr. (from 15Jun45)

*2d Battalion, 29th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol William G. Robb (WIA 19-Apr45)

*3d Battalion, 29th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Erma A. Wright (to 15-Jun45)  
 LtCol Angus M. Fraser (from 15Jun45)

*15th Marines*

CO ..... Col Robert B. Luckey  
 ExO ..... LtCol James H. Brower  
 S-3 ..... Maj William H. Hirst

*1st Battalion, 15th Marines*

CO ..... Maj Robert H. Armstrong

*2d Battalion, 15th Marines*

CO ..... Maj Nat M. Pace

*3d Battalion, 15th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Joe C. McHaney

*4th Battalion, 15th Marines*

CO ..... LtCol Bruce T. Hemphill

*2d Marine Aircraft Wing  
 (Tactical Air Force, Tenth Army)*

CG ..... MajGen Francis P. Mulcahy (to  
 11Jun45)  
 MajGen Louis E. Woods (from  
 11Jun45)

CofS ..... Col Hayne D. Boyden  
 G-1 ..... Capt Robert E. Coddington  
 G-2 ..... Maj David B. Decker  
 G-3 ..... Col Perry O. Parmelee  
 G-4 ..... LtCol Charles T. Young, III  
 (WIA 20Apr45)  
 Capt William L. Woodruff (from  
 11Jun45)

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-2 .... Capt Richard F. Hyland

*Air Defense Command*

CG ..... BGen William J. Wallace  
 CofS ..... Col Ford O. Rogers  
 G-3 ..... Col Boeker C. Batterton

*Marine Aircraft Group 14  
 (29May-30Jun45)*

CO ..... Col Edward A. Montgomery  
 ExO ..... LtCol Curtis E. Smith, Jr. (to  
 25Jun45)  
 LtCol Carl W. Nelson (from 25-  
 Jun45)

GruOpsO ... LtCol Robert H. Richard

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-14 ... Capt Robert M. Crooks

CO,  
 SMS-14 . Maj Francis H. Smythe (to 8Jun-  
 45)  
 Maj Julius W. Ireland (from 8-  
 Jun45)

*Marine Aircraft Group 22  
 (12May-30Jun45)*

CO ..... Col Daniel W. Torrey, Jr.  
 ExO ..... LtCol Elmer A. Wrenn (to 23-  
 Jun45)  
 LtCol Curtis E. Smith (from 23-  
 Jun45)

GruOpsO ... Maj Thomas C. Colt, Jr. (to 26-  
 Jun45)  
 LtCol Nathan T. Post (from 26-  
 Jun45)

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-22 ... Capt Lindsay K. Dickey

CO,  
 SMS-22... Maj Bruce Prosser

*Marine Aircraft Group 31*

CO ..... Col John C. Munn  
 ExO ..... LtCol Gordon E. Hendricks (to  
 21Jun45)  
 LtCol Kirk Armistead (from 22-  
 Jun45)

GruOpsO ... LtCol Kirk Armistead (to 22Jun-  
 45)  
 Maj Charles M. Kunz (from 22-  
 Jun45)

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-31 ... Maj Leon A. Danco (to 14May45)  
 1stLt Frederick L. Donnelly  
 (from 14May45)

CO,  
 SMS-31... Maj Archibald M. Smith (to 29-  
 Apr45)  
 Maj Paul T. Johnston (29Apr-  
 1Jun45)  
 Maj Joseph A. Gray (from 2Jun-  
 45)

*Marine Aircraft Group 33*

CO ..... Col Ward E. Dickey  
 ExO ..... LtCol James L. Beam  
 GruOpsO ... LtCol Eschol M. Mallory

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-33 ... Capt Richard Kilbourne

CO,  
 SMS-33 . Maj Hugh B. Calahan

*Marine Aircraft Group 43*

CO ..... LtCol Robert O. Bisson  
 ExO ..... (Not shown)  
 GruOpsO ... LtCol Radford C. West

CO, Hq-  
 Sqn-43 ... Maj William F. Feasley

- Marine Air Warning Squadron 1*  
(18Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Capt Edward R. Stainback
- Marine Observation Squadron 2*  
(1-15Apr45)  
CO ..... Capt John A. Ambler
- Marine Observation Squadron 3*  
CO ..... Capt Wallace J. Slappey, Jr.
- Marine Air Warning Squadron 6*  
(17Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Capt Clarence C. Gordon
- Marine Observation Squadron 6*  
CO ..... Capt Donald R. Garrett
- Marine Air Warning Squadron 7*  
CO ..... Capt Paul E. Bardet
- Marine Observation Squadron 7*  
(6May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Capt William A. Seward
- Marine Air Warning Squadron 8*  
CO ..... Maj Frank B. Freese
- Marine Air Warning Squadron 11*  
CO ..... Capt John L. Carnegie
- Marine Fighter Squadron 113*  
(21May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Hensley Williams
- Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron 131*  
(29May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Douglas H. Bangert
- Marine Fighter Squadron 212*  
(29May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj John P. McMahon
- Marine Fighter Squadron 222*  
(10-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Harold A. Harwood
- Marine Fighter Squadron 223*  
(24-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Howard E. King
- Marine Fighter Squadron 224*  
(1May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj James W. Poindexter (to 31-May45)
- Maj Robert C. Hammond, Jr. (31-May-14Jun45)  
Maj Allen T. Barnum (from 15-Jun45)
- Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron 232*  
(1May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Allan L. Feldmeier
- Marine Fighter Squadron 311*  
(1May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Perry L. Shuman (to 15Jun-45)  
Maj Michael R. Yunck (from 15-Jun45)
- Fight Echelon, Marine Fighter Squadron 312*  
(9Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Richard M. Day (MIA, 14-May45)  
Maj Hugh I. Russell (14-24May-45)  
Maj "J" Frank Cole (from 25-May45)
- Marine Fighter Squadron 314*  
(24May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Robert C. Cameron
- Flight Echelon, Marine Fighter Squadron 322*  
(9Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Frederick M. Rauschenbach (to 31May45)  
Maj Walter E. Lischeid (from 31May45)
- Flight Echelon, Marine Fighter Squadron 323*  
(9Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj George C. Axtell, Jr. (to 15-Jun45)  
(None shown 15Jun45)  
Maj Martin E. W. Oelrich (from 16Jun45)
- Marine Fighter Squadron 422*  
(23May-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Elkin S. Dew
- Flight Echelon, Marine Fighter Squadron 441*  
(7Apr-30Jun45)  
CO ..... Maj Robert O. White (to 20Jun-45)  
Maj Paul T. Johnston (from 20-Jun45)



*Marine Night Fighter Squadron 533*

(10May-30Jun45)

CO ..... LtCol Marion M. Magruder

*Flight Echelon, Marine Night Fighter Squadron 542*

(7Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... Maj William C. Kellum (to 22-May45)  
(None shown 23May45)  
Maj Robert B. Porter (from 24-May45)*Flight Echelon, Marine Night Fighter Squadron 543*

(6Apr-30Jun45)

CO ..... Maj Clair "C" Chamberlain (to 18Jun45)  
Maj James B. Maguire, Jr. (from 18Jun45)*Landing Force Air Support Control Unit 1*CO ..... Col Kenneth H. Weir (to 16May-45)  
Col Avery R. Kier (from 16-May45)*Landing Force Air Support Control Unit 2*CO ..... LtCol Kenneth D. Kerby (to 21-May45)  
LtCol Etheridge C. Best (from 21May45)*Landing Force Air Support Control Unit 3*CO ..... Col Avery R. Kier (to 16May45)  
Col Kenneth H. Weir (from 16-May45)B. OCCUPATION OF JAPAN<sup>o</sup>

(2Sep45-27Apr52)

*Yokosuka Landing and Occupation Fleet Landing Force (Task Force Alpha)*

(2-6Sep45)

CG ..... BGen William T. Clement  
CofS ..... LtCol Louis Metzger  
S-1 ..... Capt John R. Thek  
S-3 ..... Maj Orville V. Bergren  
S-4 ..... LtCol Theodore F. Beeman*4th Marines RCT*

(2Sep-31Dec45)

CO ..... LtCol Fred D. Beans  
ExO ..... LtCol Bruno A. Hochmuth  
S-3 ..... LtCol Robert W. Rickert (to 13-Sep45)  
Maj Orville V. Bergren (13Sep-10Nov45)  
LtCol George B. Bell (11Nov-1Dec45)  
2dLt David M. Mixer (from 2-Dec45)*1st Battalion, 4th Marines*

(2Sep-31Dec45)

CO ..... LtCol George B. Bell (to 11Nov-45)  
Maj Orville V. Bergren (from 11-Nov45)*2d Battalion, 4th Marines*

(2Sep-31Dec45)

CO ..... Maj Edgar F. Carney, Jr.

*3d Battalion, 4th Marines*

(2Sep45-14Feb46)

CO ..... Maj Wilson E. Hunt

*1st Battalion, 15th Marines*

(2-15Sep45)

CO ..... LtCol Walter S. Osipoff

*Third Fleet Marine Landing Force*

(2-6Sep45)

CO ..... LtCol William F. Lantz (to 4Sep-45)  
LtCol Harvey B. Atkins (from 4-Sep45)  
ExO ..... Maj Gerald L. Eagleburger  
S-3 ..... Capt Steve J. Cibik*1st Battalion, Third Fleet Marine Landing Force*

CO ..... Cdr Charles H. Becker, USN

*2d Battalion, Third Fleet Marine Landing Force*CO ..... LtCol Harvey B. Atkins (to 4Sep-45)  
Capt Thomas H. Barry (from 4-Sep45)*3d Battalion, Third Fleet Marine Landing Force*

CO ..... Maj Norman A. Miller, Jr.

<sup>o</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the period of occupation for Marine units in Japan was 2 September 1945-27 April 1952.

- 2d Separate Guard Battalion (Provisional)*  
(15Feb-14Jun45)  
CO ..... LtCol Bruno A. Hochmuth
- Marine Detachment, U. S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan*  
(15Jun45-30Apr47)  
CO ..... LtCol Bruno A. Hochmuth
- Marine Barracks, Yokosuka, Japan*  
(1May47-26Jun50)  
CO ..... LtCol Bruno A. Hochmuth (to 31May47)  
Col William S. Fellers (31May47-23May48)  
LtCol John B. Heles (24May-14Jul48)  
Col Alva B. Lasswell (15Jul48-23Jun50)  
LtCol Robert C. Burns (from 23-Jun50)
- Kyushu Landing and Occupation*  
*V Amphibious Corps*  
(2Sep45-7Jan46)  
CG ..... MajGen Harry Schmidt  
CofS ..... BGen William W. Rogers (to 21-Dec45)  
Col Dudley S. Brown (from 21-Dec45)  
G-1 ..... Col David A. Stafford  
G-2 ..... (None shown to 24Oct45)  
LtCol Gooderham L. McCormick (from 24Oct45)  
G-3 ..... Col Walter W. Wensinger (to 21-Dec45)  
(None shown after 21Dec45)  
G-4 ..... Col Matthew C. Horner (to 18-Dec45)  
LtCol John M. Davis (from 18-Dec45)
- V Amphibious Corps Troops*  
CO ..... Col Alton A. Gladden
- 2d Marine Division*  
(16Sep45-7Jul46)  
CG ..... MajGen LeRoy P. Hunt  
ADC ..... BGen John T. Walker (to 29Apr-46)  
(None shown after 29Apr46)
- CofS ..... Col George F. Good (to 6Nov45)  
Col Gregon A. Williams (from 6-Nov45)  
G-1 ..... LtCol Glenn R. Long  
G-2 ..... Col Jack P. Juhan (to 31Oct45)  
LtCol Harry O. Smith, Jr. (from 31Oct45)  
G-3 ..... LtCol Samuel G. Taxis (to 13-Apr46)  
LtCol Michael S. Currin (from 13Apr46)  
G-4 ..... LtCol Jacob G. Goldberg (to 28-Jan46)  
(None shown 28Jan46)  
Col James O. Brauer (from 29-Jan46)
- Division Headquarters Battalion*  
(16Sep45-7Jul46)  
CO ..... LtCol Bennett J. Clarke (to 15-Oct45)  
LtCol Clarence J. O'Donnell (15-24Oct45)  
LtCol Francis J. McQuillen (25-Oct45-7Jan46)  
LtCol Francis C. Claggett (8-26Jan46)  
LtCol Bennet G. Powers (27Jan-2May46)  
LtCol William P. Spencer (from 3May46)
- 2d Engineer Battalion*  
(23Sep45-25Jun46)  
CO ..... Maj Richardson D. Kirkpatrick (to 6Oct45)  
LtCol John H. Partridge (6Oct-45-17Apr46)  
(None shown 18-24Apr46)  
LtCol Kenneth P. Corson (25Apr-24Jun46)  
Maj Harry D. Clarke (from 25-Jun46)
- 2d Medical Battalion*  
(23Sep45-23Jun46)  
CO ..... Cdr George Donabedian (MC) (to 22Oct45)  
Cdr Joseph A. Clinton (MC) (22Oct-29Nov45)  
LCdr Robert F. Sterner (MC) (30Nov45-26Jan46)

	Cdr John J. Tordoff (MC) (from 26Jan46)		<i>1st Battalion, 2d Marines</i> (23Sep45-12Jun46)
	<i>2d Motor Transport Battalion</i> (23Sep45-7Jul46)	CO .....	LtCol Clayton O. Totman (to 22-Nov45)
CO .....	Maj Joseph A. Meyer (to 31Jan-46)		LtCol John A. Anderson (25Nov-45-8Apr46)
	LtCol Alan T. Hunt (31Jan-12Apr46)		LtCol William M. Barba (9Apr-31May46)
	LtCol George N. Carroll (from 13Apr46)		LtCol Robert C. McDonough (from 1Jun46)
	<i>2d Pioneer Battalion</i> (23Sep45-7Jul46)		<i>2d Battalion, 2d Marines</i> (23Sep45-12Jun46)
CO .....	Maj Victor J. Simpson (to 5Oct-45)	CO .....	LtCol Carlo A. Rovetta (to 15-Feb46)
	LtCol Tom C. Loomis (5Oct-14Nov45)		LtCol Clarke J. Bennett (from 15Feb46)
	LtCol William I. Phipps (15Nov-45-25Jan46)		<i>3d Battalion, 2d Marines</i> (23Sep45-26Feb46)
	LtCol Donn "C" Hart (from 26-Jan46)	CO .....	LtCol Walter F. Layer (to 23-Oct45)
	<i>2d Service Battalion</i> (23Sep45-7Jul46)		LtCol Clarke J. Bennett (from 23Oct45) <sup>7</sup>
CO .....	Col Cyril A. Martyr (to 1Nov45)		<i>6th Marines</i> (23Sep45-30Jun46)
	LtCol Donald C. Merker (1-30-Nov45)	CO .....	Col Gregon A. Williams (to 6Nov-45)
	Col Lewis A. Horn (from 1Dec-45)		Col Jack P. Juhan (6Nov45-24-Jan46)
	<i>2d Tank Battalion</i> (23Sep45-23Jun46)		Col James P. Berkeley (25Jan-26Mar46)
CO .....	LtCol John I. Williamson, Jr.		Col John F. Hough (from 27Mar-46)
	<i>2d Marines</i> (23Sep45-12Jun46)	ExO .....	LtCol Edmund B. Games (to 23-Oct45)
CO .....	Col Richard M. Cutts, Jr. (to 25-Oct45)		LtCol Donald W. Fuller (23Oct-45-26Apr46)
	LtCol Clarence J. O'Donnell (25-Oct45-17Apr46)		LtCol William R. Collins (from 27Apr46)
	LtCol Ronald B. Wilde (from 18-Apr46)	S-3 .....	Maj William S. McLaughlin (to 3Oct45)
ExO .....	LtCol Francis J. McQuillen (to 25Oct45)		LtCol Donald W. Fuller (3-22-Oct45)
	LtCol Ronald B. Wilde (25Oct-45-9Apr46)		(None shown 23-28Oct45)
	LtCol John A. Anderson (from 10Apr46)		Maj Frederick R. Smith (from 29Oct45)
S-3 .....	Maj Duncan H. Jewell		

<sup>7</sup> Apparently in the phase-outs of the 3d battalions of the infantry regiments, when the 3d battalion commander was assigned as commander of the 2d battalion, as in this case, the officer wore two hats for a while.

*1st Battalion, 6th Marines*

(23Sep45-30Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol Richard D. Strickler (to  
25Apr46)  
LtCol Wade M. Jackson (25Mar-  
15Jun46)  
Maj James R. Blackwell (from  
16Jun46)

*2d Battalion, 6th Marines*

(23Sep45-29Jul46)

CO ..... LtCol James R. Clarke (to 28-  
Apr46)  
LtCol Donald W. Fuller (from 28-  
Apr46)

*3d Battalion, 6th Marines*

(23Sep45-29Jul46)

CO ..... LtCol George D. Rich

*8th Marines*

(24Sep45-14Jun46)

CO ..... Col Thomas G. McFarland  
ExO ..... LtCol Martin S. Rahiser (to 8-  
Dec45)  
(None shown 8-11Dec45)  
LtCol Alan T. Hunt (12Dec45-  
15Jan46)  
LtCol Richard W. Hayward (from  
16Jan46)  
S-3 ..... Maj John I. Warner, Jr. (to 14-  
Dec45)  
(None shown 14-29Dec45)  
Maj Donald R. Kennedy (from  
30Dec45)

*1st Battalion, 8th Marines*

(24Sep45-14Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol Richard W. Hayward (to  
10Jan46)  
LtCol Robert S. Howell (from 10-  
Jan46)

*2d Battalion, 8th Marines*

(24Sep45-14Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol Herbert R. Nussbaum (to  
28Jan46)  
Maj William H. Junghans, Jr.  
(28Jan-12Feb46)  
LtCol Paul E. Wallace (from 27-  
Feb46)

*3d Battalion, 8th Marines*

(24Sep45-26Feb46)

CO ..... LtCol Paul E. Wallace

*10th Marines*

(24Sep45-25Jun46)

CO ..... Col Saville T. Clark  
ExO ..... LtCol Edward H. Forney  
S-3 ..... LtCol William C. Capehart (to  
16Mar46)  
LtCol Claude S. Sanders, Jr.  
(from 16Mar46)

*1st Battalion, 10th Marines*

(24Sep45-25Jun46)

CO ..... Maj Joe B. Russell (to 20Oct45)  
LtCol Charles O. Rogers (from  
20Oct45)

*2d Battalion, 10th Marines*

(24Sep45-25Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol John P. Leonard, Jr.

*3d Battalion, 10th Marines*

(24Sep45-25Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol Loren S. Fraser (to 15Apr-  
46)  
LtCol Noah P. Wood, Jr. (from  
15Apr46)

*4th Battalion, 10th Marines*

(24Sep45-25Jun46)

CO ..... Maj Marshall J. Hooper (to 1-  
Apr46)  
LtCol Henry E. W. Barnes (from  
1Apr46)

*5th Marine Division*

(22Sep-15Dec45)

CG ..... MajGen Thomas E. Bourke  
ADC ..... BGen Ray A. Robinson  
CofS ..... Col Clarence R. Wallace  
G-1 ..... LtCol Warner T. Bigger  
G-2 ..... LtCol George A. Roll (to 29Nov-  
45)  
(None shown after 29Nov45)  
G-3 ..... LtCol Frederick R. Dowsett (to  
29Nov45)  
Maj Virgil W. Banning (from  
29Nov45)  
G-4 ..... LtCol Russell Duncan (to 1Nov  
45)  
LtCol Frank C. DeSantis (from  
1Nov45)

<i>Division Headquarters Battalion</i>		<i>3d Battalion, 26th Marines</i>	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		(22Sep-19Oct45)	
CO .....	LtCol Charles E. Shepard, Jr.	CO .....	LtCol William K. Davenport, Jr.
<i>5th Engineer Battalion</i>		<i>27th Marines</i>	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		(22Sep-5Dec45)	
CO .....	Maj William S. Kelley, Jr. (to 31Oct45)	CO .....	Col Thomas A. Wornham (to 24-Nov45)
	(None shown 1-13Nov)		Col Robert H. Williams (from 24Nov45)
	LtCol Michael C. Sodano (from 14Nov45)	ExO .....	LtCol Donn J. Robertson
<i>5th Motor Transport Battalion</i>		S-3 .....	Capt Franklin L. Smith (to 29-Nov45)
(22Sep-15Dec45)		(None shown after 29Nov45)	
CO .....	Maj Arthur F. Torgler, Jr. (to 12Nov45)	<i>1st Battalion, 27th Marines</i>	
	Maj George Moore (from 12Nov-45)	(22Sep-5Dec45)	
		CO .....	Maj Gerald F. Russell
<i>5th Medical Battalion</i>		<i>2d Battalion, 27th Marines</i>	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		(22Sep-5Dec45)	
CO .....	Cdr John E. Gorman (MC) (to 24Oct45)	CO .....	LtCol John W. Antonelli
	LCdr Thomas C. Butt (MC) (from 24Oct45)	<i>3d Battalion, 27th Marines</i>	
<i>5th Pioneer Battalion</i>		(22Sep-5Dec45)	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		CO .....	LtCol George R. Stallings
CO .....	LtCol Robert S. Riddell	<i>28th Marines</i>	
<i>5th Service Battalion</i>		(22Sep-5Dec45)	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		CO .....	Col Harry P. Liversedge
CO .....	Col Bernard Dubel	ExO .....	Col Robert H. Williams (to 23-Nov45)
<i>5th Tank Battalion</i>		(None shown after 23Nov45)	
(22Sep-15Dec45)		S-3 .....	Maj Henry R. Rolph (to 23Oct45)
CO .....	LtCol William R. Collins	Capt Fred E. Haynes, Jr. (23-Oct-29Nov45)	
<i>26th Marines</i>		(None shown after 29Nov45)	
(22Sep-19Oct45)		<i>1st Battalion, 28th Marines</i>	
CO .....	Col Chester B. Graham	(22Sep-5Dec45)	
ExO .....	LtCol Joseph P. Sayers	CO .....	LtCol Jackson B. Butterfield (to 9Nov45)
S-3 .....	Maj Albert V. K. Gary	(None shown 9-11Nov45)	
<i>1st Battalion, 26th Marines</i>		Maj William A. Wood (from 12 Nov45)	
(22Sep-19Oct45)		<i>2d Battalion, 28th Marines</i>	
CO .....	LtCol Daniel C. Pollock	(22Sep-5Dec45)	
<i>2d Battalion, 26th Marines</i>		CO .....	
(22Sep-31Oct45)		LtCol Robert C. McDonough	
CO .....	Maj Amadeo Rea	<i>3d Battalion, 28th Marines</i>	
		(22Sep-5Dec45)	
		CO .....	Maj Tolson A. Smoak

- 13th Marines*  
(22Sep-18Dec45)  
CO ..... Col James D. Waller (to 18Oct-45)  
LtCol Edwin C. Ferguson (acting 18-23Oct45)  
Col John A. Bemis (from 24Oct-45)  
ExO ..... LtCol Edwin C. Ferguson  
S-3 ..... LtCol Jack Tabor (to 19Oct45)  
Maj James R. Crockett (from 19-Oct45)
- 1st Battalion, 13th Marines*  
(22Sep-18Dec45)  
CO ..... Maj James F. Coady
- 2d Battalion, 13th Marines*  
(22Sep-18Dec45)  
CO ..... Maj Carl W. Hjerpe (to 6Oct45)  
Maj William W. Mitchell (from 6Oct45)
- 3d Battalion, 13th Marines*  
(22Sep-18Dec45)  
CO ..... Maj William M. Miller
- 4th Battalion, 13th Marines*  
(22Sep-18Dec45)  
CO ..... LtCol John S. Oldfield
- Marine Aircraft Group 22*  
(20Sep-19Nov45)  
CO ..... Col Daniel W. Torrey, Jr. (to 21-Oct45)  
Col Elliott E. Bard (21Oct-10-Nov45)  
LtCol Jack R. Cram (from 11Nov-45)  
ExO ..... LtCol Nathan T. Post (to 9Nov-45)  
(None shown after 9Nov45)  
GruOpsO ... LtCol Elkin S. Dew  
CO, Hq-  
Sqn-22 ... 1stLt Paul M. Ruffner  
CO,  
SMS-22 . Maj Bruce Prosser
- Marine Aircraft Group 31*  
(7Sep45-20Jun46)  
CO ..... Col John C. Munn (to 7Apr46)  
Col John N. Hart (from 7Apr46)
- ExO ..... LtCol Jack R. Cram (to 6Nov45)  
LtCol Clyde P. Mattison (8Nov-45-4Feb46)  
LtCol John P. Condon (from 5-Feb46)  
GruOpsO ... LtCol Kirk Armistead (to 14Dec-45)  
LtCol Nathan T. Post (from 14-Dec45)  
CO, Hq-  
Sqn-31 ... Capt Thomas D. Stockwell, Jr. (to 8Jan46)  
Capt Rudolph L. Bittman (from 8Jan46)  
CO,  
SMS-31 . Maj Joseph A. Gray (to 1Dec45)  
LtCol Wayne M. Cargill (1Dec-45-30Jan46)  
LtCol William A. Cloman, Jr. (31Jan-9Jun46)  
Maj Frank M. Maerz (from 10-Jun46)
- Marine Air Base Squadron (Provisional), Omura, Japan*  
(13Nov45-15Jan46)  
CO ..... Col Bernard L. Smith
- Marine Observation Group 1*  
(23Sep45-7Jan46)  
CO ..... Maj John W. Ryland (to 6Nov-45)  
Capt Richard T. Smith (acting, 6-30Nov45)  
(None shown 1-10Dec45)  
Capt Richard T. Smith (from 11-Dec45)  
ExO ..... Capt Richard T. Smith (to 6Nov-45)  
(None shown after 6Nov45)  
GruOpsO ... 1stLt Eugene "A" Wailes (to 6-Nov45)  
1st Lt Cloyd E. Waters (6-30Nov-45)  
(None shown after 30Nov45)
- Marine Observation Squadron 2*  
(25Sep45-20Jun46)  
CO ..... Capt John E. Lepke (to 31Oct-45)  
1stLt Willis B. Anderson (31Oct-5Nov45)

1stLt Eugene "A" Wailes (7Nov-45-1Jan46)

Capt Joseph J. Callis (2-28Jan-46)

Maj Frank L. Maerz (29Jan-4-Jun46)

Capt Eugene "A" Wailes (from 5Jun46)

*Marine Observation Squadron 5*

(22Sep45-7Jan46)

CO ..... Capt Gordon Walker (to 31Oct-45)

Capt Joseph J. Callis (31Oct45-1Jan46)

(None shown after 1Jan46)

*Marine Air Warning Squadron 9*

(18Oct-10Nov45)

CO ..... Maj William A. McCluskey, Jr.

*Marine Air Warning Squadron 12*

(8Oct-19Nov45)

CO ..... Maj Emil H. Heintz

*Marine Fighter Squadron 113*

(21Sep-19Nov45)

CO ..... Maj Hensley Williams

*Detachment, Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 131*

(17Sep-31Oct45)

CO ..... Maj Wilbert H. Fuller, Jr. (to 12Oct45)

(None shown 12-25Oct45)

Maj John P. McMahan (from 26-Oct45)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 224*

(8Sep45-20Jun46)

CO ..... Maj Allen T. Barnum (to 6Nov-45)

Maj James K. Dill (6Nov45-19-Jun46)

Capt Roy S. Bachstein (from 20-Jun46)

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 252*

(13Oct45-15Jan46)

CO ..... LtCol Glenn L. Todd

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 253*

(20Feb-15Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol William A. Rygg (to 24-Mar46)

LtCol William K. Lanman, Jr. (25Mar-15Apr46)

Maj Robert V. Reilly (16Apr-31May46)

LtCol Harry H. Bullock (from 1-Jun46)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 311*

(9Sep45-20Jun46)

CO ..... Maj Michael R. Yunck (to 26-May46)

Maj James C. Otis (26May-11-Jun46)

Capt James W. Baker (from 12-Jun46)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 314*

(25Sep-19Nov45)

CO ..... Maj Christian C. Lee (to 1Oct45)

Maj William H. Whitaker (from 1Oct45)

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 353*

(7Sep-5Nov45)

CO ..... LtCol Charles W. Somers

*Marine Fighter Squadron 422*

(26Sep-19Nov45)

CO ..... Maj Elton Mueller

*Marine Fighter Squadron 441*

(7Sep45-20Jun46)

CO ..... Maj William C. Voss (to 1Feb46)

*Marine Night Fighter Squadron 542*

(10Sep45-20Jun46)

CO ..... Maj William C. Kellum (to 25-Dec45)

Maj Samuel B. Folsom, Jr. (25-Dec45-1Feb46)

Maj Roscoe M. Nelson (2Feb-19-Apr46)

Capt Robert P. Wray (acting, 20-Apr-3May46)

Maj David C. McDowell (4May-9Jun46)

Capt Robert P. Wray (from 10-Jun46)

- Marine Night Fighter Squadron 543*  
(28Sep-16Nov45)  
CO ..... Maj James B. Maguire, Jr.
- Detachment, Marine Bomber Squadron 612*  
(7Sep-16Oct45)  
CO ..... LtCol Lawrence F. Fox
- Marine Transport Squadron 952*  
(7Sep45-1Mar46)  
CO ..... LtCol Stanley W. Trachta (to 31-Oct45)  
LtCol Lowell S. Reeve (from 31-Oct45)
- Marine Landing Force Air Support Control Unit 4*  
(20Sep-19Nov45)  
CO ..... Col Robert M. Haynes
- C. OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA <sup>a</sup>  
(2Sep45-26May49)
- 1st Military Police Battalion, FMFPac*  
(30Sep45-2Mar46)  
CO ..... LtCol Alfred H. Marks
- 11th Motor Transport Battalion, FMFPac*  
(30Sep45-5Apr46)  
CO ..... LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr.
- 1st Separate Engineer Battalion, FMFPac*  
(30Sep45-16Jul46)  
CO ..... LtCol Alonzo D. Gorham (to 1-Dec45)  
Maj Frank W. Poland, Jr. (1Dec-45-31Mar46)  
LtCol John C. Brewer (1Apr-9Jun46)  
Maj Wallace H. Robinson, Jr. (from 10Jun46)
- 7th Service Regiment, Service Command, FMFPac*  
(30Sep45-1Sep47)  
CO ..... Col Harold E. Rosecrans (to28-Feb46)
- Col Homer C. Murray (28Feb46-23Mar47)  
LtCol Frederick L. Wieseman (24Mar-29Aug47)  
LtCol William H. Barba (from 30Aug47)
- ExO ..... LtCol Edwin D. Partridge (to 1Jan46)  
Col Homer C. Murray (1Jan-27Feb46)  
(None shown 28Feb-19Apr46)  
LtCol Paul A. Tyler (20Apr-18Dec46)  
LtCol Frederick L. Wieseman (19Dec46-24Mar47)  
LtCol Paul A. Tyler (25Mar-29Apr47)  
LtCol William H. Barba (30Apr-29Aug47)  
(None shown after 29Aug47)
- S-3 ..... (None shown to 20Apr46)  
Maj John J. Bukowy (20Apr-28May46)  
(None shown 29May-9Jun46)  
LtCol Marvin K. Stewart (10Jun-15Sep46)  
LtCol William H. Barba (16Sep-46-21Feb47)  
Capt Robert S. Hudson (22Feb-19Aug47)  
(None shown after 19Aug47)
- Headquarters and Service Battalion, 7th Service Regiment, Service Command, FMFPac*  
CO ..... LtCol Charles W. Kelly, Jr. (to 6Feb46)  
(None shown 7Feb-13Mar46)  
Maj Ralph E. Boulton (14Mar-19Apr46)  
Maj John J. Bukowy (20Apr-29May46)  
Capt Jack M. Daly (30May-10Jun46)  
LtCol Marvin C. Stewart (11-Jun-16Sep46)  
Maj Victor R. Bisceglia (17Sep-6Nov46)  
LtCol Marvin C. Stewart (7Nov-46-3Jan47)

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the inclusive period of the occupation of North China by Marine units is 2 September 1945-26 May 1949. For the purposes of this listing, however, the end date of the occupation period for major units is 8 February 1949, when FMFWesPac departed Tsingtao.



Maj Victor R. Bisceglia (4Jan-5May47)  
 LtCol Paul A. Fitzgerald (6May-29Aug47)  
 Maj Victor R. Bisceglia (from 30Aug47)

*Motor Transport Battalion, 7th Service Regiment, Service Command, FMFPac*  
 (30Sep45-20Apr46)

CO ..... Maj John J. Bukowy

*Supply and Maintenance Battalion, 7th Service Regiment, Service Command, FMFPac*

CO ..... Maj George C. Pafford (to 4Feb46)  
 (None shown 5-13Feb46)  
 Maj Glen C. Taylor (14Feb-15Mar46)  
 (None shown 16Mar-19Apr46)  
 Maj Franklin J. Weeman (20-26Apr46)  
 Capt Nathan Siegal (27Apr-19May46)  
 Capt Foy E. Jordan (20May-4Jun46)  
 Capt Richard P. Brezinski (5-16Jun46)  
 Capt Jack M. Daly (17-20Jun46)  
 LtCol William H. Barba (21Jun-46-17Mar47)  
 Maj Louis G. Monville (from 18Mar47)

*12th Service Battalion, Service Command, FMFPac*<sup>9</sup>  
 (17Apr46-31Jan49)

CO ..... LtCol Paul W. Russell (to 28Sep-46)  
 LtCol Ralph L. Houser (28Sep46-30Sep47)  
 LtCol Frederick L. Wieseman (1Oct-8Dec47)  
 LtCol Noah P. Wood, Jr. (9Dec-47-17Jun48)  
 LtCol Forest C. Thompson (from 18Jun48)

<sup>9</sup> Redesignated 2d Provisional Service Group (Light), Service Command, FMFPac, on 1 July 1948.

*III Amphibious Corps Headquarters*

(30Sep45-9Jun46)  
 CG ..... MajGen Keller E. Rocky  
 CofS ..... BGen William A. Worton  
 G-1 ..... Col Harry E. Dunkelberger (to 4Feb46)  
 LtCol Cornelius P. Van Ness (from 4Feb46)  
 G-2 ..... Col Charles C. Brown  
 G-3 ..... Col Manly L. Curry (to 16Jan46)  
 LtCol William K. Enright (from 16Jan46)  
 G-4 ..... Col Earl S. Piper  
 G-5 ..... Col Benjamin W. Gally

*III Amphibious Corps, Corps Troops*  
 (30Sep45-9Jun46)

CO ..... Col Edward G. Hagen (to 3Oct-45)  
 CO ..... LtCol Cornelius P. Van Ness (3-Oct-17Dec45)  
 LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr. (18-31Dec45)<sup>10</sup>

*III Amphibious Corps, Headquarters and Service Battalion*  
 (30Sep45-31Jul46)

CO ..... LtCol Cornelius P. Van Ness (to 3Oct45)  
 LtCol Harry A. Traffert, Jr. (3-Oct-31Dec45)  
 LtCol Reynolds H. Hayden (1Jan-26Apr46)  
 LtCol Allen B. Geiger (from 27-Apr46)

*III Amphibious Corps, Medical Battalion*  
 (30Sep45-15Mar46)

CO ..... LCdr Donovan C. Blanchard (MC) (to 29Oct45)  
 LCdr William H. Hanan (MC) (29Oct-1Nov45)  
 Cdr Nicholas Palma (MC) (2-Nov45-9Jan46)  
 Cdr Francis X. McGill (MC) (from 10Jan46)

<sup>10</sup> On 1 January 1946, the billet of commander of Corps Troops was merged with that of commander of the Corps Headquarters and Service Battalion as an additional duty.

- III Amphibious Corps, Shore Brigade*  
(30Sep-15Oct45)  
CO ..... Col Elmer H. Salzman
- III Amphibious Corps, Signal Battalion*  
(30Sep45-15Mar46)  
CO ..... LtCol Benjamin F. Kaiser, Jr.
- Marine Forces, China*<sup>11</sup>  
(10Jun46-19Jun47)  
CG ..... MajGen Keller E. Rockey (to 17-Sep46)  
MajGen Samuel L. Howard (18-Sep46-17Jun47)  
Col Alva B. Lasswell (from 18-Jun47)  
CofS ..... BGen William A. Worton (to 26-Aug46)  
BGen Alfred H. Noble (26Aug-16Dec46)  
(None shown 17-19Dec46)  
Col Alva B. Lasswell (20Dec46-17Jun47)  
(None shown after 17Jun47)  
G-1 ..... LtCol Cornelius P. Van Ness (to 23Aug46)  
LtCol Robert W. Rickert (24Aug-10Sep46)  
Col Alva B. Lasswell (11Sep-19Dec46)  
LtCol Robert W. Rickert (20Dec-46-23Jan47)  
LtCol Thomas B. Hughes (24Jan-26Feb47)  
LtCol Robert W. Rickert (from 27Feb47)  
G-2 ..... Col Charles C. Brown (to 14Nov-46)  
LtCol Charles W. Harrison (14-Nov46-19Jan47)
- Col George W. McHenry (20Jan-29Apr47)  
LtCol Charles W. Harrison (from 30Apr47)  
G-3 ..... LtCol William K. Enright (to 21-Aug46)  
Col Jaime Sabater (21Aug46-1May47)  
(None shown 2May47)  
LtCol Elliot E. Bard (from 3May-47)  
G-4 ..... Col Earl S. Piper (to 24Jul46)  
LtCol George A. Roll (24Jul-24Aug46)  
Col James M. Smith (from 25-Aug46)  
G-5 ..... Col Benjamin W. Gally (to 24-Jun46)  
LtCol Herbert A. Vernet, Jr. (25-Jun-2Aug46)  
LtCol Chester A. Henry, Jr. (3-Aug46-13Mar47)  
(None shown after 13Mar47)
- Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Forces, China*  
(10Jun46-19Jun47)  
CO ..... LtCol Allen B. Geiger (to 18Jun-46)  
Maj Maurice L. Appleton, Jr. (from 18Jun46)
- Headquarters, 1st Marine Division*  
(30Sep45-19Jun47)  
CG ..... MajGen DeWitt Peck (to 13Jun-46)  
MajGen Keller E. Rockey (13-Jun-17Sep46)  
MajGen Samuel L. Howard (18-Sep46-17Jun47)  
Col Alva B. Lasswell (from 18-Jun47)  
ADC ..... BGen Louis R. Jones (to 10Jun-46)  
BGen William A. Worton (10Jun-25Aug46)  
BGen Alfred H. Noble (26Aug-16Dec46)  
(None shown 17Dec46-30Jan47)  
BGen Edward A. Craig (31Jan-17May47)  
(None shown after 17May47)

<sup>11</sup> On 10 June 1946, III Amphibious Corps was redesignated Marine Forces, China, which was a task force designation for the 1st Marine Division (Reinforced). As indicated, General Rockey became the division commander and General Worton became the assistant division commander. Generally, corps staff officers were assigned the senior positions on the augmented Marine Forces/1st Division staff. In such cases, the muster rolls may indicate two individuals occupying a single staff billet for a brief period, or one individual occupying two staff billets on two command levels. This listing will therefore reflect the situation as it was.

