

RESTRICTED

# OPERATION REPORT

## 81<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION

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PALAU ISLANDS to  
NEW CALEDONIA to LEYTE, P.I.  
to JAPAN  
5 JAN. 1945 to 10 JAN. 1946

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No. 76

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# INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION BY DIVISION COMMANDER

This operations report is the fourth of the series published by the 81st Infantry Division for the period of its service in the Pacific Ocean Areas. It covers the period from the date of movement from the Palau Islands, Western Carolines to the inactivation of the Division in Aomori, Honshu, Japan. The previously published reports\* were titled as follows:

- Phase I--The Capture of Angaur Island.
- Phase II--Operation on Peleliu Island.
- Phase III--Ulithi Atoll and other Western Caroline Islands.

The Division, Reinforced, remained in the Palau Islands in a relatively defensive status for a number of weeks during the latter part of 1944. It was not until January 1945 that shipping was made available to permit its departure for a more favorable location for rehabilitation and preparation for another operation.

On 13 January the Commanding General 81st Infantry Division turned over to Col. Ray A. Dunn, U. S. A. the responsibility as "Representative in the Western Carolines" of Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Com Gen POA. On the following day the Command Post of the Division closed on Peleliu and opened at New Caledonia.

Before leaving for New Caledonia, its new station, the Division paid tribute to the memories of those killed in action or dead from other causes, whose remains were interred in the cemeteries on Angaur and Peleliu Islands. In this present report, certain statistical data are included on burials and cemeteries not contained in prior operational reports. It is pertinent to state here that the Division may well be proud of the manner in which the wounded and sick, and the remains of the dead, were provided for. No hazard was too great to attempt to effect rescue of the wounded during combat in the Palau Group. The nature of this accomplishment on the part of the medical personnel and others who volunteered in emergencies, is attested to by the large proportion of decorations and commendations awarded for these rescue missions. Burial of the dead in the proper manner, the establishment of

\*Classified originally as "Secret" and subsequently reduced to "Restricted."



fitting cemeteries and monuments, the ceremonies held in respect to the memories of the dead, and the attentiveness to next of kin of the deceased demonstrated by prompt dispatch of letters of condolence accompanied by photographs and other information, all have contributed to a sense of gratification among the personnel of the Division that every feasible measure was taken in commemoration of those who died for the victory in the Pacific.

At New Caledonia the Division was advised that it was to be Area Reserve in the "Iceberg" or Okinawa operation and was to be made available to the Commanding General, Tenth Army, if and when required. During the visit by the Commanding General Tenth Army, Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, on 22 January 1945, the tactical employment of the Division as a reserve unit was made known to the Division Commander. An intensive training program to prepare for the anticipated combat was instituted and followed through.

The troops of the Division were restored to excellent health at New Caledonia by reason of the superior ration furnished and the relatively invigorating climate, and they were soon mentally and physically fit for active operations. From his well-stocked depots, the Commanding General South Pacific Base Command, Major General Fred W. Gilbreath, made available the finest equipment and supplies in quantities requested. In due time the Division was combat-loaded on Commodore D. W. Loomis' TransRon 11 to an 80 per-cent level, prepared to proceed to Okinawa on seven days' notice. While awaiting orders to move, landings were practiced by Regimental Combat Teams.

On 18 April 1945 information was received that the Division would not be required for combat on Okinawa and that it was transferred to General MacArthur's command. The movement to Leyte, Philippine Islands, for a position of readiness was received shortly thereafter and ship cargo was changed from "combat" to "convoy" loaded. Within a short time this transposition of loads was made and the Division was en route to Leyte.

The campsites for the Division at Leyte were located along an excellent beach. Comfortable and attractive camps, and adequate hospitals and supply installations were rapidly constructed. However, no suitable area for field training within a day's marching distance of the camps was available. Consequently, steps were taken at once to arrange for areas in Northwest Leyte for this purpose.

The Commanding General Eighth Army, Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, under whose command the Division operated initially while in the Philippine Area, prescribed that the mission of mopping up the remaining Japanese in Northwest Leyte would be given to the 81st Division as soon as it was established in its quartering area. A plan was developed by which reinforced battalions were to be operated against the enemy from base camps located in the training area; the troops not so engaged were to conduct target practice and field maneuvers. This plan was to become effective in the latter part of June, but instead, the Division, already highly trained in amphibious landing technique, was required to undergo at Subic Bay, Luzon, a period of schooling in amphibious operations for all senior personnel, followed by practice ship-to-shore training in Leyte. The program of field training was thereby postponed and the cycle planned had not been completed when the Division was required to reassemble and prepare for the movement to Japan as part of the occupation forces. One regiment only had the opportunity to train for offensive combat in the mopping-up operations against the enemy in Northwest Leyte.

The planning for "Olympic" operation as part of Major General Charles W. Ryder's IX Corps, was under way when the Japanese Government accepted the terms of surrender on 15 August. Adjustment of plans to conform to the Division's mission as part of the "Blacklist" operation was begun at once. Radical changes were required in the Division's organization, equipment and supplies for the occupational duties. Plans for ship-loading of the Division could not be fixed until TransRon 15 actually arrived in Leyte harbor, owing to the indefiniteness of information on shipping. Loading of supplies began on 10 September and seven days later the convoy was prepared to depart.