CofS ..... Col Robert O. Bare (to 17Oct45)  
 Col Julian N. Frisbie (18Oct45-9Jun46)  
 BGen William A. Worton (10-Jun-25Aug46)  
 (None shown 26-31Aug46)  
 Col Harry E. Dunkelberger (1-Sep-18Dec46)  
 (None shown 19Dec46)  
 Col Alva B. Lasswell (20Dec46-17Jun47)  
 (None shown after 17Jun47)

G-1 ..... LtCol Clarence R. Schwenke (to 30Jun46)  
 LtCol Cornelius P. Van Ness (1-Jul-23Aug46)  
 LtCol Robert W. Rickert (24Aug-10Sep46)  
 Col Alva B. Lasswell (11Sep-19-Dec46)  
 LtCol Robert W. Rickert (20Dec-46-23Jan47)  
 LtCol Thomas B. Hughes (24Jan-26Feb47)  
 LtCol Robert W. Rickert (from 27Feb47)

G-2 ..... LtCol John W. Scott, Jr. (to 28-Oct45)  
 LtCol James M. Masters, Sr. (28-Oct45-3Mar46)  
 Maj Bernard W. McLean (4Mar-9Jun46)  
 Col Charles C. Brown (10Jun-14Nov46)  
 LtCol Charles W. Harrison (14-Nov46-19Jan47)  
 Col George W. McHenry (20Jan-29Apr47)  
 LtCol Charles W. Harrison (from 30Apr47)

G-3 ..... LtCol Russell N. Honsowetz (to 31Jan46)  
 LtCol Robert T. Vance (1Feb-30Mar46)  
 LtCol Henry Aplington, II (31-Mar-30Jun46)  
 LtCol William K. Enright (1Jul-20Aug46)  
 Col Jaime Sabater (21Aug46-1May47)  
 (None shown 2May47)

LtCol Elliot E. Bard (from 3May-47)

G-4 ..... LtCol Harvey C. Tschirgi (to 24-Jun46)  
 Col Earl S. Piper (25Jun-23Jul-46)  
 LtCol George A. Roll (24Jul-24Aug46)  
 Col James M. Smith (from 25-Aug46)

*Division Headquarters Battalion*

(30Sep45-19Jun47)

CO ..... LtCol John D. Muncie (to 5Nov-45)  
 LtCol David W. Silvey (5Nov-22Dec45)  
 LtCol Richard T. McNown (23-Dec45-17Feb46)  
 Maj Alexander W. Chilton, Jr. (18Feb-30Mar46)  
 LtCol Glenn C. Funk (31Mar-5Jun46)  
 LtCol Gallais "E" Matheny (6-Jun-29Jul46)  
 Col Augustus W. Cockrell (30-Jul-4Nov46)  
 LtCol Marvin T. Starr (5Nov46-9May47)  
 (None shown 10-25May47)  
 Maj Henry Aplington, II (from 26May47)

*1st Engineer Battalion*

(30Sep45-19Jun47)

CO ..... LtCol Theodore E. Drummond (to 5Apr46)  
 LtCol Edmund M. Williams (5-Apr-9Jun46)  
 (None shown 10-22Jun46)  
 LtCol Clifford H. Shuey (23Jun-14Oct46)  
 LtCol John C. Brewer (from 15-Oct46)

*1st Medical Battalion*

(25Oct45-2May47)

CO ..... LCdr Francis Giuffrida (MC)  
 (to 6Nov45)

Cdr Harold H. Hill (MC) (6-Nov45-27Jun46)  
 Cdr Louis R. Gens (MC) (from 28Jun46)

*1st Motor Transport Battalion*

(30Sep45-20Jun47)

CO ..... LtCol Calvin C. Gaines (to 9Jan-46)  
 Capt Eero Nori (9Jan-1Jul46)  
 Capt Lloyd F. Barker (2Jul-11-Aug46)  
 LtCol Robert E. Hommel (12-Aug46-8May47)  
 LtCol Francis T. Eagan (from 9May47)

*1st Pioneer Battalion*

(30Sep45-11Jun47)

CO ..... Maj Austin S. Igleheart, Jr. (to 31Oct45)  
 Maj Robert H. C. Johnston (31-Oct-10Nov45)  
 LtCol Lloyd G. Coutts (11Nov45-30Sep46)  
 LtCol Edmund M. Williams (1-Oct46-17Apr47)  
 Maj James P. Jacobson (18Apr-19May47)  
 LtCol Edmund M. Williams (from 20May47)

*1st Service Battalion*

(30Sep45-15Jun47)

CO ..... LtCol William E. Benedict (to 8-Jan46)  
 LtCol Edward H. Drake (8Jan-14Sep46)  
 Maj Fraser E. West (15Sep-31-Oct46)  
 LtCol Earl E. Sneeringer (1Nov-46-8May47)  
 LtCol Gallais "E" Matheny (from 9May47)

*1st Tank Battalion*

(4Oct45-24Jan47)

CO ..... LtCol Alexander B. Swenceski

*1st Marines*<sup>12</sup>

(30Sep45-20May47)

CO ..... Col Arthur T. Mason (to 20Sep-46)  
 LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr. (21-Sep-7Oct46)  
 Col John E. Curry (8Oct46-20-May47)  
 Maj Edwin B. Wheeler (18Feb-8Mar48)  
 Col George W. McHenry (9Mar-27Apr48)  
 Col Miles S. Newton (from 28-Apr48)  
 ExO ..... (None shown to 5Nov45)  
 LtCol Max C. Chapman (5Nov45-14Feb46)  
 (None shown 15Feb-5Apr46)  
 LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr. (6-Apr-19Sep46)  
 (None shown 20Sep-7Oct46)  
 Col James M. Ranck, Jr. (8Oct-46-10Mar47)  
 LtCol Edward L. Hutchinson (from 11Mar47)  
 S-3 ..... Maj John V. Kelsey (to 31Mar46)  
 Maj Noel C. Gregory (31Mar-5Sep46)  
 LtCol Gallais "E" Matheny (from 6Sep46)

*1st Battalion, 1st Marines*

(30Sep45-27Aug47)

CO ..... LtCol Austin C. Shofner (to 4-Feb46)  
 LtCol Wilbur F. Meyerhoff (4-Feb-28Oct46)  
 LtCol Edward L. Hutchinson (29-Oct46-6Mar47)  
 (None shown 7-12Mar47)  
 LtCol Francis T. Eagan (13Mar-30Apr47)  
 LtCol John A. Burns (from 1-May47)

<sup>12</sup> On 20May 1947, as part of the overall strength reduction of Marine units in North China, the 1st Marines was reorganized into two battalions without a regimental headquarters. The 2d Battalion was assigned that date to Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, and was redesignated 1st Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, on 1 October 1947.

*2d Battalion, 1st Marines*<sup>13</sup>

(30Sep45-30Sep47)

CO ..... LtCol James C. Magee, Jr. (to 24Jun46)  
 LtCol Glenn C. Funk (24Jun46-14Jan47)  
 LtCol Harold Granger (15Jan-20May47)  
 Col John E. Curry (21May-22-Aug47)  
 LtCol Harold Granger (23-26-Aug47)  
 Col George W. McHenry (from 27Aug47)

*3d Battalion, 1st Marines*

(30Sep45-15Apr46)

CO ..... LtCol Hector R. Migneault (to 16Jan46)  
 LtCol Bowers C. G. Davis (from 16Jan46)

*5th Marines*

(30Sep45-14May47)

CO ..... Col Julian N. Frisbie (to 16Oct-45)  
 LtCol Robert E. Hill (16Oct-8Nov45)  
 Col Theodore A. Holdahl (9Nov-45-31Mar46)  
 LtCol August Larson (1Apr-15-Jul46)  
 Col Julian N. Frisbie (from 16-Jul47)  
 ExO ..... LtCol Robert E. Hill (to 16Oct-45)  
 (None shown 17Oct-8Nov45)  
 LtCol Robert E. Hill (9Nov45-27Jan46)  
 (None shown 27Jan-14Mar46)  
 LtCol August Larson (15-31Mar-46)  
 (None shown 1-14Apr46)  
 LtCol Joseph L. Winecoff (15-Apr-11Jul46)  
 LtCol John A. Anderson (12Jul-30Sep46)  
 (None shown 1-30Oct46)

LtCol John H. Masters (from 4Oct46)

S-3 ..... Maj James H. Flagg (to 8Feb46)  
 (None shown 8Feb-31Mar46)  
 LtCol Allen B. Geiger (1-20Apr-46)  
 (None shown 21-30Apr46)  
 Maj Wallace E. Tow (1-24May-46)  
 (None shown 25May-26Jun46)  
 LtCol Carlo A. Rovetta (27Jun-17Dec46)  
 LtCol Ralph A. Collins, Jr. (18-Dec46-6Feb47)  
 Maj Maxie R. Williams (from 7-Feb47)

*1st Battalion, 5th Marines*

(30Sep45-25May47)

CO ..... LtCol John H. Masters (to 2Oct-46)  
 Maj Jeff P. Overstreet (3-8Oct-46)  
 LtCol Richard T. McNown (9Oct-15Dec46)  
 LtCol Theodore M. Sheffield (from 16Dec46)

*2d Battalion, 5th Marines*

(30Sep45-14May47)

CO ..... LtCol John B. Baker (to 15Oct45)  
 Maj Robert T. Washburn (15-31Oct45)  
 LtCol Edwin C. Godbold (1Nov-45-19Jul46)  
 LtCol George D. Rich (from 20-Jul46)

*3d Battalion, 5th Marines*

(30Sep45-15Apr46)

CO ..... LtCol Joseph L. Winecoff

*7th Marines*

(30Sep45-11Jan47)

CO ..... Col Richard P. Ross (to 28Jan46)  
 Col Paul Drake (from 28Jan46)  
 ExO ..... LtCol James M. Masters, Sr. (to 27Oct45)  
 LtCol Willard C. Fiske (27Oct-29Dec45)  
 Maj Walter Holomon (30Dec45-4Jan46)

<sup>13</sup> Redesignated 1st Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, on 1 October 1947.

- LtCol Charles E. Shepard, Jr.  
(from 5Jan46)
- S-3 ..... Maj Walter Holomon (to 31Mar-46)  
Maj Wallace G. Fleissner (1Apr-13Aug46)  
LtCol Thomas C. Kerrigan (from 14Aug46)
- 1st Battalion, 7th Marines*  
(30Sep45-5Jan47)
- CO ..... LtCol John J. Gormley (to 9Feb-46)  
LtCol Russell N. Honsowetz (9-Feb-5Jul46)  
LtCol Norman E. Sparling (6Jul-22Dec46)  
LtCol Carlo A. Rovetta (from 23-Dec46)
- 2d Battalion, 7th Marines*  
(30Sep45-5Jan47)
- CO ..... LtCol Charles T. Hodges (to 25-Feb46)  
LtCol James D. Hittle (25Feb-25Jun46)  
Maj Louis G. Ditta (26Jun-1Jul-46)  
LtCol Henry Aplington, II (2Jul-17Dec46)  
LtCol Edward H. Drake (from 18Dec46)
- 3d. Battalion, 7th Marines*  
(30Sep45-15Apr46)
- CO ..... LtCol Stephen V. Sabol
- 11th Marines*  
(30Sep45-24Jan47)
- CO ..... Col Wilburt S. Brown (to 22Dec-45)  
LtCol Edson L. Lyman (acting, 22Dec45-11Jan46)  
Col Wilburt S. Brown (12Jan-30Sep46)  
Col Eugene F. C. Collier (from 1Oct46)
- ExO ..... LtCol Roger S. Bruford (to 1-Nov45)  
LtCol Edson L. Lyman (1Nov45-30Jun46)
- LtCol William F. Kramer (1-21-Jul46)  
LtCol Noah P. Wood, Jr. (22Jul-1Dec46)  
LtCol Thomas B. Hughes (from 2Dec46)
- S-3 ..... (None shown to 31Oct45)  
LtCol Roger S. Bruford (1Nov-20Dec45)  
LtCol Thomas G. Roe (21Dec45-6Jan46)  
Maj William P. Oliver, Jr. (7-31Jan46)  
LtCol Harry N. Shea (1Feb-30-Jun46)  
LtCol Henry E. W. Barnes (from 1Jul46)
- 1st Battalion, 11th Marines*  
(30Sep45-24Jan47)
- CO ..... LtCol Richard W. Wallace (to 3-Apr46)  
LtCol Thomas R. Belzer (3Apr-12Dec46)  
LtCol Fred T. Bishopp (from 13-Dec46)
- 2d Battalion, 11th Marines*  
(30Sep45-24Jan47)
- CO ..... LtCol Samuel S. Wooster (to 1-Jan46)  
LtCol David W. Silvey (1Jan-3Mar46)  
Maj Maurice L. Appleton, Jr. (4-31Mar46)  
LtCol Edward L. Peoples (1Apr-26Jun46)  
LtCol Noah P. Wood, Jr. (27Jun-21Jul46)  
LtCol Edward L. Peoples (22Jul-18Aug46)  
LtCol Warren P. Baker (from 19Aug46)
- 3d Battalion, 11th Marines*  
(30Sep45-5Jan47)
- CO ..... LtCol Thomas G. Roe (to 19Dec-45)  
Maj John P. McAlinn (19Dec45-7Jan46)  
LtCol Roger S. Bruford (8Jan-29Dec46)

Maj David S. Randall (from 30-Dec46)

*4th Battalion, 11th Marines*  
(30Sep45-5Jan47)

CO ..... Maj Andre D. Gomez (to 15Jan-46)

LtCol William J. Van Ryzin (15-Jan-9Jul46)

LtCol Claude S. Sanders, Jr. (10-Jul-19Nov46)

Maj Lewis E. Poggemeyer (20-Nov-12Dec46)

LtCol Thomas R. Belzer (from 13Dec46)

*6th Marine Division*  
(11Oct45-31Mar46)

CG ..... MajGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. (to 24Dec45)

MajGen Archie F. Howard (from 24Dec45)

ADC ..... BGen William T. Clement

CofS ..... Col John C. McQueen (to 10Feb-46)

Col Harry E. Dunkelberger (from 10Feb46)

G-1 ..... Col Karl K. Louthier (to 17Nov-45)

LtCol Frederick Belton (from 17-Nov45)

G-2 ..... LtCol Thomas E. Williams (to 16Feb46)

LtCol Carl V. Larson (from 16-Feb46)

G-3 ..... LtCol Victor H. Krulak (to 15Oct-45)

LtCol Wayne H. Adams (15Oct-31Dec45)

LtCol George W. Killen (from 1-Jan46)

G-4 ..... LtCol Wayne H. Adams (to 15-Oct45)

LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (from 15-Oct45)

*Division Headquarters Battalion*  
(12Oct45-31Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Floyd A. Stephenson

*6th Engineer Battalion*  
(13Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Orin C. Bjornsrud

*6th Medical Battalion*  
(14Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... Cdr John S. Cowan (MC) (to 28Jan46)

LCdr Rich H. Pembroke (MC)  
(from 28Jan46)

*6th Motor Transport Battalion*  
(14Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Robert E. McCook

*6th Pioneer Battalion*  
(14Oct45-23Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Samuel R. Shaw (to 15Oct-45)

Maj John G. Dibble (15-21Oct45)

LtCol Harry A. Schmitz (22Oct-45-19Mar46)

(None shown after 19Mar46)

*6th Service Battalion*  
(14Oct45-22Mar46)

CO ..... Col William W. Orr (to 3Dec45)

LtCol Alexander N. Entringer (3-Dec45-19Mar46)

LtCol Harry A. Schmitz (from 20Mar46)

*6th Tank Battalion*  
(13Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Robert L. Denig, Jr.

*4th Marines*<sup>14</sup>  
(17Jan-2Sep46)

CO ..... LtCol Fred D. Beans (to 27Jan-46)

2dLt Paul V. Stone (27Jan-7Feb-46)

2dLt Lawrence H. Guthart, Jr. (8Feb-6Mar46)

Col William J. Whaling (7-25-Mar46)

Col John D. Blanchard (26Mar-30Jun46)

<sup>14</sup> On 1 April 1946, the 3d Marine Brigade was activated, at which time the 4th Marines became a component unit of that command. When the 3d Brigade was deactivated with the formation of Marine Forces, Tsingtao, on 10 June, the regiment became the 4th Marines (Reinforced), the reinforcing elements representing support units formerly under the brigade.

	BGen William T. Clement (1Jul-24Aug46)		
	LtCol Robert L. Denig, Jr. (from 25Aug46)	CO .....	22d Marines (11Oct45-22Mar46) Col John D. Blanchard (to 26-Mar46)
ExO .....	(None shown to 9Mar46)		Maj George B. Kantner (from 26Mar46)
	LtCol August Larson (9-14Mar-46)	ExO .....	LtCol August Larson (to 8Mar-46)
	LtCol John E. Weber (15Mar-22Apr46)		(None shown 9-14Mar46)
	LtCol William N. McGill (from 22Apr46)		Maj George B. Kantner (15-25-Mar46)
S-3 .....	(None shown to 8Mar46)		(None shown 26Mar46)
	LtCol Jack F. Warner (8-18Mar-46)	S-3 .....	LtCol Walter H. Stephens (to 1Dec45)
	Maj Norris E. Lineweaver (19-Mar-3Apr46)		Maj George B. Kantner (2Dec45-6Mar46)
	LtCol Richard I. Moss (4Apr-9Jun46)		(None shown after 6Mar46)
	(None shown after 10Jun46)		
	<i>1st Battalion, 4th Marines</i> (8Mar-3Sep46)		<i>1st Battalion, 22d Marines</i> (11Oct45-26Mar46)
CO .....	LtCol Joseph P. Sayers (to 22Jul-46)	CO .....	LtCol Gavin C. Humphrey
	LtCol Warren P. Baker (23Jul-7Aug46)		<i>2d Battalion, 22d Marines</i> <sup>16</sup> (11Oct45-8Mar46)
	LtCol Walter H. Stephens (from 8Aug46)	CO .....	LtCol John G. Johnson
	<i>2d Battalion, 4th Marines</i> (8Mar-3Sep46)		<i>3d Battalion, 22d Marines</i> <sup>17</sup> (11Oct45-8Mar46)
CO .....	LtCol John G. Johnson (to 12Apr-46)	CO .....	LtCol Clair W. Shisler (to 9Nov-45)
	Maj Jeff P. Overstreet (13-21-Apr46)		Maj George B. Kantner (9-13-Nov45)
	LtCol John E. Weber (21Apr-5Aug46)		LtCol Clair W. Shisler (14-26-Nov45)
	LtCol Edwin C. Godbold (6-15-Aug46)		Maj George B. Kantner (26-30-Nov45)
	LtCol Theodore F. Beeman (from 16Aug46)		LtCol Walter H. Stephens (from 1Dec45)
	<i>3d Battalion, 4th Marines</i> <sup>15</sup> (8Mar46-2Sep46)		<i>29th Marines</i> (11Oct45-26Mar46)
CO .....	LtCol Walter H. Stephens (to 5-Aug46)	CO .....	Col William A. Whaling (to 6-Mar46)
	Col Samuel B. Griffith, II (from 5Aug46)		(None shown after 6Mar46)
		ExO .....	LtCol George W. Killen (to 12-Oct45)
			Col Orin K. Pressley (12-31Oct-45)

<sup>15</sup> On 3 September 1946, 3/4 (Reinforced) became the major element of the Marine forces in Tsingtao, and on the 12th was attached to the 1st Marine Division, Marine Forces, China, for operational control.

<sup>16</sup> Redesignated 2d Battalion, 4th Marines on 8 March 1946.

<sup>17</sup> Redesignated 3d Battalion, 4th Marines on 8 March 1946.



LtCol John E. Weber (1Nov45-10Mar46)

(None shown after 10Mar46)

S-3 ..... LtCol George W. Killen (to 31-Dec45)

(None shown 1-9Jan46)

LtCol Jack F. Warner (10Jan-7Mar46)

(None shown after 7Mar46)

*1st Battalion, 29th Marines*<sup>18</sup>

(11Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol LeRoy P. Hunt, Jr. (to 11-Mar46)

Maj Wallace G. Fleissner (from 11Mar46)

*2d Battalion, 29th Marines*<sup>19</sup>

(10Oct45-8Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol William G. Robb (to 8Feb-46)

Maj Thomas J. Gross (from 8Feb-46)

*3d Battalion, 29th Marines*

(11Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Angus M. Fraser (to 8Feb-46)

(None shown 8-19Feb46)

LtCol Joseph P. Sayers (from 19-Feb46)

*15th Marines*

(11Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... Col Robert B. Luckey

ExO ..... LtCol James H. Brower (to 13-Jan46)

(None shown 13Jan-11Feb46)

LtCol Louis A. Ennis (from 12-Feb46)

S-3 ..... Capt William W. Curtis (to 10-Dec45)

LtCol Walter S. Osipoff (10Dec-45-7Jan46)

Capt William W. Curtis (8Jan-1Mar46)

(None shown after 1Mar46)

*1st Battalion, 15th Marines*

(11Oct45-23Nov45)\*

CO ..... LtCol Walter S. Osipoff

*2d Battalion, 15th Marines*

(11Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... Maj Nat M. Pace

*3d Battalion, 15th Marines*

(11Oct45-26Mar46)

CO ..... LtCol Joe C. McHaney (to 8Jan-46)

LtCol Walter S. Osipoff (8-14-Jan46)

Maj George F. Vaughan (from 15Jan46)

*4th Battalion, 15th Marines*<sup>20</sup>

(11Oct45-17Mar46)

CO ..... Maj William H. Hirst (to 25Oct-45)

Maj Francis F. Parry (25Oct45-8Jan46)

Maj John S. Hartz (9Jan-24Feb-46)

Maj Marshall R. Pilcher (25-28Feb46)

LtCol Louis A. Ennis (from 1-Mar46)

*3d Marine Brigade*<sup>21</sup>

(1Apr-9Jun46)

*Marine Forces, Tsingtao*

(10Jun-3Sep46)

CG ..... BGen William T. Clement

CofS ..... Col Harry E. Dunkelberger

G-1 ..... LtCol Frederick Belton

G-2 ..... LtCol Carl V. Larsen

G-3 ..... LtCol George W. Killen

G-4 ..... LtCol Samuel R. Shaw

*3d Marine Brigade Headquarters Battalion*<sup>22</sup>

(1Apr-9Jun46)

\* Disbanded 23 November 1945.

<sup>20</sup> On 17 March, the 4th Battalion, 15th Marines, was redesignated Artillery, 3d Marine Brigade.

<sup>21</sup> On 10 June 1946, the brigade was redesignated Marine Forces, Tsingtao.

<sup>22</sup> Redesignated Headquarters Battalion, Marine Forces, Tsingtao, on 10 June 1946.

<sup>18</sup> Attached to 1st Marine Division on 14 February 1946.

<sup>19</sup> Redesignated 1st Battalion, 4th Marines on 8 March 1946.

	<i>Headquarters Battalion, Marine Forces, Tsingtao</i> (10Jun-3Sep46)		<i>Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific</i> <sup>27</sup> (20May47-8Feb49)
CO .....	Maj Floyd A. Stephenson	CG .....	BGen Omar T. Pfeiffer (to 15-Aug47)
	<i>Artillery Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade</i> <sup>23</sup> (17Mar-24Aug46)		BGen Gerald C. Thomas (from 15Aug47)
CO .....	LtCol Louis A. Ennis	CofS .....	Col George W. McHenry (to 27-Aug47)
	<i>Medical Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade</i> <sup>24</sup> (1Apr-10Aug46)		Col William J. Scheyer (from 27-Aug47)
CO .....	LCdr Rich H. Pembroke (MC) (to 26Apr46)	G-1 .....	LtCol Warren P. Baker (to 25-May48)
	LCdr Douglas J. Giorgio (MC) (26Apr-7May46)		Maj Drew J. Barrett, Jr. (25May-9Aug48)
	LCdr Henry R. Ennis (MC) (from 8May46)		Maj John R. Chaisson (from 10-Aug48)
	<i>Service Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade</i> <sup>25</sup> (1Apr-23Oct46)	G-2 .....	Maj Carl V. Larsen (to 14Sep47)
CO .....	LtCol Harry N. Schmitz (to 5-Jul46)		Capt John B. Bristow (14Sep-8Dec47)
	LtCol Kenneth P. Corson (6Jul-24Aug46)		LtCol William A. Kengla (9Dec-47-26Jan49)
	LtCol Robert E. McCook (from 25Aug46)		Capt John B. Bristow (from 27-Jan49)
	<i>3d Battalion, 4th Marines (Reinforced)</i> <sup>26</sup> (3Sep46-30Sep47)	G-3 .....	Maj John P. Wilbern (to 5Jun47)
CO .....	Col Samuel B. Griffith, II (to 22-May47)		LtCol Edward L. Hutchinson (6-Jun-10Sep47)
	LtCol Edward L. Hutchinson (22-May-5Jun47)		LtCol Thomas J. Colley (11Sep47-22Oct48)
	Col Jaime Sabater (from 6Jun47)		LtCol Floyd H. Moore (23Oct48-26Jan49)
			LtCol William A. Kengla (from 27Jan49)
		G-4 .....	LtCol John E. Weber (to 10Sep-47)
			LtCol Edward L. Hutchinson (11-Sep47-20Jan48)
			LtCol Frederick L. Wieseman (21Jan-31Mar48)
			LtCol Paul A. Fitzgerald (1Apr-31Jul48)
			Maj Stephen C. Munson, Jr. (1-Aug-20Sep48)
			Maj Edwin B. Wheeler (from 18-Sep48) <sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup> On 17 March 1946, the 4th Battalion, 15th Marines, was redesignated the Artillery Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade. This unit designation was again changed on 22 May 1946, when the battalion became 3/12 (Reinforced).

<sup>24</sup> Redesignated 3d Medical Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade, on 22 May 1946. On 10 June 1946, designated 3d Medical Battalion, 4th Marines (Reinforced).

<sup>25</sup> Redesignated 3d Service Battalion, 3d Marine Brigade on 22 May 1946. On 10 June 1946, redesignated 3d Service Battalion, 4th Marines (Reinforced).

<sup>26</sup> With the disestablishment of Marine Forces, Tsingtao, 3/4 became the major Marine unit in that city. The support units formerly under Marine Forces, Tsingtao, were generally reduced to company-sized organizations and represented the battalion's reinforcement. On 12 September 1946, the reinforced battalion came under the operational control of the 1st Marine Division, Marine Forces, China. On 1 October 1947, 3/4 was redesignated 3d Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific.

<sup>27</sup> With the withdrawal of all Marine units from Hopeh, the center of Marine activities and FMFWesPac, the major Marine command in China, were located at Tsingtao.

<sup>28</sup> No apparent reason is indicated for this discrepancy in dates in the  *Muster Rolls*, FMFWesPac, Sep48 (Diary Unit, Files Sec, PersDept, HQMC).

*Headquarters Battalion, FMFWesPac*

(20May47-8Feb49)

CO ..... LtCol Marvin T. Starr (to 21Sep-47)  
 Maj John A. Burns (22-29Sep47)  
 LtCol Marvin T. Starr (30Sep47-5Jan48)  
 LtCol Paul A. Fitzgerald (6Jan-31Mar48)  
 LtCol Thomas W. Brundage, Jr. (from 1Apr48)

*1st Marines*<sup>29</sup>

(10Oct47-8Feb49)

CO ..... Col George W. McHenry (to 17-Feb48)  
 Maj Edwin B. Wheeler (18Feb-8Mar48)  
 Col George W. McHenry (9Mar-27Apr48)  
 Col Miles S. Newton (from 28-Apr48)

ExO ..... LtCol Harold Granger (to 8Jul-48)  
 Maj Edwin B. Wheeler (9-19Jul-48)  
 Maj John P. Wilbern (20Jul-12-Aug48)

LtCol Floyd H. Moore (13Aug-19Oct48)

Maj John P. Wilbern (20-29Oct-48)

Maj Charles H. Brush, Jr. (30-Oct48-27Jan49)

Maj John P. Wilbern (from 28-Jan49)

S-3 ..... Maj Edwin B. Wheeler (to 19-Jul48)

Capt Emil J. Radics (20Jul-12-Aug48)

Maj John P. Wilbern (from 13-Aug48)

*3d Marines*<sup>30</sup>

(10Oct47-3Feb49)

CO ..... Col Jaime Sabater (to 31Mar48)

<sup>29</sup> The 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, was redesignated 1st Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, on 1 October 1947.

<sup>30</sup> On 1 October 1947, 3/4 (Reinforced) redesignated 3d Marines, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific.

LtCol Frederick L. Wieseman (1-Apr-17Aug48)<sup>31</sup>

Col Walfried M. Fromhold (18-Aug-24Oct48)

LtCol Thomas J. Colley (from 25-Oct48)

ExO ..... LtCol Thomas W. Brundage, Jr. (to 31Mar48)

LtCol John A. Burns (1Apr-6Jul-48)

Maj William T. Bray (7Jul-12-Aug48)

Maj James G. Juett (13Aug-2Sep48)

(None shown 3-30Sep48)

LtCol William T. McKennan (from 1Oct48)

S-3 ..... Maj William T. Bray (to 6Jul48)

Maj James G. Juett (7Jul-12Aug-48)

(None shown 13Aug-2Sep48)

Maj James G. Juett (3-20Sep48)

Maj William T. McKennan (21-30Sep48)

(None shown 1-31Oct48)

Maj Meryl F. Kurr (from 1Nov-48)

*2d Provisional Artillery Battalion,**11th Marines*

(10Oct47-3Feb49)

CO ..... Maj Elliott Wilson

*1st Marine Aircraft Wing*

(7Oct45-17Apr47)

CG ..... MajGen Claude A. Larkin (to 31Oct45)

MajGen Louis E. Woods (31Oct-45-23Jun46)

(None shown 24Jun46)

BGen Lawson H. M. Sanderson (from 25Jun46)

AWC ..... BGen Byron F. Johnson (to 17-Feb46)

BGen Walter G. Farrell (17Feb-14Jun46)

(None shown 15-21Jun46)

Col John N. Hart (22Jun-3Jul46)

(None shown after 3Jul46)

CofS ..... Col Clarence J. Chappell, Jr. (to 25Jan46)

<sup>31</sup> Promoted to Colonel 1 July 1948.

	Col Vernon M. Guymon (25Jan-3Jul46)		Col Frank E. Lamson-Scribner (from 18Aug47)
	Col John N. Hart (4Jul46-16Apr47)	ExO .....	LtCol Edward B. Carney <sup>32</sup>
	Col Joe A. Smoak (17Apr47)	S-3 .....	LtCol Benjamin S. Hargrave, Jr. (to 9Feb48)
G-1 .....	LtCol Etheridge C. Best (to 13-Feb46)		LtCol George W. Herring (9Feb-9Oct48)
	(None shown 14-21Feb46)		LtCol Birney B. Truitt (10Oct48-30Jan49)
	Col William B. Steiner (from 22-Feb46)		(None shown after 30Jan49)
G-2 .....	Maj Manual Brilliant (to 1Feb-46)	CO, HqSqn, AirFMF- WesPac ..	Col John N. Hart (to 12May47)
	Col Roger T. Carleson (1Feb-26Mar46)		Maj James N. Cupp (12May-30Jun47)
	(None shown 27Mar-15Apr46)		Maj Walter J. Carr, Jr. (1Jul47-28Feb48)
	LtCol John F. Carey (from 16-Apr46)		LtCol Lee C. Merrell, Jr. (1Mar-29Jun48)
G-3 .....	Col Carson A. Roberts (to 12Nov-45)		Maj Walter J. Carr, Jr. (30Jun-14Nov48)
	LtCol Leonard K. Davis (12Nov-45-25Jan46)		LtCol George W. Nevils (from 15Nov48)
	Col Charles J. Schlapkohl (26-Jan-10Aug46)		
	(None shown 10Aug-2Sep46)		<i>Marine Aircraft Group 12</i>
	Col Joe A. Smoak (3Sep46-16-Apr47)		(25Oct45-26Apr46)
	Maj Frank E. Hollar (acting, 17Apr47)	CO .....	Col Verne J. McCaul (to 14Jan46)
G-4 .....	LtCol Milo G. Haines (to 24Jan-46)		Col Marion L. Dawson (14Jan-3Apr46)
	Col Elliot E. Bard (25Jan46-17Mar47)		(None shown 4-5Apr46)
	LtCol Zane Thompson, Jr. (from 18Mar47)		Col Edward L. Pugh (from 6-Apr46)
CO, Hq- Sqn-1 .....	Maj Robert W. Baile (to 24-Oct45)	ExO .....	LtCol Robert D. Moser (to 14-Jan46)
	Maj Finley T. Clarke, Jr. (24-Oct45-13May46)		LtCol Joseph N. Renner (14Jan-1Apr46)
	(None shown 14May46)		LtCol Elmore W. Seeds (from 2Apr46)
	Maj Kenneth D. Frazier (15May-46-24Jan47)	GruOpsO ...	Maj John S. Payne (to 30Nov45)
	(None shown 25Jan47)		(None shown 1-9Dec45)
	Maj James N. Cupp (26Jan-31-Mar47)		LtCol James B. Moore (10Dec45-14Jan46)
	Capt Robert M. Keim (from 1-Apr47)		LtCol William A. Houston, Jr. (15Jan-5Apr46)
			(None shown after 5Apr46)
<i>Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific</i>		CO, Hq- Sqn-12 ...	Maj Philip "L" Crawford (to 13-Dec45)
(1May47-8Feb49)			Maj Eugene A. Trowbridge (13-Dec45-5Apr46)
CO .....	Col John N. Hart (to 18Aug47)		

<sup>32</sup> Promoted to colonel 10 July 1948.

1stLt Joseph B. Harrison (from  
6Apr46)

CO,  
SMS-12 . LtCol Richard E. Figley (to 13-  
Dec45)

Maj Philip "L" Crawford (13-  
Dec45-31Mar46)

LtCol Harlan Rogers (from 1-  
Apr46)

*Marine Aircraft Group 24*

(18Oct45-17Apr47)

CO ..... Col Edward A. Montgomery (to  
29Jan46)

Col Edward L. Pugh (29Jan-  
5Apr46)

Col Marion L. Dawson (from 6-  
Apr46)

ExO ..... LtCol Martin A. Severson (to 2-  
Mar46)

LtCol John D. Harshberger (2-  
Mar-2Apr46)

LtCol Joseph E. Renner (3-17-  
Apr46)

LtCol John D. Harshberger (18-  
Apr-19Jun46)

LtCol Edwin P. Pennebaker, Jr.  
(from 20Jun46)

GruOpsO ... LtCol Guy M. Morrow (to 26Jan-  
46)

LtCol John D. Harshberger (26-  
Jan-10Mar46)

Maj Billie K. Shaw (11Mar-  
4Apr46)

LtCol John D. Harshberger (5-  
17Apr46)

(None shown 18-30Apr46)

Maj Philip "L" Crawford (1-  
28May46)

Maj William P. Addington (29-  
May-19Jun46)

LtCol John D. Harshberger (20-  
Jun-26Nov46)

LtCol Lee C. Merrell, Jr. (27Nov-  
46-11Apr47)

(None shown after 11Apr47)

CO, Hq-  
Sqn-24 ... Capt John S. Court (to 8Apr46)

Capt William J. Suhr (8Apr-  
27May46)

Capt Charles F. Hughes (28May-  
17Jun46)

Capt Harold E. Smith (from 18-  
Jun46)

CO,  
SMS-24 . LtCol Benjamin B. Manchester,  
III (to 25Jan46)

LtCol John F. Carey (25Jan-  
6Apr46)

LtCol William A. Houston, Jr.  
(7Apr-27May46)

Maj Charles S. Manning (28May-  
15Sep46)

LtCol William A. Cloman, Jr.  
(16Sep46-11Apr47)

Maj Joseph H. Elliott, Jr. (from  
12Apr47)

*Marine Aircraft Group 25*

(7Oct45-7Jun46)

CO ..... Col Herbert P. Becker (to 6Jun-  
46)

LtCol Gregory J. Weissenberger  
(from 6Jun46)

ExO ..... LtCol Elmore W. Seeds (to 1Apr-  
46)

LtCol Edwin P. Pennebaker, Jr.  
(1-5Apr46)

(None shown after 5Apr46)

GruOpsO .... LtCol John G. Walsh, Jr. (to 25-  
Jan46)

(None shown 26Jan-16Feb46)

LtCol Gregory J. Weissenberger  
(17Apr-5Jun46)

(None shown after 5Jun46)

CO, Hq-  
Sqn-25 ... Capt Lawrence N. Laugen (to  
14Feb46)

Maj William P. Dukes (from 14-  
Feb46)

CO,  
SMS-25 . Maj Philip E. Sweeny (to 12Nov-  
45)

Capt Stanley Roszek (12Nov45-  
10Jan46)

Maj Jack A. Church (11Jan-  
31Mar46)

LtCol James R. Christensen (1-  
Apr-30May46)

Maj Jack A. Church (from 1-  
Jun46)

*Marine Aircraft Group 32*  
(16Oct45-26May46)

CO ..... Col Thomas G. Ennis (to 29Jan-46)  
(None shown 29Jan-4Feb46)  
Col Frank D. Weir (from 5Feb-46)

ExO ..... LtCol Wallace T. Scott (to 11Dec-45)  
(None shown 12-17Dec45)  
LtCol William M. Frash (18Dec-45-4Apr46)

LtCol Charles N. Endwess (5Apr-17May46)  
(None shown after 17May46)

GruOpsO .... LtCol James B. Moore (to 6Dec-45)  
(None shown 7Dec45)  
LtCol William M. Frash (8-17-Dec45)  
LtCol James R. Anderson (from 18Dec45)

CO, Hq-  
Sqn-32 ... Capt Ernesto Giusti (to 18May-46)  
Capt LaVerne Gonnerman (from 18May46)

CO,  
SMS-32 . Maj Sherman A. Smith (to 20Oct-45)  
(None shown 21-22Oct45)  
LtCol Wyatt B. Carneal, Jr. (from 23Oct45)

*Marine Observation Squadron 3*  
(10Oct45-22Jun47)

CO ..... 1stLt Daniels F. Nickols, Jr. (to 18Nov45)  
1stLt Victor E. Reeves (18Nov45-12Jan46)  
1stLt Thomas R. Riley (13Jan-11Mar46)  
Capt Billie C. Marks (12Mar-3Nov46)  
Capt Jesse V. Booker (from 4-Nov46)

*Marine Observation Squadron 6*  
(11Oct45-5Jan47)

CO ..... Capt Joe W. Fitts, Jr. (to 15Dec-45)

1stLt Edward S. John (15Dec45-25May46)  
Capt Richard B. Cropley (26May-21Aug46)  
Maj James N. Cupp (22Aug-23-Sep46)  
Capt Richard B. Cropley (24Sep-12Dec46)  
Capt Harold F. Brown (from 13-Dec46)

*Marine Air Warning Squadron 7*<sup>33</sup>  
(27Oct45-31Jul47)

CO ..... Maj Thomas Turner (to 30Nov-45)  
Capt Lawrence W. Canon (30-Nov45-19Jan46)  
Capt Frank M. Richard (20Jan-12Mar46)  
Maj Nelson B. Palmer (13Mar-14Jun46)  
Maj Albert L. Jones (from 14Jun-46)

*Marine Air Warning Squadron 11*  
(28Oct45-20May46)

CO ..... Capt Craig W. Parris (to 24Nov-45)  
Maj Daniel H. Davis (24Nov45-28Feb46)  
1stLt Wesley "W" Carscaren (1-Mar-4May46)  
1stLt Dwight O. Deay (from 5-May46)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 115*  
(14Nov45-17Jan47)

CO ..... Maj Thomas W. Coles (to 9Mar-46)  
Capt Fred J. Gilhuly (9Mar-30Apr46)  
Maj John E. Reynolds (1May-16Aug46)  
Maj Harry B. Hooper, Jr. (17-Aug-6Nov46)  
LtCol Gordon H. Knott (from 7Nov46)

<sup>33</sup> Redesignated Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 7 on 1 August 1946.

*Marine Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 134*

(21Oct45-26Apr46)

CO ..... Maj Gruger L. Bright (acting, to  
5Dec45)  
Maj Walter F. Cornnell (5Dec45-  
28Feb46)  
Maj Daniel H. Davis (1Mar-  
3Apr46)  
LtCol William M. Frash (from  
4Apr46)

*Marine Transport Squadron 152*

(10Nov45-7Jun46)

CO ..... LtCol William M. Frash (to 8-  
Dec45)  
Maj Roscoe C. Cline, Jr. (8Dec45-  
18Jan46)  
LtCol Gregory J. Weissenberger  
(19Jan-15Feb46)  
LtCol Frank H. Collins (from 16-  
Feb46)

*Marine Transport Squadron 153*

(5Nov45-29Jan49)

CO ..... LtCol Louis L. Frank (to 15Apr-  
46)  
LtCol Neil R. McIntyre (15Apr-  
46-12Mar47)  
LtCol Benjamin S. Hargrave, Jr.  
(acting, 13Mar-17Apr47)  
LtCol Neil R. McIntyre (18Apr-  
30Sep47)  
LtCol James R. Christensen (1-  
Oct47-7Feb48)  
Maj Ernest C. Fusan (8Feb-  
15Nov48)  
Maj Richard "F" Ofstad (from  
16Nov48)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 211*

(14Nov45-4Apr49)

CO ..... Maj Angus F. Davis (to 10Mar-  
46)  
Capt Reinhardt Leu (10Mar-  
7Apr46)  
Maj Billie K. Shaw (8Apr-30Jun-  
46)  
Maj Joseph H. Elliott, Jr. (1Jul-  
31Aug46)  
LtCol John D. Howard (1Sep46-  
30Apr47)

LtCol Lee C. Merrell, Jr. (1May-  
47-28Feb48)

Maj James T. McDaniel (1Mar-  
8Oct48)

Maj Ernest R. Hemingway (9-  
Oct-1Nov48)

LtCol George W. Herring (2-  
23Nov48)

Maj Walter J. Carr (24-29Nov-  
48)

Maj Allan L. Feldmeier (30Nov-  
10Dec48)

LtCol George W. Herring (from  
11Dec48)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 218*

(14Nov45-7Apr47)

CO ..... Maj Richard R. Amerine (to 10-  
Mar46)  
Capt Paul H. Hackstadt (10May-  
7Apr46)  
Maj Charles Kimak (8Apr-31-  
Aug46)  
LtCol Robert J. Johnson (from  
1Sep46)

*Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 244*

(18Oct45-21May46)

CO ..... Maj John E. Sperzel (to 24Nov-  
45)  
Maj Taylor R. Roberts (24Nov-  
45-14Mar46)  
1stLt James D. Freeze (15Mar-  
4Apr46)  
Maj Daniel H. Davis (5-9Apr46)  
Maj Robert L. Anderson (10Apr-  
16May46)  
Maj Daniel H. Davis (from 17-  
May46)

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 252*

(18Sep45-31Jan46)

CO ..... LtCol Glenn T. Todd

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 253*

(1Dec45-28Feb46)

CO ..... LtCol Desmond E. Canavan

*Marine Scout-Bomber Squadron 343*

(20Oct45-20May46)

CO ..... Maj Jack Cosley (to 10Jan46)  
(None shown 11-12Jan46)

Maj Louis R. Babb (13Jan-17-May46)  
 Maj Walter F. Cornnell (from 18May46)

*Detachment, Marine Transport Squadron 352*  
 (10Oct45-31Jan46)  
 CO ..... LtCol John W. Burkhardt

*Detachment, Marine Bombing Squadron 413*  
 (21-31Oct45)  
 CO ..... Maj Edward J. Doyle

*Marine Night Fighter Squadron 533*  
 (7Oct45-7Jan47)  
 CO ..... Maj Robert P. Keller (to 27May-46)  
 Maj Jack C. Scott (27May-4Sep-46)  
 LtCol Alfred N. Gordon (5Sep-19Dec46)  
 Maj John N. Burnett (acting, 20-Dec46-22Jan47)  
 LtCol Alfred N. Gordon (from 23Jan47)

*Marine Night Fighter Squadron 541*  
 (6Oct45-12Apr46)  
 CO ..... Maj Reynolds A. Moody (to 27-Nov45)  
 Capt George U. Smith (from 27-Nov45)

*Detachment, Marine Bombing Squadron 611*  
 (21-29Oct45)  
 CO ..... LtCol Winston H. Miller

*Landing Force Air Support Control Unit 3*  
 (12Oct45-6Mar46)  
 CO ..... LtCol John T. L. D. Gabbert

#### D. MARINE CARRIER-BASED AIR UNITS<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Under each unit listed there will appear a letter designation for each operation in which the unit participated, and dates of involvement. Following are the campaigns and dates of entitlement:

A. Third Fleet supporting operations: Luzon attacks, 6-7Jan45; Formosa attacks, 3-4, 9, 15, and 21Jan45; China coast attacks, 12, 16Jan45; and Nansei Shoto attacks, 22Jan45.

*Marine Carrier Fighter Group 1*  
 (USS Block Island)  
 (D-10May-16Jun45)  
 (E-15Jun-20Jul45)  
 CO ..... LtCol John F. Dobbins

*Marine Carrier Fighter Group 2*  
 (USS Gilbert Islands)  
 (D-21May-16Jun45)  
 (E-26Jun-6Jul45)  
 (F-31Jul-15Aug45)  
 CO ..... LtCol William R. Campbell

*Marine Carrier Fighter Group 4*  
 (USS Cape Gloucester)  
 (F-10Jul-7Aug45)  
 CO ..... LtCol Donald K. Yost

*Marine Fighter Squadron 112*  
 (USS Bennington)  
 (B-15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C-17Mar-11Jun45)  
 CO ..... Maj Herman Hansen, Jr.

*Marine Fighter Squadron 123*  
 (USS Bennington)  
 (B-15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C-17Mar-11Jun45)  
 CO ..... Maj Everett V. Alward (to 25-Feb45)  
 Maj Thomas E. Mobley, Jr. (from 25Feb45)

*Marine Fighter Squadron 124*  
 (USS Essex)  
 (A-3-22Jan45)  
 (B-15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C-17-24Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj William A. Millington

*Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 132*  
 (USS Cape Gloucester)  
 (F-10Jul-7Aug45)  
 CO ..... Capt Henry W. Hise

B. Assault and occupation of Iwo Jima; Fifth Fleet raids against Japan, 15Feb-16Mar45.

C. Third and Fifth Fleet raids in support of Okinawa operation, 17Mar-11Jun45.

D. Assault and occupation of Okinawa, 24Mar-30Jun45.

E. Balikpapan operations, 15Jun-20Jul45.

F. Third Fleet operations against Japan, 10Jul-15Aug45.



- Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 143*  
 (USS Gilbert Islands)  
 (D—21May-16Jun45)  
 (E—26Jun-6Jul45)  
 (F—31Jul-15Aug45)  
 CO ..... Capt John E. Worlund
- Marine Fighter Squadron 213* (USS Essex)  
 (A—3-22Jan45)  
 (B—15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C—17-24Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj Donald P. Frame (to 29Jan-45)  
 Maj Louis R. Smunk (29Jan-4Feb45)  
 Maj David E. Marshall (from 5-Feb45)
- Marine Fighter Squadron 214*  
 (USS Franklin)  
 (C—17-22Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj Stanley R. Bailey
- Marine Fighter Squadron 216*  
 (USS Wasp)  
 (B—15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C—17-22Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj George E. Dooley
- Marine Fighter Squadron 217*  
 (USS Wasp)  
 (B—15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C—17-22Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj Jack R. Amende, Jr. (to 16-Feb45)  
 Maj George S. Buck (from 16-Feb45)
- Marine Fighter Squadron 221*  
 (USS Bunker Hill)  
 (B—15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C—17Mar-13May45)  
 CO ..... Maj Edwin S. Roberts, Jr.
- Marine Carrier Torpedo-Bomber Squadron 233*  
 (USS Block Island)  
 (D—3May-16Jun45)  
 (E—26Jun-6Jul45)  
 CO ..... Capt Edmund W. Berry
- Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 351*  
 (USS Cape Gloucester)  
 (F—10Jul-7Aug45)  
 CO ..... Maj Armond H. Delalio (to 5Jun-45)  
 Maj Charles E. McLean, Jr. (from 5Jun45)
- Marine Fighter Squadron 451*  
 (USS Bunker Hill)  
 (B—15Feb-4Mar45)  
 (C—17Mar-13May45)  
 CO ..... Maj Henry A. Ellis, Jr.
- Marine Fighter Squadron 452*  
 (USS Franklin)  
 (C—17-19Mar45)  
 CO ..... Maj Charles P. Weiland
- Marine Carrier Night Fighter Squadron 511*  
 (USS Block Island)  
 (D—3May-16Jun45)  
 (E—26Jun-6Jul45)  
 CO ..... Maj Robert C. Maze (to 27May-45)  
 Capt James L. Secret (from 27-May45)
- Marine Carrier Fighter Squadron 512*  
 (USS Gilbert Island)  
 (D—21May-16Jun45)  
 (E—26Jun-6Jul45)  
 (F—31Jul-15Aug45)  
 CO ..... Maj Blaine H. Baesler

Marine Casualties<sup>1</sup>

Okinawa (1Apr-22Jun45)	KIA		DOW		WIA		MIAPD		TOTAL	
	Offi- cer	En- sted	Offi- cer	En- listed	Offi- cer	En- listed	Offi- cer	En- listed	Offi- cer	En- listed
ReconBn, FMFPac.....	0	3	0	0	3	10	0	0	2	13
IIIAC Troops.....	0	18	1	4	14	148	0	0	15	170
IIIAC Artillery.....	1	10	1	11	11	458	1	1	14	480
1st Marine Division.....	56	1,036	13	149	311	6,094	0	6	380	7,285
RCT-8.....	1	36	0	11	11	317	0	0	12	364
6th Marine Division.....	27	1,337	18	274	388	7,041	1	10	434	8,662
2d Marine Aircraft Wing.....	24	21	0	9	51	162	28	3	103	195
Replacement Drafts <sup>2</sup> .....	1	157	1	28	9	735	0	1	11	921
Miscellaneous Air <sup>3</sup> .....	4	0	1	0	9	11	4	0	18	11
Miscellaneous Ground <sup>4</sup> .....	0	16	0	8	0	117	0	0	0	141
<b>Total Casualties.....</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>18,242</b>
Marine Ships Detachments..	1	47	0	1	8	97	0	10	9	155
Marine Carrier Air Detachments.....	10	40	0	0	7	6	2	0	19	46
<b>Grand Total Marine Casualties.....</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>15,196</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>18,443</b>
Naval Medical Personnel <sup>5</sup> Organic to Marine Units..	1	108	0	9	12	430	0	0	13	547
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>18,990</b>

<sup>1</sup> These final Marine casualty figures were compiled from records furnished by Statistics Unit, Personnel Accounting Section, Records Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC. They are audited to include 26 August 1952. The key to the abbreviations used at the head of columns in the table follows: KIA, Killed in Action; DOW, Died of Wounds; WIA, Wounded in Action; MIAPD, Missing in Action, Presumed dead. Because of the casualty reporting method used during World War II, a substantial number of DOW figures are also included in the WIA column.

<sup>2</sup> Most members of replacement drafts who became casualties did so as member of regular combat units. In many instances, these men were hit before official notice of their transfer reached Headquarters Marine Corps, and therefore, they are carried on the casualty rolls as members of the various drafts.

<sup>3</sup> Included in the miscellaneous categories are those men whose personnel records still showed them as members of units not part of Tenth Army when the report of their becoming a casualty reached Headquarters Marine Corps.

<sup>4</sup> This category includes the casualties suffered by the 2d Marine Division while it was in the Okinawa area.

<sup>5</sup> Compiled from NavMed P-5021, *The History of the Medical Department of the Navy in World War II*, 2 vols (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953), II, pp. 1-84.

# Unit Commendations

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION to the

FIRST MARINE DIVISION, REINFORCED,

consisting of

The FIRST Marine Division; Fourth Marine War Dog Platoon; Fourth Provisional Rocket Detachment; Fourth Joint Assault Signal Company; Third Amphibian Truck Company; Third Provisional Armored Amphibian Battalion; First Amphibian Tractor Battalion; Eighth Amphibian Tractor Battalion; Detachment, First Platoon, First Bomb Disposal Company; Second Platoon, First Bomb Disposal Company (less First Section); Battery "B", 88th Independent Chemical Mortar Battalion, U. S. Army; Company "B" (less First Platoon), 713th Armored Flame Thrower Battalion, U. S. Army,

for service as set forth in the following

## CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the invasion and capture of Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands, from April 1 to June 21, 1945. Securing its assigned area in the north of Okinawa by a series of lightning advances against stiffening resistance, the FIRST Marine Division, Reinforced, turned southward to drive steadily forward through a formidable system of natural and man-made defenses protecting the main enemy bastion at Shuri Castle. Laying bitter siege to the enemy until the defending garrison was reduced and the elaborate fortifications at Shuri destroyed, these intrepid Marines continued to wage fierce battle as they advanced relentlessly, cutting off the Japanese on Oroku Peninsula and smashing through a series of heavily fortified, mutually supporting ridges extending to the southernmost tip of the island to split the remaining hostile force into two pockets where they annihilated the trapped and savagely resisting enemy. By their valor and tenacity, the officers and men of the FIRST Marine Division, Reinforced, contributed materially to the conquest of Okinawa, and their gallantry in overcoming a fanatic enemy in the face of extraordinary danger and difficulty adds new luster to Marine Corps History and to the traditions of the United States Naval Service."

For the President.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION to the

SIXTH MARINE DIVISION, REINFORCED

consisting of

The Sixth Marine Division; First Marine War Dog Platoon; Fifth Provisional Rocket Detachment; Third Platoon, First Bomb Disposal Company; Marine Observation Squadron Six; Sixth Joint Assault Signal Company; First Armored Amphibian Battalion; Fourth Amphibian Tractor Battalion; Ninth Amphibian Tractor Battalion; First Section, Second Platoon, First Bomb Disposal Company; 708th Amphibian Tank Battalion, U. S. Army; Third Armored Amphibian Battalion (less 4 platoons); 91st Chemical Mortar Company (Separate), U. S. Army; First Platoon, Company B, 713th Armored Flame-Thrower Battalion, U. S. Army,

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the assault and capture of Okinawa, April 1 to June 21, 1945. Seizing Yontan Airfield in its initial operation, the SIXTH Marine Division, Reinforced, smashed through organized resistance to capture Ishikawa Isthmus, the town of Nago and heavily fortified Motobu Peninsula in 13 days. Later committed to the southern front, units of the Division withstood overwhelming artillery and mortar barrages, repulsed furious counterattacks and staunchly pushed over the rocky terrain to reduce almost impregnable defenses and capture Sugar Loaf Hill. Turning southeast, they took the capital city of Naha and executed surprise shore-to-shore landings on Oroku Peninsula, securing the area with its prized Naha Airfield and Harbor after nine days of fierce fighting. Reentering the lines in the south, SIXTH Division Marines sought out enemy forces entrenched in a series of rocky ridges extending to the southern tip of the island, advancing relentlessly and rendering decisive support until the last remnants of enemy opposition were exterminated and the island secured. By their valor and tenacity, the officers and men of the SIXTH Marine Division, Reinforced contributed materially to the conquest of Okinawa, and their gallantry in overcoming a fanatic enemy in the face of extraordinary danger and difficulty adds new luster to Marine Corps history, and to the traditions of the United States Naval Service."

For the President.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION to the

SECOND MARINE AIRCRAFT WING

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the Okinawa Campaign, from April 4 to July 14, 1945. Bearing the entire burden of land-based aircraft support during the early part of the Okinawa Campaign, the Second Marine Aircraft Wing established facilities and operated its aircraft under the most hazardous field conditions with a minimum of equipment and personnel. Undeterred by either the constant rain during April and May or by heavy enemy artillery shelling and repeated day and night aerial bombing of the air strips, the unit succeeded in carrying out highly effective aerial operations against the enemy from Kyushu to the southernmost islands of the Ryukyu Group, flying picket-ship and anti-submarine patrols, fighter sweeps, day and night fighter and bomber strikes, reconnaissance and search missions, escort missions, and minesweeper and photographic plane cover, in addition to paradrop missions to move essential supplies to our forces. Blasting night and day at the enemy's dug-in infantry and artillery positions and executing some of the most successful night fighter operations of the Pacific War, the unit furnished close air support for our ground forces, shooting down 495 Japanese planes during this period. A gallant, fighting unit, complemented by skilled officers and men, the Second Marine Aircraft Wing played a major role in achieving the air superiority essential to our success in the Okinawa operation."

For the President.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION to the

MARINE OBSERVATION SQUADRON THREE

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the invasion of Okinawa, April 2 to June 21, 1945. The first aviation squadron to land on and operate from Yontan Airfield, Marine Observation Squadron THREE assisted in preparing a landing strip on the field while under enemy fire and, during the first nine days of the operation, provided that field with the only available fire, crash and ambulance service. Despite inclement weather, intense enemy anti-aircraft fire and constant bombing of its operational field, this squadron rendered invaluable service for more than two months, conducting extremely low-altitude searches, spotting and photographic missions over organized enemy positions to furnish thorough observation for all the Marine artillery units on Okinawa, serving as many as fourteen battalions during some periods. Though reduced in number by enemy action and operational losses, Marine Observation Squadron THREE effectively pursued its mission throughout a hazardous campaign and, by the indomitable courage and excellent teamwork of its officers and men, contributed immeasurably to the destruction of the Japanese on Okinawa."

For the President.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending the

AMPHIBIOUS RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION  
FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

for service as follows:

"For outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Gilbert Islands, from November 19 to 26, 1943; the Marshall Islands, from January 30 to February 23, 1944; Mariana Islands, from June 15 to August 4, 1944; and Ryukyu Islands, from March 26 to July 24, 1945. The only unit of its kind in the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, the Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion rendered unique service in executing secret reconnaissance missions on enemy-held islands. Frequently landing at night from submarines and other vessels prior to the assault, the small unit entered areas where friendly aircraft, Naval gunfire and other forms of support were unavailable and, under cover of darkness, moved about in hostile territory virtually in the presence of enemy troops. Despite hazards incident to passage through dark and unfamiliar hostile waters, often through heavy surf onto rocky shores, the Battalion persevered in its mission to reconnoiter enemy islands and obtain information vital to our assault forces and, on several occasions, succeeded in overcoming all enemy resistance without the aid of regular troops. Carrying out its difficult tasks with courage and determination, the Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion contributed materially to the success of our offensive operations throughout four major campaigns and achieved a gallant record of service which reflects the highest credit upon its officers and men and the United States Naval Service."

All personnel attached to and serving with the Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion during one or more of the above-mentioned periods are authorized to wear the NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION Ribbon.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending the

FIRST SEPARATE ENGINEER BATTALION

for service as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in support of military operations on Guadalcanal, December 10, 1942, to February 27, 1943; Tinian from August 20, 1944, to March 24, 1945; and Okinawa from April 14 to September 2, 1945. Faced with numerous and difficult problems in engineering throughout two major campaigns, the First Separate Engineer Battalion initiated new techniques and procedures in construction, repair and maintenance, executing its missions under adverse conditions of weather and terrain and in spite of Japanese shellings, artillery fire, bombing raids, sickness and tropical storms. Technically skilled, aggressive and unmindful of great personal danger, the officers and men of this gallant Battalion constructed, developed and maintained vital routes of communication, airfields and camp facilities; they served as combat engineer units in performing demolitions, mine detection and disposal and bomb disposal tasks in support of various units of the Fleet Marine Force; and they built bridges and repaired air-bombed air strips toward the uninterrupted operations of Allied ground and aerial forces. Undeterred by both mechanical and natural limitations, the First Separate Engineer Battalion completed with dispatch and effectiveness assigned and unanticipated duties which contributed immeasurably to the ultimate defeat of Japan and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

All personnel attached to the First Separate Engineer Battalion during any of the above mentioned periods are hereby authorized to wear the NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION Ribbon.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington.*

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending the

III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS SIGNAL BATTALION

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For extremely meritorious service in support of military operations, while attached to the I Marine Amphibious Corps during the amphibious assault on Bougainville, and attached to the III Amphibious Corps during operations at Guam, Palau and Okinawa, during the period from November 1, 1943 to June 21, 1945. The first American Signal Battalion to engage in amphibious landings in the Pacific Ocean Areas, the III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion pioneered and developed techniques and procedures without benefit of established precedent, operating with limited and inadequate equipment, particularly in the earlier phase of these offensive actions, and providing its own security while participating in jungle fighting, atoll invasions and occupation of large island masses. Becoming rapidly experienced in guerrilla warfare and the handling of swiftly changing situations, this valiant group of men successfully surmounted the most difficult conditions of terrain and weather as well as unfamiliar technical problems and, working tirelessly without consideration for safety, comfort or convenience, provided the Corps with uninterrupted ship-shore and bivouac communication service continuously throughout this period. This splendid record of achievement, made possible only by the combined efforts, loyalty and courageous devotion to duty of each individual, was a decisive factor in the success of the hazardous Bougainville, Guam, Palau and Okinawa Campaigns and reflects the highest credit upon the III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion and the United States Naval Service."

All personnel attached to the III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion who actually participated in one or more of the Bougainville, Guam, Palau and Okinawa operations are hereby authorized to wear the NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION Ribbon.

JAMES FORRESTAL,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*



# Index

- Abe, VAdm Koso, 745  
Acorn, 456, 456*n*. *See also* Navy Units.  
Adams, LtCol John P., 775  
Adjutant & Inspector's Dept, HQMC, 678  
Admiralties, 4  
Advanced Naval Bases, 4, 94, 103, 406, 467,  
550, 650, 653-654, 687-689. *See also* Bases.  
Aerial photography. *See* Air activities.  
Aerial photography interpreters, 61, 687  
Agana, 734  
Agat, 734  
Agina, 128  
Aguijan, 462  
Aguni Shima, 34, 347-348, 381  
Aid stations. *See* Medical activities.  
Aihara, RAdm Aritaka, 455  
Ainoura, 500, 500*n*  
Air activities  
  American  
    Air attacks, 11, 18, 32, 40, 57, 61*n*, 63, 67,  
    60, 104, 134-135, 152, 164, 186, 190, 192-  
    193, 209, 211, 220, 343, 352, 371, 495, 529  
    air control, 177, 182, 184, 226, 657  
    air defense, 26, 69, 177, 183-184, 242, 274,  
    373, 381, 410, 465  
    air drop, 25, 130, 234, 271, 293, 295, 297,  
    304, 323-329, 329*n*, 330-331, 331*n*, 340,  
    342, 361*n*, 374, 383, 707, 783, 785  
    air evacuation. *See* Medical Activities.  
    air liaison parties, 182, 259, 344, 374-375,  
    382-383, 386, 670-671  
    air observers, 90, 102, 132, 162, 186*n*, 377  
    air personnel, 16, 22, 69, 75, 95, 102, 177*n*,  
    180, 185-186, 208, 208*n*, 209, 223-224,  
    226-227, 227*n*, 228-230, 278, 331, 370-  
    371, 373-374, 377, 409-412, 418, 424-426,  
    461, 470, 528, 552*n*, 561, 566, 576-578,  
    582, 591*n*, 621, 623, 636, 670-671, 704,  
    712, 715-716, 731, 745-746, 783  
    air photography, 61, 78-80, 102, 185, 252*n*,  
    377, 460, 577, 685  
    air raid warning services, 177, 182-183  
    air tactics, 26, 85, 226, 230, 425  
    artillery spotters, 376-377  
    bombing, 5, 8, 13, 15, 17, 20, 39, 55, 63, 67,  
    97-98, 103, 111, 138, 144-145, 148, 155,  
    Air activities—Continued  
    American—Continued  
    176, 188, 193, 202, 213, 216-217, 231,  
    245, 259-260, 265, 275, 284-286, 311,  
    344-345, 352, 369, 371, 430, 433, 461, 500,  
    503, 635, 767, 772-775, 779  
    carrier strikes, 12, 60, 78-79, 96, 98, 106,  
    259, 393, 426, 673  
    close support, 13, 57, 60-61, 90-91, 111,  
    136, 138*n*, 180-182, 193, 202, 230, 305,  
    348, 375*n*, 376-377, 380, 383, 390, 410-  
    411, 417, 421, 424-425, 427, 561, 586,  
    613, 669-672, 717  
    combat air patrols, 69, 99, 138, 177, 181,  
    186, 224-226, 370, 372, 374, 383, 415,  
    577, 601, 623  
    losses, 208*n*, 369  
    reconnaissance, 77, 337, 377, 564, 566, 577,  
    595, 613, 783  
    search and rescue, 103  
    strafing, 97, 111, 154-155, 167, 417, 586,  
    635  
  Japanese  
    air attacks, 81, 97, 99-100, 102, 109, 116,  
    177-179, 183-184, 186, 209, 224, 241*n*,  
    274-275, 690  
    airborne raids, 227-229  
    air personnel, 98, 100, 107, 178, 186, 224,  
    370  
    air photography, 225  
    air support, 675  
    air tactics, 177, 223-224  
    bombing, 177, 179  
    combat air patrols, 21  
    losses, 15-16, 100, 178, 180, 180*n*, 184-186,  
    186*n*, 209, 227, 229, 242, 251, 274  
    reconnaissance, 177, 189  
    suicide attacks, 22, 53, 81, 100, 166, 177-  
    180, 185, 190, 208, 223, 227-228, 236,  
    264, 421. *See also* Kamikazes; Kikusui.  
Aircraft  
  American, 21, 32, 41, 60, 75, 97, 103*n*, 104,  
  177, 179, 182, 185-186, 192, 193, 211, 271,  
  277, 307, 364*n*, 375, 379, 382-383, 411,  
  414, 483, 532-534, 561, 566-567, 595, 643,  
  670, 715-717, 741, 748, 774, 776-778, 783

## Aircraft—Continued

American—Continued  
types

- B-24s (Liberators), 373, 453*n*  
 B-25s (Mitchells), 373  
 B-29s (Superfortresses), 13, 78, 98, 373*n*, 379, 401, 430, 433, 436, 503, 779–780, 783, 785  
 bombers, 8, 25, 98, 167, 373, 438, 577, 779  
 carrier aircraft, 16, 61, 78, 98–99, 102, 104, 109, 111, 111*n*, 115, 129, 179, 181, 193, 243, 329, 329*n*, 374–375, 383, 407, 409–410, 431, 436, 484, 538, 561, 566, 645, 776, 779–780  
 C-46s (Commandos), 786  
 dive bombers, 716  
 F4Us (Corsairs), 95, 154, 177*n*, 186, 225, 371, 373, 413, 415, 417–418, 424–428, 431, 495, 566, 588, 608, 613, 621, 624, 716  
 F6Fs (Hellcats), 91, 128, 225–226, 413, 415, 417, 424–426  
 FM-2s (Wildcats), 428, 716  
 fighter bombers, 26  
 fighters, 8, 13, 25–26, 129, 152, 154, 166–167, 370, 431, 438, 566, 585, 613, 627, 716  
 gliders, 713  
 night fighters, 25, 181, 208, 225, 374, 588  
 observation planes, 25, 117, 120, 219, 277–278, 335, 337, 601, 668, 729  
 OYs (Sentinels) (“grasshoppers”), 128, 376, 564, 578, 585, 610, 613, 622, 628  
 patrol bombers, 97, 103  
 P-38s (Lightnings), 773  
 P-47s (Thunderbolts), 226–227, 371–372  
 PBJs (Mitchells), 373*n*  
 PBV-5As (Catalinas), 84*n*  
 photo-reconnaissance planes, 29, 417, 577–578  
 reconnaissance planes, 564, 618  
 R5Cs (Commandos), 629  
 R5Ds (Skymasters), 636, 642  
 scout bombers, 25, 564, 576–577  
 seaplanes, 107, 185*n*, 484, 555–556, 636  
 TBFs (Avengers), 715  
 TBMs (Avengers), 91, 226, 293, 304, 329*n*, 374, 383, 424, 428*n*, 431, 781  
 torpedo bombers, 25–26, 61, 226, 417, 423, 564, 576, 588

## Aircraft—Continued

American—Continued  
types—Continued

- transports, 25, 123, 180*n*, 225, 243, 437, 485, 566, 576, 595, 599, 602, 604, 623, 629, 638, 643, 713, 729  
 German  
 Messerschmitt ME-109, 227*n*  
 Japanese  
 aircraft, 21–22, 57–58, 69, 76, 100, 109, 166, 177, 179, 224–225, 293, 307–308, 370–371, 503, 665, 731, 741  
 types  
 Bettys (light bombers), 415  
 bombers, 21, 100, 179–180, 208, 227–228, 534  
 carrier planes, 16  
 fighters, 21, 179–180, 502  
 Franks (fighters), 227, 371, 371*n*  
 Jacks (fighters), 227  
 reconnaissance planes, 21, 179, 208, 225  
 seaplanes, 773  
 suicide planes, 94, 104, 175, 419. *See also Kamikazes; Kikusui.*  
 Tonys (fighters), 227*n*  
 training planes, 21  
 Zekes (fighters) (“Zeros”), 227, 371, 371*n*  
 Airfields  
 American, 4, 11–12, 25–26, 32, 55, 60–61, 69, 73, 75, 78, 90, 98, 120, 181, 208, 224, 228–229, 251, 299–300, 302, 309, 311, 314, 370, 372, 376, 378–379, 408, 460, 487–488, 538–539, 541, 545–546, 550, 552, 556, 566, 566*n*, 584, 599, 618, 624, 630, 709, 729  
 development, 72, 74–74, 123, 166, 226, 242*n*, 335, 379, 694  
 Japanese, 21, 32, 46, 66–67, 98, 100, 102–103, 183, 226, 372, 406, 417, 455, 716, 772  
 Aitape, 4  
 Aka Shima, 452  
 Akron, Ohio, 712  
 Alabama, 479*n*  
 Alamogordo, N. Mex., 432  
 Alaska, 763  
 Albertville, 747*n*  
 Allied forces, 3, 5, 15–17, 19–21, 31–32, 57, 63, 436–437, 439, 462, 497, 528, 557, 582, 675, 707, 740, 749, 779, 781

- Allied POW Rescue Group, 484. *See also* Prisoners of War.
- Alward, Maj Everett V., 416
- Amami O-Shima, 11, 34, 39, 39*n*, 43, 97, 179, 370, 427
- Amamiya, LtGen Tatsumi, 43, 212, 268, 289, 363
- Amend, Maj Jack R., Jr., 416
- American Civilian Internment Center (Shanghai), 754. *See also* Prisoner of War Camps.
- American Embassy Guards, 543, 583, 732  
Peiping, 731
- American flag, 295, 545, 552, 780-781
- Amethyst*, 644, 645
- Amike, 303
- Ammunition  
American, 65, 103, 144, 149*n*, 151, 173, 180*n*, 196, 225, 234, 237, 240, 262, 275, 304, 331, 339, 342, 344, 479, 579, 625, 627, 667, 668*n*, 697. *See also* Supplies and Equipment.  
Types  
armor piercing, 316*n*  
artillery, 192, 192*n*, 211, 217, 241, 338, 459  
bombs, 148, 152, 154, 192, 211, 249, 277, 352, 373-374, 382, 419, 426-427, 459, 503  
81mm mortar, 180*n*  
.50 caliber, 192, 374, 417  
5-inch shells, 385  
flares, 209, 254, 299, 341, 338, 590  
14-inch, 305  
high explosive shells, 305, 316*n*, 589  
machine gun, 211  
mortar, 326, 625  
155mm, 240  
105mm, 189*n*, 262  
rockets, 211, 373*n*, 374, 385, 417, 714  
75mm, 189*n*, 218*n*, 260, 262, 305  
smoke, 374  
star shells, 190, 254  
.30 caliber, 260  
tracers, 209  
20mm, 142, 374  
Japanese, 154, 289, 455, 709  
Types  
artillery, 222  
bombs, 208, 419, 737  
8-inch, 320  
47mm, 353
- Ammunition—Continued  
Japanese—Continued  
Types—Continued  
mortar, 211, 262, 511  
parachute flares, 508*n*  
320mm mortar, 45, 308  
white phosphorous shells, 252, 254
- Amoy, 11, 402
- Amphibious assault operations, 4-5, 11, 12*n*, 40, 60, 66-67, 76, 86*n*, 109, 166, 177, 196, 205, 242, 299, 303, 324, 348, 376, 394, 403, 410-411, 413, 429, 447, 460, 467, 481, 485, 534-535, 615, 653, 655-658, 661-662, 664-667, 669-670, 674-676, 679, 684, 691, 694, 701, 710-711, 725, 728, 778
- Amphibious doctrine, tactics, 382, 429, 654-658, 663, 669, 677, 680, 687
- Amphibious exercises, 468, 630, 635. *See also* Fleet Landing Exercises.
- Amphibious forces, 637, 659-660, 668, 670. *See also* Navy Units.
- Amsterdam*, 479*n*
- Anchorage  
American, 4, 7-8, 22, 94, 103, 184, 208, 455, 539, 542, 552-553, 561  
Japanese, 31
- Andaman Islands, 178*n*
- Angaur, 4, 240*n*, 450
- Annam, Annamites, 522, 767
- Anping, 610, 612-614, 648
- Ansel, Lt Walter C., 654
- Anshan, 588-589
- Antiaircraft Artillery. *See also* Army Units; Marine Units; Weapons.  
American, 75, 106, 109, 166, 177, 179, 181-184, 185*n*, 208, 228-229, 274, 279, 369-370, 380*n*, 384, 453, 464, 688-690, 692, 692*n*, 695, 707  
Japanese, 41, 45, 47, 115, 194, 350, 484
- Antonelli, LtCol John W. A., 503
- Anwei Province, 759
- Aola Bay, 710
- Aoyangai, LtCol Tokio, 108, 121
- Aragachi, 344, 357, 363, 368
- Aragusuku, 298
- Arakabesan, 453
- Ara Saki, 351, 361-362
- Arawe, 722
- Ariake Wan, 408
- Arita, 501
- Arlington, Virginia, 678

- Armor. *See also* Army units; Marine Units; Weapons.
- American, 84*n*, 126, 142, 194, 201, 201*n*, 203, 206, 219, 222, 231, 247, 249–250, 260, 262, 264, 266–267, 273, 284, 306, 310–312, 315–316, 335, 339, 344, 346, 351, 363, 386–387, 390, 467, 563, 576, 598, 629, 684, 691–694, 703, 720, 722, 726
- Japanese, 20, 44, 80, 206
- Army Air Forces, 13, 60–61, 75, 401, 414
- Units
- Far East Air Forces, 373, 407–409, 430, 438, 496, 535, 783
- Fifth Air Force, 407, 430, 438, 488, 490, 509
- Seventh Air Force, 407, 430–431
- Eighth Air Force, 430
- Thirteenth Air Force, 407, 430
- Fourteenth Air Force, 529
- Twentieth Air Force, 401*n*, 430, 783
- Air Transport Command, 595
- Fighter Command, 373*n*
- XX Bomber Command, 430
- XXI Bomber Command, 430
- 314th Bombardment Wing, 783
- 301st Fighter Wing, 372*n*
- 413th Fighter Wing, 372*n*
- 507th Fighter Wing, 372*n*
- 11th Bombardment Group, 372*n*
- 41st Bombardment Group, 372, 372*n*
- 319th Bombardment Group, 372*n*
- 494th Bombardment Group, 372*n*
- 318th Fighter Group, 229–230, 372*n*
- 13th Troop Carrier Group, 599
- 19th Fighter Squadron, 230*n*
- 73d Fighter Squadron, 230*n*
- 333d Fighter Squadron, 230*n*
- 28th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron, 185
- Army of the United States. *See also* U. S. Army, 772
- Army Units
- Army Advisory Group, Nanking, 638
- Army Counterintelligence Corps, 122
- Army Military Intelligence Training Center, 687
- Army Service Command OLYMPIC, 404
- Leyte Base Command, 85, 85*n*
- 10th Military District, 771
- First Army, 409
- Army Units—Continued
- Sixth Army, 399, 404, 408–409, 476, 490, 492–493, 496, 509, 512, 786
- Seventh Army, 747
- Eighth Army, 408, 438, 476, 481, 484*n*, 488–489, 492, 512, 517, 781, 786
- Tenth Army, 350, 353, 354*n*, 356–357, 363, 365, 365*n*, 368–369, 372, 374–375, 378–385, 385*n*, 386, 388–350, 392, 397, 408, 410, 452, 476, 476*n*, 691, 705
- Island Command, 58, 71, 75–77, 84, 92–93, 122, 160, 191, 241–242, 348, 365, 378–381
- Tactical Air Force, 25, 61, 69, 74–75, 92–93, 95–96, 136, 152, 176–177, 181, 183, 185–186, 192, 228–230, 243, 278*n*, 329*n*, 371–372, 372*n*, 373–374, 430, 671
- Air Defense Command, 61, 61*n*, 69, 98, 176–177, 182, 184–185, 226, 229, 243, 372, 372*n*, 431
- Air Defense Control Center (ADCC), 176, 182–184, 223, 381
- Bomber Command, 61
- I Corps, 404, 408, 492, 512, 514, 517
- IX Corps, 399, 404, 408
- X Corps, 11*n*, 492
- XI Corps, 404, 408, 488
- XXIV Corps, 60, 66, 68, 72, 80–81, 83–84, 84*n*, 85, 91–93, 96, 112, 117, 125, 128, 131, 136*n*, 138, 158, 160, 164*n*, 166, 169, 176, 181, 183, 188–198, 202, 204, 206–207, 209, 211, 213*n*, 214, 216–217, 233, 236, 240–241, 266, 268–269, 274, 281, 293, 297–298, 300, 303–304, 344, 351, 351*n*, 352, 354, 356, 362, 364, 374–375, 387, 389, 476*n*, 534
- Artillery, 68, 103, 106, 189, 195, 216, 216*n*
- Americal Division, 408
- 1st Cavalry Division, 408, 488, 778
- 1st Infantry Division 656, 681
- 7th Infantry Division, 60, 68, 92, 112, 112*n*, 117, 120, 125, 128, 131, 188–190, 194, 196, 199, 199*n*, 206–207, 210–211, 213, 270–272, 274, 276, 280–281, 287, 290, 292–293, 293*n*, 297–298, 300, 303, 351–352, 356–357, 362, 368
- 9th Infantry Division, 656
- 11th Airborne Division, 404, 408, 438, 475, 481, 483–485, 487
- 24th Infantry Division, 514, 517
- 25th Infantry Division, 408

## Army Units—Continued

- 27th Infantry Division, 49, 62, 65, 86, 90, 164, 164*n*, 189, 192–199, 199*n*, 216, 380, 412*n*
- 32d Infantry Division, 493, 493*n*, 496, 500, 502–503, 505, 506*n*, 508*n*, 511, 512
- 33d Infantry Division, 408
- 36th Infantry Division, 747
- 40th Infantry Division, 404, 407
- 41st Infantry Division, 408
- 43d Infantry Division, 408
- 77th Infantry Division, 62, 65, 67, 91, 96, 98, 103–104, 106, 142*n*, 166–167, 169, 196–199, 206, 209, 212–213, 233, 244, 256, 263, 265–269, 272, 274, 281–283, 286, 293, 293*n*, 297–298, 368, 408
- 81st Infantry Division, 65, 408
- 93d Infantry Division, 452
- 96th Infantry Division, 60, 68, 85, 92, 96, 125, 128, 131, 188–189, 189*n*, 190, 193–194, 196–199, 199*n*, 206*n*, 220, 233, 236, 244, 256, 266–270, 272, 274, 277, 281, 293, 293*n*, 297–298, 300, 303, 325, 326*n*, 327, 333, 335, 351, 353–354, 356–357, 363, 368
- 98th Infantry Division, 408
- 110th Division, 771–772
- 53d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade, 183, 274, 691
- 1st Engineer Special Brigade, 160
- 2d Provisional Army Brigade, 655
- Artillery
- 17th Field Artillery, 655
- 131st Field Artillery, 763, 766
- 419th Field Artillery Group, 188
- 420th Field Artillery Group, 106, 111, 189
- Battalions
- 104th, 216, 216*n*
- 105th, 216
- 106th, 216
- 145th, 216, 216*n*
- 148th, 763*n*
- 249th, 199*n*
- 149th, 189
- Infantry Regiments
- 17th, 293, 303
- 18th, 655
- 32d, 272, 298, 303, 367
- 105th, 164, 193, 199
- 106th, 199
- 111th, 453–454
- 112th, 488

## Army Units—Continued

- Infantry Regiments—Continued
- 126th, 505–506
- 127th, 505, 505*n*, 506
- 128th, 505–506
- 158th, 404, 407
- 164th, 686, 696
- 165th, 348
- 184th, 211, 270, 272, 278, 280–281, 303, 357
- 305th, 167, 169, 233, 263, 267, 269, 293*n*, 303, 364
- 306th, 212, 269, 282, 295
- 307th, 91, 202, 204, 216, 267–269, 368
- 381st, 398, 357
- 382d, 267–269
- 383d, 131, 233, 266, 269, 298, 326, 328, 331
- 708th Amphibious Tank Battalion, 305
- 870th Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion, 308*n*
- 713th Armored Flamethrower Battalion, 201*n*, 386, 386*n*
- Infantry Battalions
- 1/127, 496, 507
- 1/184, 362
- 1/305, 169
- 1/307, 282
- 1/383, 269
- 2/184, 270
- 2/305, 298
- 2/306, 106, 269
- 2/307, 104, 204
- 2/383, 267–270, 304, 328
- 3/105, 164
- 3/305, 267
- 3/306, 281–282
- 3/307, 267
- 3/381, 268, 270
- 3/383, 297, 331
- 91st Chemical Mortar Company, 253
- Arnold, MajGen Archibald V., 60
- Arnold, Gen H. H., 303, 351, 401*n*, 403*n*, 430
- Artillery. *See also* Army units; Marine Units; Weapons.
- American, 63, 79, 86*n*, 88–89, 91, 93, 103*n*, 114, 116–117, 117*n*, 130, 135–136, 144–145, 148, 172, 175, 183, 185, 189–190, 192–194, 209, 211–212, 216, 218, 221, 240, 245, 249, 254, 262, 264, 268–269, 277–278, 298, 305, 352, 376–377, 384, 409, 467, 598, 621, 625, 629, 635, 638, 657, 667–668, 670, 673, 688–690, 692–695, 705, 720–723

- Artillery—Continued  
 American—Continued  
   operations, techniques, 86, 89–90, 90*n*, 118, 144–146, 150–151, 155, 188, 190, 198, 202, 213, 216–217, 218*n*, 220, 222, 231, 235, 248–249, 253, 254*n*, 259, 265, 275, 280, 286, 289, 296, 305, 311, 320, 326, 333, 339, 341, 343, 345, 351, 358, 369, 374, 380, 382–383, 385, 390, 645, 717. *See also* Tactics.  
 Japanese, 45, 55, 111, 139, 142, 145, 146*n*, 151–152, 185, 185*n*, 201, 214, 253, 271, 275, 363, 485, 511, 675, 709  
   operations, techniques, 111, 126, 131, 140, 144, 148, 193–194, 197–198, 201–202, 204, 207, 212, 221, 230–234, 237, 245, 248, 251–252, 259–260, 270, 275, 295, 393, 741  
 Asa, 202–203  
 Asa Kawa River, 199, 201, 203, 205, 212, 214, 216, 219–220, 222–223, 223*n*, 230, 234–235, 257, 302, 388*n*  
 Asama Maru, 734*n*  
 Asato, 282  
 Asato Gawa River, 233–236, 247, 251, 254, 256, 271, 273, 275–276, 280, 301  
 Ashurst, Col William W., 732–733, 751, 753–754, 757  
 Asia, 60, 475, 528, 589  
 Assault signal companies, 598, 695. *See also* Army Units; Marine Units.  
 Assembly areas,  
   American, 111, 132, 145, 197, 214, 218*n*, 270, 275, 293*n*, 307, 338, 342  
   Japanese, 193  
 Astor House, 546  
 Atlanta, 479*n*  
 Atlee, Clement, 434  
 Atoll Commander, Eniwetok, 444*n*  
 Atolls, 666, 671, 745  
 Atomic Bomb, 192, 399–400, 428, 432, 433, 436, 452*n*, 459, 476, 536, 780–781  
 Atrocities, 741, 745  
 Atsugi Airfield, 438, 481, 483–485, 487, 786  
 Atsutabaru, 132  
 Attu, 763  
 Australia, 87, 696, 760, 770–772, 781, 786  
 Austria, 746  
 Awa, 135, 136*n*, 140, 142, 144, 149, 152  
 Awacha, 199, 204, 217, 220*n*, 259  
 Awacha Draw, 220–221  
 Awacha Pocket, 203, 216, 218, 220, 232, 726  
 Awards and decorations, 729  
 Aware Saki, 106, 388*n*  
 Aware Shima, 67  
 Awase, 372  
 Awashi Peninsula, 128  
 Axis, 18  
 Axtell, Maj George C., Jr., 374*n*  
 Azuma, 487  
 Babelthuap, 453  
 Badger, RAdm Oscar C., 476, 479*n*, 483–484, 487–488; VAdm, 637, 639–640, 642–645, 647  
 Bailey, Maj Stanley R., 419  
 Bailey bridge, 223, 223*n*, 231, 275, 307. *See also* Bridges.  
 Baird, Capt Robert, 226  
 Balikpapan, Borneo, 427, 429  
 Ballance, Col Robert G., 112*n*, 158*n*; BGen, 116*n*  
 Banana Wars, 675, 720  
 Bangkok, 766  
 Banika, 70, 74, 93, 391  
 Bank of Chosen, 502  
 Banten Bay, 763*n*  
 Barbey, VAdm Daniel E., 358, 408, 534, 536, 551–552, 555, 559, 559*n*, 561, 563, 565, 569, 574, 604  
 Barr, MajGen David, 641  
 Barrett, Maj Charles D. 654–655; Col, 688; MajGen, 690  
 Barrett, 1stLt Edward M., 739*n*  
 Barry, 370, 370*n*  
 Bases  
   American, 7, 65, 75, 98, 103, 146, 424, 680, 709, 776  
   Japanese, 39, 57–58, 139, 406, 455  
 Basic School, Quantico, 724  
 Basset, RAdm Melvin H., 452*n*  
 Bataan, 45, 439, 740–741, 786  
 Bataan, 479*n*  
 Bataan Death March, 769, 772, 788  
 Batavia, 740, 763, 765  
 Battles, Cpl Connie Gene, 754  
 Bayfield, 639–640, 642  
 Bay of Chaungzon, 766  
 Bayler, Col Walter L. J., 459  
 Beaches, 34, 63–66, 76, 79, 91, 93, 96, 100, 102, 104, 106, 109, 112, 114–115, 125, 136, 160, 162, 167, 272, 306, 323, 330, 332, 379, 485  
   Black, 118  
   Green, 485



- Beaches—Continued  
 Green 1, 115  
 Green 2, 112  
 Orange, 158, 164  
 Purple 1, 158  
 Red, 305, 485  
 Red 1, 42, 158, 305  
 Red 2, 305  
 White, 723–724  
 Yellow 2, 160  
 Yellow 3, 158
- Beachheads, 70, 117*n*, 118, 222, 273, 375, 719, 729. *See also* Beaches.
- Beachmaster, 663
- Beach party, 663–664. *See also* Beachmaster; Shore Party Activities.
- Beans, LtCol Fred D., 145, 149, 151, 174, 256*n*, 476, 485, 488
- “Beast of the East,” 752
- Beecher, Col Curtis T., 769, 776–777; BGen, 769
- Bell, LtCol George B., 254, 310
- Belleau Wood*, 479*n*
- Benedict, LtCol W. E., 128*n*, 303, 342, 345, 358, 364, 364*n*
- Benevolence*, 484, 781
- Benner, Col Kenneth W., 183–184
- Bennington*, 180, 185, 416, 421, 479*n*
- Beppu, 505
- Berger, Lt Col Spencer S., 116, 171–172, 210, 330, 332
- Bergren, Maj Orville V., 144*n*, 145*n*, 320*n*; Col, 479*n*, 489*n*
- Beriberi, 453, 740
- Berlin, 432
- Besena Misaki, 136
- Best, Col William N., 560–561
- Biak, 48
- Bias Bay, 603
- “Big Ben,” 419. *See also* *Franklin*.
- Big Three Meeting, 431
- Bikini Atoll, 444*n*, 459
- Bill, 1stLt Josiah W., 439
- Biloxi*, 496
- Birmingham*, 208
- Bise Saki, 140
- Bishi Gawa, 67, 100, 112, 116, 158
- Bishop, Lewis S., 758–759
- Bismarck Archipelago, 4
- Biwa-ko, 779
- Black List, 484, 783
- Black market, 502, 753, 761
- Blake, BGen Robert, 450, 455, 457
- Blakelock, BGen David H., 65*n*, 72*n*, 123*n*, 158*n*, 162*n*, 166*n*, 180*n*, 240*n*, 242*n*, 272*n*, 392*n*
- Blandy, RAdm William H. P., 60, 99*n*, 100, 102–103
- Bleasdale, Col Victor F., 129, 142, 146
- Block Island*, 424, 426, 427*n*, 429
- Bloody Nose Ridge, 232
- Bloody Ridge, 167, 169, 209
- Boatner, BGen Haydon L., 544
- Boats. *See* Landing Craft.
- Bodnar, Sgt John P., 746–747
- Bombardments, 65, 99, 102, 111, 348. *See also* Naval gunfire.
- Bomb disposal activities, 25
- Bon Homme Richard*, 479*n*
- Bonins, 7–9, 11, 11*n*, 12, 21, 40, 43, 159, 449–450, 452, 460–461, 468, 746
- Bonins Occupation Forces, 450, 460–461
- Boston*, 479*n*
- Bougainville, 4, 25, 27, 88, 372*n*, 410, 412, 535–536, 566, 686, 698, 711, 714, 717–720
- Bougainville*, 564
- Bougainville Milk Run, 670
- Bouker, LtCol John G., 103*n*
- Boundaries, 67, 112, 115, 117–118, 125, 173, 202–204, 214, 233–234, 248, 273, 282, 293*n*, 297–298, 303, 305, 312, 314, 318, 329, 338, 350, 356, 360, 362
- Bourke, MajGen Thomas E., 397*n*, 409, 495, 500
- Boxer Protocol, 732
- Boxer Rebellion, 522, 524, 547
- Boyd, Maj Clay, 489*n*
- Boyington, Maj Gregory, 745, 750, 785; LtCol, 716
- Bradford, BGen William B., 216
- Bradley, MajGen James L., 60, 125, 198, 326*n*
- Bradley, Gen Omar, 685*n*
- Bradshaw, Capt Harvey D., 426*n*
- Brazil Maru*, 777–778
- Bremen, 747
- Bremerton, Washington, 418, 421
- Breton*, 95
- Bridge House, 754
- Bridges, 102, 116, 116*n*, 132, 134–135, 139, 155, 203, 219, 231, 233, 276, 283, 302, 304, 307–308, 310, 312, 325, 326, 327*n*, 330, 346, 590, 599
- Brimmer, Cpl Charles, 754–755
- British Broadcasting Corporation, 757

- British Carrier Force, 60, 100, 406, 431, 435, 479
- British Chiefs of Staff, 3*n*
- British commandos, 707, 707*n*, 708
- British Commonwealth Occupation Force, 514
- British expeditionary force, 522
- British flag, 781
- British Flagship Group, 438. *See also* Task Organizations.
- British forces, 479, 749, 764, 766, 781
- British Government, 436
- British Landing Force, 483, 485, 487
- British Naval Units, 60, 100, 369, 406, 438, 479, 649. *See also* Task Organizations.
- British observers, 382
- British Pacific Fleet, 431
- British Support Force, 438
- Brittain, Commo Thomas B., 551
- Broadcasts, 357, 583
- Brodie gear, 668
- Brown, Col Charles C., 544
- Brown, Maj Luther A., 731, 733, 752-753; Col, 732, 732*n*, 751
- Brown, Col Wilburt S., 116-117, 123, 189, 189*n*, 194; MajGen, 88*n*, 189*n*, 194*n*, 195*n*, 199*n*, 219*n*, 383*n*, 613*n*
- Bruce, MajGen Andrew D., 62, 91, 96, 104, 166, 196, 198, 286; LtGen, 142*n*
- Brunner, Sgt Frederick J., 747, 747*n*
- Buckley, LtCol Edmond J., 685*n*, 686; Col, 686*n*
- Buckner, LtGen Simon B., Jr., 6, 11-12, 12*n*, 58, 60, 62-68, 71, 73, 76, 82, 83*n*, 84-86, 90, 92, 125, 129, 132, 141*n*, 159, 164*n*, 188, 195-199, 218, 240-242, 278, 278*n*, 280-281, 287, 292, 298, 338, 338*n*, 347-348, 350, 353-354, 354*n*, 364, 379, 384, 724
- Bunker Hill*, 180, 185, 415-417, 419*n*, 421
- Bureau of Aeronautics, 410
- Burma, 3*n*, 45, 530, 740, 750, 766-768
- Burton, LtCol Custis, Jr., 216
- Bushido*, 367, 788
- Butuan Bay, 772
- Byroade, BGen Henry A., 595
- Cabanatuan, 743, 769, 778
- Cactus Air Force, 686*n*, 716, 716*n*
- Cairo Conference (SEXTANT), 3
- Cairo Declaration, 399, 434
- Caldwell, Col Frank C., 707*n*
- California, 647, 681, 699
- Campbell, BGen Harold D., 453
- Campbell, LtCol William R., 427
- Camp Elliott, Calif., 442, 680, 682, 705
- Camp Gillespie, San Diego, Calif., 705
- Camp Lejeune, N. C., 27, 441, 448, 468-469, 616, 681, 687, 689-690, 698, 705, 714
- Camp Pendleton, Calif., 27, 442, 448, 468, 512, 616, 625, 631, 642-643, 647, 680, 698, 721
- Camp Ritchie, Md., 687
- Canals, 276, 283, 537. *See also* Terrain.
- Cannes-Nice area, 747
- Cannibalism, 461-462
- Canton, 407, 521, 525, 534, 603, 631
- Cape Esperance, 91
- Cape Gloucester, 86-87, 676, 686, 696*n*, 720
- Cape Gloucester*, 424, 428, 428*n*
- Cape Torokina, 25, 719
- Cargo. *See* Supplies and Equipment.
- Caribbean, 469, 649, 680, 718
- Carlson, Maj Evans F., 698, 707-710, 710*n*; LtCol, 744
- Carney, RAdm Robert B., 483, 487
- Caroline Islanders, 455
- Caroline Islands, 14, 450, 654
- Casualties
- American, 27, 73, 87-88, 99-100, 104, 109, 11*n*, 114, 118, 126, 128, 134, 138*n*, 140, 144-146, 148, 148*n*, 151-152, 155, 158, 160, 164, 166-167, 169, 171, 175, 178-179, 180*n*, 184, 190, 194, 196, 198, 201-203, 204*n*, 205, 208, 212-213, 219-221, 228-229, 231-232, 234-239, 243-245, 249-250, 252-253, 261, 263, 265, 271, 276-277, 278*n*, 281, 283, 296, 298, 304, 309, 311-312, 316, 320*n*, 324, 327, 329, 332-335, 339-342, 344-345, 348, 358, 362, 369, 389, 403, 419, 421, 432, 434, 527, 531, 558, 612-613, 625, 627, 672, 675, 683-684, 699, 704*n*, 709-710, 728-730, 737, 750, 769, 776
- Japanese, 16, 18, 103-104, 120-121, 130, 132, 136, 148, 150, 152, 154-155, 166, 169, 171-173, 175-176, 190-191, 194, 205, 208, 210-213, 213*n*, 221, 228, 230, 234-235, 239, 242, 244, 247, 254, 266, 282, 289-290, 298, 300, 307, 312, 316, 320, 323-324, 330, 345, 356, 360*n*, 368-369, 369*n*, 380-381, 710, 729
- Casualty Division, HQMC, 750
- Casualty evacuation. *See* Medical Activities.
- Cates, MajGen Clifton B., 24, 24*n*
- Catoctin*, 551-552, 555, 558-559, 561, 563, 569
- CAUSEWAY Operation, 6, 9, 11-12, 12*n*, 13, 57. *See also* Planning.

- Caves. *See* Terrain features.
- Ceasefire, 436, 574, 594
- Cemeteries  
  Arlington National, 678, 730  
  77th Infantry Division, 169n
- Central America, 697, 720
- Central Carolines, 449, 463n
- Central China, 527, 537, 541, 783
- Central Pacific, 4, 4n, 5, 14, 20, 24, 26, 410, 412, 429, 454, 654, 665-668, 672-673, 675, 690, 718, 720, 729  
  Operations, 4n, 74n, 239, 390, 690, 704
- Central Solomons, 666
- Centron, 747, 747n
- Chamberlain, Maj Clair "C," 181
- Chamorros, 461
- Chan, 274, 290, 292, 298, 300, 325
- Chandler, QMClk Paul G., 733-734
- Changchun, 530, 584, 636
- Chang Chun, Gen, 594
- Changkeichuang Field, 538-539, 546, 550, 556, 566, 566n, 584, 599, 618, 624, 630
- Chang-li, 590, 600, 610, 764, 766-767
- Changtien, 577
- Chaplains, 323, 691, 726-727, 742
- Chapman, LtCol Leonard F., Jr., 88
- Chapman, LtCol Max C., 183
- Chappell, Col Kenneth B., 116, 202, 210, 217n
- Charts. *See* Maps and Charts.
- Chatan, 50, 117
- Chatan-Futema line, 50
- Chefoo, 541, 545, 559n, 561, 563-564, 570, 577, 601, 603, 632  
  harbor, 558  
  operation, 559
- Cheng Kai Ming, MajGen, 594
- Chennault, MajGen Claire, 529
- Chen Pao-tsang, LtGen, 565
- Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo, 437, 525-529, 531-532, 542, 545, 547, 557, 559, 559n, 565, 569-572, 579, 584-585, 603, 632
- Chibana, 197, 218
- Chicago, 479n
- Chichi Jima, 8, 418, 460-462, 745
- Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), 26, 76, 414, 446, 464, 640, 642, 687. *See also* Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet; Adm King.
- Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 11n; *See also* Gen George C. Marshall.
- Chihfeng, 602
- Chikuto, 314
- Chilton, 644, 647
- Chimu, 68, 132, 171, 176, 241
- Chimu airfield, 373n, 488, 560
- Chimu Wan, 66, 162, 166
- China, 5, 7, 19-20, 31-32, 36-37, 41, 44, 60, 98, 174, 402, 433, 433n, 437, 441, 444, 450, 468-470, 500, 505, 517n, 521-522, 524, 526, 528-529, 529n, 530-532, 534-536, 539-540, 543-544, 547, 551, 557, 559-561, 566, 569, 572-573, 573n, 574, 576, 578, 581-582, 584, 586, 589, 592, 594, 596, 605-607, 610, 613, 617-624, 628-634, 637, 639-641, 645, 647-648, 650, 654, 675, 697, 708, 716, 732, 738, 741, 750, 778  
  cities, 527, 532, 540  
  coalition government, 573, 601, 632  
  coal mines, 541, 574-575, 578, 582, 585-585, 600, 649. *See also* Tangshan mines.  
  coast, 3, 5-7, 9, 11, 373, 407, 437, 778  
  communications centers, 437  
  economy, 531, 582  
  ports, 437, 533, 578  
  rail facilities, 533, 536, 578-579, 585-586, 617
- China (Okinawa), 371-372
- China-Burma-India Theater, 401, 528-529
- China Sea, 97, 107
- China Theater, 533, 536, 545, 555, 557, 559, 568-569, 574, 596-597, 600, 603, 606. *See also* U. S. Forces, China Theater.
- Chinchow, 584, 639
- Chin Chung River, 627
- Chinen Peninsula, 50-51, 55, 164, 205, 270, 274, 278, 281, 287-289, 292-293, 293n, 298, 300, 303
- Chinen Point, 66
- Chinese, The, 37, 455, 499, 499n, 508, 527, 531-532, 537, 546-547, 556, 580, 607, 619, 758  
  Air Force, 528  
  Central Government. *See also* Chinese Nationalists, Kuomintang. 521, 526-527, 531-533, 541, 543, 561, 565, 569, 571-574, 578, 581, 584, 594, 596, 607-609, 614, 616, 620, 631-633, 640-642, 644, 649  
  civil war, 437, 521, 532-533, 543-544, 559, 568, 570, 573-574, 578, 603, 623, 631, 633, 636, 641, 645, 648  
  Communists, Communist Party, 437, 521, 525-528, 529n, 532, 542-543, 545, 556, 558-559, 561, 563-565, 570, 572, 574, 576-580,

## Chinese, The—Continued

- Communists, Communist Party—Continued
  - 582, 585–586, 588, 590–591, 594–596, 602, 604, 608–610, 612–614, 616–620, 625, 627–628, 630–633, 636, 639–642, 644–645, 647–649
- Communist areas, 527, 600–601, 623, 636
- Communist forces, 542, 548, 554, 556, 563, 565–567, 569–570, 572, 585, 588, 594–595, 601, 603, 608–604, 612–613, 617, 623, 627, 636–637, 643–644, 647, 759
- Communist New Fourth Army, 759
- Eighth Route Army, 527, 556, 564, 610, 612, 708, 759
- 53d Communist Regiment, 619
- Road Protecting Battalion, 619
- Communist guerrillas, guerrilla tactics, 527, 542, 556, 570, 603, 609, 708, 759
- Communist leaders, 548, 563–564, 594–595, 602–603, 610, 614*n*, 623*n*, 633
- Communist operations, tactics, 536, 570–571, 584–586, 588–590, 609–610, 612–613, 617, 622, 625, 628, 630, 632, 638, 643–644, 648
- Communist propaganda, 609–610
- Imperial Government (China), 522
- Imperial troops, 522
- Military academy, 525
- Nationalists, Chinese. *See also* Chinese
  - Central Government, Kuomintang. 437, 521, 532, 540, 542, 544, 546–547, 559, 568, 571, 573–574, 580, 582, 584–586, 590–591, 594–597, 601–604, 616, 620, 623, 623*n*, 625, 627–628, 631–633, 640, 642–644, 649
  - Army, 437, 526–529, 532–535, 542, 544–546, 557, 559*n*, 561, 564–565, 568–569, 571, 573–574, 578–579, 581, 585–585, 591, 594, 597, 601, 604, 607–610, 612, 616–617, 623, 627–628, 631–632, 639, 641, 643, 759
  - Eleventh War Area, 520, 565, 580
  - Tientsin Garrison Force, 568*n*
  - 8th CNA, 561, 579, 581
  - 13th CNA, 561, 569
  - 52d CNA, 561, 569
  - 92d CNA, 558, 568
  - 94th CNA, 568, 568*n*, 570, 616–617
  - 43d Division, 568, 570, 588
- puppet soldiers, 543, 564, 579, 590
- Revolution, 524
- warlords (China), 525–526
- Chinwangtao, 535–536, 541–542, 545, 547–548, 552, 555–556, 563, 568–570, 575, 585–586, 588, 590, 600, 604, 607, 609–610, 615, 617, 621, 624, 628, 649, 731
- Chitose, 786
- Chiwa, 316
- Cho, MajGen Isamu, 40; LtGen, 40, 40*n*, 48, 206, 213, 338*n*, 367, 370
- Chocolate Drop Hill, 266–267
- Choiseul, 700, 706
- Choshi, 408
- Chou En-Lai, Gen, 547, 558, 594
- Christmas Day, 90*n*, 578
- Chuda, 173
- Chungking, 528–529, 531–532, 543–544, 546–548, 569, 57–574, 594–595, 601, 604, 755
- Churchill, Prime Minister Winston S., 3, 432, 434, 531
- Chu Teh, Gen, 708
- Cities, 38, 233, 257
- Civil affairs, 76–77, 121, 380. *See also* Military Government.
- Civil Affairs Handbook for the Ryukyu Islands*, 77
- Civilians, 77, 78*n*, 80, 87, 101, 118, 121–122, 131–132, 136, 162, 167, 173, 175, 176*n*, 357, 357*n*, 361, 363, 369, 369*n*, 455, 577, 738*n*
- Clark, Col Saville T., 498*n*
- Clement, BGen William T., 438–439, 476, 478–479, 479*n*, 481, 485, 487–488, 489*n*, 600–601, 606, 608
- Coast artillery. *See also* Artillery, Weapons.
  - American, 183, 688–689, 742
  - Japanese, 65, 483–485
- Cobb, RAdm Calvin H., 62, 370
- Colley, LtCol Thomas J., 643
- Colmer, LtCol Parker R., 463*n*
- Coln, LtCol Royce W., 426, 426*n*, 428, 429*n*
- Colorado, 260
- Columbia University, 92
- Combat efficiency, 74, 109, 249, 615, 623, 682
- Combat Intelligence School (Camp Lejeune), 687
- Combat readiness, 74, 83, 615
- Combined Chiefs of Staff, 3*n*, 7, 9, 399–400
- CominCh-CinCPac conferences, 7, 12, 111
- Command, commanders
  - American, 26, 76, 658, 661, 671, 673
  - Japanese, 14, 18–19, 56, 185, 274, 436, 544, 580
- Commandant, Marine Corps Schools, 654, 699

- Commandant of the Marine Corps. *See also* Generals Cates, Shepherd, Vandegrift. 12*n*, 24*n*, 89*n*, 136*n*, 197*n*, 376, 412, 414, 422, 442, 446-447, 465, 468-469, 551, 592, 605-606, 608, 622, 654, 660, 677-680, 682, 687-689, 699, 705, 712-713, 721, 736*n*
- Commander, Aircraft, Pacific Fleet, 7, 74-75, 413
- Commander, Air Support Control Unit, 102, 177, 181-182, 375
- Commander, Amphibious Force, South Pacific, 659
- Commander, Amphibious Forces, Western Pacific, 638
- Commander, Asiatic Fleet, 489*n*
- Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Forces, Pacific Fleet, 673
- Commander, Fifth Fleet, 6, 62, 493*n*
- Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, 488-489
- Commander, Ie Shima Attack Group, 166
- Commander in Chief, 8, 431. *See also* President Roosevelt.
- Commander in Chief, Army Forces in the Pacific, 401, 403, 430-431. *See also* General MacArthur.
- Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, 468-469
- Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, 3*n*, 4, 9, 11-12, 31, 370, 373*n*, 398-399, 401, 403, 407, 411, 413, 422, 424, 429*n*, 430-431, 439, 450, 452, 459, 462-463, 465-466, 505*n*, 509, 533-535, 544, 569, 660, 707, 783. *See also* Admiral Nimitz.
- Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, 4, 6, 31, 58, 62-63, 65, 65*n*, 76, 240, 280, 347, 354*n*, 373, 399, 401, 430, 436, 439, 449, 450*n*, 783. *See also* Admiral Nimitz.
- Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, 3, 3*n*, 6, 8, 25, 403. *See also* General MacArthur.
- Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, 3, 8, 294, 411, 413-414, 422, 424, 688, 712-713. *See also*, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral King.
- Commander, Joint Expeditionary Force, 661
- Commander, Marianas, 450, 452*n*
- Commander, Marshalls-Gilberts Area, 457
- Commander, Naval Air Bases, Okinawa, 74-75
- Commander, Naval Air Base, Truk, 457
- Commander, Naval Facilities, Tsingtao, 616
- Commander, Naval Forces, Ryukyus, 370
- Commander, Naval Forces, Western Pacific, 636
- Commander, Naval Port Facilities, Shanghai, 638
- Commander, Northern Attack Force, 152*n*
- Commander, Service Squadron Ten, 242
- Commander, South Pacific Force, 659, 661, 663, 686
- Commander, Support Aircraft, Pacific Fleet, 671
- Commander, Truk and Central Caroline Islands, 457
- Command functions, 659
- Command posts  
American, 91, 112, 125, 134, 140, 146, 556  
Japanese, 49, 236, 304
- Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, 11, 62
- Commanding General, Expeditionary Troops, 24*n*, 661
- Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, 365*n*, 466, 688
- Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Quantico, 468
- Commanding General, Marine Garrison Forces, 14th Naval District, 465
- Commanding General, Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific, 465
- Command relationship  
American, 58, 401, 536, 658-660, 677  
Japanese, 58
- Commencement Bay*, 26, 413, 424-425
- Committee of Three, 594-595, 601, 604, 608
- Commonwealth of Australia, 439
- Communications  
American, 91, 117, 136, 175, 182, 184, 195, 326, 329, 361, 378, 437, 528, 532, 539, 564, 568, 575, 595, 600-602, 604, 663, 666, 669-671, 718  
equipment, 183, 307, 323, 338, 583, 669, 705, 719, 722  
radio, 136, 182, 195, 305-306, 375, 534, 583, 591, 595, 599, 601, 612-613, 669, 722, 766, 771  
wire, 195  
Japanese, 11, 20, 51, 97, 104, 121, 152, 710
- Conical Hill, 233, 236, 244, 263*n*, 266-270, 274, 277, 281
- Consort*, 645
- Conte Verde*, 734*n*

## Convoys

- American, 21, 109, 134, 180, 189, 331, 532, 558-560, 612
- Japanese, 20, 178*n*, 776
- Cook, Maj Earl J., 245
- Cooke, VAdm Charles M., Jr., 6, 604-607, 614*n*, 616, 623*n*, 627*n*, 628, 630*n*, 633*n*, 637
- Cooley, Col Albert D., 415
- Coral, coral reefs, 34, 91, 100, 102, 104, 106, 106*n*, 112, 114, 116, 157-158, 167, 176, 207, 209, 231, 260, 305, 324, 346, 667
- Coral Sea, 763
- CORONET Operation, 402, 404, 406, 408, 476.  
*See also*, OLYMPIC Operation; Planning.
- Corregidor, 439, 488, 741-743, 771, 786
- Corwin, 2dLt Douglas A., 612
- Cosgrove, LtCol John J., 699*n*
- Courtney, Maj Henry A., Jr., 237, 244-245
- Cowpens*, 479*n*, 781
- Craig, BGen Edward A., 624
- Cram, LtCol Jack R., 373*n*
- Crawford, RAdm George C., 638*n*
- Crawford, Col William D., 547
- Crist, BGen William E. 76-77
- Croix de Guerre, 747*n*. *See also* Awards and Decorations.
- CROSSROADS Operation, 459
- Culebra, 654, 656
- Cummings, Col Gale T., 454
- Cunningham, Cdr Winfield S., 737, 755
- Cunningham Field (Cherry Point), 681
- Currin, LtCol Michael S., 711
- Curtis*, 370
- Czechoslovakia, 747*n*
- Dachau, 749
- Dailey, BGen Frank G., 415, 415*n*, 419*n*
- Dai Naichi Maru*, 764
- Dairen, 522, 541, 559*n*, 561, 569
- Dakeshi, 199, 203, 216, 217*n*, 220, 222, 231-232, 234-236, 238, 259, 261-262
- Dakeshi Ridge, 221-222, 232, 236, 260-261, 726
- Dakiton, 330, 342
- Davao, 769-770
- Day, Col Karl S., 545-546
- Dayton*, 479*n*
- D-Day (Europe), 16
- Defense battalions, 25, 88-89, 688-692, 712.  
*See also* Marine units.
- Defenses
  - American, 24, 58, 86, 129-130, 140, 146, 148, 152, 184, 238-239, 245, 247-249, 251,

## Defenses—Continued

- American—Continued
  - 259-260, 269, 276, 280, 284, 286, 288, 298, 315, 318, 335, 337, 346, 356, 358, 638, 709
- abatis, 134
- airfield, 228
- antiaircraft, 183, 184
- base, 424
- beach, 203, 247, 688
- blocking positions, 117, 212
- camouflage, 132
- foxholes, 343
- observation posts, 277, 338
- outposts, 601, 608
- perimeter, 135, 139-140, 144, 148*n*, 151, 171, 276, 287, 341, 358, 609
- reverse slope, 256, 271
- Japanese, 4, 7, 14, 16-22, 25, 39-41, 45-51, 54-55, 61, 69, 78-81, 93, 96, 98, 102-103, 107, 116-118, 120, 123, 125, 130-132, 134, 138-140, 142, 145-146, 148, 151, 154, 167, 173, 188, 190-194, 204-205, 210, 217, 230-231, 236-237, 239, 239*n*, 244, 250, 252, 256, 269-271, 274, 289, 298, 308, 312, 323, 363, 393, 441, 455, 485, 530, 673, 675, 685, 687, 704, 719, 720, 723-724
- antitank obstacles, 49, 102, 121, 125, 127, 139, 154, 188, 190, 214, 260, 264, 318
- barbed wire, 188
- barricades, 49
- beach, 40, 80, 392
- blockhouses, 276, 723
- bunkers, 49, 151, 167, 216*n*, 361, 718, 720, 725
- camouflage, 79, 154, 167, 192, 310
- cave, 48-50, 115, 118, 149, 151, 154-155, 167, 169, 173, 190, 193, 201, 204, 212, 214, 216*n*, 217-219, 221, 230-231, 236, 244, 248, 253, 261-263, 267-268, 271, 304, 308, 337, 368, 380, 385, 393, 704, 723, 725-726
- coastal, 46
- dummy guns, 115
- fire lanes, 55, 268
- fortified positions, 5, 49-50, 53, 116, 152, 213, 247, 263, 286, 380, 718, 721, 741
- fortified tombs, 162, 169, 212, 260, 267, 276, 296, 337, 725
- forts, 439, 483-485, 487

## Defenses—Continued

## Japanese—Continued

gun positions, 135, 151, 154, 202, 237, 248, 262, 265, 337, 672, 726  
 minefields, 49, 135, 142, 188, 190, 198, 249, 251, 306–307, 312, 320, 386  
 observation posts, 54, 111, 125, 138, 197–198, 201, 233, 245, 268, 314, 332, 356  
 outposts, 54, 131, 221, 235, 256, 290  
 pillboxes, 148, 173, 190, 202, 212, 218–219, 221, 232, 260–261, 267, 296, 364, 393, 720–721, 723  
 reverse slope, 217, 245, 247–248, 263–265, 267–268, 273, 276, 281, 337, 340, 345–346, 387, 393  
 roadblocks, 132, 135, 139, 362, 567  
 spider holes, 167  
 trenches, 154–155, 162  
 tunnels, 167, 231, 244, 296, 306, 309, 324

del Valle, MajGen Pedro A., 24, 60, 66, 68, 74, 86–87, 117, 123, 125–126, 129–130, 173, 195, 197, 199, 202, 212, 214, 217, 219–221, 234, 256–257, 278*n*, 286, 293, 295, 325, 329–330, 339, 362, 387, 390, 392, 397, 397*n*, 654, 691; LtGen, 125*n*, 337*n*, 353*n*, 354*n*, 655*n*, 691*n*, 703*n*, 707*n*

Demolitions. *See also* Supplies and Equipment; Weapons.

American, 149, 231, 250, 253, 262, 312, 384, 461, 780  
 Japanese, 139, 169, 172, 207, 257–228, 296, 315, 498

Demonstration Group, 95, 347

Denig, LtCol Robert L., Jr., 114

Deputy Island Commander, Guam, 454

Devereux, Maj James P. S., 737–738, 752, 756–757, 781

Dewey Boulevard, 743

Deyo, RAdm Morton L., 60, 60*n*, 99, 99*n*

Dickey, Col Ward E., 95

Dick Hill, 267–269

Dilbert Dunker, 425, 427

Diplomatic corps, 547, 734*n*

Diplomatic immunity, 733

Disarmed military personnel, 452, 463–464

Division of Aviation, HQMC, 678–679, 713, 715

Division of Operations and Training, HQMC, 678

Division of Personnel, HQMC, 678

Division of Plans & Policies, HQMC, 412, 414*n*, 631, 678, 691, 700–701. *See also* “Pots and Pans.”

Division of Public Relations, HQMC, 678

Division of Reserve, HQMC, 678

Dobbin, LtCol John F., 427; BGen 424*n*, 425*n*, 426*n*, 427*n*

Dobervich, 1stLt Michiel, 770–772

Docks, 553, 555

Documents, Japanese, 78, 191, 285, 312

Doma Cove, 91

*Domei* news agency, 463

Dominion of Canada, 439

Dominion of New Zealand, 439

Donne, John, 730

Donohoo, LtCol Malcolm “O”, 115, 129, 175, 248–249

Dooley, Maj George E., 416

Doolittle, LtGen James H., 430

Dorroh, Maj Jefferson D., 374*n*

DRAGOON Operation, 60*n*

Draguignan, 748

Dublon, 454

*Duluth*, 479*n*

Dumps. *See* Supplies and Equipment.

*Dunlap*, 460

Durgin, RAdm Calvin T., 69

Dutch forces, 740

Dutch military cantonment, 740

Dutch nationals, 503

Dyess, Capt Acquilla J., 712; LtCol 699*n*

Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas, 713

Easely, BGen Claudius M., 358

East Asia, 434

East Carolines, 449

East China Sea, 18, 21, 34, 99, 188, 315, 325, 428

Easter, 96, 109

Eastern Islands, 34, 66, 68, 164, 381

Eastern Islands Attack & Fire Support Group, 162, 164

Eastern Manchuria, 530

Eastern New Guinea, 665

East Station, 547, 599

Easy Hill, 323

Edenton, N. C., 713

Edson, LtCol Merritt A., 708–709

Edson's Ridge, 709

Edwards, VAdm Richard S., 422

Efate, 717

Eichelberger, LtGen Robert L., 481, 487

Eighty-Eight Balls, 736

Eisenhower, Gen Dwight D., 403*n*

Elbe River, 747

- Eldorado*, 182, 225, 375, 644, 647-648  
 Eleventh War Area, 596  
 Ellice Islands, 660  
 Ellis, Maj Earl H., 654, 666, 691  
 Ellis, Maj Henry A., Jr., 416  
 Embarkation activities, 95, 391, 595  
 Emirau, 25, 88, 712  
 Endo, Capt, 752  
 Engebi, 225, 225*n*, 230*n*, 459  
 Engineer mine removal operations, 123, 204, 264, 306-307, 311, 322, 346  
 Engineers. *See also* Army Units; Marine Units; Seabees.  
     American, 25, 32*n*, 71, 86*n*, 112, 123, 134-135, 149*n*, 158-159, 176, 223, 242*n*, 271, 275-276, 283, 302, 307-308, 310, 333, 379, 467, 551, 558, 576, 585, 599, 624, 643, 663, 692-694, 702, 720-721, 726  
     Japanese, 43-46, 122, 363  
 England, 708, 746, 746*n*. *See also* Great Britain; United Kingdom.  
 Eniwetok, 70-71, 88, 225, 242*n*, 428, 444, 450, 464, 464*n*  
 Enogai, 711  
*Enoura Maru*, 777  
 Enright, Col William K., 547*n*  
*Enterprise*, 98, 419  
 Entwistle, RAdm Frederick I., 637, 638*n*  
 Equipment. *See* Supplies and equipment.  
 Ercanbrack, CWO Earl B., 734*n*, 736, 736*n*, 762, 774, 780, 781*n*  
 Erskine, MajGen Graves B., 24  
 Espiritu Santo, 25, 70, 70*n*, 86, 90, 95, 710, 716-717  
*Essex*, 26, 415-418  
*Estes*, 102  
*Eureka*, 667  
 Europe, 13, 15, 218, 409, 430, 525, 528, 589, 746-747  
 Evacuation activities, 450, 456, 461, 638-640, 642, 644-645, 650, 728, 731, 741, 781, 786  
 Ewa, T. H., 25, 96, 441, 470, 621, 716  
 Executions, 459, 741, 745, 768  
 Executive Headquarters, 594-595, 599, 601-605, 610, 612-614, 618, 621-623, 677  
 Exercises. *See* Fleet Landing Exercises; Training.  
 Expeditionary Force, 677. *See also* Task organizations.  
 Expeditionary Troops, 60, 354, 354*n*, 558, 661, 674  
 Far East, 444, 461, 463-464, 470, 517*n*, 572, 633  
 Far East War Crimes Tribunal, 739*n*  
 Farrell, BGen Walter G., 600, 606  
 Fast Carrier Forces, 16, 21-22, 60, 94, 96-100, 178-181, 185, 192, 280, 404, 406, 411, 415-418, 421, 430-431, 438-439, 461, 534, 561, 566  
 Fayence, 748  
 Fegan, MajGen Joseph C., 707  
 Feldmeier, Maj Allan L., 135, 293, 331  
 Fellows, BGen Joseph H., 439, 663*n*  
 Fengt'ai, 760  
 Fenton, 1stLt Francis I., Jr., 439  
 Fertig, Col Wendell W., 771  
*Field Manual 31-5*, 655  
 Fighter-director site, 141*n*, 381  
 Fike, Col Charles L., 452*n*  
 Filipinos, 740-744, 769, 774  
 Filipino underground organization, 774  
 Fink, Maj Gerald, 561*n*  
 Finschhafen, 70*n*  
 Fire coordination, 718  
 Fire direction, fire direction system, 193, 385  
 Fire direction center, 117, 195, 383  
 Fire Plan NEGAT, 377, 378*n*  
 Fire Plan VICTOR, 377, 378*n*  
 Fire support coordination centers, 383, 670  
 Fire support operations, 166, 209*n*, 253-254, 287, 305  
 First Battle of the Philippine Sea, 4, 16  
 First Joint Training Force, 656  
 Flamethrowers. *See* Weapons.  
 Flanagan, PltSgt Cecil J., 612-613  
 Flat Top Hill, 266-267, 269  
 Fleet landing exercises (FLEXs), 655-656, 662-663, 677  
*Fleet Training Publication 167 (FTP-167)*, 655, 658, 660  
 FLINTLOCK Operation, 661  
 Florida Islands, 708  
 Flycatchers, 201, 209*n*, 210, 233  
 Flying Tigers, 716, 758  
 Foley, LtCol Ernest P., 216  
 Folino, 1stLt Fred C., 226  
 Food. *See* Supplies and Equipment.  
 Footbridges, 219, 222, 273, 276, 283. *See* Bridges.  
 FORAGER Operation, 661  
 Forbidden City, 540  
 Foreign concessions (China), 521, 546



- Foreign legations, 524  
 Formosa, 3, 5-9, 11, 11*n*, 12, 12*n*, 13, 17, 19, 21-22, 26, 32, 34, 38-41, 56-57, 69, 84, 97-98, 100, 178-179, 400, 416, 427, 437, 463, 522, 744, 750, 768, 772-778, 783  
 Formosa-first policy, 9, 11*n*  
 Formosa-Luzon Line, 7  
 Formosans, 499  
 Formosa operation, 5-6, 8-9, 12-13. *See also* Planning.  
 Formosa Strait, 9  
 Forrestal, James V., 3, 725  
 Fortifications. *See* Defenses.  
 Fort Ord, Calif., 92  
 Fort Robinson, Nebr., 713  
 Fort Washington, Md., 713  
 Forward observers, 117, 259  
 14th Naval District, 465  
 Frame, Maj Donald P., 415  
 France, 746, 746*n*, 747, 747*n*, 521-522  
*Franklin*, 94, 98, 419, 421. *See also* "Big Ben."  
 Fraser, LtCol Angus M., 138*n*  
 Freeny, LtCol Samuel W., 777  
 Freising (Oberbayern), 748  
 French Arsenal, 546, 556, 613  
 French coast, 15  
 French expeditionary force, 522  
 French Foreign Legion, 746  
 French Government, 747*n*  
 French Indo-China, 20  
 French Municipal Bldg., 516, 557  
 French officials, 547, 767  
 French underground, 731, 746, 746*n*, 747-748  
 Fuel. *See* Supplies and Equipment.  
 Fujioka, LtGen Takeo, 44, 289-290  
 Fukada, Sgt, 774  
 Fukien Province, 522  
 Fukuoda, 506*n*  
 Fukuoka, 493, 493*n*, 499-502, 505, 514  
 Fukuoka Base Command, 505  
 Fukuoka Occupation Force, 501-502, 505-506  
 Fukuoka Prefecture, 502, 506, 512, 514  
 Funakoshi, 481  
 Funauki Fortress, 39*n*  
 Furugen, 117  
 Futema, 54, 68, 125, 206, 206*n*, 214  
 Futtsu Saki, 483, 485  
 Gagusuku, 138  
 Gaja, 205, 220  
 Gallipoli, 662  
 GALVANIC Operation, 661  
 Gard, BGen Robert G., 189*n*  
 Gasoline. *See* Supplies and equipment.  
 Gavutu, 706, 708  
*Geheime Staats Polizei*. *See* Gestapo.  
 Geiger, MajGen Roy S., 24, 60, 66-68, 71*n*, 79, 84*n*, 86, 89, 91, 93, 123, 125-126, 129, 159, 175, 195-197, 214, 216, 252, 273, 299, 323, 353, 353*n*, 354*n*, 363, 363*n*, 365, 365*n*, 373, 381-382, 385-389, 397*n*, 534, 545, 571, 605; LtGen, 365*n*, 439, 605*n*  
*General Order 241*, 677  
 Geneva Convention, 739*n*  
 Geneva Protocol, 749, 753, 755-756, 760  
 Genka, 174  
 German forces, 731, 749  
 German hospital, 748-749  
 Germans, 455, 546-547, 563, 748-749  
 Germany, 12, 18, 522, 527-528, 746, 747*n*  
     surrender of, 530-531  
*Gestapo*, 747, 747*n*  
 Ghormley, VAdm Robert L., 663*n*  
 Gilbert Islands, 240, 390, 450, 665, 690, 710, 724, 744  
     Operation, 674-675  
*Gilbert Islands*, 427, 429  
 Gilliam, LtCol William M., 278*n*  
 Ginowan-Shuri highway, 194, 268  
 Gisushi, 303-304, 326*n*  
 Goettge, LtCol Frank B., 686  
 Goettge Patrol, 676  
 Gormley, LtCol John J., 171, 260, 556, 556*n*  
 Grasse, 748  
 Great Britain, 433-434, 521-522, 572, 747*n*.  
     *See also* England, United Kingdom.  
 Great Harbor, 540, 563, 580  
 Great Wall of China, 537, 585, 608  
 Green, Maj Bernard W., 134, 144-145  
 Green Island, 25, 96  
 Grew, Joseph C., 433  
 Griebel, Col John H., 116, 128*n*, 212, 217, 257, 342, 345, 378  
 Griffith Board, 700  
 Griffith, Maj Samuel B. II, 708; LtCol, 699, 709; Col, 616, 699-700  
 Griner, MajGen George W., Jr., 62, 193, 298  
*Gripsholm*, 734*n*  
 Guadalcanal, 24, 27, 66, 70, 70*n*, 74, 86-88, 90, 90*n*, 91-92, 95-96, 160*n*, 186, 371, 376, 389, 391, 410, 412, 517, 656-660, 662, 664, 666-667, 667*n*, 670, 673-676, 685-686, 686*n*,

- Guadalcanal—Continued  
 687, 690–691, 694, 696, 696*n*, 702–703, 703*n*,  
 706, 708, 708*n*, 709–711, 716, 716*n*, 717–  
 719  
 Operation, 659, 664–665, 702, 708
- Guam, 4, 7, 7*n*, 23–24, 71, 75, 95*n*, 97, 97*n*, 123,  
 123*n*, 160, 196, 242*n*, 363*n*, 372*n*, 373*n*,  
 397–398, 412, 428, 441, 444, 448, 452*n*, 454,  
 456–457, 461–464, 468, 470, 478, 488, 509*n*,  
 512, 512*n*, 534–535, 544–545, 551–552, 560,  
 564–565, 620, 624, 628, 630–631, 638–639,  
 642, 673, 712, 714, 736, 745, 783, 785–786  
 Operation, 88, 671
- Guam Evacuation Unit, 450
- Guantanamo, Cuba, 653
- Guerrilla Activities, 174, 541, 559, 589, 609,  
 746, 759, 771. *See also* Tactics.
- Guidebook for Marines*, 756*n*
- Gulf of Chihli, 522, 534, 539, 541, 577
- Gunfire and Covering Force, 60, 99*n*, 102
- Gushi, 311, 314
- Gushichan, 290
- Gushikawa, 128
- Gustafson, Maj John A., 116
- Gusuku, 360
- Gusukuma, 199, 203, 205, 220
- Hadnot Point, N. C., 705
- Hagushi, 51*n*, 55, 63, 68, 73, 109, 241, 298  
 anchorage, 159, 223  
 beaches, 51, 54, 64, 67, 70, 91, 100, 103, 107,  
 109, 111, 158, 160, 162, 166, 241, 393, 421,  
 551, 685  
 transport area, 135, 179, 233, 348
- Haha Jima, 460
- Hai Ho River, 539, 542, 546, 550, 552–553, 556,  
 621
- Hainan, 416, 783
- Haiphong, 561
- Hai River, 621
- Haiti, 654
- Hakata, 499
- Halazone, 331*n*
- Half Moon Hill, 244, 247–253, 256, 264, 271
- Halifax, Lord, 436
- Hall, RAdm John L., Jr., 60, 91–93, 241
- Halmahera group, 452
- Halsey, Adm William F., 4–5, 97, 229*n*, 280,  
 431, 476, 479, 479*n*, 481, 483–484, 484*n*,  
 487, 493*n*, 660, 663, 781; FAdm, 403*n*, 404,  
 416, 421, 422*n*
- Hamahika Shima, 164, 388*n*
- Hamburg, 749
- Hanagusuku, 289
- Hanchos*, 761
- Hancock*, 128, 421, 479*n*
- Hangchow, 530
- Hangchow Bay, 7, 428
- Hanja, 330
- Hankow, 524
- Hansen, Maj Herman, Jr., 416
- Hanza, 115, 117, 120
- Hara, VAdm Chuichi, 454–455  
*Hara-kiri*, 367
- Harbors, 4, 271*n*, 299, 460, 522, 540
- Harmon, LtGen Millard F., 11
- Harriman, W. Averell, 431
- Harris, BGen Field, 412
- Harris, LtCol Harold D., 691
- Hart, Col John N., 623, 631
- Haute Savoie, 746–747
- Haven*, 786
- Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, 24, 66*n*, 141, 397–  
 398, 407, 448, 452, 465, 468, 470, 493, 500*n*,  
 636, 654, 672, 704, 709
- Hawkins, 1stLt Jack, 770–772
- Hay, John, 522
- Hayden, LtCol Reynolds H., 144, 146, 174, 253
- Heanza Shima, 164, 388*n*
- Headquarters Marine Corps, 372*n*, 447–448,  
 466–467, 597, 655, 677–679, 681, 688, 690
- Hedo Misaki, 140–141, 348, 363*n*, 380
- Heinl, Col Robert D., Jr., 508*n*, 547*n*, 670
- Hemphill, LtCol Bruce T., 173; Col, 254*n*
- Henderson Field, 91, 186, 410, 709, 716
- Henderson, LtCol Frederick P., 189; Col, 89*n*,  
 117*n*, 123*n*, 186*n*, 193*n*, 377, 377*n*, 378*n*,  
 382, 385*n*; BGen, 192*n*, 216*n*, 383*n*
- Henderson Group, 189
- Hentona, 175
- Hermle, BGen Leo, D., 454; LtGen, 454*n*
- Heydrich, Reinhard, 747*n*
- Higgins, Andrew J., 667
- Hill, VAdm Harry W., 229*n*, 242, 370, 372*n*,  
 408, 672, 704
- Hill, LtCol Robert E., 342*n*
- Hill 26, 316
- Hill 27, 296
- Hill 28, 315–316
- Hill 52, 343
- Hill 53, 320, 323

- Hill 55, 257, 257*n*, 261–262, 264–265, 287, 315–316  
 Hill 55–1, 315  
 Hill 55–2, 316  
 Hill 57, 257*n*, 309, 325  
 Hill 58, 320  
 Hill 59, 257*n*  
 Hill 60, 217, 219  
 Hill 62, 320–321  
 Hill 69, 335, 340, 344–345, 345*n*, 346  
 Hill 72, 360–361  
 Hill 79, 346, 354, 358, 361–364, 378  
 Hill 80, 360–361  
 Hill 81, 354, 358, 361–364, 378  
 Hill 85, 362  
 Hill 89, 292, 353, 357, 362, 364, 364*n*, 367–368  
 Hill 95, 351  
 Hill 103, 314, 330  
 Hill 107, 325  
 Hill 108, 325, 330  
 Hill 153, 356  
 Hill 165, 120*n*, 131, 131*n*  
 Hill 200, 148  
 Hill 210, 148–149, 154  
 Hill 220, 50  
 Hilliard, LtCol Robert C., 385*n*, 668*n*  
 Hillyer, Col Roy N., 323  
 Himeji, 43, 774  
*Hinsdale*, 109  
 Hinunangan Bay, 91  
 Hirado Shima, 505  
 Hirohata, 736, 761–762, 780, 781*n*  
 Hirohito, 436. *See also* Emperor of Japan.  
 Hiroshima, 433, 436, 780, 786  
 Hiroshima Prefecture, 514  
 Hiza, 116  
 Hizaonna, 127, 127*n*, 130  
*Hobbs Victory*, 180*n*  
 Hochmuth, LtCol Bruno A., 112, 154, 174, 254, 254*n*, 311  
 Hodge, MajGen John R., 60, 68, 84, 131, 164*n*, 188–189, 192, 194, 204, 270, 330, 352, 387, 389  
 Hogback Ridge, 266, 268–270  
 Ho-Hsi-Wu, 567  
 Hokkaido, 31*n*, 760, 781  
 Holcomb, MajGen Thomas, 655*n*; LtGen, 660, 660*n*, 665*n*, 677, 687–688, 688*n*, 699; Gen, 414, 414*n*  
 Holdahl, Col Theodore A., 601  
 Hollandia, 4, 6, 70*n*  
*Hollandia*, 96  
 Holomon, LtCol Walter, 327*n*, 330*n*  
 Home Islands (Japan), 4, 15, 17, 19, 31–32, 36–37, 40, 57, 100, 178, 206, 368, 370, 372, 400–402, 406–407, 409, 418, 430, 438, 455, 459, 461, 463, 511, 529, 533, 737, 779, 783, 788  
 Homma, LtGen Masaharu, 741, 768  
 Honan Province, 44, 542  
 Honda Bay, 773  
 Hong Kong, 19, 407, 416, 522, 603, 609, 645, 647, 752, 783, 786  
 Honolulu, 752  
 Honshu, 5, 7, 31*n*, 98, 180, 402, 406–408, 430–431, 476, 488, 490, 492, 500–501, 736, 760, 765, 783  
 Honsowetz, Col Russell E., 117*n*, 120*n*  
 Hopeh, 537, 541–542, 544–545, 548, 550, 552, 564, 570, 574–575, 584–585, 588, 593, 596, 599, 609, 614, 616, 620, 622–623, 627, 631–632, 641, 649  
 Hopkins, Harry L., 431, 431*n*, 432  
 Horie, Maj Yoshitaka, 461  
 Horseshoe Hill, 244, 252–254, 256  
 Hospitals. *See* Medical activities.  
*Houston*, 739–740, 740*n*, 750, 763  
 Howard, MajGen Archie F., 581–582, 601–602  
 Howard, Col Samuel L., 744, 768; MajGen, 618, 622–623, 625*n*  
 Hsin Ho, 618–619, 625, 627, 632, 648  
 Hudson, Maj John S., 337*n*  
*Hugh W. Hadley*, 224  
 Huizenga, 1stLt Richard M., 758–759  
 Hull, Cordell, 436  
 Hulutao, 561, 569–570  
 Humphrey, LtCol Gavin C., 602  
 Hunt, Capt George P., 723, 724*n*  
 Hunt, BGen LeRoy P., 348; MajGen, 496, 506, 514, 517  
 Hunt, LtCol LeRoy P., Jr., 602  
 Huntington, LtCol Robert W., 653  
 Hurley, Ambassador Patrick J., 546, 555, 563, 620  
 Hurst, LtCol Edward H., 116, 127, 128*n*, 130, 173, 261; Col, 127*n*  
 Hydrographic conditions, 668  
 Hydrographic survey, 378  
 Ibaru Ridge, 358, 360  
 ICEBERG Operation, 13, 31, 57, 60, 63, 63*n*, 64, 69, 71–73, 75, 77, 82–84, 89, 91–92, 94–96, 99–100, 103, 117, 128, 135, 141, 159,

## ICEBERG Operation—Continued

160*n*, 178, 183, 207, 224, 229, 240, 242,  
354*n*, 369, 373, 381, 389–390, 398–399, 685  
alternate plan, 65–66, 196  
base development, 58, 70–71, 75, 84, 92, 166,  
372, 379  
commanders, 166, 280  
expeditionary forces, 6, 31, 97, 177  
expeditionary troops, 6, 58, 94, 104  
floating reserve, 86  
forces, 64, 72, 74, 78, 83, 86, 93, 96, 98, 103,  
107, 109, 179, 376, 382  
initial support, 71  
Joint Staff Study, 57–58, 63, 77  
landing, 63, 72–73, 111, 202, 239  
operations, 103, 158*n*, 181, 382  
phases, 62, 70, 77, 162, 378  
Plan Baker, 65–66  
Plan Fox, 63–64, 66  
scheme of maneuver ashore, 57, 102  
support elements, 71, 103

Ichi, 174  
Ichinomaya, 408  
Idaho, 344  
Idiot Sticks, 130  
Ie, 167  
Iegusugu Yama, 166–167  
Ie Shima, 34, 50, 55, 58, 62*n*, 66, 68–69, 75, 142,  
142*n*, 166–167, 169, 169*n*, 196–197, 226,  
229, 230*n*, 370, 372*n*  
airfields, 46, 50, 75, 166, 227  
anchorage, 223  
base development program, 75  
invasion, 91

Iheya-Aguni landings, 348  
Iheya Retto, 34  
Iheya Shima, 347–348, 378*n*, 381  
Ike Shima, 164, 388*n*  
Ikibaru, 127, 130  
Illana Bay, 11*n*  
Imadomari, 140  
Imperial City, 540  
Imperial Rescript, 449, 530, 532  
Imperial Russia, 531  
Imperial War Council (Japan), 18  
Imura, H., 584*n*  
Inasomi, 280, 303  
*Independence*, 479*n*  
India, 98  
India Command, 3*n*  
*Indiana*, 479*n*

*Indianapolis*, 100

Indochina, 26, 103, 416

Infantry units. *See also* Army units; Marine units.

American, 62, 112, 117, 353, 384, 668, 670,  
672, 688, 718, 721–726

battalion landing teams, 88, 88*n*, 109*n*,  
552, 635, 638–639

battalions, 112, 114, 131, 479, 555, 628–  
629, 635, 647, 671, 692–693, 701–702, 713

brigades, 447, 635

companies, 210, 222, 265, 281*n*, 573, 579,  
628–629, 640, 644, 689, 692–693, 695–  
697, 702, 718–719, 723

divisions, 24, 58, 67–68, 72, 74, 81, 84–86,  
102*n*, 123, 131, 138*n*, 383*n*, 447, 467–468,  
533, 579, 635, 656–657, 663, 683, 691–  
692, 693*n*, 694, 696, 701–702, 717, 720,  
723

fire teams, 265, 693, 697–698, 698*n*, 700–  
701, 725

platoons, 586, 629, 640, 645, 647, 692*n*, 693,  
696–697, 699, 707, 719, 728

regimental combat teams, 86*n*, 87–88, 88*n*,  
90, 102*n*, 109*n*, 164, 214, 467, 476, 478

regiments, 86*n*, 87–88, 129, 135, 467, 550,  
599, 635, 657, 570–671, 692–695, 714, 717,  
721–722, 725, 727

rifle squads, 692*n*, 696, 698–701, 718–720

Japanese, 4, 45, 54, 80, 312, 608, 686–687,  
733, 788

battalions, 41, 44, 50, 80, 207

brigades, 44, 80

companies, 44–45

divisions, 43–44, 80–81

regiments, 44–45, 80–81

squads, 173

Inflation, 582, 532

Initial Occupation Line, 485, 487

Inland Sea, 419, 765

Inoue, LtGen Sadae, 453, 453*n*

Inouye, VAdm Seibi, 15

Inspector General, FMFPac, 581

Inspector General, U. S. Marine Corps, 637

Instrument of surrender, 439, 454

Insular Patrol (Guam), 734

Intelligence

American, 66, 78, 102, 107, 121, 136, 169, 174,  
191, 329, 369, 381, 532, 543–544, 551,

588, 617, 676, 684, 686, 709–710

agencies, 31, 78, 176, 565, 686

- Intelligence—Continued  
 American—Continued  
 estimates, 78, 139, 207, 406, 408  
 personnel, 498, 543, 686  
 problems, 685  
 sources, 20*n*, 565  
 studies, 78–79, 433, 479  
 training, 685–686  
 Japanese, 530  
 International Concession, 599  
 International Red Cross, 745, 749–750, 753–755, 761, 764, 781  
 International Settlement, 698  
 Interpreters  
 American, 121, 296, 357, 485, 580, 589, 603  
 Chinese, 544  
 Japanese, 580, 776  
*Intrepid*, 419, 715  
 Inubi, 127, 129–130  
 Isa, 210  
 Isahaya, 501, 506  
 Ishihara, Isamu, 752, 738*n*  
 Ishikawa, 126, 129–130, 132, 134, 171  
 Ishikawa Isthmus, 34, 50, 68, 126, 128–129, 132, 135–136, 155, 166, 171, 174, 380  
 Ishikawa Take, 171  
 Ishimine, 128*n*, 309  
 Ishimmi, 206, 267–268  
 Ishimmi Ridge, 268–269  
 Island Command  
 Guam, 454, 456, 459, 463*n*, 478  
 Okinawa, 62  
 Peleliu, 453  
 Saipan, 453  
 Italian  
 concession, 556  
 consulate, 547  
 embassy, 583*n*  
 hospital, 748  
 nationals, 503  
 Italy, 748  
 Item Pocket, 49  
 Itokazu, 54, 298, 303  
 Itoman, 36–38, 290, 312, 315, 318, 325, 326*n*, 330, 332, 332*n*, 335, 337–338, 345, 351  
 Itomi, 139–140, 142, 146, 148*n*, 151–152, 154  
 Itomi-Toguchi road, 142, 154  
 Iwa, 303, 325–328, 331  
 Iwahig Penal Colony, 774  
 Iwakuni, 509*n*  
 Iwa-Shindawaku ridge, 328  
 Iwo Jima, 8, 11–14, 21–22, 27, 45, 48, 57, 72, 95–97, 104, 159, 162*n*, 178, 197*n*, 240, 242*n*, 257, 308, 391, 393, 398, 417, 429–431, 438, 460, 461*n*, 503*n*, 512*n*, 621, 666, 670, 670*n*, 672, 674–675, 683, 703, 705, 707, 714, 722–725, 729, 745  
 Izena Shima, 378*n*  
 Jajiya, 149  
 Jaluit, 450, 455, 462  
 Janiszewski, LtCol George, 703*n*  
 Japan, 4–8, 11, 11*n*, 13–15, 17–21, 37, 41, 57, 63, 67, 75–76, 78*n*, 93, 98, 178, 226–227, 357, 370, 386, 398–400, 402–403, 416, 418, 430, 432, 434, 436–439, 441, 444, 449–450, 461, 463, 465–469, 475–476, 487–490, 492–493, 495, 499–500, 500*n*, 505, 508–509, 511–512, 517, 518*n*, 522, 525–529, 531, 553, 560, 565, 580, 582, 593, 597–598, 607, 641, 654, 659, 661, 732, 734, 734*n*, 735, 738*n*, 739*n*, 741, 750, 755, 761, 765, 769, 775, 776*n*, 778, 781, 783, 786  
 invasion of, 8, 401, 432–433, 576, 763*n*. *See also* CORONET; OLYMPIC.  
 occupation of, 437–438, 454–455, 464, 475, 481, 489–490, 493, 496–497, 500–503, 508, 510–511, 518, 533–534, 536, 714  
 occupation authorities, 499  
 occupation forces, 428, 450, 453, 456, 463, 476, 481, 490, 492–493, 497, 499, 501, 502*n*, 506, 509, 511, 560  
 occupation operation, 488, 495, 507, 518  
 occupation tasks, 436, 441, 479, 497, 508–509, 511–512, 514  
 Japanese, 11–12, 31, 103, 106, 151, 452, 455, 526, 532, 540, 542, 544, 546–547, 564, 568, 579, 589, 596–597, 607, 648, 675, 709, 745, 750  
 Army-Navy agreement, 14, 21  
 Army-Navy relations, 46  
 cities, 492  
 civilians, 38, 46–47, 76–77, 106, 172, 251, 452, 456, 557, 565, 567, 580, 584, 608, 763, 775  
 economy, 20, 492  
 elder statesmen, 15–16. *See also* *Jushin*.  
 Emperor, 18, 321, 357, 367, 433, 436, 439, 449, 475, 485, 497, 518, 530, 752. *See also* Hirohito.  
 Empire, 3–5, 11, 32, 35, 58, 76, 78, 370, 432, 654, 675  
 forces, demobilization of, 452, 462, 487, 497, 499, 505, 511, 568, 574

## Japanese—Continued

- General Staff, 16, 274
  - government, 16–17, 19–20, 38, 436, 476, 497, 509, 517, 732–733, 755
  - government officials, 14–15, 484, 495, 743, 763, 774, 777
  - Home Minister, Ministry, 38, 498, 511
  - industry, 5, 14, 20, 98, 417, 492, 546, 571, 744
  - intendance service, 40*n*
  - interservice, rivalry, 55
  - military doctrine, 350
  - Military Service Act, 47
  - military system, 14*n*, 676
  - mines, 492, 501, 552
  - munitions, 569, 581
  - Naval Headquarters, 487
  - operations, 14, 20
  - pirates, 36–37
  - ports, 21, 492
  - schools, 546, 556, 563
  - surrender, 393, 400–402, 427–429, 434, 436, 438–439, 441, 449–450, 452, 452*n*, 454, 457, 459–460, 470, 475–476, 484–485, 487–488, 490, 497, 511, 521, 530, 533–534, 556–558, 565, 579, 581, 741, 781, 783, 785–786
  - transportation facilities, 51, 492, 502, 502*n*
- Japanese Units
- Imperial General Headquarters, 14, 14*n*, 16–22, 39–41, 43, 45, 178, 227, 356–357, 368, 392–393, 438–439, 509, 529
  - Army, 14, 17–18, 21, 41, 178, 321, 393, 501, 542, 675, 736, 738, 742*n*, 755, 756*n*, 760–761, 763
  - General Staff, 14*n*
  - Chinese Expeditionary Army, 44, 529, 532
  - Formosa Army, 18
  - Kwantung Army, 43, 527, 529–530
  - Mongolian Garrison Army, 542
  - Nakagusuku Wan Fortress, 39*n*
  - North China Area Army, 532, 542, 546, 557, 568
  - North China Pacification Army, 542
  - Southern Area Army, 178*n*
  - First Army, 542
  - Sixth Air Army, 21, 178
  - Twelfth Army, 542
  - Seventeenth Area Army, 530
  - 19th Air Sector Command, 46, 54
  - Thirty-first Army, 454

## Japanese—Continued

## Army—Continued

- Thirty-second Army, 18, 22, 39–41, 43–51, 51*n*, 53–55, 55*n*, 106–107, 120, 122, 179, 188–192, 197, 205–208, 210–213, 251, 251*n*, 257, 265–266, 270–272, 274, 280, 288, 292–293, 295, 297, 304, 316, 330, 332, 338*n*, 340, 350–353, 353*n*, 357, 362, 364*n*, 367–368, 379, 386, 393, 675
  - Forty-third Army, 542, 565, 579–581
  - Forty-seventh Army, 507*n*
  - Fiftieth Army, 507*n*
  - 2d Armored Division, 44
  - 8th Air Division, 21, 100
  - 9th Infantry Division, 41, 43, 46, 50, 55
  - 24th Infantry Division, 43–45, 50, 54–55, 191, 205–207, 210–213, 220, 268, 289, 292, 350–351, 353, 357, 363, 368
  - 62d Infantry Division, 44, 50, 54–55, 188, 190–191, 199, 205, 207, 211–213, 216, 217*n*, 218, 220, 257, 280–281, 289–290, 292, 350, 352
  - 84th Division, 43
  - 97th Division, 50
  - 118th Division, 542
  - 63d Brigade, 44, 191
  - 64th Brigade, 44, 236, 257
  - 5th Independent Mixed Brigade, 542, 565, 581
  - 24th Independent Mixed Brigade, 53
  - 4th Independent Mixed Brigade, 43–45, 50, 53, 55, 142, 189, 205, 211, 220, 251–252, 289, 292, 297, 350–352
  - 1st Specially Established Brigade, 54, 247
  - 2d Specially Established Brigade, 54
  - 5th Artillery Command, 45, 54, 106, 203, 207, 213, 289–290, 350
  - 42d Field Artillery Regiment, 45
  - 7th Heavy Artillery Regiment, 45, 292, 295
  - 1st Independent Heavy Mortar Regiment, 45
  - 15th Independent Mixed Regiment, 43–44, 221, 247, 351–352
- Infantry Regiments
- 22d, 43, 191, 205–206, 211, 220, 267–268, 347, 363
  - 32d, 43, 206, 211–212, 292–293, 297, 347, 363
  - 89th, 43, 206, 211, 220, 260, 269, 351, 363
- 1st Infantry Unit, 43
  - 2d Infantry Unit, 43–44, 49–50, 55
  - 1st Medium Artillery Regiment, 45

## Japanese—Continued

## Army—Continued

- 23d Medium Artillery Regiment, 45
- 24th Reconnaissance Regiment, 352
- 23d Shipping Engineer Regiment, 207, 292, 295
- 26th Shipping Engineer Regiment, 207, 221
- 11th Shipping Group Headquarters, 54
- 1st Specially Established Regiment, 54, 108, 120
- 27th Tank Regiment, 44–45
- 24th Transportation Regiment, 289
- 81st Field Antiaircraft Battalion, 257
- 7th Independent Antitank Battalion, 221
- 100th Independent Heavy Artillery Battalion, 45
- Independent Infantry Battalions
  - 1st, 53, 221
  - 2d, 53, 221
  - 3d, 53
  - 11th, 44
  - 12th, 44, 191
  - 13th, 44, 191, 352
  - 14th, 44, 191
  - 15th, 44, 257
  - 21st, 44
  - 22d, 44, 265, 290, 292, 297
  - 23d, 44, 216, 257
  - 26th, 53
  - 27th, 53
  - 28th, 53
  - 29th, 53
  - 272d, 44
  - 273d, 44, 257
- 14th Independent Machine Battalion, 216, 257
- Infantry Battalions
  - 1st Bn, 1st SpecEstabRegt, 120
  - 1/32, 212, 268
  - 2d Bn, 1st SpecEstabRegt, 120
  - 2/22, 191
  - 2/32, 212
  - 3d Bn, 1st SpecEstabRegt, 120
  - 3d Bn, 2d InfUnit, 217*n*, 221
- 1st Light Mortar Battalion, 45, 191
- 2d Light Mortar Battalion, 45
- Special Guard Companies
  - 223d, 47
  - 224th, 47
  - 225th, 47

## Japanese—Continued

## Army—Continued

- Special Guard Engineer Units
  - 502d, 47
  - 503d, 47
  - 504th, 47
- Navy, 14, 18–19, 21, 31, 81, 99, 191, 252, 290, 321, 393, 400, 738
- General Staff, 14*n*
- Air Fleets
  - First, 21
  - Third, 21
  - Fifth, 21–22, 178, 207
  - Tenth, 21
- Combined Fleet, 18, 178
- First Mobile Fleet, 16
- First Naval District, 484
- Fourth Fleet, 454
- Okinawa Naval Base Force, 46, 54, 55*n*, 220, 242, 290, 321, 507*n*
- Sea Raiding Squadrons
  - 26th, 207
  - 27th, 207
  - 28th, 207
  - 29th, 207
- 4th Surface Escort Unit, 46
- Special Attack Unit, 100, 106, 177, 227.
  - See also Kamikazes; Kikusui.*
- Special Naval Landing Party, 489*n*.
  - Fleet, 4, 11, 16, 22, 63, 654, 673
- Miscellaneous Units
  - antitank group, 41, 44–45, 107
  - Boeitai*, 47, 53–54, 120, 132, 141, 175, 220, 350, 357*n*, 363
  - coast defense, 47
  - Giretsu* (Act of Heroism) Airborne Raiding Force, 227
  - Imperial Reservists Association, 47
  - Iwao Force, 251*n*
  - labor forces, 53, 122, 191, 530, 770
  - local defense units, 47, 80, 120, 174
  - midget submarine unit, 46
  - Nakagusuku Wan Fortress Artillery Unit, 39, 45
  - Okinawan conscripts, 43, 53, 80, 142, 171
  - shipping engineers, 46, 107*n*, 122, 209–210, 351
  - suicide sea-raiding squadrons, 46, 53, 56, 81, 103, 106, 209, 220, 351, 380*n*
  - suicide swimmers, 81

- Japanese—Continued  
 Miscellaneous Units—Continued  
*Tekketsu* (Blood and Iron for the Emperor Duty Units), 47  
 Udo Force, 142, 148*n*, 174  
 volunteer youth groups, 47
- Java, 3*n*, 739–740, 786  
 Jehol Province, 595, 602  
 Jessfield Road Jail, 754  
 Jewell, LtCol Duncan H., 507*n*  
 Jichaku, 199, 203, 212  
 Johnson, Col Byron F., 25; BGen, 552, 576, 600  
 Johnson, Maj John G., 296  
 Johnston Island, 465  
 Joint Assault Signal Companies, 182. *See also* Army units; Marine units.  
 Joint Board, 664  
 Joint Chiefs of Staff, 3*n*, 4–7, 9, 13, 31, 57, 63, 76, 82, 84*n*, 197, 399–401, 401*n*, 402–403, 429–430, 432–433, 437, 498, 529, 531, 533, 561, 572, 596–597, 659  
 Joint Expeditionary Force, 58, 93, 242, 390, 661. *See also* Task Organizations.  
 Joint Logistics Committee, 12  
 Joint Mobilization plans, 467  
 Joint operations, 481, 485  
 Joint planning, 62–63  
 Joint staff planners, 7, 62  
 Joint Staff Study LONGTOM, 399  
 Joint U. S. Military Advisory Group, 573, 633, 641  
 Joint War Plans Committee, 6–7, 9  
 Jones, Maj James L., 104, 162, 164, 167, 381, 388*n*  
 Jones, BGen Louis R., 548, 553, 567, 599, 606  
 Jungchen, 578  
 Jungle. *See* Vegetation.  
*Jushin*, 15–16
- Kadena, 36, 43, 50, 68, 164, 184–185  
 Kadena airfield, 46, 50, 54–55, 117, 120, 158, 158*n*, 159, 176–177, 184, 190, 228, 274  
 Kadena Pete, 185, 186*n*  
 Kagamisui, 302, 306  
 Kagoshima, 406, 408, 427, 493*n*, 499–500, 507, 507*n*, 514  
 Kagoshima Prefecture, 500, 507  
 Kagoshima Wan, 406, 408, 507  
 Kahoolawe Island, 673  
 Kailin Mining Administration, 541, 545, 547, 552, 563, 585, 590, 599–600, 604, 609, 617, 621, 649
- Kaimon-Dake, 408  
 Kakazu, 188, 194  
 Kakazu Ridge, 190, 193–194  
 Kakibana, 303  
 Kaluf, Col John, 557*n*  
*Kamikazes*, *Kamikaze attacks*. *See also* *Kikusui*; Special Attack Forces. 26, 100, 107, 157, 177, 178*n*, 179–181, 185–186, 189–190, 196, 207–208, 211, 223–224, 227, 229–230, 240–241, 274, 278*n*, 348, 369*n*, 370–371, 372*n*, 374, 383, 406, 415, 419, 421, 427, 508*n*, 665, 671, 673, 675  
 Kaminokawa beach, 408  
 Kamiyama Shima, 106*n*  
 Kamizato, 300, 303  
 Kanchanburi, 767  
 Kaniku, 188, 194  
 Kanoya, 226, 496, 507, 508*n*  
 Kantner, Maj George B., 249  
 Kanto Plain, 5, 408  
 Karadera, 290, 292, 298, 300  
 Kase, Toshikazu, 16  
 Katchin Peninsula, 125, 127–128, 130, 132, 162, 172, 176  
 Katsuren Wan (Bay), 125  
 Kawabe, LtGen Torashiro, 178*n*  
 Kawada, 140–141, 173–175  
 Kawatana, 501, 505  
 K-Day, 303  
 Keisan Sho, 106*n*  
 Keise Shima, 63–64, 67–68, 100, 103, 106, 106*n*, 107*n*, 111, 388*n*  
 Kelley, 1stLt Alfred E. W., 439  
 Kelley, Capt John W., 439  
 Kellum, Maj William C., 181  
 Kenney, Gen George C., 407, 430  
 Kerama Retto, 22, 34, 46, 56, 64–67, 73, 91, 96–100, 103–104, 106–107, 122, 164, 166, 177, 180*n*, 370, 380, 380*n*, 407  
 Kerby, Col Kenneth D., 181  
 Kerman, Maj John R., 316*n*  
 Kiangsi Province, 526  
 Kiangwang, 738, 757  
 Kiaochow Bay, 540, 561, 636  
 Kijak, SupSgt Henry, 733  
 Kikai Shima, 196, 347, 378  
*Kikusui attacks*, 179*n*, 180, 189, 223, 369*n*. *See also* *Kamikazes*.  
*Kikusui* No. 1, 179, 180, 185, 190  
*Kikusui* No. 2, 186  
*Kikusui* No. 5, 208



- Kikusui* No. 7, 227, 274  
*Kikusui* No. 8, 370  
*Kikusui* No. 9, 370  
*Kikusui* No. 10, 370  
 Kiland, RAdm Ingolf N., 62, 92, 104, 550  
 Kimmu Wan, 130. *See also* Chimu Wan.  
 King, RAdm Ernest J., 664; Adm, 5-8, 9n, 11n, 12, 12n, 13, 56, 653, 660, 660n, 712; FAdm, 3, 394, 402, 403n, 411-414, 424, 432-433, 446  
 Kinkaid, Adm Thomas C., 534-535, 555-556, 558, 559n, 561, 563, 569, 574  
 Kinney, 1stLt John R., 758-759  
 Kinsman, Cdr Otto, 416  
 Kitamura, MajGen, 462n  
 Kiyamu, 289-290, 292, 304, 316, 337, 350, 360, 384  
 Kiyamu-Gusuku Ridge, 360-361, 368  
 Kiyamu Peninsula 288, 292, 303, 350  
 Kiyau Point, 55  
 Klingman, 1stLt Robert R., 225  
 Knob Hill, 263n, 276  
 Kobakura, 36  
 Kobe, 94, 98, 419, 760  
 Kochi, 206, 211  
 Koiso, Gen Kuniaki, 17  
 Kokuba, 36, 274, 276, 283-284, 296-297, 299-300, 309, 312, 325  
 Kokuba Channel, 302  
 Kokuba estuary, 280, 283, 305, 320  
 Kokuba hills, 283  
 Kokuba Gawa, 252, 298-299, 314, 325, 329  
 Kokumba River, 290  
 Kokumbona, 709  
 Kokura, 433, 514  
 Komesu, 340, 356, 360, 362  
 Komesu Ridge, 362, 368  
 Korea, 31, 103, 437, 463, 499-500, 505, 530, 534, 551, 553, 672, 760, 769, 778, 783  
 Korean  
     occupation, 476, 533  
     Occupation Force, 476n  
     civilians and laborers, 104, 455-456, 499, 499n, 500, 502, 505, 596, 763  
 Koror, 453  
 Koshiki Retto, 407, 507  
 Koshiwabarau, 408  
 Kouri Shima, 173  
 Kowloon, 522, 561  
 K-rations, 295, 295n, 326, 328  
 Krueger, Gen Walter, 404, 408, 492, 496  
 Krulak, LtCol Victor H., 283, 700; LtGen, 658n  
 Kuba Saki, 68, 128  
 Kubiri, 481  
 Kubo, 126  
 Kuefu Shima, 106n  
 Kumamoto, 493n, 506-507, 514  
 Kumamoto Prefecture, 500, 506  
 Kumi Shima, 34, 348, 378n  
 Kunishi, 290, 338, 340-343, 345  
 Kunishi Ridge, 290, 333, 337, 338n, 340-345, 347, 351, 351n, 354, 356, 358, 362, 388n  
 Kunming, 583  
 Kuomintang, 525-527, 531, 543, 620. *See also* Chinese Nationalists; Chinese Central Government.  
 Kurawa, 126  
 Kure, 94, 419, 509n  
 Kuribayashi, LtGen Tadamichi, 460, 725  
 Kurile Islands, 17  
 Kuro Shima, 67, 106, 388n  
 Kurume, 502  
 Kusaie, 455, 462  
 Kushikino, 408  
 Kutaka Shima, 164, 388n  
 Kuwan, 198, 203, 207, 209-210  
 Kuwanga-Makabe road, 346  
 Kuwanga Ridge, 345-346, 360  
 Kuyeh, 585, 599, 600, 617  
 Kwajalein, 70n, 242n, 412, 444, 450, 459, 463-464, 464n, 667, 674, 715n, 745, 721  
 Kwantung, 19, 522  
 Kwantung Peninsula, 522, 531  
 Kyoto, 512, 514, 517  
 Kyushu, 6, 9, 11, 18, 22, 31n, 32, 34, 36, 43, 57, 98, 100, 178, 226-227, 371-372, 399-400, 402-404, 406-409, 418-419, 421-422, 428-431, 476, 490, 492-493, 493n, 496, 499-501, 502n, 505-507, 507n, 508, 508n, 510-511, 514, 517-518, 783, 778, 785  
 Kyushu occupation, 492, 517  
 Kyushu operation, 402-404  
 Laboehan, 740  
 Lake Geneva, 747  
 Lakehurst, N.J., 705  
 Lamotrek, 462  
 Lamson-Scribner, Col Frank H., 631  
 Landing Craft. *See also* Ships.  
     American, 91, 94, 111, 114, 122, 157-158, 164, 211, 293, 392, 417, 483, 485, 550,

- Landing Craft—Continued
- American—Continued
    - 551, 553, 555–556, 628, 640, 657, 666–668, 724, 786
    - LCIs (Landing Craft, Infantry), 104, 104*n*, 357, 361, 553, 668
    - LCMs (Landing Craft, Mechanized), 111, 114–115, 305, 555
    - LCSs (Landing Craft, Support), 208
    - LCTs (Landing Craft, Tank), 114, 152, 305, 311, 550, 553
    - LCVPs (Landing Craft Vehicle and Personnel), 667, 781
    - rubber boats, 162, 164, 299, 307, 644, 709, 744
    - self-propelled barges, 158, 158*n*
  - Japanese, 207, 209, 739
- Landing forces. *See also* Army units; Marine units. 60, 80–81, 467, 560, 656, 658, 661, 663–664, 667, 669, 781
- Landing signal officer, 546
- Langfang, 567, 599
- Lantienchang, 599
- Lantienchang Field, 539, 566
- Lantz, LtCol William T., 479*n*
- Larkin, MajGen Claude A., 552, 560, 566
- Larsen, MajGen Henry L., 450, 454
- Larson, LtCol August C., 253*n*, 356
- Laureta, Capt Claro, 771
- L-Day, 57, 64, 66–67, 98, 104, 107, 347, 391
- Leaflets, leaflet drops, 436, 595
- League of Nations, 526
- Leahy, FAdm William D., 400, 403*n*, 433, 687
- Legation Quarter, 540, 547
- Legion d'Honneur*, 747*n*
- Lei-chuang, 599–600
- Lejeune, MajGen John A., 654
- Lend-Lease supplies, 528
- Levy*, 457
- Lexington*, 479*n*, 716
- Leyte, Leyte operation, 5, 8–9, 11–12, 18, 41, 70, 72, 81, 84, 84*n*, 85, 92–93, 96, 178, 223, 240, 240*n*, 390, 415, 422, 427, 431
- Leyte Gulf, 8, 18, 91, 93
- Liaotung Peninsula, 569
- Liberation, 773, 787, 789. *See also* Recovered Allied Military Personnel.
- Lidice, 747*n*
- Li Huang airstrip, 759
- Lines of communication,
  - American, 169, 548, 584, 594, 603, 607, 608, 631, 649
  - Japanese, 31, 58, 125, 351
  - Lingayen Gulf, 12, 26, 64, 777
  - Lin-Shou-Ying, 609
  - Linsi, 586, 599, 601, 617
  - Lisbon, Portugal, 746
  - Little, MajGen Louis McC., 655*n*
  - Little Sugar Loaf, 310–311
  - Little White House, 708
  - Litzenberg, LtCol Homer L. Jr., 699*n*
  - Litzenberg Board, 699
  - Liversedge, LtCol Harry S., 710
  - Loading activities. *See also* Supplies and Equipment. 27, 95–96, 478, 551, 662
  - Logan Victory*, 80*n*
  - Logistics, 38, 51, 62, 64, 71–75, 167, 120, 129–130, 239–240, 293, 295, 302, 304, 343, 378–379, 390–392, 448, 466, 548, 550, 555, 598, 662, 664–667, 674
  - London, 434–435, 658*n*
  - London*, 645
  - Longaog, 771
  - Long Island*, 418
  - Long March, 526
  - LONGTOM Operation, 398
  - Loomis, Col Francis B., Jr., 66, 71*n*, 302
  - Loomis Harbor, 302
  - Loudspeakers, 121, 296
  - Louisville*, 559
  - Lourenco Marques, 734*n*
  - Louther, LtCol Karl K., 253*n*
  - Love Hill, 266, 269–270
  - LST 628, 114
  - LST 884, 109
  - Luanhsien, 586, 590
  - Luan River, 590, 599
  - Lubeck, 749
  - Luckey, Col Robert B., 116
  - Ludwig, Capt Verle E., 172*n*, 332*n*
  - Lunga Point, 710
  - Lunga River, 709–710
  - Lutai, 599, 617
  - Luzon, Luzon operation, 3, 5–7, 9, 11, 11*n*, 12–13, 18, 21, 26, 41, 72, 85, 85*n*, 97, 399, 416, 475, 742, 763*n*, 769, 776–777
  - Luzon-Formosa controversy, 9*n*
  - Mabuni, 292, 352, 356–357, 364, 368
  - MacArthur, General Douglas. *See also* Commander in Chief, Army Forces in the Pacific; Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area; Supreme Commander, Allied Powers. 3, 3*n*, 4–6, 8–9, 11, 11*n*, 12–13, 25,

- MacArthur, General Douglas—Continued  
 41, 57, 64, 84, 84*n*, 177, 372*n*; General of  
 the Army, 393, 401–403, 403*n*, 430, 436,  
 438–439, 463, 470, 475, 476*n*, 481, 483,  
 484*n*, 485, 487, 497–498, 508, 617, 671,  
 707*n*, 744, 778, 783
- MacGillivray, George C., 696*n*, 702*n*
- Machisi, 273, 275
- Machinato, 188, 232, 302  
 Airfield, 49, 198, 203, 209, 283
- MacNulty, LtCol William K., 734
- Madaira, 173
- Maeda, 198, 205–206, 220
- Maeda Escarpment, 197
- Mae Shima, 67, 106, 388*n*
- Maeta Saki, 118
- Magee, LtCol James C., Jr., 117, 281, 335
- Magic Carpet, 463
- Magruder, Commo John H., Jr., 460
- Magruder, LtCol Marion M., 225, 225*n*
- Majiya, 146, 154
- Majuro, 26, 441, 450, 452
- Makabe, 290, 340, 352–354, 358, 362–365
- Makin, 70*n*, 242*n*, 710–711, 744–745
- Malakal, 453
- Malaria, 740, 757, 767
- Malaya, 11, 750, 768
- Malnutrition, 452–453, 455, 459, 740–741, 754,  
 757, 766, 768–769
- Maloelap, 455, 462
- Manchester, 647
- Manchu Dynasty, 521–522, 524, 540
- Manchuria, 20, 41, 43–45, 525–526, 530–531,  
 533, 537, 541, 561, 569–572, 574, 579, 584–  
 585, 590, 594–596, 602, 604, 608, 628, 631–  
 633, 636, 639, 649, 750, 769, 783
- Manila, 403, 436, 438, 489*n*, 497, 533, 743–744,  
 768–769, 773, 775*n*, 776–778, 783, 786
- Manila Bay, 741, 775
- Manila Bay, 715*n*
- Manna, 139–142, 152, 154
- Manus, 25, 70*n*, 95
- Mao Tse-tung, 526–527, 532, 609, 632–634, 636,  
 639, 643–644, 708
- Maps and Charts  
 American, 61, 78–79, 96, 103, 120*n*, 332*n*,  
 625, 719  
 Japanese, 79, 154, 191, 199, 686
- Maquis, 746, 746*n*, 747. *See also* French guer-  
 rilla activities.
- Marcus Island, 452–453, 464
- Marcus Island Command, 452
- Marianas, 4–5, 8, 14, 16–17, 21–22, 26, 39, 56,  
 74, 85, 93–95, 98, 159, 162, 166, 240, 411,  
 429–430, 448–450, 450*n*, 463, 493*n*, 624,  
 639, 666, 672, 690, 722, 724, 783  
 operation, 5–6, 72, 391, 668, 671, 674, 683,  
 704  
 Surrender Acceptance and Occupation Com-  
 mand, 450
- Marine Deputy Chief of Staff, Tenth Army, 62,  
 83*n*, 85, 192
- Marine units
- Air  
 Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic,  
 469  
 Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, 25–  
 26, 74, 228, 372*n*, 376, 412–413, 441, 448,  
 469–470, 488, 509, 552, 600, 605–606  
 Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Western  
 Pacific, 623, 629–631, 636, 642–643  
 Marine Aircraft Wings, Pacific, 412–413  
 Marine Air Training Command, East  
 Coast, 424  
 Marine Fleet Air, West Coast, 26, 414,  
 422, 442, 606  
 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, 25, 372*n*, 441,  
 469–470, 535–536, 550–552, 552*n*, 560,  
 563–564, 566, 588, 599, 600, 606, 615–616,  
 623–624, 629, 716–717  
 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, 25, 61, 75, 95,  
 365, 373, 373*n*, 431, 441, 469–470, 566,  
 716, 786  
 3d Marine Aircraft Wing, 25–26, 441, 470  
 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, 25–26, 225*n*,  
 230*n*, 424, 424*n*, 441, 457, 476  
 9th Marine Aircraft Wing, 26, 422–423,  
 442  
 Marine Carrier Groups, Aircraft, FMF-  
 Pac, 414–415, 424  
 Marine Aircraft Group 11, 716  
 Marine Aircraft Group 12, 566, 588, 595,  
 599  
 Marine Aircraft Group 14, 371  
 Marine Aircraft Group 15, 470  
 Marine Aircraft Group 21, 509*n*, 545, 716  
 Marine Aircraft Group 22, 230, 230*n*, 370–  
 371, 495, 509  
 Marine Aircraft Group 24, 470, 566, 588,  
 595, 599, 606, 613, 615, 621, 624, 642  
 Marine Aircraft Group 25, 25, 535, 558,  
 566, 576, 583, 595, 605

## Marine Units—Continued

## Air—Continued

Marine Aircraft Group 31, 95, 95*n*, 136, 177, 181, 229, 469–470, 488, 490, 495, 509  
 Marine Aircraft Group 32, 560–561, 564, 566, 576, 577, 605  
 Marine Aircraft Group 33, 93, 95, 136, 177, 373, 374*n*  
 Marine Aircraft Group 43, 95  
 Marine Aircraft Group 62, 423  
 Marine Aircraft Service Group 48, 415  
 Marine Aircraft Service Group 51, 414–415  
 Marine Base Defense Aircraft Group 48, 414  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 1, 424, 426–427  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 2, 427  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 3, 426, 428  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 4, 424, 427–428  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 5, 429  
 Marine Carrier Aircraft Group 6, 429  
 Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron 7, 642  
 Marine Glider Group 71, 713  
 AWSs, 61, 182, 226, 381, 413, 448  
 AWS-1, 348  
 AWS-7, 95  
 AWS-8, 95  
 AWS-11, 381  
 HqSqn-1, 551, 558  
 HqSqn-2, 95  
 HqSqn-3, 25  
 HqSqn-12, 599  
 HqSqn-22, 230*n*  
 HqSqn-24, 588  
 HqSqn-71, 713  
 SMS-1, 560  
 SMS-22, 230*n*  
 SMS-71, 713  
 VMB-612, 373, 373*n*  
 VMB-621, 423  
 VMB-622, 423  
 VMB-623, 423  
 VMB-624, 423  
 VMD-254, 577–578  
 VMF-112, 180, 414, 421  
 VMF-113, 230*n*, 495  
 VMF-115, 566, 608, 621

## Marine Units—Continued

## Air—Continued

VMF-123, 180, 416, 421  
 VMF-124, 415–416, 418, 716  
 VMF-211, 566, 623–624, 630, 635, 642, 737–738, 787  
 VMF-213, 415, 417–418  
 VMF-214, 371, 419, 421, 745  
 VMF-216, 416, 418  
 VMF-217, 416, 418  
 VMF-218, 371, 566, 624, 630  
 VMF-221, 180, 416  
 VMF-222, 371  
 VMF-224, 95  
 VMF-311, 95, 177  
 VMF-312, 95, 152, 154, 225  
 VMF-314, 320*n*, 364*n*  
 VMF-322, 95, 152, 154  
 VMF-323, 95, 152, 224*n*, 364*n*, 374  
 VMF-351, 428  
 VMF-422, 230*n*  
 VMF-441, 95, 186, 264*n*, 488  
 VMF-451, 180, 416, 421  
 VMF-452, 419, 421  
 VMF-511, 414  
 VMF-512, 414  
 VMF-513, 414  
 VMF-514, 414  
 VMF(CVS)-112, 414  
 VMF(CVS)-321, 429  
 VMF(CVS)-351, 428  
 VMF(CVS)-511, 427  
 VMF(CVS)-512, 427  
 VMF(CVS)-513, 428  
 VMF(N)-533, 225, 225*n*, 230*n*, 374, 566, 621  
 VMF(N)-541, 566, 588, 599  
 VMF(N)-542, 181, 374  
 VMF(N)-543, 96, 181, 374  
 VML-71, 713  
 VMO-2, 376, 376*n*, 377*n*  
 VMO-3, 335, 376, 376*n*, 564, 585, 613, 627  
 VMO-6, 376, 376*n*, 564, 577–578, 606, 616, 618, 621  
 VMO-7, 89, 335, 377  
 VMO-351, 414, 414*n*  
 VMR-152, 566, 576, 605–606, 673–624, 629–630, 636, 632  
 VMR-353, 509*n*  
 VMR-952, 509*n*

## Marine Units—Continued

## Air—Continued

VMSB-231, 716  
 VMSB-244, 560, 577  
 VMSB-343, 577-578  
 VMTB-131, 230*n*, 331, 331*n*, 373-374  
 VMTB-132, 414  
 VMTB-134, 560, 577, 599, 715, 715*n*  
 VMTB-143, 414  
 VMTB-232, 185, 226, 293, 304, 328, 331, 373-374  
 VMTB-233, 414  
 VMTB-234, 414  
 VMTB-454, 414  
 VMTB (CVS)-132, 428  
 VMTB (CVS)-143, 327  
 VMTB (CVS)-144, 429  
 VMTB (CVS)-233, 427  
 VMTB (CVS)-234, 428  
 VMTB (CVS)-454, 429  
 CASD-1, 427  
 CASD-2, 427  
 CASD-3, 428  
 CASD-4, 428  
 CASD-5, 429  
 CASD-6, 429

## Ground

Fleet Marine Force, 12*n*, 23-24, 27, 410, 441-443, 447-448, 450, 464-468, 483, 550, 592, 598, 605, 635, 655-656, 665-667, 677, 679-680, 682-683, 687, 698, 700, 705, 707, 712, 729  
 Amphibious Corps, Atlantic Fleet, 656  
 Department of the Pacific, 453-454, 565, 618  
 Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, 448, 469  
 Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, 23-25, 74, 83, 95, 348, 397, 397*n*, 398-399, 413, 439, 441, 443-444, 444*n*, 461, 465-466, 468-469, 475-476, 489-490, 506, 571, 579, 598, 605, 620, 637, 647-649, 692, 714  
 Fleet Marine Force, San Diego Area, 699  
 Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, 624, 628-631, 635, 637-639, 642-644, 650  
 Marine Garrison Forces, 14th Naval District, 465  
 Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific, 464*n*, 465-466, 466*n*, 618  
 Marine Forces, China, 534, 597, 604, 606, 616-617, 621  
 Marine Forces, Tsingtao, 606, 616  
 Marine Group, Peiping, 567, 599, 612, 617

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

Marine Supply Service, FMFPac, 391  
 Marine Training and Replacement Command, 441-442  
 Service Command, FMFPac, 598, 636, 692  
 South Pacific Echelon, FMFPac, 391  
 Troop Training Command, Amphibious Forces, Atlantic Fleet, 581  
 I Marine Amphibious Corps, 660, 690, 707, 709, 714  
 III Amphibious Corps, 24-25, 27, 60, 65-68, 72, 79, 80-81, 83*n*, 86, 88, 90-91, 93, 95, 103, 103*n*, 112, 114-118, 126, 129-130, 132, 134-135, 155, 158-160, 160*n*, 167, 169, 174-175, 183-184, 188, 195-197, 201*n*, 214, 216, 220, 235-236, 241, 252, 266, 271, 273, 277-278, 281, 299-300, 302, 302*n*, 303-305, 330, 345, 350, 358, 362-363, 363*n*, 364-365, 374-376, 382-383, 387, 388*n*, 391, 397, 397*n*, 398, 408, 441, 449, 476*n*, 533-534, 534*n*, 535-536, 542-548, 550-552, 553*n*, 555*n*, 561, 563, 566-567, 569, 571-573, 575-576, 579, 579*n*, 581-583, 583*n*, 585-586, 591*n*, 592-593, 596-598, 600-601, 604-605, 615, 648-649, 694, 725  
 V Amphibious Corps, 24-25, 27, 104, 162*n*, 398-399, 404, 408-409, 417, 441, 449, 492-493, 493*n*, 496, 499-500, 500*n*, 501-502, 505, 505*n*, 506-508, 508*n*, 509, 511-512, 518, 544, 704-705, 707, 721  
 III Corps Artillery, 68, 88-89, 90*n*, 117, 123, 136*n*, 169, 181, 188-189, 199*n*, 216*n*, 217-218, 249, 377, 382, 397, 535  
 III Corps Evacuation Hospital No. 2, 95*n*  
 II Corps Evacuation Hospital No. 3, 208  
 III Corps Service Group, 160  
 III Corps Shore Brigade, 550, 553, 555, 567  
 1st Marine Division, 24, 49, 60, 63, 66, 68, 74, 79-80, 83*n*, 84*n*, 86, 86*n*, 87, 91, 93, 112, 114-116, 116*n*, 120-122, 125-126, 128, 128*n*, 130, 132, 141, 158, 172, 174, 183, 194-195, 197-199, 201*n*, 202, 206-207, 210-214, 216, 216*n*, 218, 218*n*, 221-222, 230-232, 234-235, 238-239, 244, 247, 256, 262-263, 266, 271-273, 277, 281-284, 286, 293, 295, 297, 299, 304, 314, 325, 328, 328*n*, 330, 332, 344, 346-

Marine Units—Continued  
Ground—Continued

1st Marine Division—Continued

347, 351, 353, 354*n*, 356, 358, 361, 363, 376–377, 380, 383–384, 385*n*, 386, 389, 391, 397, 441, 468, 517*n*, 535, 547, 550–553, 557, 557*n*, 560, 564, 567–568, 574–575, 575*n*, 583–585, 588–589, 596, 599–600, 605–606, 613–617, 621–625, 627, 631, 635, 642–643, 650, 656, 659–660, 662–663, 680–682, 686, 686*n*, 691, 693, 695–696, 701, 703, 706, 708–709, 716, 718, 720, 723, 725, 727

2d Marine Division, 23–24, 62, 65, 67, 72, 74, 84, 88–90, 95, 107, 109, 195–196, 347–348, 378*n*, 397, 408–409, 441, 492–493, 496, 500–501, 505*n*, 506–507, 509, 511–512, 514, 517, 517*n*, 616, 680, 682

3d Marine Division, 23–24, 398, 408–409, 441, 456, 460, 468, 492, 493*n*, 535, 670, 698, 705–706, 711, 719

4th Marine Division, 24, 398, 441, 468, 535, 699, 705, 721, 729

5th Marine Division, 24, 397*n*, 398, 408–409, 441, 492–493, 495–497, 499–502, 505, 505*n*, 506, 509, 511, 512*n*, 705, 707

6th Marine Division, 24, 27, 60, 66, 68, 74, 79, 79*n*, 83*n*, 88, 93, 101, 114–115, 117–118, 120, 126, 128–130, 132, 134, 134*n*, 135–136, 138, 138*n*, 141–142, 149, 151, 154–155, 158, 160, 166, 171–173, 173*n*, 174, 176*n*, 183, 197, 214, 216, 218, 222, 223*n*, 230–231, 233–235, 244, 247, 249–252, 254, 256, 271, 275–276, 280, 284, 296–297, 299–300, 302, 302*n*, 303–304, 307–308, 310–311, 318, 320, 323–325, 330, 344–346, 356, 357*n*, 360, 361*n*, 363, 368, 376, 380, 384, 385*n*, 387, 389, 391, 397, 438, 441, 476, 487, 487*n*, 488–490, 514, 535, 545, 547, 552, 558–561, 563–565, 567–568, 575, 578, 580–581, 584, 592, 596, 598–600, 616, 685, 695, 712, 725

1st Provisional Marine Brigade, 88, 468–469, 469*n*, 487*n*, 624, 631, 638–639, 642, 712

3d Marine Brigade, 599, 605–606, 616, 710

1st Field Service Command, 74

2d Field Service Command, 74

Fleet Landing Force, 438–439, 476, 481, 485, 487–488

Marine Units—Continued  
Ground—Continued

1st Marines, 68, 91, 116, 130, 195, 199, 201–204, 209, 212, 214, 216–218, 218*n*, 220, 220*n*, 221, 231, 234–235, 239, 257, 262, 264, 266, 269, 277, 282, 287, 325–326, 329, 331–332, 340–343, 368, 388*n*, 550, 556, 558, 567–568, 583, 599, 608, 612, 617, 621–622, 624, 635, 637, 643, 683

2d Marines, 496, 506–507, 512–514, 517

3d Marines, 635, 637, 640, 642–645, 647, 711

4th Marines, 68, 88, 112, 115, 117–118, 120, 120*n*, 126, 129–130, 132, 134–135, 138, 141–142, 144, 146, 148–152, 154, 174, 235, 252–254, 254*n*, 256*n*, 271, 273, 275–276, 280, 283, 302, 305, 307–308, 310–312, 314–316, 318, 320–321, 356, 358, 360, 360*n*, 361, 363, 438, 441, 476, 478, 478*n*, 479, 483, 485, 487–488, 489*n*, 490, 543, 565, 593, 598, 606, 608, 616, 618, 711–712, 731, 733–734, 740–741, 744, 765, 768, 770, 778

5th Marines, 68, 112, 116–117, 125, 128, 130, 173, 199, 202–203, 211–212, 214, 216, 218, 218*n*, 219–220, 220*n*, 221, 234, 239, 253, 257, 259–260, 262, 264, 266, 277, 282, 284, 286–287, 296–297, 300, 303–304, 326, 326*n*, 344, 354, 354*n*, 358, 388*n*, 550, 558, 567, 599, 617, 622, 624, 627, 709

6th Marines, 272, 496, 505*n*, 506, 512

7th Marines, 68, 112, 115–117, 120*n*, 125–127, 130, 134, 171, 173–174, 176, 203, 210, 212, 214*n*, 218, 218*n*, 220, 220*n*, 221, 231–233, 235–236, 239, 259*n*, 261, 265*n*, 299, 304, 308, 311, 325–326, 329–333, 337, 339–344, 347, 351*n*, 353, 362–363, 388*n*, 548, 553, 556, 556*n*, 575–576, 586, 588, 590–591, 600, 610, 617, 621, 647, 696

8th Marines, 90, 347–348, 353, 353*n*, 354, 354*n*, 358, 360–363, 388*n*, 397, 506–507, 512, 514, 517

9th Marines, 639–642, 644, 711

10th Marines, 506, 512, 514

11th Marines, 87, 89, 90*n*, 116–118, 123, 125, 189, 189*n*, 194–195, 195*n*, 199, 199*n*, 216, 330, 333, 376*n*, 383, 385*n*, 550, 556–557, 599, 613, 617, 621

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

- 12th Marines, 89
- 13th Marines, 495, 505, 511–512
- 15th Marines, 88–89, 90*n*, 117, 136, 149–150, 216, 308, 563
- 21st Marines, 456–457, 460, 468
- 22d Marines, 68, 88, 112, 115, 117–118, 126, 129, 129*n*, 132, 134, 138, 172, 173*n*, 174, 218–219, 222, 230–231, 234–235, 237, 245, 247–249, 252–253, 253*n*, 254, 276, 283–284, 296, 299, 304, 311, 314–315, 318, 320–321, 323, 344–346, 353, 356, 360, 363*n*, 388*n*, 563, 565, 598
- 24th Marines, 699
- 26th Marines, 454, 495, 505, 505*n*, 506
- 27th Marines, 495, 512, 683
- 28th Marines, 495, 501, 505–506, 512
- 29th Marines, 68, 91, 115, 117, 129–130, 134–135, 138, 138*n*, 139–142, 144, 146, 149, 151, 154, 174, 235, 237–238, 247, 249, 251–252, 280, 283–284, 296, 302, 307, 309–310, 312, 314, 318, 320–321, 323, 323*n*, 361, 363, 559–560, 563, 565, 580
- 1st Marine Parachute Regiment, 706
- 1st Marine Raider Regiment, 710–711
- 2d Marine Raider Regiment (Provisional), 711, 714
- 7th Service Regiment, 550–551, 567, 598, 606, 616, 624–625, 627–628, 630–631
- 4th Base Depot, 74, 391
- 7th Field Depot, 95*n*
- 5th Field Service Depot, 478
- 1st Provisional Antiaircraft Artillery Group, 83–84, 274, 456
- 2d Provisional Antiaircraft Artillery Group, 456
- 2d Provisional Combat Service Group (Light), 640, 642–643
- 2d Provisional Field Artillery Group, 89, 136, 136*n*, 216, 216*n*
- Amphibian Tractor Battalions
  - 4th, 302*n*, 478
  - 9th, 302*n*
- Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion (FMF), 67, 104, 106*n*, 162, 164, 167, 173, 303, 378*n*, 381, 388

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

## Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions

- 2d, 95*n*, 183, 690
- 5th, 183, 690
- 8th, 183–184, 690
- 9th, 95*n*, 183, 690
- 16th, 183
- Armored Amphibian Battalions
  - 1st, 136, 149, 397
  - 3d, 210
- Barrage Balloon Squadrons
  - 1st, 712
  - 2d, 712
  - 3d, 712
  - 5th, 712
  - 6th, 712
- Corps Artillery Battalions
  - 1st 155mm Howitzer, 188, 216
  - 3d 155mm Howitzer, 89, 188, 216, 216*n*
  - 6th 155mm Howitzer, 89, 188, 216
  - 7th 155mm Gun, 136*n*, 149, 216
  - 8th 155mm Gun, 89, 188, 216
  - 9th 155mm Gun, 188, 216
- Defense Battalions
  - 1st, 737
  - 3d, 688
  - 6th, 690
  - 51st, 688–689
  - 52d, 688
- Divisional Artillery Battalions
  - 1/11, 123, 189, 189*n*, 218*n*, 385*n*, 599, 612–613
  - 1/15, 172, 478*n*
  - 2/11, 189, 194, 216*n*, 218*n*, 599, 612, 638, 642
  - 2/15, 144, 576
  - 3/10, 506
  - 3/11, 189, 194, 318*n*, 600, 621
  - 3/12, 616
  - 4/11, 189, 621
  - 4/15, 173, 254*n*, 598
- Engineer Battalions
  - 1st Separate, 95*n*, 598, 606
  - 6th, 120, 128, 135, 139, 172, 219, 222–223, 223*n*, 230, 273, 275, 283, 478*n*
- Headquarters Battalions
  - FMFPac, 628
  - FMFWesPac, 643
  - HQMC, 678
  - IIIAC, 605–606

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

## Infantry Battalions

1st Separate, 708, 741

1/1, 117, 125, 128, 198, 201-203, 203*n*,  
209-211, 214*n*, 219-220, 220*n*, 222,  
222*n*, 238-239, 262, 265, 287, 295, 325-  
326, 328, 331, 333, 335, 342, 621, 624,  
628

1/2, 507

1/3, 460-461, 468, 643-644, 647, 718

1/4, 120, 126, 132, 134, 144-146, 148-  
152, 154, 174, 254, 271, 273, 275-276,  
280, 283, 305-306, 309, 311, 314, 316,  
318, 320, 323, 361, 363, 483, 485, 487,  
489, 598, 7111/5, 112, 116, 128, 204, 217, 220-221,  
257, 264-265, 282, 284, 286-287, 297,  
299, 303-304, 353-354, 358, 361-363,  
599, 617, 619, 625, 627-628, 708

1/6, 514

1/7, 120*n*, 127, 130, 171, 203, 220*n*, 221,  
232-234, 236, 238, 239*n*, 259-262, 332-  
333, 337, 339-340, 343-344, 381, 548,  
552, 556, 556*n*, 570, 600, 610, 621, 647,  
648, 709

1/8, 348, 353, 507

1/9, 644

1/22, 115, 129, 140, 146, 149-152, 154,  
173, 173*n*, 174-175, 218-219, 222, 222*n*,  
223, 231, 233, 235, 245, 247-249, 251,  
283-284, 296, 308, 315, 318, 330, 345-  
3471/26, 512*n*

1/27, 495, 502, 505

1/29, 88, 115, 117-118, 126, 129, 129*n*,  
138-140, 142, 146, 151, 238, 247-250,  
275-276, 280*n*, 283-284, 296, 323,  
323*n*, 360-361, 363, 575-576, 588, 599

2d Separate, 709

2/1, 117, 125, 128, 174, 203-204, 210,  
216-217, 219, 231, 234-235, 239, 257,  
263, 263*n*, 264-265, 281-282, 295, 328,  
330-333, 335, 341-342, 599, 624, 629,  
631, 635

2/2, 507

2/4, 68, 115, 132, 134-135, 144-145, 148-  
152, 154, 174, 247, 252-253, 256, 271,  
273, 275-276, 280, 283, 302, 305-307,  
312, 315, 318, 320, 323, 360-361, 363,  
483-484, 489, 598, 711

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

## Infantry Battalions—Continued

2/5, 128, 128*n*, 199, 202, 204, 216-217,  
221, 232, 257, 259-262, 264, 297, 303-  
304, 326-327, 342, 344-345, 358, 361-  
364, 567, 599, 708-709

2/6, 512, 516

2/7, 116, 120*n*, 127, 130, 171, 203, 210,  
214, 214*n*, 221, 232, 234, 236, 238,  
239*n*, 262, 299, 329-330, 332*n*, 337,  
339-345, 548, 553, 555, 590-591, 600,  
610

2/8, 348, 353, 358

2/21, 456-457, 460, 468

2/22, 115, 129, 141, 234-235, 237-238,  
245, 247, 276, 280, 280*n*, 283-284, 296,  
314-316, 318, 356, 363, 579, 598

2/26, 454, 506, 707

2/27, 502-503, 512

2/28, 495

2/29, 138-140, 146, 152, 154, 245, 247,  
249-252, 252*n*, 283, 307, 309-310, 312,  
320, 323, 578, 5983/1, 125, 130, 173*n*, 174, 198, 201-202,  
204, 212, 216-217, 219, 222, 231, 234-  
235, 239, 257, 262-263, 265-266, 281-  
282, 286-287, 293, 325-328, 331, 342,  
723

3/2, 109, 496, 507

3/3, 686

3/4, 112, 118, 120, 126, 134-135, 141-  
142, 144-146, 149-152, 154, 174-175,  
252-254, 254*n*, 256, 271, 273, 275, 280,  
283, 307-309, 311-312, 314-315, 318,  
320-321, 323, 356, 360-361, 363, 464,  
483, 485, 487-489, 598, 616, 618, 624,  
629, 635, 711, 7753/5, 116, 128, 164, 172, 199, 202, 204,  
218, 220, 220*n*, 221, 232, 252, 257, 273,  
275, 284, 299, 303-305, 342, 342*n*, 345,  
358, 361-362, 364, 567

3/6, 514

3/7, 116, 127, 127*n*, 128, 130, 171, 173,  
203, 212, 220, 220*n*, 221, 232, 236,  
260-262, 299, 327*n*, 328-332, 339, 344-  
347, 358, 548, 553, 555, 555*n*, 590, 708

3/8, 348, 353, 358

3/22, 129, 140, 142, 144, 146, 154, 174-  
175, 218-219, 222, 233-234, 237, 245,  
247-249, 275, 280, 284, 296, 311, 314-  
316, 318, 320, 345-346, 598



## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

## Infantry Battalions—Continued

- 3/24, 698
- 3/26, 495, 512*n*
- 3/28, 502
- 3/29, 138–142, 144–146, 148–150, 152, 154, 234–235, 238, 245, 247–250, 283–284, 307, 309–310, 312, 323, 323*n*

7th Separate, 441

## Medical Battalions, 623–624, 728

- 3d, 616
- 6th, 478*n*, 563

## Military Police Battalions

- 1st, 550
- 1st Provisional, 95*n*
- 5th Provisional, 464
- 8th Provisional, 464

## Motor Transport Battalions

- 6th, 283*n*, 478*n*
- 11th, 550, 598

## Parachute Battalions

- 1st, 698, 705, 708
- 2d, 700, 705–706
- 3d, 706
- 4th, 706

## Pioneer Battalions

- 1st, 548, 552, 567, 624, 628, 665
- 5th, 500
- 6th, 478*n*

## Raider Battalions

- 1st, 698, 700, 707*n*, 708–710
- 2d, 698, 707, 709–711, 744
- 3d, 710–711
- 4th, 710

## 2d Replacement Battalion, 682

## Replacement Drafts

- 55th, 345*n*
- 57th, 281
- 59th, 281
- 62d, 345*n*
- 63d, 281

## 12th Service Battalion, 598, 606, 616, 628, 635, 640

## Tank Battalions

- 1st, 114, 195, 198, 201, 201*n*, 259–260, 339, 621, 693, 703, 703*n*, 722
- 5th, 495, 503, 506
- 6th, 114, 126, 222*n*, 248, 253, 306, 478*n*

6th Assault Signal Company, 478*n*

## Marine Units—Continued

## Ground—Continued

- 3d DUKW Company, 551
- Joint Assault Signal Companies, 25, 375, 375*n*, 383, 383*n*, 657
- Medical companies, 467, 598–599, 692, 729
- 11th Military Police Company (Provisional), 453
- Reconnaissance Companies
  - 1st, 125, 127, 210, 304, 329, 624, 694
  - 6th, 118, 132, 134, 136*n*, 140, 173, 247, 272, 275–276, 278, 299, 305, 307, 323, 360, 388*n*, 563
- 3d Island Base Headquarters, 453
- Landing Force Air Support Control Units
  - LFASCU–1, 95*n*, 96, 181, 375, 378
  - LFASCU–2, 96, 193, 375
  - LFASCU–3, 96, 181, 375

Marine Air Base, Iwakuni, 509*n*Marine Air Base, Omura, 509, 517*n*

## Marine Barracks

- Guam, 465, 466*n*
- Kwajalein, 464*n*, 466*n*
- Marcus, 453
- New River, N. C., 680
- Olongapo, 741
- Peiping, 547*n*
- Peleliu, 466*n*
- Saipan, 464, 466
- Sangley Point, Philippine Islands, 464
- Sumay, Guam, 734

Naval Air Facility, Honolulu, T. H., 466*n*

## Naval Air Stations

- Barber's Point, Oahu, 466*n*
- Ford Island, Pearl Harbor, 466*n*
- Johnston Island, 466*n*
- Kahului, Maui, 466*n*
- Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, 466*n*

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, 466*n*Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, 465, 466*n*

## Naval Operating Bases

- Midway Island, 466*n*
- Okinawa, 466*n*
- Subic Bay, P. I., 466*n*

## Marine Camp, Ainoura, 506

## Marine Corps Air Facility, St. Thomas, V.I., 448

## Marine Corps Air Stations, 448, 465, 651

- Cherry Point, N.C., 26, 442, 469–470, 642, 681

## Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas, 713

- Marine Corps Air Stations—Continued  
 El Centro, Calif., 26, 421, 429*n*, 681  
 El Toro, Calif., 429*n*, 681  
 Miramar, Calif., 442  
 Mojave, Calif., 26, 424, 429*n*, 681  
 Santa Barbara, Calif., 415, 424, 681
- Marine Corps Base Depot, Norfolk, Va., 441
- Marine Detachments  
 Commander, Naval Forces, Philippines, 464, 466*n*  
 Fita-Fita Guard, Samoa, 466*n*  
 Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, 444*n*, 466*n*  
 Truk, 466*n*  
 USS *Houston*, 739–740, 767–768  
 USS *Missouri*, 439
- Marine Detachments (Provisional)  
 Commander, Philippine Sea Frontier, 444*n*, 464  
 Eniwetok, 444*n*, 459, 464*n*  
 Peleliu, 454, 464  
 Samar, 44*n*, 464  
 Truk, 457  
 Marcus Island, 466*n*  
 Wake, 459, 464*n*
- Marine's Hymn, 557, 759
- Marine Legation Guard, Tientsin, 731
- Marine Corp Recruit Depots  
 Parris Island, S. C., 442, 448, 682  
 San Diego, Calif., 442, 445, 680, 682
- Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., 441, 447, 467, 655, 689, 699–700, 724
- Marine ships detachments, 23, 439, 447–448, 467, 489, 496, 647, 739
- Marshall, Maj David E., 417
- Marshall, Gen George C., 11*n*, 402, 432, 508;  
 General of the Army, 573–574, 585, 593–594, 596–598, 600–606, 608, 614, 616, 618–620, 622, 712; Secretary of State, 627*n*, 632
- Marshalls, 4, 26, 95, 240, 450, 452, 654, 673, 690, 704*n*, 724, 745
- Marshalls-Gilberts Area, 449–450, 463
- Marshalls Operations, 4*n*
- Mason, Col Arthur T., 217, 217*n*, 219, 221, 262–263, 282, 282*n*, 295, 327, 327*n*, 328
- Massachusetts*, 479*n*
- Matanikau River, 709
- Matsuzaki, 408
- Maui, 24, 398, 441, 468, 493, 535
- McAlister, LtCol Francis M., 160*n*
- McAlister, 1stLt John A., 758–759
- McBrayer, 1stLt James D., 758–759
- McBride, BGen Robert B., Jr., 506
- McCain, VAdm John S., 96–97
- McCaulley, Maj Edwin F., 733, 734*n*
- McGovern, Commo John B., 62
- McLish, LtCol Ernest E., 771
- McMillin, Capt George J., 734
- McMorris, VAdm Charles H., 373*n*
- McQueen, Col John C., 323
- Medal of Honor, 371, 707, 712, 716, 729–730, 745. *See also* Awards and Decorations.
- Medeira, 290, 352, 356–357, 362–363, 368
- Medical Activities  
 American, 23–25, 40, 73, 77, 85, 123, 141, 149*n*, 150, 160*n*, 175, 208, 231, 256, 261, 271, 273, 297, 304, 309*n*, 325, 332, 335, 345, 353, 369, 377, 511, 535, 550, 556, 580, 663, 689, 691, 726–729, 737, 769  
 Japanese, 49, 290, 292, 363, 556*n*, 760
- Medina, 771
- Megee, Col Vernon E., 62, 181, 375, 375*n*, 376, 415, 417; Gen, 193*n*
- Meka, 298
- Meteorological data, 64
- Metzger, BGen Louis, 476*n*, 481*n*, 484*n*, 485*n*
- Mezado, 339, 344, 345*n*, 346
- Mezado Ridge, 289, 338, 341–343, 345, 351, 353, 356, 388*n*
- Micronesia, 654
- Midway, 26, 470, 690, 709, 716, 763
- Military government, 58, 76–77, 92, 121–122, 348, 378–380, 456, 497–498, 507*n*. *See also* Civil affairs.
- Military Police, 77, 220*n*, 464, 500, 565, 663, 692. *See also* Army units; Marine Units.
- Mille Atoll, 450, 452, 455
- Miller, LtCol John C., Jr., 116, 172
- Miller, Maj Lyle H., 654
- Millington, LtCol William A., 415–417; BGen, 416*n*
- Milne Bay, 70*n*
- Minamata, 406
- Minami, 188
- Minami Daito, 97
- Minami-Uebaru foothills, 206
- Minatoga, 51*n*, 66, 109, 205
- Minatoga beaches, 51, 54–55, 98, 100, 107, 109, 112
- Mindanao, 4, 6, 9, 11*n*, 441, 535–536, 769, 771–772
- Mindoro, 773
- Ming Dynasty, 32

- Minna Shima, 388*n*  
*Missouri*, 438-439, 452, 479, 479*n*, 483-484, 488, 781  
 Mitchell, MajGen Ralph J., 25, 372*n*, 412  
 Mitscher, VAdm Marc A., 16, 60, 97-98, 415-419  
 Mitsushima, 765  
 Miura Peninsula, 438-439, 481  
 Miyagusuku, 198, 201-203  
 Miyake, Maj Tadao, 41  
 Miyako Jima, 45, 197, 378, 398  
 Miyakonojo, 507  
 Miyazaki, 408, 493*n*, 501, 507*n*, 514  
 Miyazaki Prefecture, 500, 507, 517  
 Mizell, LtCol Maxwell H., 602  
 Moen, 455  
 Moji, 499, 502, 778  
 Mongolia, 537  
*Monterey*, 479*n*  
 Montford Point, N. C., 689  
 Montgomery, Col Edward A., 371  
 Moore, Sgt Balthazar, 757  
 Moore, RAdm Charles J., 662  
 Moore, MajGen James T., 25, 228, 376, 534, 552*n*  
 Moosburg, 749  
 Moreau, LtCol Jean W., 115, 126, 129, 139, 146, 248  
 Moran, LtCol Sherwood F., 544*n*  
 Mori, VAdm Kunizo, 461  
 Morotai, 4, 40, 452  
 Mortlake, 455  
 Moscow, 431*n*  
 Motobu Peninsula, 34, 46, 50, 55, 69, 132, 135-136, 138-140, 142, 144, 152, 154-155, 166, 169, 171-173, 173*n*, 174-175, 184, 379-380, 384, 397, 551, 725  
 Motor transport  
     American, 25, 77, 84*n*, 123, 159-160, 392, 467, 500, 576, 599, 623-624, 643, 664, 667, 692-693, 695. *See also* Army units; Marine units; Vehicles.  
     Japanese, 44  
 Moulmein, 766  
 Mou Ting Fang, Gen, 568  
*Mt. McKinley*, 493  
 Mugikura, LtGen Shunsaburo, 454  
 Mukden, 439, 530, 572, 584, 636, 783  
 Mukue Gawa, 331-332, 332*n*, 333  
 Mulcahy, MajGen Francis P., 25, 60-61, 69, 75, 95, 176, 180-181, 185, 372, 372*n*  
 Muncie, LtCol John D., 117*n*  
 Munda, 718  
 Munich, 749  
 Munn, Col John C., 95, 181, 488  
 Murray, VAdm George D., 450, 454  
 Murray, LtCol James C., Jr., 117, 220*n*  
 Myers, Maj Thomas J., 115, 129, 150, 245, 245*n*, 699  
 Nagahama, 118  
 Naganna Shima, 106*n*  
 Nagano, MajGen Eiji, 542, 565, 581*n*, 607, 608*n*  
*Nagaru Maru*, 744  
 Nagasaki, 428, 433, 436, 492-493, 493*n*, 495-496, 500-501, 503, 506-507, 514, 786  
 Nagasaki Prefecture, 500, 505-506  
 Nagato, 483, 485  
 Nago, 37, 50, 135, 138-139, 160, 173  
 Nago Wan, 136, 142, 172, 184, 241  
 Nagoya, 18, 98, 418  
 Nagusuku, 360*n*  
 Naha, 34, 36-39, 46, 50, 75, 96, 106*n*, 176*n*, 205, 207, 232-236, 248, 251, 271, 271*n*, 274, 276, 278, 280, 284, 292, 296, 299, 305, 307, 309, 381  
 Naha Canal, 302, 388*n*  
 Naha City Command, 283*n*  
 Naha Estuary, 252, 323  
 Naha Harbor, 299, 300, 307, 312, 323  
 Naha-Yonabaru highway, 270, 300, 368  
 Naha-Yonabaru valley, 54, 205, 270, 274, 293*n*, 298  
 Naiki, Lt Hisakichi, 745  
 Nakadomori, 126, 129*n*, 134, 136  
 Nakagusuku Wan, 51, 75, 81, 128, 162, 166, 241, 270  
 Nakama, 132, 188, 218*n*, 220*n*  
 Nakama Valley, 351  
 Nakanishi, 198, 202  
 Nakaoshi, 136, 138, 172-173  
 Nakasoni, 139  
 Namoluk, 455  
 Namur, 95  
 Nanashino, 43  
 Nanking, 526-527, 533, 541, 609, 623*n*, 629-632, 640, 642, 644-645, 758-759  
 Nansei Shoto, 18, 31, 34, 37, 39, 39*n*, 56, 58  
 Nan Yuan Field, 539, 547, 566, 588, 599  
 Naoetsu, 785  
 Napalm, 26, 148, 154, 167, 201, 218, 260, 263, 364*n*, 374, 417, 703-704, 704*n*  
 Napunja, 127, 130  
 Narashido, 138  
 Nasipit, 772

- Nationalist China, 528, 531-532, 648-649. *See also* Chinese Central Government.
- National Security Act of 1947, 466
- Natives, 121, 173, 348, 361, 378*n*. *See also* Chamorros; Okinawans.
- Nauru, 462, 455
- Naval
- Air Base, Marcus, 453
  - Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., 705
  - blockades, 20, 32, 81, 400-402, 433, 763*n*
  - Forces, Ryukyus, 62
  - gunfire, 32, 39, 55, 57, 60, 63, 65-67, 87, 90-91, 98-100, 102-103, 103*n*, 104, 106, 109, 111-112, 135-136, 140, 144-147, 152, 152*n*, 155, 164, 167, 176, 190, 192-193, 202, 211, 213, 216, 218, 220, 222, 231-232, 238, 242, 245, 247, 259-260, 265, 274, 277-278, 296, 305, 311, 326, 341, 343-345, 348, 352, 369, 374, 375*n*, 377, 382-384, 390, 417, 461, 478*n*, 483, 561, 635, 645, 666, 669-670, 672-674, 717, 721, 774
  - Occupation Force, 535
  - Operating Base, Ryukyus, 378
- Navy Cross, 707, 729-730, 747*n*. *See also* Awards and Decorations.
- Navy Department, 605
- Annex, 678
- Navy Units. *See also* Task Organizations.
- Civil Engineer Corps, 691
  - Transportation Service, 448
  - Asiatic Fleet, 540
  - Atlantic Fleet, 664
  - Pacific Fleet, 448
  - Third Fleet, 229*n*, 280, 404, 404*n*, 406-407, 409, 415-416, 422, 431, 438, 475-476, 478-479, 483-484, 488, 781, 786
  - Fifth Fleet, 16, 57, 60, 64, 114*n*, 280, 354*n*, 404, 404*n*, 406-407, 416, 419, 421, 428, 490, 492, 786
  - Seventh Fleet, 533-534, 544, 561, 565, 569, 574, 580, 582, 604, 606-607, 614*n*, 616, 623*n*, 628, 673
  - Support Aircraft, Pacific Fleet, 671
  - Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, 708
  - Amphibious Force, South Pacific, 660
  - Amphibious Support Force, 99
  - Fleet Naval Landing Force, 483
  - Naval Forces, Western Pacific, 628, 634, 648
  - Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, 20, 97
  - Battleship Division 7, 476
  - Carrier Division 27, 441
- Navy Units—Continued
- Fleet Air Wing 1, 373, 373*n*, 639, 643
  - Transport Divisions, 93, 478, 550-551, 558, 560
  - Transport Division 60, 478
  - Amphibious Group 2, 704
  - Amphibious Group 7, 550
  - Fleet Flagship Group, 438
  - Group Pacific 13, 550, 556, 567, 628
  - Mine Group One, 98
  - Acorn 52, 456
  - Destroyer Squadron 52, 98
  - Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees), 32*n*, 72, 158, 166, 176, 454, 535, 556, 692, 692*n*, 694
  - 29th, 456
  - 32d, 599
  - 58th, 128
  - 96th, 599, 606
  - Transport Squadrons, 90, 93, 493, 495, 563
  - 15, 95
  - 17, 551-552, 555, 561
  - 24, 560-561
  - VC-7, 715*n*
  - Underwater Demolition Flotilla, 99
  - Underwater demolition teams, 99, 102, 102*n*, 104, 106, 164, 167, 657
  - Group Able, 99-100
  - Group Baker, 99-100
- Nazis, 218, 589, 749
- Negro Marines, 688
- Nelson, Capt Albin F., 603
- Nemoto, LtGen Hiroshi, 542
- Neuffer, Maj Robert P., 248, 283*n*
- Neuse River, N.C., 680
- New Britain, 4, 87, 665, 686, 696, 716, 720
- operation, 86
- New Caledonia, 65, 717
- New Delhi, 757
- New Georgia, 70*n*, 88, 410, 489*n*, 706, 711, 719
- Occupation Force, 711
  - operation, 700, 710, 718
- New Guinea, 4, 659*n*, 763
- New Hebrides, 25, 86, 95
- New Ireland, 4, 659*n*
- Newman*, 560-561
- New Navy Building, 678
- New Orleans*, 277
- New Orleans, La., 667
- New River, N. C., 680-682, 702, 705, 713
- New York*, 188, 277

- New York, N.Y., 76, 94, 421  
 New Zealand, 86*n*, 87, 662-663, 706, 719  
 Nicaragua, 645, 697-698, 708  
 Night illumination, 136, 184, 209, 237, 254, 338, 590  
 Niigata, 433  
 Niland, Calif., 680  
 Nimitz, Adm Chester W., 3*n*, 4, 6, 8-9, 9*n*, 11, 11*n*, 12-13, 31, 56-58, 62, 64-65, 76, 82, 195-196, 354*n*, 369, 372*n*, 373*n*, 399, 401-402; FAdm, 97, 97*n*, 403, 403*n*, 411-414, 430, 436-437, 446, 475-476, 484, 484*n*, 487, 533-534, 544, 660*n*, 707*n*. *See also* Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas.  
 Nimmer, BGen David I., 89, 102, 123, 216, 382  
 Nishibaru, 194  
 Nishikoku, 300, 303-304  
 Nishi Omote-Jima, 39*n*  
 Nitta *Maru*, 738  
 Nobeoka, 406  
 Noble, Maj Alfred H., 655; BGen, 618, 624  
 No Man's Valley, 340  
 Nomoi, 455  
 Norfolk, Va., 441, 517, 616  
 Normandy, 15, 60*n*, 653  
 North Borneo, 402  
 North Carolina, 479*n*  
 North China, 468, 490, 500, 521-522, 524, 527, 532-537, 539-546, 550-552, 567-567, 571-572, 574-576, 578-579, 582-583, 588-589, 592-593, 595, 597-598, 601-602, 604-605, 607-608, 615, 618, 621, 623, 627, 632, 637-640, 643, 648-649, 708, 732, 758, 783  
 Northeast China Command, 584-585, 588  
 Northern Attack Force, 60, 93-95, 108, 166. *See also* Task Organizations.  
 Northern Solomons, 666, 719  
 Northern Tractor Flotilla, 93-94  
 North Korea, 530  
 Notogawa, 779  
 Noumea, New Caledonia, 660, 686, 706, 708-710, 712  
 Oahu, 25, 70, 83, 93, 95, 441, 621  
 Obara, Capt Yoshio, 745  
 Oberbayern, 749  
 Oboe Hill, 266, 268-269  
 Observers, 102, 159, 250, 704  
 Occupation forces, 463, 490, 510, 529*n*, 561, 582  
 Truk & Central Caroline Islands, 457  
 Ocean, 455, 462  
 Oceanside, Calif., 680  
 OCTAGON Conference 9, 400-401  
 Office of Strategic Services (OSS), 731, 746-747, 769  
 Ofuna, 745  
 Ogasawara Gunto, 460  
 O'Halloran, LtCol James S., 183-184  
 Ohka, 186*n*  
 Oita, 493*n*, 500, 503, 507*n*, 514  
 Occupation Force, 506  
 Prefecture, 502, 506, 514, 517  
 Okamura, Gen Yasuji, 529  
 O'Keefe, 1stLt Jerry J., 374*n*  
 Okinawa, 9, 11-13, 18-19, 21-22, 25, 27, 31-32, 32*n*, 34, 36-39, 41, 43-46, 48, 56-58, 60-63, 63*n*, 64-65, 65*n*, 66-67, 70, 72-73, 75-78, 78*n*, 80-82, 85, 85*n*, 87-100, 102-104, 106-107, 109, 117, 123*n*, 177, 179, 240, 390, 393, 407, 410, 416, 418, 421, 427-430, 438, 441, 463, 470, 475-476, 484, 487*n*, 488, 495-496, 509, 535, 545, 551-552, 558, 560-561, 566, 576-577, 581, 591, 598, 621, 624, 648, 653, 664-666, 670-675, 683, 685, 691, 694-695, 703, 703*n*, 705, 712, 714-715, 722-725, 783, 786, 789  
 agriculture, 36-38  
 beaches, 72, 80, 85  
 cities, 36-38, 87  
 coast, 56, 66, 80, 125  
 government, 32, 34, 38  
 history, 32, 37-38  
 population, 36-37, 43, 53, 77, 87, 121-122, 141, 164, 172, 175, 251, 312, 508  
 tombs, 233, 262, 267, 273, 296  
 villages, 36-37, 87  
 Okinawa Gunto, 34, 46, 79, 185  
 Oklahoma City, 479*n*  
 Oldendorf, VAdm Jesse B., 60*n*  
 Olongapo, 776  
 OLYMPIC Operation, 399, 402-404, 404*n*, 406-407, 408*n*, 409, 429, 429*n*, 430-432, 476, 502*n*, 508*n*, 685  
 Omori, 781  
 Omura, 495, 500, 506, 509, 517, 517*n*  
 Omura airfield, 373, 428  
 Onaga, 206, 211  
 110 Meter Hill, 263, 263*n*, 264-265, 268-269, 281-282  
 Onna, 132, 134, 169  
 Onna Take, 380

- Ono Yama, 302-303, 305, 307-308, 310  
 Onslow Beach, N.C., 656  
 Open Door Policy, 522  
 Operation Plan 712, 654  
 Operation Spring-Em, 781  
 Ora, 135, 138, 141, 174  
 Oradour-sur-Vayres, 747  
 Order of the British Empire, 747*n*. *See also*  
 Awards and Decorations.  
 Order of Battle  
 American, 23, 71, 207, 478, 594, 608, 639,  
 779, 695-696, 717  
 Japanese, 18, 20, 44-47, 50-51, 53-54, 56,  
 68-69, 78-81, 90, 97, 107, 121, 125, 130-  
 131, 142, 148, 152, 191, 205, 213, 221, 230,  
 250, 251*n*, 252, 266, 268, 274, 312, 530, 542-  
 543, 675, 685  
 Ordnance. *See* Supplies and equipment.  
 Oroku  
 airfield, 55, 66, 307-308  
 landing, 302*n*, 303, 305, 314  
 Mura, 309, 309*n*, 310, 312, 314, 320-321, 323  
 Peninsula, 34, 36, 46, 54-55, 66, 290, 292,  
 299-300, 302-304, 307-308, 310, 312, 314,  
 320, 323-325, 330, 344, 350-351, 360, 388*n*  
 Orote Peninsula, 734  
 Ortiz, Maj Peter J., 746, 746*n*, 747, 747*n*, 749  
*Oryoku Maru*, 775-776  
 Osaka, 8, 98, 512, 734, 736, 738*n*, 760, 765, 779,  
 785-786  
 Osumi, 34, 507  
 Ota, RAdm Minoru, 46, 54-55, 205, 207, 390,  
 292, 297, 310, 312, 314, 316, 321, 330  
 Ouki, 188, 190  
 Outer Mongolia, 531  
 OVERLORD Operation, 60*n*  
 Owsley, Maj Roy, 439  
 Oyama, 206-207, 209  
*Ozark*, 478  
 Ozato, 50, 332-333, 345*n*  
 Ozato Hills, 270, 272, 251  
 Pace, Maj Nat M., 144, 172; LtCol, 144*n*  
 Pacific Islands, 444, 530, 576, 582, 698  
 Pacific Ocean, 3*n*, 7, 11, 13, 15-16, 23-25, 34,  
 60, 67, 70-71, 78, 93, 98-99, 188, 441, 443,  
 475, 653-654, 657, 662, 665-667, 669, 672,  
 674-676, 679-680, 686, 691, 698, 702, 707,  
 713, 716, 788  
 Pacific Ocean Areas, 3*n*, 6, 60, 84*n*, 399, 441,  
 452, 465  
 Pacific War, 3, 5, 11, 14, 449, 530, 653, 658,  
 666-667, 670, 674, 676-677, 684, 690, 694,  
 717, 723, 725, 730, 744  
 Pagan, 428, 455  
 Pakanbaru, 768  
 Palau, 6, 8, 16, 26, 87, 94, 96, 98, 159, 240,  
 240*n*, 449-450, 452*n*, 453-455, 505, 505*n*,  
 654, 690, 724  
 Palau Occupation Unit, 450  
 Palawan, 772-774  
 Palmyra Island, 465  
 Pan American Airways, 459  
*Panamint*, 91  
 Parachute troops. *See also* Marine units.  
 American, 692-694, 698, 705-707, 709, 711  
 Japanese, 126  
 Parmelee, Col Perry O., 61  
 Parris Island, S.C., 680-681, 702, 712-713. *See*  
*also* Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris  
 Island.  
*Pasadena*, 479*n*  
 Patrols  
 American, 99, 117, 122, 125-126, 129-130,  
 132, 134, 136, 141-142, 146, 149, 151, 154,  
 171, 174-175, 175*n*, 192, 198, 201, 204*n*,  
 219, 222, 233, 271, 273-274, 276, 278, 293,  
 298-299, 303, 315, 325, 332, 339-340, 362,  
 380-381, 500, 563, 567, 610, 612, 624, 686  
 Japanese, 128  
 Pavuvu, 24, 70, 74, 86-88, 93, 389, 397  
 Paymaster Department, HQMC, 678  
 Peale Island, 459  
 Pearl Harbor, 6, 61*n*, 63, 66, 80, 92, 94, 96, 97*n*,  
 370, 372*n*, 398, 412, 418, 422, 427-428, 449,  
 528, 577, 600, 605, 647, 658, 673-675, 679,  
 682, 691, 703*n*, 710, 716, 718, 744, 749  
 Conference, 8, 12  
 Peck, Maj DeWitt, 655; MajGen, 397*n*, 551,  
 555*n*, 556, 558*n*, 567*n*, 568, 568*n*, 575*n*,  
 583*n*, 584, 584*n*, 586, 586*n*, 600, 606, 655*n*,  
 659, 660*n*  
 Peiping (Peking), 524-527, 532, 536, 539-540,  
 542-547, 547*n*, 548, 550, 556, 558, 558*n*,  
 566-568, 572, 575, 575*n*, 576, 579, 583,  
 483*n*, 585, 588, 591, 594-594, 599-600, 602-  
 604, 606-609, 612-613, 615, 617, 622, 624,  
 627, 637, 639, 641, 649, 731-732, 760, 783  
 Peiping-Mukden Railroad, 541-542, 547-548,  
 567-568, 570, 574-575, 584-585, 588, 591,  
 609  
 Peiping-Tientsin road, 558, 610, 613

- Peiping Union Medical College, 595
- Peitaiho, 556, 556*n*, 570, 576, 590, 599-600, 607, 610, 617, 621, 628
- Peleliu, 4, 40, 48, 87, 158-159, 242*n*, 450, 453, 464, 505, 512*n*, 675, 683, 701, 704, 714, 722-723, 727
- Island Command, 452*n*, 453  
operation, 4*n*, 5, 8, 63, 72, 86, 89, 232, 232*n*
- Penglai, 577-578
- Pentagon, 687
- Penzoll, LtCol August F., Jr., 183
- People's Liberation Army, 609
- Pepper, LtCol Robert H., 688
- Percival, LtGen Arthur E., 439
- Perry, Commo Matthew C., 32, 461
- Perth, 739-740
- Pescadores, 11, 416, 522
- Pfeiffer, BGen Omar T., 628, 631; MajGen, 660*n*, 667*n*
- Philadelphia, Pa., 503
- Philippine Islands, 4-5, 9, 9*n*, 11*n*, 12, 17-19, 25, 41, 45-46, 70, 83-84, 91, 98, 129, 177-178, 178*n*, 223, 389, 392, 401-402, 407, 422, 429-430, 437, 463, 476, 493, 496, 670, 674, 676, 712, 718, 733, 741, 744, 750, 763*n*, 765, 768-769, 771-773, 775, 778, 788
- Philippines operation, 57, 94, 476, 671
- Photographs, 78-80, 97, 138. *See also* Air activities; Maps and charts.
- Picardi, Maj Robert J., 456
- Pickett, BGen Harry K., 465
- Pingtu, 577-578
- Pioneers, 467, 551, 692, 692*n*, 694. *See also* Marine Units.
- Pistol Pete, 186
- Pittsburgh, 421
- Planning  
American, 3-9, 11-14, 21, 24, 31-32, 57, 61*n*, 63-65, 65*n*, 66, 68-71, 78, 81, 95-96, 100, 102, 106-107, 114, 131, 158*n*, 164, 166, 177, 196-197, 244, 298, 338, 347, 399, 460, 464, 492, 530, 534, 545, 654, 657, 662, 728  
Japanese, 21, 39, 50, 100, 103, 178, 206-107, 188, 191, 197
- Point Cruz, 709
- Point discharge system, 442, 591-592. *See also* Demobilization.
- Political Consultative Conference, 573, 601
- Ponape, 455, 462
- Pontoon bridge, 310. *See also* Bridges.
- Port Arthur, 522
- Portland, 454
- Ports, 70, 72, 75, 406, 499, 540, 545, 553, 569, 597
- Portugese nationals, 503
- Poshan, 582
- Post, BGen Elwyn D., 353
- Pots and Pans, 678-679, 700. *See also* Division of Plans and Policies, HQMC.
- Potsdam, 432
- Potsdam Conference, 403, 433-434
- Potsdam Declaration, 434, 436, 462
- Powell, 1stLt Robert J., 125, 127
- President Harrison*, 731
- Pressley, Col Orin K., 602
- Preston, 140
- Price, MajGen Charles F. B., 707
- Princeton University, 92
- Prisoner of War Information Bureau, HQMC, 750
- Prisoners of War  
Allied, 77-78, 122, 131, 310, 450, 452, 453*n*, 461, 492, 502, 518, 533, 566, 686, 731, 733-734, 736, 736*n*, 737-738, 738*n*, 739, 739*n*, 740-745, 749-755, 756*n*, 757-758, 760-761, 761*n*, 762, 764-781, 783, 785-789  
Australian, 428, 763  
British, 484, 749, 763-764  
Chinese, 499  
Commonwealth, 783  
Corregidor, 742, 744, 769  
Dutch, 763  
Filipinos, 770  
Guam Marines, 736, 750, 760-762, 765, 779  
Indians, 453  
Indonesians, 760  
Javanese, 453  
North China Marines, 731-733, 750-752, 760  
Wake prisoners, 737-738, 738*n*, 750, 785
- Prisoner of War Camps  
American, 454  
German, 756-757  
Marlag-Milag Nord, 747  
Westertimke (Tarmstadt Oest), 747  
Japanese, 175, 439, 484, 492, 503, 547, 734, 737-739, 743-746, 748, 750, 753-754, 756, 760, 763-767, 769-770, 773-774, 778-781, 783, 785, 787-788
- Bicycle Camp, 740, 763-764  
Bilibid Prison, 743-744, 769, 775, 778  
Cabanatuan #1, 744, 769

## Prisoner of War Camps—Continued

## Japanese—Continued

- Cabanatuan #2, 744
- Cabanatuan #3, 744, 722
- Davao, 769–770, 775
- Formosa, 499
- Hirohata, 761–762, 774
- Hokkaido, 760, 785
- Karenko, 768
- Kiangwan, 753–758, 760
- Mukden, 769
- Omori Camp 8, 745, 784
- Osaka Camp 1, 760–762, 779
- Puerto Princesa, 772
- Santo Tomas, 778
- Tarlac, 744
- Woosung, 751
- 5 Kilometer, 760
- 25 Kilometer, 766
- 26 Kilometer, 766
- 30 Kilometer, 767
- 40 Kilometer, 766
- 100 Kilometer, 768

## Prisoner of War

- escapes, escapees, 731, 749, 752*n*, 755–756, 758–759, 766, 770–771, 774, 779
- evacuation, 490, 786
- rescue, 427, 484*n*, 767, 779, 781
- guards, 579, 648–649, 740, 757–759, 762, 765–767, 769, 773, 775–776, 779, 787
- Japanese, 104, 121, 132, 296, 398, 323–324, 357, 357*n*, 360*n*, 361, 361*n*, 368–369, 676, 788
- Propaganda, 107, 121, 256, 338, 357*n*, 543
- Prospective CG, Occupation Forces Truk & Central Carolines, 455
- Prospective Island Commander, Truk, 455
- Provisional Government of the French Republic, 439
- Provost Marshal General of the Army, 750
- Psychological warfare, 338, 357, 361
- Puerto Princesa, 741, 772–774
- Puget Sound*, 429
- Puluwat, 455
- Pusan, 760
- Putnam, Maj Paul A., 738; BGen, 737*n*
- Pyle, Ernie, 169*n*
- Quantico, Va., 441, 446, 606, 655, 680–681, 689–690, 699, 705, 712, 716, 723. *See also* Marine Corps Schools.

## Quartermaster Department, HQMC, 678

- Quebec Conference, 9, 400
- Quincy*, 479*n*
- Qui Nhon, 20
- Quonset huts, 591, 591*n*
- Rabaul, 659*n*, 665, 676, 715–716, 718, 745, 781
- Radar, 61, 89, 99, 118, 140, 141*n*, 182–184, 186, 208, 223, 226, 228, 232, 274, 345, 381, 424, 657, 668
- Radio Tokyo, 157, 434
- Radio towers, 284, 296
- Raider battalions, 660, 694, 698–699, 705, 707–710, 710*n*, 711. *See also* Marine units.
- Railroads, 203, 231–232, 249, 259, 296, 300, 522, 539, 541–542, 547–548, 551, 565–566, 574, 577, 585–586, 588, 590–591, 599–600, 602, 617, 649, 766, 768
- Railway guards, 567–568, 575–576, 580, 582–584, 586, 588–591, 591*n*, 609, 614–618, 635
- RAMPS (Recovered Allied Military Personnel), 484, 488, 490, 492, 496, 779, 781, 786, 789. *See also* Prisoners of War.
- Randolph*, 479*n*
- Rangoon, 766
- Rations. *See* Supplies and Equipment.
- Rawlings, VAdm Sir H. Bernard, 60, 100, 479
- Reconnaissance activities, 80, 85, 100, 102, 104, 106, 118, 126, 130, 132, 135, 164, 201, 219, 234, 273, 280, 298, 329, 710. *See also* Patrols.
- Reconnaissance units
  - American, 91, 126, 127*n*, 135, 140, 276, 299, 302, 467, 505, 558, 628, 694. *See also* Army units; Marine units.
  - Japanese, 44
- Red Cross, 583, 583*n*, 753, 757, 772. *See also* International Red Cross.
- Reef formations, 67, 234, 241. *See also* Coral Formations.
- Rehearsals, 89, 90–91, 93, 389, 719. *See also* Training.
- Reifsnider, RAdm Lawrence F., 60, 91, 166, 348; VAdm, 152*n*
- Reinforcements
  - American, 231, 271, 339, 364, 481
  - Japanese, 20
- Rendova*, 642–643
- Repatriation activities, 450, 452, 456, 461, 463, 499–500, 502, 505, 512, 514, 517–518, 533, 561, 565, 568, 571–572, 574, 576–577, 579–



- Repatriation activities—Continued  
582, 584–585, 593, 595–597, 600, 607–608,  
648, 732–733, 734*n*, 775, 786
- Replacements  
American, 24, 27, 85–86, 88, 90, 149*n*, 160,  
219, 237, 281–282, 345, 369, 389–390, 398,  
409, 450, 468, 511, 517*n*, 615, 635, 680, 682–  
684  
Japanese, 20, 220  
*Repose*, 645  
Republic of China, 434, 436, 439, 525–526, 594.  
*See also* Chinese Central Government.  
Reusser, Capt Kenneth L., 225  
Revolutionary Army, 525–526  
Rhone Valley, 746  
Richardson, LtGen Robert C., Jr., 354*n*  
Rineer, Capt Francis D., 220*n*  
Risler, Sgt Jack R., 746–747  
Rivers, 68, 219, 222, 235, 271, 273, 275*n*,  
284, 299, 323, 329, 332, 539, 551, 599, 709  
Rixey, Col Presley M., 450, 460–462; BGen,  
461*n*  
Roads, 36, 72, 86*n*, 87, 122–123, 126, 129, 134–  
135, 139, 142, 144, 149*n*, 155, 158, 160,  
169, 171, 203, 221–222, 242*n*, 268–271, 274,  
278, 282, 288–289, 304, 308, 310, 316, 325–  
326, 331, 333, 338, 346, 379, 536–537, 577,  
599  
Robb, LtCol William O., 139  
Roberts, Maj Edwin S., Jr., 416  
Roberts, Col Harold C., 253, 253*n*, 316, 353,  
356  
Robertson, Walter S., 594  
Robinson, BGen Ray A., 501–502  
Rockaway, N.Y. 712  
Rockey, MajGen Keller E., 24, 55, 397*n*, 534–  
536, 544–546, 550–553, 557–559, 561, 563,  
563*n*, 565, 569–571, 573–574, 576, 578–579,  
582–583, 586, 589, 589*n*, 600, 601*n*, 604–  
606, 608, 613, 616, 618, 622, 649; LtGen  
57*n*, 529*n*, 534*n*, 535*n*, 547*n*, 552*n*, 553*n*,  
559*n*, 569*n*, 583*n*, 597*n*, 616*n*, 622*n*  
Rogers, Col Ford O., 25; BGen, 450, 453, 452*n*;  
MajGen, 61*n*, 427*n*, 452*n*, 453*n*  
Rogers, BGen William W., 508*n*; MajGen,  
493*n*, 500*n*, 506*n*  
Roi-Namur, 95, 95*n*, 242*n*, 713, 721–722  
Roosevelt, President Franklin D., 3, 8–9, 12,  
141, 400–402, 403*n*, 431, 431*n*, 528–529,  
531, 698, 707–708, 713, 779  
Roosevelt, Maj James, 709–710  
Ross, LtCol Richard F., Jr., 220*n*, 265, 295,  
326–327  
Rota, 428, 454–455  
Roth, Maj Martin C., 116; LtCol, 202*n*  
Rowell, MajGen Ross E., 412  
Royal Marines, 439, 479, 487, 749. *See also*  
British forces.  
Rubber pontoons, 307  
Rupertus, MajGen William H., 720, 723, 723*n*  
Russell Islands, 24, 74, 391, 412, 710  
Russia. *See* Soviet Union; Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics.  
Russian Concession, 556  
Russo-Japanese War, 41, 531  
Ryukyu Islands, 7, 9, 11*n*, 12–13, 17, 21–22,  
31–32, 34, 37–40, 57–58, 64, 76, 93, 96–99,  
177–178, 225*n*, 280, 347, 371–372, 378,  
393, 402, 418, 430, 452, 462, 499  
Ryukyus Area Command, 369, 373  
TAF, Ryukyus Command, 372–373  
Sabol, LtCol Stephen V., 117, 173*n*, 263, 265*n*  
Sabotage, 172, 176, 559, 764–766  
Saddle & Parker Island groups, 428  
Saga, 493*n*, 500, 502, 512, 514  
Saga Prefecture, 502, 505, 512  
Sagami Wan, 438, 483, 488  
Saidor, 4  
Saigon, 416, 767–768  
Saipan, 4, 7, 7*n*, 16–18, 23–24, 48, 67, 70, 70*n*,  
71–72, 84, 86, 90, 94–95, 95*n*, 96, 122, 195,  
240, 242*n*, 347–348, 376*n*, 393, 397, 411–  
412, 428, 441, 461, 464, 493, 496, 560, 674–  
675, 683, 714, 721–723, 734, 745  
operation, 88, 729  
Sakaibara, RAdm Shigematsu, 457, 459, 738  
Sackett, Maj Paul F., 120  
Sakhalin, 531  
Sakishima Gunto, 34, 97, 100, 197, 371, 398,  
416, 427  
*Salerno Bay*, 429  
Salerno, Italy, 669  
Salzman, Col Elmer H., 550  
Samar, 5  
Samoa, 708, 712  
*Samurai*, 338*n*, 356, 367, 370, 581, 788  
Sanderson, BGen Lawson H. M., 457, 606, 615  
*San Diego*, 483–484, 487  
San Diego, Calif., 26, 414, 427–428, 442, 512,  
512*n*, 628, 648, 680–682, 706, 709, 714  
Sandino, Augusto, 697

- San Fernando, La Unio, 777  
 San Fernando, Pampanga, 777  
 San Francisco, 6, 12, 518*n*  
 Sangamon, 208  
 San Jacinto, 479*n*  
 San Juan, 484  
 San Pedro, Calif., 647  
 San Pedro, Bay, Calif., 8  
 Santa Barbara, Calif., 415, 429*n*  
 Santa Cruz Islands, 659*n*  
 Santa Fe, 94, 98  
 Santee, Calif., 680  
 Santiago, 653  
 Santo Domingo, 654  
 Sasebo, Japan, 493, 493*n*, 495-496, 499-500, 500*n*, 501-503, 505, 505*n*, 506-507, 508*n*, 509, 512, 514, 517  
     Naval Air Station, 503*n*  
 Sashiki, 293  
 Satsudo, 32  
 Savo Island, 708  
 Savory, Frederick Arthur, 461  
 Savory, Nathaniel, 461  
 SCAJAP (Shipping Control Administration, Japan), 596, 607  
 Scaling operations, 85  
 SCAP General Order, No. 1, 436-437  
 Scheme of maneuver, 67-68, 314, 330  
 Schick, BGen Lawrence E., 63, 365  
 Schilt, BGen Christian F., 453  
 Schmidt, MajGen Harry, 24, 398-399, 408, 493, 496, 512, 699  
 Schneider, SSgt Loren O., 733  
 Schneider, Col Merlin F., 112, 115, 175, 249, 253*n*  
 Schofield Barracks, 66  
 Scouts, 118, 140, 162, 164, 167, 173, 272, 275-276, 283, 299, 692. *See also* Patrols; Reconnaissance activities.  
 Scout-snipers, 694  
 Seabees. *See* Navy units.  
 Seattle, Washington, 390  
 Seawalls, 112, 222, 302, 307-308, 315, 332  
 Sechibara, 501  
 Secretary of State, 620  
 Secretary of the Navy, 3, 394, 410, 442, 447, 615, 622, 653, 688, 725  
 Segi Point, 711  
 Seitetsu Steel Mills, 736  
 Senaga Shima, 311, 323  
 Sendai, 404, 406, 408  
 Senior Officer Present Afloat, 99*n*, 241  
 Senzaki, 499, 502, 514  
 Seoul, 437, 534  
 Serang, 739-740, 763  
 Service and supply activities. *See also* Army units; Logistics; Marine units; Supply and Equipment.  
     American, 11, 24, 74, 84, 160, 210, 242*n*, 467, 550, 598-599, 616, 621, 624, 636, 657, 692, 692*n*, 693, 695  
     Japanese, 46, 53, 116, 120-121, 220, 251, 542  
 Sesoko Island, 173, 388*n*  
 Settle, Radm Thomas G. W., 558-559  
 SEXTANT, 3-4, 7, 9, 400  
 Shana Wan, 140  
 Shanghai, 32, 399, 428, 526, 530, 533-534, 539-541, 543, 545, 552, 561, 566, 572, 574, 576, 582-583, 585, 595, 597, 609, 618, 621-622, 624, 629-630, 640-642, 644-645, 647, 675, 698, 731, 733-734, 738, 740, 750, 752*n*, 754-755, 757-758, 778  
 Shanhaikuan, 570-571, 584  
 Shansi, 542  
 Shantung, 537, 541-542, 544-545, 547, 560-561, 564, 574-575, 577-578, 582, 584-585, 593, 596, 598, 60, 608, 631-632, 636, 639, 647, 759  
     Peninsula, 522, 530, 540-541, 546, 564, 577, 630  
     Province, 522, 759  
     University, 563  
 Shapley, LtCol Alan, 711; Col, 112, 115, 118, 129, 134-135, 144-145, 174-176, 254, 275, 280, 283, 302, 306, 309, 311, 314, 356, 360  
 Shawnee, Okla., 713  
 Sheetz, BGen Josef R., 189, 189*n*, 194  
 Shelburne, LtCol Charles W., 112, 286  
 Shensi City, 632  
 Shepherd, MajGen Lemuel C., Jr., 24, 60, 88, 115, 117, 120, 126, 129, 135, 138, 140, 142, 142*n*, 144, 154-155, 169, 173, 173*n*, 214, 218, 234-236, 247, 252, 256, 273, 275, 283, 297, 299-300, 302, 314, 320, 323-324, 330, 344, 350, 356, 361, 363, 386, 391, 397, 476, 559-561, 561*n*, 563-565, 575-577, 579, 581, 581*n*, 584, 607; Gen, 24*n*, 68, 115, 136*n*, 152*n*, 223*n*, 245*n*  
 Sherman, RAdm Forrest P., 8, 12, 196, 412, 534  
 Shibushi, 408  
 Shichina, 274, 284, 297, 299

Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister Mamouri, 439  
 Shikoku, 31*n*, 95, 407, 418, 431, 492, 734, 783  
 Shimajiri, 50  
 Shimizu, 503  
 Shimonoseki, 5, 493, 499, 502  
 Shimonoseki-Moji Occupation Group, 502  
 Shinagawa, 781  
 Shindawaku, 325–326, 328, 331, 342  
 Shinzato, 281, 293  
 Shipping losses  
   American, 100, 179, 208  
   Japanese, 15–17  
 Ships. *See also* Landing Craft.  
   American, 13, 21, 46, 57, 64, 70–74, 76–77, 81, 83, 93–95, 97, 99–100, 104, 109, 135–136, 162, 162*n*, 177–178, 180, 186, 210, 224, 240, 240*n*, 382, 450, 462–463, 479, 532–534, 560–561, 569–570, 575, 596–597, 600, 607, 657, 662, 664–665, 667, 669, 716  
   ammunition ships, 250  
   amphibious command ships, 164, 166, 447–448, 561, 648, 657, 669–670  
   battleships, 16, 94, 104, 111, 192–193, 209, 211, 305, 384, 467, 476, 479, 479*n*, 674  
   cargo vessels, 72, 95, 123, 158, 162, 180*n*, 478, 551, 582, 640  
   carriers, 16, 26–27, 91, 94, 97–98, 100, 128, 178, 406, 410–419, 421–422, 424, 426–427, 467, 476, 479, 479*n*, 674  
   cruisers, 16, 94, 98, 104, 111, 192–193, 209, 305, 384, 467, 479, 479*n*, 483, 496, 534, 647–648  
   destroyer escorts, 225, 427, 454, 479*n*, 552, 560  
   destroyer minesweepers, 99  
   destroyers, 99, 104, 111, 192–193, 208–209, 224, 228–229, 305, 384, 483, 495–496, 534, 672  
   destroyer transports, 99, 106, 162, 164, 167, 228, 488, 493, 495, 640, 781  
   escort carriers, 26, 95, 177, 411, 414–415, 422–428, 428*n*, 441, 448, 468, 642, 657, 672  
   hospital ships, 73, 73*n*, 243, 668, 729, 781, 786  
   Liberty ships, 493, 596  
   LSDs (landing ships, dock), 111, 478  
   LSMs (Landing ships, medium), 72, 93, 104*n*, 114, 208, 228, 493, 551–553, 555, 628, 647

## Ships—Continued

## American—Continued

LSTs (Landing Ships, Tank), 72–73, 93–94, 96, 104, 111, 114, 114*n*, 158–159, 162, 166, 169, 180*n*, 239–241, 272, 390, 450, 463, 478, 493, 500, 507, 552, 558, 560, 578, 580, 583–584, 596–597, 603, 607, 657, 668, 729  
 LST(H)s (Hospital Landing Ships), 73, 158, 729  
 LSVs (Landing Ships, Vehicle), 478  
 minelayers, 208  
 minesweepers, 60, 98, 102*n*, 104, 162, 208, 406, 428, 483, 492, 534, 656  
 patrol craft, 60, 179, 211, 233–234, 553  
 radar pickets, 99, 177, 179, 181, 186, 208*n*, 224, 348, 484  
 repair ships, 668  
 submarines, 21, 41, 43, 58, 80, 97, 180, 709–710, 744, 765, 771, 774, 778  
 tenders, 643  
 transports, 21, 60, 70–72, 93–96, 103, 109, 123, 157, 162, 179–180, 196, 239, 243, 347, 390–391, 438, 444, 447–448, 467, 478–479, 479*n*, 484, 488, 493, 495–496, 506, 512, 517, 535, 545, 551–553, 556, 558, 560, 563, 579, 585, 640, 647, 656–657, 662, 666, 684, 728  
 tugs, 545  
 Japanese, 20–21, 53, 58, 64, 94, 97, 107, 180, 400, 450, 484, 580, 596, 739, 741  
   battleships, 180  
   cargo vessels, 97, 776  
   carriers, 16, 22  
   cruisers, 776  
   destroyers, 22, 776  
   merchant ships, 20, 463, 580, 584, 596  
   minesweepers, 483, 508  
   motor torpedo boats, 56, 100  
   submarines, 56, 63–64, 76, 81, 107, 745  
   suicide boats, 53, 102  
   tankers, 463  
   transports, 97, 463, 739–740, 768–769  
 Ship-to-shore movement, 159, 728  
 Shisler, LtCol Clair W., 275, 296, 316  
 Shoals, 106*n*  
 Shofner, Capt Austin C., 770–772; LtCol, 220*n*, 326, 327*n*, 328, 333  
 Sho-Go operations, 18  
 Shore fire control parties, 375*n*, 670, 673. *See also* Air activities; Naval gunfire.

- Shore party activities. *See also* Beach party activities. 27, 112*n*, 157–160, 160*n*, 184, 240–241, 389, 478*n*, 548, 637, 663–664, 670, 683, 728
- Shore-to-shore operations, 12, 69, 304–305
- Short, Commo Edwin T., 560–561, 563
- Shuri, 36, 38, 40, 49–51, 54–55, 169, 188–190, 194–196, 205, 211–212, 216*n*, 220, 231–234, 238, 240–241, 244, 247, 250, 252–254, 256–257, 263–270, 272, 274, 276–278, 280–282, 286–289, 292–293, 293*n*, 297–298, 300, 325, 327, 331, 350, 388, 393  
Castle, 206, 264, 284, 286–287, 293, 295, 427  
defense systems, 54, 192, 198, 205, 214, 219, 230, 232, 236–237, 244, 261, 268, 288–290, 293, 384–393. *See also* Defenses.
- Shutts, Sgt Kenneth A., 128*n*
- Siberia, 530, 541, 608
- Silver Star, 729. *See also* Awards and decorations.
- Silverthorn, Col Merwin H., 66, 66*n*; BGen, 83*n*, 397*n*; LtGen, 354*n*, 363*n*
- Simpson, Commo Rodger W., 781
- Singapore, 439, 764, 767–765, 786
- Sino-Japanese War, 34, 522, 708
- Siskin, Chaplain Edgar E., 727
- Sitkoh Bay*, 95
- Smith, Maj Bernard L., 712
- Smith, LtCol Harry O., Jr., 183
- Smith, MajGen Holland M., 656, 664; LtGen 23, 197*n*, 397*n*, 412*n*; Gen, 24*n*, 411, 657, 661, 674, 721
- Smith, 1stSgt Nathan A., 733
- Smith, BGen Oliver P., 62, 155, 155*n*, 175*n*, 365, 468; Gen, 62, 66–67, 84*n*, 85, 90, 175*n*, 259*n*, 271*n*, 353, 680*n*
- Smoke screens  
American, 111–112, 179, 182, 201–203, 221–222, 236–238, 248, 259, 314, 332, 339, 341, 354, 358, 362  
Japanese, 341, 374
- Snedeker, Col Edward W., 112, 116, 127, 127*n*, 130, 220, 236, 238, 259, 262, 299, 337, 337*n*, 338; BGen, 120*n*, 127*n*, 130*n*, 132*n*, 329*n*, 332*n*, 340*n*; LtGen, 36*n*, 339*n*, 351*n*
- Sobe, 116, 125, 208
- Soerabaja, 763*n*
- Soida, 508*n*
- Solomon Islands, 4, 67, 74, 84*n*, 93, 129, 410–411, 659*n*, 665, 667, 690, 711, 716, 718, 763
- South China, 11, 84, 97, 522, 524, 526–527, 534–535, 544, 603, 644
- South China Sea, 18, 416
- South Dakota*, 479*n*
- Southeast Asia, 3*n*, 31, 779
- Southeast Asia Command, 354
- Southern Attack Force, 60, 93, 108
- Southern Landing Force, 85, 96
- Southern Marianas, 6, 8
- Southern Tractor Flotilla, 96
- South Field, 599, 624
- South Korea, 530, 534
- South Pacific, 4, 71, 84–85, 87, 180*n*, 331, 412, 659, 665–666, 710, 729
- South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command, 25. *See also* MAG–25, Marine Air Units.
- South Seas Government, 455
- South Siak River, 768
- Southwest Pacific, 5, 20, 60, 71, 429
- Southwest Pacific Area, 3*n*, 9, 12, 401, 430, 659, 703, 720
- Soviet Far East General Army, 530
- Soviet occupation, 569, 571, 584, 604
- Soviet Union, 431, 434, 436, 525, 531, 569, 584, 603, 632–633. *See also* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Spaatz, Gen Carl A., 430, 433, 436
- Spaniards, 455
- Spanish-American War, 503, 653
- Special Operations Executive, 746*n*
- Special Weapons Battalion, 692–693, 702. *See also* Marine units.
- Special Weapons Group, 689. *See also* Marine units.
- Speckman, LtCol Peter J., 183*n*
- Springfield*, 479*n*
- Spruance, Adm Raymond A., 6, 11, 16, 24, 57–58, 97, 100, 226, 242, 280, 404, 406, 416, 419, 421, 492, 493*n*, 509, 658, 661, 674
- Spurlock, Maj Lyman D., 699; LtCol 456
- Staging areas, 24, 67, 92–93, 662, 707
- Stalin, Marshal Josef, 399, 431, 431*n*, 432, 434, 530–531
- Star Spangled Banner, 759
- State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, 433
- St. Cezaire, 748
- Steman, Col Louis H., 426*n*
- Stent, Col Howard N., 454
- Stewart, PFC Charles, Jr., 754–755
- Stilwell, LtGen Joseph W., 368–369, 373*n*, 393, 430, 528–529, 529*n*, 533; Gen, 354, 786

- Stimson, Secretary of War Henry L., 432  
*St. Louis*, 521  
 St. Nicholas Point, 739, 763*n*  
 Stockades, 118, 121-122, 172, 333, 361, 380.  
*See also* Prisoner of War Camps.  
 Stockholm, 434, 436  
 Stolley, MSgt Fred, 765  
 Story, Cpl Jerold, 752*n*, 754-755  
*St. Paul*, 647  
 Straits of Malacca, 768  
 Straits of Shimonoseki, 501  
 Strategy  
   American, 5-9, 11, 17, 70, 399  
   Japanese, 13-14, 17, 206  
 Stratemeyer, Gen George C., 535, 555-556, 559, 569  
 Stretcher bearers, 150, 287, 329, 365*n*. *See also* Medical activities.  
 Strike Command, Commander Air Solomons, 410  
 St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 448  
 Stuart, LtCol Arthur J., 114, 703*n*  
 Stuart, Ambassador John Leighton, 639-641  
 Subic Bay, 740, 776  
 Sugar Loaf Hill, 237-238, 244-245, 247-252, 254, 266, 269-270, 725  
 Sugawara, LtGen Michio, 178*n*  
 Sulu Sea, 773  
 Sumatra, 3*n*, 786  
 Sumay, Guam, 734  
 Sunabe, 50  
 Sunda Straits, 740  
 Sun Yat-sen, 524-526  
 Supplies and equipment. *See also* Ammunition; Logistics; Shore Party Activities.  
   American, 65, 65*n*, 70-76, 90, 103, 118, 122-123, 128, 130-132, 134-135, 141, 149*n*, 150, 152, 157, 159, 160*n*, 166, 171, 172*n*, 180*n*, 231, 234-235, 237, 240-242, 256, 261, 270-275, 277, 282, 293, 295, 297, 302-304, 309, 342, 382, 391-392, 481, 512, 528, 551, 553, 555, 560, 565, 567, 602, 640, 654, 657, 663-664, 678, 723, 762  
   ammunition, 150, 192, 240, 242, 250, 267, 293, 295, 297, 579*n*, 625  
   aviation, 74-75, 705  
   barge cranes, 157-158, 241  
   belts, 697  
   bridging material, 219  
   cargo, 73, 95, 104, 122, 158-159, 162*n*, 240, 240*n*, 390, 550-551, 555, 558, 560, 576  
   Supplies and equipment—Continued  
     American—Continued  
       cargo parachutes, 329, 374, 783, 785  
       cargo slings, 489  
       clothing, 75, 551-552, 576, 601  
       communications, 595, 705  
       construction, 157, 166, 318  
       dumps and storage, 74, 144, 149*n*, 157-158, 160, 172, 175, 180*n*, 184, 192, 208, 240-241, 256, 271-272, 325, 331, 379, 541, 551, 567, 576, 618, 625, 627, 664  
       early-warning equipment, 208  
       electronic, 226  
       equipment, 72-76, 111, 136, 557, 479, 551, 583, 657, 678  
       explosives, 102, 218, 296, 701, 720, 724  
       food and rations, 74, 86*n*, 128, 130, 196, 234, 262, 275, 293, 295, 295*n*, 304, 326, 330-331, 339, 342, 344, 551, 553, 555, 591, 601, 742, 761-762, 769, 775  
       fuel and lubricants, 74-75, 103, 158*n*, 228, 241, 379, 419, 426, 541, 551, 555, 565, 606, 703, 716  
       gas masks, 697  
       heavy equipment, 551  
       helmets, 697  
       maintenance, 65*n*  
       medical, 234, 275, 293, 331*n*, 339, 769, 777  
       ordnance, 705  
       sound-ranging equipment, 185*n*  
       spare parts, 716  
       stretchers, 150  
       T-6 flotation equipment, 111*n*, 114  
       water, 74, 128, 149*n*, 150-151, 172, 175, 234, 293, 295, 297, 331*n*, 742  
     Japanese  
       ammunition, 152, 288-289, 557, 581, 632  
       clothing, 152  
       dumps, 139, 152, 174, 193, 231, 251, 503, 710, 744  
       equipment, 139, 152, 312, 557, 581, 596  
       food and rations, 152, 709, 743, 763  
       fuel and lubricants, 51, 65  
       medical, 289  
       ordnance, 151  
       signal, 511  
       supplies, 53, 65, 98, 139, 289, 312, 557, 596  
   Support Air Direction net, 383, 671  
   Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), 393, 436, 439, 488, 490, 492-493, 497-498, 500, 506, 508, 786. *See also* Gen MacArthur.

Surf, 91, 109, 164  
 Suzuki, MajGen Shigeji, 43, 289  
 Swatow, 416  
 Swedish Government, 436  
 Swedish Legation, 781  
 Swedish Minister, 434  
 Swiss Consulate, 753  
 Swiss diplomatic channels, 732, 755  
 Swiss government, 436, 732-733, 739*n*  
 Swiss Legation, 781  
 Swiss nationals, 503  
*Swordfish*, 80  
 Szechwan Province, 528  
 Tables of Allowance (T/A), 478  
 Tables of Equipment, Marine Corps, 692, 696, 701-702  
 Tables of Organization, Marine Corps, 470, 478, 635, 663-664, 689, 691-692, 693*n*, 694-696, 698, 711  
 D-Series, 693, 695, 702, 717  
 E-Series, 693, 695-696, 698, 704  
 F-Series, 467, 693-696, 698, 702, 704  
 G-Series, 353*n*, 384, 467-468, 598, 693-696, 702, 714  
 Air, 606, 717  
 Ground, 444, 635, 688-689, 691, 695-696, 700  
 Tachibana, LtGen Yosio, 460-462  
 Tactics  
 American  
 airborne operation, 484  
 amphibious raid, 65, 97, 706, 709-710, 744, 772  
 armor, engineer, and infantry teamwork, 264  
 armor, infantry, and artillery cooperation, 86, 131, 335, 721  
 assault demolition teams, 218, 222, 256*n*, 265, 315, 364, 721, 723-724  
 assault of a fortified position, 724  
 base of fire, 697, 701  
 bayonet assault, 312  
 chemical warfare, 663  
 "contact imminent," 719  
 converging attack, 234  
 coordinated attack, 298-299  
 "corkscrew and blowtorch," 218, 364, 384, 724  
 counterbattery fire, 68, 214, 216, 308, 343  
 counter guerrilla operations, 175, 697

## Tactics—Continued

## American—Continued

diversion, 51*n*, 97  
 double envelopment, 196, 253, 287, 310  
 engineer-infantry teams, 386  
 feint landing, 64, 67, 90, 107, 109, 259, 347  
 fire and maneuver, 142, 199, 329  
 flanking maneuver, 236  
 frontal attack, 146  
 harassing and interdiction fire, 68, 189*n*, 216, 218*n*, 277-278  
 infiltration, 332  
 jungle warfare, 697-698, 700, 718-720  
 mopping up, 85, 155, 199*n*, 210, 231, 247, 344, 362  
 night attacks, 86, 190, 267, 269, 271, 337, 337*n*, 338, 341, 387-388, 388*n*  
 penetration, 199, 201, 219, 256, 268, 290, 358  
 search-and-kill missions, 718  
 skirmish line, 171, 323  
 sniping, 320  
 supporting arms coordination, 68, 86*n*, 144, 151, 182, 238, 249, 259, 261, 265, 267, 286, 330, 335, 344, 351-352, 384, 386, 669, 673, 719, 721-722, 724-726  
 tank-infantry assault, 132, 141, 217, 235-236, 239, 247, 249, 251, 261, 264-265, 268, 270, 288, 299, 306, 312, 320, 333, 337, 345, 354, 362, 364, 386-388, 718, 721-723, 725-726

## Japanese

airborne attack, 81, 87, 126, 274  
 ambush, 125, 138*n*, 142, 145, 171, 174  
*banzai* attack, 118, 151, 245, 393  
 bayonet charge, 250  
 cave warfare, 393, 695  
 counterattack, 80-81, 98, 150, 197, 204, 206-207, 210, 212-213, 220-221, 230, 234, 238-239, 244-245, 247-248, 250, 252, 252*n*, 254, 254*n*, 265, 270, 272, 274, 276-277, 300, 309, 320, 335, 339, 343, 345-347, 352, 356, 393  
 counterbattery fire, 142  
 counterlanding, 207, 209, 234  
 delaying, 18, 54-55, 146, 207  
 envelopment, 207, 210  
 guerrillas, 47, 86, 121, 148, 169, 171-175  
 hit-and-run attack, 100, 172  
 infiltration, 117, 125-126, 130, 146, 148*n*, 171, 174, 197-198, 202, 207, 210, 221,

## Tactics—Continued

Japanese—Continued  
 infiltration—Continued  
   232, 236, 239*n*, 252, 277, 282, 303, 308,  
   321, 335, 341, 347, 356, 360  
 jungle warfare, 675, 719  
 mopping up, 23  
 night attack, 121, 139, 235  
 penetration, 238, 254  
 raid, 100, 419  
 sniping, 115, 121, 125, 172, 220, 231, 234,  
   236–237, 260, 263, 276, 296–297, 308,  
   328–329, 340–341, 344, 346, 356, 358,  
   362  
 suicide attack, 21–22, 100, 179, 194, 222,  
   380  
 supporting arms, 44  
 withdrawal, 121, 152, 290

Tahara, Mr., 774–775

Taian, 577

Taira, 173–174, 176

Taiwan, 197

Takabanare Shima, 164, 388*n*

Takagi, RAdm Sokichi, 15

Takamotoji, 248

Takanyuta, 329

Takao, 777

Takasu, 507

Takeo, 501

Taku, 533–534

Taku Bar, 539, 545, 552, 621

Talienwan, 522

Tanabaru, 206

Tanambogo, 708

Tanega Shima, 407

Tangku, 535, 539, 541–542, 548, 550–551, 553,  
   555, 558, 560, 566–568, 575, 584–585, 590,  
   592, 597–599, 617–619, 622, 625, 628, 641,  
   670

Tangshan, 547–548, 556, 568, 575, 585–586,  
   590–591, 599, 602

Tarawa, 27, 55, 242*n*, 410–411, 450, 460, 500*n*,  
   658, 661, 666–667, 669, 670, 672–674, 720–  
   722

*Tarawa*, 621

Target information centers, 102, 103*n*, 382–  
   383, 670

Tartar City, 540

Tasimboko, 686, 709

Task Organizations. *See also* Army units;  
 Marine units; Navy units.

Central Pacific Task Forces, 4, 6, 57, 109  
 TF 31, 229*n*, 370, 372, 438, 476, 479, 481,  
   483–485, 487–488  
 TF 35, 438  
 TF 37, 431, 438  
 TF 38, 94, 96–97, 280, 416, 421, 431, 438–439  
 TF 40, 407  
 TF 50, 57–58, 63  
 TF 51, 58, 60, 80, 192, 229*n*, 242–243  
 TF 52, 56, 60, 69, 99, 99*n*, 102, 102*n*, 103,  
   192  
 TF 53, 60, 91, 93–94  
 TF 54, 60, 99*n*, 102  
 TF 55, 60  
 TF 56, 60, 354, 354*n*  
 TF 57, 60, 100  
 TF 58, 60, 97–100, 178–181, 185, 192, 280,  
   411, 415–418, 421  
 TF 59, 98  
 TF 71, 534  
 TF 72, 534, 561, 566  
 TF 78, 534  
 TF 79, 535  
 TF 95, 373  
 TF 96, 449, 450*n*  
 TF Able, 476, 478, 488  
 TG 30.2, 438  
 TG 30.6, 781  
 TG 31.2, 428  
 TG 31.3, 438  
 TG 35.9, 438  
 TG 51.1, 62  
 TG 51.2, 62, 90  
 TG 51.3, 62  
 TG 52.1, 69  
 TG 94.3, 450  
 TG 99.2, 373  
 TG Able, 534  
 TU 32.1.3, 427  
 TU 58.1, 97  
 TU 58.2, 97  
 TU 58.3, 97

Tateyama Naval Air Station, 488

Taxis, Col Samuel G., 507*n*, BGen, 507*n*

Taylor, 2dLt Walter W., 746–749

Teeters, Nathan Dan, 755

Tengan, 128

Tennessee, 152

Tenryu River, 765

- Tentative Landing Operations Manual*, 655, 663
- Tentative Manual for Landing Operations*, 655, 663*n*
- Tent Camp #1, New River, N.C., 680
- Tera, 300, 303, 325, 326*n*, 333, 335, 337, 339
- Terabaru, 126
- Terauchi, Field Marshall Count Hisaichi, 177*n*
- Terrain**
- boulders, 112, 360
  - caves, 49, 116, 128, 148, 203, 247, 252*n*, 265, 288–290, 295–296, 307, 310, 312, 314–316, 321, 324, 346, 357, 361–362, 364, 367, 377
  - cliffs, 34, 36–37, 139, 158, 169, 201, 233, 288–289, 360–361, 704, 726
  - coastal plains, 233, 267
  - creek, 326
  - defiles, 134, 203
  - depressions, 244, 254
  - description, 32*n*, 34, 36, 49, 51, 69, 78–79, 86–87, 106, 112, 115–116, 118, 120*n*, 123, 126, 129–132, 134–135, 142, 145, 148, 149*n*, 151, 155, 167, 169, 171, 175, 197, 203–204, 238, 265, 270, 311, 337, 358, 386, 460, 697, 705, 720, 722–723, 725
  - draws, 118, 150, 205, 217, 221, 257, 259, 262, 264–265, 321, 726
  - escarpments, 204, 335, 337, 351, 351*n*
  - flatlands, 34, 323
  - gorges, 171, 259
  - hills, 34, 36–37, 49–50, 111, 116, 121, 128*n*, 131, 145, 148, 151, 172, 174, 197–198, 202, 204, 216–217, 231, 233, 250–253, 263, 265–266, 269, 271–272, 281, 284, 287–290, 297–299, 303, 306, 309–310, 312, 321, 324–325, 330, 333, 380, 537
  - isthmus, 34
  - jungles, 87–88, 697, 719–720, 767
  - marshes, 323, 537
  - mountains, 34, 130, 134–135, 138, 146, 162, 171, 174, 406, 537, 541, 546, 564, 603
  - mud flats, 537
  - peninsulas, 126, 135, 138, 154–155, 299–300, 302, 306, 311, 316
  - plateaus, 36, 166, 260–261, 306, 346
  - ridges, 50, 87, 126, 131, 144–146, 162, 171, 188, 194, 198–199, 202, 205, 216, 222, 232–233, 236, 248–249, 260–263, 265, 267–269, 273, 276, 286, 289–300, 304, 306, 310–312, 315–316, 318, 326, 328, 330, 332–333, 338–341, 343–345, 358, 360, 393, 709, 725
- Terrain—Continued**
- river flats, 323
  - rivers, 201, 212, 276, 537
  - slopes, 114, 144, 146, 150, 204, 217, 232, 236–237, 248, 251, 253, 261–262, 266, 269, 271, 277, 282, 312, 337, 346, 356, 363, 393
  - soil, 34, 85, 106*n*, 158
  - streams, 34, 36, 116, 219, 257, 273, 330, 333, 537
  - swamps, 307, 719–720, 770–771
  - valleys and ravines, 36, 50, 118, 130, 136, 139, 145, 151, 201–203, 247–248, 250–251, 271–272, 274, 296, 310, 325–326, 335, 337–339, 345, 537, 577, 726
- Teton*, 92
- Thailand, 750, 767–768
- Thanbyuzayat, 766–767
- The North China Marine*, 583
- The Pinnacle, 343–344
- The Stars and Stripes*, 583
- Thomas, Col Gerald C., 690; BGen, 196, 412, 631, 635, 637–639, 643; Gen, 414*n*, 638*n*, 688*n*, 690*n*, 701*n*
- Ticonderoga*, 479*n*
- Tides, 112, 114, 157, 551
- Tientsin, 531, 533–536, 539, 541–544, 546–547, 550–552, 555*n*, 556–558, 563–564, 566, 568, 575*n*, 576–577, 583–585, 588, 590, 598–599, 602, 607–608, 610, 612–613, 615, 617–618, 622, 627–631, 637, 639, 641, 731, 733, 759
- Tientsin-Peiping road, 567
- Tientsin Race Club, 553*n*
- Tinian, 4, 71, 95*n*, 242*n*, 412, 674, 704, 704*n*, 722
- Tobaru, 125
- Toguchi, 139–141, 144, 146, 151–152
- Tojo, Gen Hideki, 15–17, 20
- Tokara, 34
- Tokashiki Shima, 106, 452
- Tokuyama Naval Base, 180
- Tokyo, 5, 14*n*, 16, 18, 21–22, 40, 97–98, 207, 321, 368, 400, 409, 416–418, 428*n*, 431, 434, 436, 439, 452, 475, 483, 485, 488, 490, 496, 498, 500*n*, 596, 673, 745, 760, 774, 781*n*, 783, 785–786
- Tokyo Bay, 438, 470, 479*n*, 481, 508, 781
- Tokyo Plain, 7, 9, 403. *See also* Kanto Plain.
- Toma, 308–309
- Tomb of the Unknowns, 730
- Tolman*, 56
- Tomigusuki, 47, 300, 318, 320–321
- Tominaga, LtGen Kyoji, 732



- Tomui, 298  
Tomusu, 290, 328  
Tonachi Shima, 99  
Tongking, 522  
*Topeka*, 479*n*  
Tori Shima, 348, 381  
Torrey, Col Daniel W., Jr., 230*n*, 495  
Toshino, 776, 776*n*, 777  
Totsuka, VAdm, 484, 487*n*  
Tower, VAdm John H., 7-8, 412  
Townley, Capt Edward F., Jr., 407*n*  
Towns, 38, 120*n*, 139, 199  
Townshend, Sir Charles, 655  
Toyama, 303  
*Toya Maru*, 43  
Toyoda, Adm Soemu, 178-179  
Trails, 126, 134-135, 171, 175, 325. *See also* roads.  
Training  
    American, 23, 26-27, 83, 83*n*, 84-89, 92, 94, 195, 276, 281, 389, 398, 411, 423-425, 466-467, 579, 590, 592, 615, 623, 630, 635, 650, 654, 656, 663, 672, 679-684, 686-687, 689-690, 700, 705-707, 712, 718-721, 726  
    Japanese, 46, 53, 120, 251  
Transfer lines, 91, 114, 116-117, 157  
Transport areas, 99, 104, 108, 111-112, 116, 158, 179, 184, 241, 665  
Transport quartermasters, 95-96, 391, 447, 467, 662, 664. *See also* Loading operations; Logistics Activities.  
Treasury Islands, 668  
Treaties, 521-522, 531, 569  
Trilling, Sgt Paul, 128*n*  
Truce agreement, 594-596, 601, 604, 608, 620  
Truce teams, 595, 601, 603-604, 610  
Truk, 4, 39, 444, 449-450, 454-457, 464, 468-745  
Truk Occupation Force, 450, 456, 460  
Truman, President Harry S., 400, 402-403, 431-434, 436, 498, 532, 572-574, 619-620, 632, 633*n*  
Tsangkou, 541, 566, 579-580, 623, 629, 636  
Tsangkou Field, 560, 563-564, 575-577, 600, 608, 616, 618, 623, 627, 638, 643  
Tsinan, 541-542, 565, 577, 579-580, 623, 639  
Tsingtao, 490, 522, 533-534, 536-537, 540-541, 544, 547, 559-561, 563-566, 568, 575-583, 592-593, 597-598, 600, 602, 604-608, 615-616, 622-623, 627-632, 635-640, 642-644, 647, 650  
Tsugen Shima, 162, 164, 166, 193, 388*n*  
Tsukasan, 40, 55, 290, 297-298, 303-304  
Tsuno, 404, 406, 408  
Tsuwa, 188, 207  
Tuberculosis, 754, 757  
Tulagi, 658, 659*n*, 706, 707*n*, 708  
Tu Li Ming, LtGen, 584, 586  
Turner, RAdm Richmond K., 659; VAdm, 6, 11, 58, 60, 62-64, 65*n*, 71, 73, 78*n*, 92, 103, 109, 118, 140, 158-160, 162, 166, 177, 180, 196, 209*n*, 225, 229*n*, 242, 348, 407, 660-661, 667*n*, 674  
Tutuila, 707*n*, 708  
Twining, Gen Merrill B., 430*n*  
Twining, LtGen Nathan F., 430, 430*n*  
Uchida, LtGen Ginnosuke, 542, 557  
Uchima, 199, 203, 219  
Uchitomari, 203  
Udo, Col Takesiko, 49, 55, 141, 148, 171, 362  
Uebaru, 188  
Uibaru, 314, 316, 320  
Ulithi Atoll, 4, 21-22, 60*n*, 65*n*, 70*n*, 71, 93-95, 97-98, 415-419, 421, 427, 450  
Umezu, Gen Yoshijiro, 439  
Unconditional surrender, 432  
UNION, 746  
UNION II, 747, 747*n*  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *See also* Soviet Union. 193, 399, 431, 434, 436, 439, 476, 522, 525-526, 528, 530, 533, 573, 769, 781  
United Kingdom, 434, 436, 439  
United Kingdom of the Netherlands, 439  
United Nations, 600, 633  
    Charter, 572  
    Relief & Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), 600-601, 612, 623  
United States, 19-20, 26, 39, 70-71, 78, 78*n*, 87-88, 434, 436, 439, 441, 443, 447-448, 468, 470, 490, 509, 512, 514, 517, 521-522, 524-528, 531-532, 537, 566, 572, 598, 600, 616, 633, 648, 653-654, 656, 658, 662, 665, 668, 675, 679-681, 706, 710, 714, 716, 729, 732-733, 739*n*, 746, 749, 755, 757, 759, 762-786  
    aid programs, 528, 574  
    Congress, 503, 523*n*, 592, 623*n*, 633, 657, 687  
    Consulates, 636, 639  
    Department of State, 573, 618, 622, 628, 631, 638, 645, 650, 733, 750, 755  
    Personnel, 546-547, 597, 636, 639  
    Economic missions, 528

- United States—Continued  
 Embassies, 544, 639-640  
 Foreign Policy, 532-533, 561, 573-574, 590, 648  
 Government, 573-574, 755  
 U. S. Army, 3*n*, 74-76, 400-401, 407, 484, 497, 505, 509, 514, 517, 583, 591, 601, 607, 655, 667, 703, 712-713, 786. *See also* Army units.  
 U. S. Army Forces, China, 604  
 U. S. Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas, 354*n*, 438, 783  
 U. S. Coast Guard, 664  
 U. S. Forces, China Theater, 533, 536, 545, 555, 557, 559, 568-569, 574, 596-597, 600, 603, 606. *See also* China Theater.  
 U. S. Marine Corps, 12*n*, 23, 74, 365, 387, 411, 413, 442-444, 446-449, 466-468, 518, 544, 592, 598, 605, 635, 649, 653-654, 656-658, 662, 666, 670, 675-677, 679-681, 687-688, 691, 695, 697, 699, 701-702, 705, 707, 711-715, 726, 741, 746, 789. *See also* Marine units.  
 Equipment Board, 606  
 Programs  
   barrage balloon, 712  
   defense battalion, 688  
   demobilization, 442-443, 445, 450, 469-470, 499, 556, 571, 590-592, 615  
   escort carrier, 649  
   FMFPac base roll-up, 445  
   glider, 713  
   mobilization, 689  
   parachute, 707, 713  
   personnel procurement, 442, 445-446  
   postwar garrisons, 463  
   Women's Reserve, 23, 678  
 U. S. Naval Station, Olongapo, 740  
 U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., 443  
 U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., 443  
 U. S. Navy, 3*n*, 8, 63, 75, 78, 209, 382, 400-401, 411, 439, 460, 467, 484*n*, 490, 553, 591*n*, 622, 642, 647, 656-658, 660, 667, 707, 712. *See also* Navy units.  
 Basic Post-War Plan No. 2, 446  
 personnel, 24, 479, 507*n*, 552, 546, 600, 664, 670, 691, 726, 755  
 V-12 College Program, 445-446  
 U. S. Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, 430, 433  
 U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 684  
 U. S. War Department, 13, 76, 351*n*, 354*n*, 655, 687  
 Units of fire, 74, 579  
 Unjo, 125  
 Unloading activities, 63, 93, 111, 118, 122-123, 125, 135, 155, 157-160, 166, 241, 272, 556  
 Unten-ko, 46, 56, 139, 142  
 Uraga, 481, 489  
 Uragashira, 499  
 Uraga Strait, 483  
 Urasoe-Mura escarpment, 194, 205, 211  
 Ushijima, LtGen Mitsuru, 40-41, 43, 46-48, 50-51, 53-55, 97, 103, 107, 120, 177, 194, 205, 210-211, 213, 217*n*, 219-220, 247, 251, 257, 264, 270, 274, 278, 280-281, 284, 287-290, 292, 298, 321, 338, 338*n*, 340, 350-352, 356-357, 364, 367, 370, 386, 392-393, 675  
 Vandegrift, MajGen Alexander A., 657-660; LtGen, 12*n*, 84*n*, 196, 412, 412*n*, 413-414, 414*n*, 422, 448; Gen, 570*n*, 589*n*, 592*n*, 605*n*, 606*n*, 615*n*, 621*n*, 622*n*, 624*n*, 656, 663, 664, 676, 686, 686*n*, 690, 691, 709  
 Vegetation, 34-35, 38, 86, 135, 145, 166, 171, 307, 310, 360, 537, 719. *See also* Terrain features.  
   bamboo, 171  
   banana trees, 769  
   cereal grains, 537  
   citrus trees, 770  
   coconut groves, 86  
   kaoliang, 527, 539, 610  
   kunai grass, 88  
   palmetto, 307  
   papaya, 770  
   rice paddies, 38, 139, 204*n*, 323, 337, 346, 492, 502*n*, 527, 537  
   rubber trees, 764  
   sweet potatoes, 38, 455, 492  
   sugar cane, 38, 210, 323, 704  
 V-E Day, 218, 767  
 Vehicles  
   American, 74, 111-112, 123, 135, 174, 241, 270, 293, 325, 333, 551, 555, 560, 612, 625, 667, 693, 703, 705  
   ambulance jeeps, 335, 729  
   amphibian tractors, 90, 93, 104, 111-112, 114, 116-117, 123, 141, 157-158, 176,

- Vehicles—Continued
- American—Continued
    - amphibian tractors—Continued
      - 241, 272, 275*n*, 302, 302*n*, 304–306, 309–310, 315, 330, 551, 667–669, 704, 723
    - amphibian trucks, 112, 114, 116, 157–158, 303, 305, 667–668
    - armored amphibian tractors, 86, 104, 111–112, 114, 140, 193, 209–210, 218*n*, 222, 235, 269, 302, 305, 324, 332, 360*n*, 384–385, 385*n*, 704
    - automobiles, 612, 742
    - bulldozers, 134, 325, 392, 551, 723
    - cargo carriers (Weasels), 123, 705
    - jeeps, 123, 259*n*, 353, 558, 586, 612–613, 625, 694, 727
    - prime movers, 123, 392
    - tractors, 112, 160, 325, 478, 742
    - trailers, 123, 169, 705
    - trucks, 123, 235, 372, 325, 346, 528, 612, 625, 664, 714, 742
  - Japanese, 139, 277–278
    - trucks, 132, 230, 289, 545, 563
  - Vella Lavella, 706
  - Vella Gulf*, 426, 428
  - Veterans Administration, 503
  - V–J Day, 441, 445–446, 448–450, 682, 785
  - Vladivostok, 522
  - Vogel, MajGen Clayton B., 699, 707
  - Volcano Islands, 14, 461
- Wachtler, Col Walter A., 66, 197
- Wada, MajGen Kosuke, 45, 289
- Wade, LtCol Sidney S., 66
- Wainwright, LtGen Jonathan M., 439, 744, 768
- Wakayama, 492, 786
- Wake Island, 450, 452, 455, 457, 459, 464, 464*n*, 690, 733, 737, 737*n*, 738, 755–756, 758, 786
- Waldorf, LtCol Harry A., 353
- Walker, Maj Anthony, 118, 135, 173, 275–276, 280*n*, 283, 299; LtCol, 136*n*
- Wallace, Col Clarence R., 347, 350, 353*n*, BGen, 500*n*
- Wallace, MajGen Fred C., 62, 160, 378–380
- Wallace, LtCol Ricard W., 123
- Wallace, BGen William J., 61, 95, 176–177, 181, 183, 226, 241
- Walsh, Capt Kenneth A., 371
- Walt, Col Lewis W., 723
- Wana, 203, 231, 234, 236, 238, 256–257, 262, 264, 266
- Wana Draw, 234, 236, 257, 258–263, 265–266, 281–282, 287, 293, 296–297
- Wana Ridge, 232, 238–239, 257, 259–266, 287, 726
- War Area Service Corps (WASC), 583
- War Crimes Commission, 464
- War crimes trials, 462, 745, 752, 775*n*, 787
- War crimes tribunals, 457
- War criminals, 456, 463–464, 498, 499, 752
- War Criminal Stockade, Guam, 464
- War Dogs, 25, 171, 360*n*, 695, 713–714
- Ward Road Gaol, 755
- Warm Springs, Ga., 708
- Warner, LtCol Jack F., 602
- War Plans Section, Div P&P, HQMC, 688
- Washburn, Maj Richard T., 364
- Washington, D. C., 5, 9, 13, 56, 431, 437, 448–449, 508, 532, 546, 555, 569, 571–572, 547, 604, 621, 623, 627*n*, 628, 633*n*, 641–642, 677–678, 706
- Wasp*, 26, 98, 416, 418–419, 479*n*
- Watanabe, LtGen Masao, 34–40
- Watson, MajGen Thomas E., 24, 62, 65–67, 90, 95, 195, 347
- Wavell, General Sir Archibald V., 3*n*
- Weapons
- American, 74, 85, 479, 579, 590, 664, 695, 703–704, 720, 724. *See also* Ammunition; Army units; Marine units; Vehicles.
    - antiaircraft guns, 784*n*
    - assault guns, 217
    - automatic rifles, 697–698, 701
    - automatic weapons, 697
    - bangalore torpedoes, 724
    - bayonets, 267, 697, 721
    - bazookas, 286, 701–702, 723
    - BARs, 692*n*, 696–700, 724
    - carbines, 184, 696, 700
    - crew-served weapons, 235, 269, 282, 314, 364
    - 8-inch howitzers, 186*n*, 189, 193, 211, 249, 385, 385*n*, 386
    - 81mm mortars, 74*n*, 127, 140, 142, 204, 235, 259–260, 333, 341, 343, 387, 692*n*, 695
    - 11.75-inch rockets (Tiny Tims), 421, 715
    - .50 caliber machine guns, 74*n*, 177*n*, 184, 690
    - 5-inch guns, 104, 689
    - 5-inch rockets, 340, 348, 364*n*, 715
    - 57mm recoilless rifles, 351, 387

## Weapons—Continued

## American—Continued

- flamethrowers, 231, 250, 253, 262–263, 258, 312, 361*n*, 386*n*, 667, 701–704, 704*n*, 720–721, 723–724
- flamethrowing tanks, 201, 201*n*, 221, 260–261, 267, 320, 343, 351, 362–364, 384, 386*n*, 703, 705, 718, 722–723, 725
- flat trajectory cannon, 201, 222
- 4.2-inch mortars, 112, 238, 259, 364, 387, 703
- 4.5-inch rocket, 714
- 14-inch rifles, 188
- 40mm guns, 672, 690
- .45 caliber pistols, 184
- grenades, 149–150, 217, 237, 244, 247, 251, 267, 296, 612, 725
- grenade launchers, 191, 696, 696*n*, 697, 700 guns, 192, 274, 667
- half-tracks, 236, 384, 384*n*, 695, 702
- howitzers, 116, 192, 384, 387, 667
- light tanks, 703–704, 722
- Long Toms, 106
- machine guns, 150, 184, 209, 228, 263, 267, 277, 590, 613, 619, 689, 692*n*, 695–696, 700, 720–721, 723
- medium tanks, 111*n*, 201*n*, 235, 259, 262, 264–265, 267–268, 309, 312, 333, 339–340, 354, 358, 503*n*, 703, 705, 722, 725
- mines, 627
- mortars, 146, 201, 209, 216–217, 220, 248, 260, 263, 265, 277, 314, 339, 345, 384–385, 387, 586, 589–590, 613, 619
- naval guns, 382
- 90mm guns, 183, 184*n*, 689–690, 692, 712
- 155mm guns, 24, 106, 186*n*, 189, 211, 385, 385*n*, 386, 689
- 155mm guns (self-propelled), 385
- 155mm howitzers, 74*n*, 167, 211, 320, 385, 385*n*, 386
- 105mm guns, 725
- 105mm howitzers, 74*n*, 114, 144, 167, 189, 194, 216*n*, 262, 267, 320, 355*n*, 613, 625, 629, 635, 668*n*, 692–694
- 105mm howitzers, self-propelled (M-7s), 218*n*, 257, 263–264, 305–306, 309, 311, 314, 318, 362, 384, 384*n*, 385, 385*n*, 695, 725
- pole charges, 724, 724*n*
- recoilless rifles, 351*n*, 387
- rifles, 74*n*, 184, 696, 696*n*, 697–698, 700, 702, 724–725

## Weapons—Continued

## American—Continued

- rocket launchers, 25, 104*n*, 154–155, 192, 217, 238, 264, 296, 305, 316, 343, 363, 413, 419, 426, 695, 714–715
- 7-inch guns, 689
- 75mm guns, 201*n*, 385*n*, 692*n*, 695, 703, 723
- 75mm howitzers, 86, 114, 189*n*, 193, 216*n*, 218, 218*n*, 267, 385, 385*n*, 689, 692, 694, 725
- 75mm recoilless rifles, 351*n*, 387
- 200mm guns, 690, 692*n*, 702
- 240mm howitzers, 385
- 2.36-inch bazookas, 387
- 16-inch guns, 249
- 60mm mortars, 74*n*, 320*n*, 589–590, 692*n*, 695–696, 711
- submachine guns, 696–698
- tank dozers, 134, 306, 318, 340, 345, 360, 362, 723
- tanks, 86*n*, 93, 111–112, 114–115, 120, 126, 131–132, 135, 158*n*, 190, 194, 199–201, 201*n*, 203, 204*n*, 214, 217, 218*n*, 221–222, 222*n*, 231–232, 235–238, 247–249, 251, 253, 256–257, 259–265, 267, 269, 271–272, 298, 302, 305–306, 308–310, 314–315, 316*n*, 318, 320, 324–325, 335, 337, 339–346, 353–354, 357–358, 360, 362–363, 384–385, 385*n*, 386, 386*n*, 409, 503, 551, 558, 579, 675, 703*n*, 704, 718, 721–725
- 37mm guns, 236, 264, 305, 308, 311–312, 318, 384*n*, 692*n*, 695, 696*n*, 703, 723
- 3-inch guns, 689
- 12-inch rifles, 175
- 20mm cannon, 177*n*
- Japanese, 19, 45, 152, 289, 312, 557, 581, 720, 724
- antiaircraft guns, 144, 374
- antipersonnel land mines, 172
- antitank guns, 194, 201, 236, 239, 248, 251, 260, 265, 337, 341, 354, 386
- automatic weapons, 45, 232, 237, 248, 251, 308, 310, 312, 330
- “Baka” bomb, 186
- bamboo spears, 130
- bayonets, 130, 221
- booby traps, 134
- cannon, 350
- depth charges, 511

## Weapons—Continued

## Japanese—Continued

dual-purpose guns, 484  
 8-inch guns, 152, 324  
 8-inch rockets, 308  
 81mm mortars, 44, 45, 49, 54  
 field guns, 308  
 15cm guns, 50, 106, 186*n*  
 57mm guns, 45  
 flat-trajectory cannon, 282  
 14cm guns, 47  
 47mm antitank guns, 44–45, 49, 199, 231, 259, 296, 344  
 grenades, 128, 130, 146, 150, 172, 202, 207, 227–228, 232, 236–237, 248, 250, 260, 339, 341, 343  
 grenade launchers, 49, 120, 150*n*, 237, 251*n*, 262, 309  
 guns, 207, 407, 484  
 harbor mines, 506*n*  
 howitzers, 207  
 knee mortars, 150, 150*n*, 172  
 light tanks, 45  
 machine cannon, 45, 47, 304  
 machine guns, 44–46, 49, 54, 115, 117–118, 120, 126, 128–129, 131, 138–139, 142, 144–145, 148, 150, 162, 173, 188, 191, 193–194, 201–202, 204, 212, 221–222, 231, 234–236, 238, 239*n*, 244, 248–249, 251, 251*n*, 253, 260, 262–263, 265, 267, 273, 281, 284, 309, 335, 350, 393, 511, 723, 773  
 medium tanks, 45  
 mines, 64, 99–100, 102, 114, 125, 131, 134, 139, 154, 194, 203, 204*n*, 222*n*, 236, 265, 275*n*, 310–311, 318, 324, 344, 346, 511, 726  
 mortars, 44–45, 111, 114, 117–118, 126–128, 131, 139–140, 144–146, 148, 150–151, 162, 164, 173, 188, 193–194, 198, 201, 204, 207, 212, 221, 230–234, 236–238, 244–245, 248–252, 254, 256, 259–260, 263, 265, 267, 271, 275–276, 281, 284, 286, 309, 311, 341, 350–351, 383, 485  
 mountain guns, 148, 150  
 90mm mortars, 191  
 150mm guns, 451, 350  
 105mm howitzers, 45, 142, 247, 350  
 120mm guns, 47, 308  
 rifles, 120, 130, 138, 145–146, 150, 248, 251*n*, 262, 273, 773

## Weapons—Continued

## Japanese—Continued

rockets, 186  
 75mm guns, 44–45, 49, 142, 191, 316, 718  
 70mm howitzers, 44, 49  
 6-inch guns, 142, 142*n*, 308  
 smoke grenades, 254, 262, 276  
 tanks, 82, 206, 212, 278  
 torpedoes, 511  
 13mm anti-aircraft guns, 47, 54  
 37mm guns, 44  
 320mm spigot mortars, 45, 308  
 12cm guns, 47  
 20mm cannon, 45, 120, 127, 137, 142, 146, 151, 310–311, 692*n*  
 25mm anti-aircraft guns, 54  
 Weapons companies, platoons, 135, 171, 305, 692, 692*n*, 695–696, 702, 711. *See also* Army units; Marine units.  
 Weart, MajGen Douglas L., 545  
 Weather, 36, 64, 66, 78, 90–91, 109, 118, 129, 132, 182, 201, 219, 223, 229, 266, 275, 292–293, 297  
 climate, 86, 537  
 clouds, 79, 109, 223  
 dust storms, 537  
 fog, 118, 222  
 gales, 64  
 humidity, 129  
 monsoons, 64  
 rain, 36, 132, 160, 190, 201–202, 218, 229, 241*n*, 265–266, 271, 275, 293, 325  
 storms, 293  
 temperature, 109, 537  
 typhoons, 38, 201, 241*n*, 483, 503, 560–561, 566, 603  
 winds, 64, 109, 560  
 winter, 551, 734  
 Wedemeyer, MajGen Albert C., 529; LtGen, 437, 533, 535, 544–545, 555, 571–574, 579, 585–586, 596–597, 603–604, 632–633; Gen, 529*n*  
 Weihaiwei, 522, 544, 564, 578  
 Weihsien, 547, 566, 577, 579  
 Weiland, Maj Charles P., 419  
 Weir, Col Kenneth H., 181, 378  
 Wellington, N.Z., 663, 663*n*, 710  
 Wensinger, Col Walter W., 493, 495  
 Weser River, 747  
 Western Carolines, 449  
 Western Islands Attack Group, 92, 104, 178

- Western Manchuria, 532  
 Western Pacific, 3*n*, 18, 94, 97, 430, 462, 470  
 Westertimke, 749  
 West Field, 599  
 Westphalia, 541  
 Whaling, Col William J., 146, 146*n*, 148*n*, 151, 283, 307, 360, 694  
 Whampo, 525-526  
 Whangpoo River, 642, 644-645, 733  
 White House, 402  
*White Plains*, 96  
 White, Maj Robert O., 186  
*Wichita*, 496  
 Wieseman, LtCol Frederick L., 628, 631  
*Wilkes Barre*, 479*n*  
 Wilkes Islands, 459  
 Wilkinson, VAdm Theodore S., 408  
 Window, 185, 185*n*, 201*n*, 208  
 Winslow, SgtMaj Robert R., 785  
*Wisconsin*, 479*n*  
 Woleai Atoll, 450, 455, 462, 463*n*  
 Woodhouse, LtCol Horatio, C., Jr., 115, 129, 141, 237, 245, 247, 280, 296  
 Woodruff, MajGen Roscoe B., 514, 517  
 Woods, MajGen Louis E., 26, 373-373, 376, 430, 566, 576, 578, 608; LtGen, 225*n*, 372*n*, 373*n*, 376*n*, 552*n*, 566*n*, 583*n*, 586*n*, 591*n*, 686*n*, 704*n*, 786*n*, 789  
 Woosung, 734, 734*n*, 752  
 Woosung Prison Camp, 733, 738, 750, 752-757, 760, 781  
 World War I, 525, 653, 662, 691, 712  
 World War II, 39, 573, 653-654, 656, 658, 663, 667-668, 670, 672, 677-678, 682, 685, 689, 693*n*, 702, 705, 712, 715, 717, 727, 730-731, 787-788  
 Worton, BGen William A., 397*n*, 465, 534, 544-548, 552, 553, 558, 573, 606, 618; MajGen, 465*n*, 534*n*, 553*n*, 554*n*, 555*n*  
 Wotje, 455, 462  
 Wright, LtCol Erma A., 139, 189  
 Wright, RAdm Jerauld, 62  
 Wyckoff, Maj Don P., 239*n*  
 X-Day, 404, 407-408  
 Yabuchi Shima, 132  
 Yae Take, 142, 142*n*, 144, 146, 148, 148*n*, 150-151, 154, 169, 172  
 Yaeju Dake, 351-352  
 Yaeju Dake-Yuza Dake Escarpment, 289  
 Yagachi Shima, 139, 173, 388*n*  
 Yagihara, 501  
 Yahara, Col Hiromichi, 41, 41*n*, 51*n*, 190-191, 206-207, 213, 338*n*, 357, 389  
 Yaka, 129, 134  
 Yakabi Shima, 104  
 Yakada, 129, 134  
 Yakamaru, Maj, 51*n*  
 Yalta Conference, 399, 432, 530-531  
 Yamadadobaru, 138  
 Yamaguchi Prefecture, 493, 500-502, 506, 514  
 Yamashita, Gen Tomoyuki, 775*n*  
*Yamato*, 180  
 Yamazaki, 408  
 Yangtze River, 372, 522, 528, 533, 594, 640, 642-645, 758  
 Yangtze Valley, 637-638  
 Yap, 9, 84*n*, 449-450, 453, 462  
 Yeaton, LtCol Samuel S., 283*n*  
 Yeh-Chien-Ying, Gen, 594  
 Yehhsien, 577  
 Yellow List, 783  
 Yellow Sea, 534, 561  
 Yen, 526-527, 532, 548, 564, 588, 609-610, 632  
 Yingkow, 569  
 Yofuke, 142, 144  
 Yokohama, 484, 488, 492, 509, 738, 745, 760, 781, 783  
 Yokosuka, 45, 438*n* 439, 441, 464, 470, 481, 483-485, 487-490, 495, 509, 509*n*  
     Air Station, 479, 481, 485, 488  
     Naval Base, 438, 475, 481, 483-484, 489*n*  
     Occupation Force, 438, 464, 476, 484  
 Yonabaru, 36, 50, 66, 233, 236, 266-270, 272, 290, 293, 296  
 Yonabaru-Naha road, 272  
 Yonai, Adm Mitsumasa, 15  
 Yonawa, 272, 274  
 Yontan airfield, 46, 50, 54-55, 68, 115, 117, 120, 120*n*, 123, 126, 128, 129*n*, 130, 158, 158*n*, 159, 176-177, 181, 183-184, 227-228, 228*n*, 230*n*, 274, 379  
 Yontan Hill, 126  
*Yorktown*, 419, 479*n*  
 Yoron Shima, 34  
 Yost, LtCol Donald K., 428, 428*n*; BGen, 424*n*, 428*n*  
 Young, Sir Mark, 752  
 Yunagusuku, 290

- Yuan Shih-K'ai, 525  
Yuza, 331, 333, 335  
Yuza Dake, 335, 337, 351-352  
Yuza Dake-Yaeju Dake Escarpment, 333, 351-352  
Yuza Hill, 333, 335, 342  
Zamboanga, 535, 552  
Zampa Misaki, 118, 126  
Zawa, 330-331, 333  
Zentsuji Prison Camp, 734, 736*n*, 760  
Zillig, Edward, 503  
Zushi area, 481