On 18 September the Division as part of Task Force 34 commanded by Rear Admiral R. L. Conolly, sailed toward its ultimate objective, the occupation of Japan. Seasoned soldiers were these who after a long period of arduous training, wearing two bronze battle stars and the bronze arrowhead on their Asiatic-Pacific Campaign ribbon, were adequately prepared for the new task of insuring full compliance by the Japanese with the terms of surrender.

The Division was fully equipped for any reaction as it went ashore in amphibious landing formation on the beaches of Aomori, Honshu, Japan, on 25 September. The Division Commander

met the leading Japanese officials in the area at 1100 and announced to them the requirements and the establishment of military Government in Aomori Prefecture.

Within a week the convoy was unloaded and all elements of the Division and attached units were tactically disposed. All units were quartered in permanent barracks vacated by the Japanese Armed Forces except in Aomori City. In this barren city, which was a shambles as a result of a bombing raid in July 1945, temporary structures were required to be built for the housing of troops and supply installations.

The landing operation proceeded without an untoward incident. Initially the Japanese civilian population was fearful and apprehensive of the possible consequences of the occupation by the "foreign devils." Most civilians in Aomori and adjacent towns had closed their homes and disappeared in the hinterland. They soon discovered that they had been misguided by propaganda and that they had nothing to fear as long as they did not interfere with processes of the occupation. Before the end of the third day the civilians had trudged back to their homes and proceeded to carry on their normal pursuits.

The demobilization of the Japanese Armed Forces had been largely accomplished prior to the landing at Aomori. Japanese guards over military areas remained until they had received receipts for the property which had been inventoried prior to our landing. Japanese arms and ammunition, and other military supplies and equipment promptly were taken over by appropriate commanders and soon thereafter disposition was initiated. Within 30 days all ammunition had been destroyed and other supplies and equipment had either been turned back to the Japanese Home Ministry for civilian use or otherwise disposed of in accordance to orders from higher headquarters. This mission of disposal of Japanese military equipment was expedited because of the imminence of cold weather and snow-blocked roads.

The disposition of Japanese Naval property at Ominato Naval and Air Base was coordinated with the Commander of Task Force 56, Rear Admiral F.C. Denebrink. On 18 November the Naval control of Ominato Naval and Air Base was terminated by Rear Admiral M. L. Deyo, then Commander of Task Force 56, and the responsibilities were assumed by the Commanding General 81st Infantry Division, thereby placing all of Aomori Prefecture under the latter's control.

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In establishing Military Government in conformity with orders of the Commanding General IX Corps the undersigned was designated as Military Governor. To facilitate control of the Prefecture it was divided into three areas with a Deputy Military Governor in each of the two areas outside of Aomori City and vicinity. This decentralization aided materially in the solution of both military and military government missions. As the date of inactivation of the Division approached, this organization was discontinued as its purposes had been fully served. On 20 November the 75th Military Government Company arrived and was attached to the Division and was absorbed in the Military Government Section of the Division Staff. On 31 December, the responsibilities for Military Government which had been delegated to the Division Commander from the date of landing, were assumed by the Corps Commander, directly through the agency of the Military Government Company.

Beginning early in November the rapid return of officers and enlisted men of the Division to the United States soon removed the personnel originally assigned to the Division at Camp Rucker. As more and more of them left the spirit associated with the Wildcat Division was rapidly dissipated. By 31 December only a few remained in the Division who had departed from San Francisco for the island of Oahu 18 months before as members of the Division. The procedures of demobilization under the point system, eventually removed practically all experienced enlisted personnel thereby reducing considerably its combat efficiency. When elements of the 11th Airborne Division assumed occupational duties in Aomori Prefecture on 10 January 1946, relieving the 81st Division, the Division had practically ceased to exist as a combat unit. The remaining days in January to the date of inactivation were spent by the commanders and remaining staff, in shipping personnel to other units in the theatre and in closing out property accounts and funds.

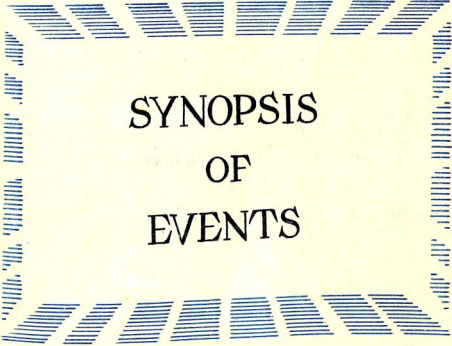
Thus the Wildcat Division passes out of the picture, except in the memories of more than 33,000 individuals who at one time or another served as a part of it. They may well be proud of the accomplishments of the organization and their own personal contribution to its successes in aiding materially towards gaining the victory in the Pacific.



PAUL J. MUELLER,  
Major General, U. S. A.  
Commanding.

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SYNOPSIS  
OF  
EVENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction . . . . .

Synopsis of Events . . . . .

SECTION I

Movement to and Activities at New Caledonia . . . . . 1

    Movement to New Caledonia . . . . . 3

    Rehabilitation and Training . . . . . 3

    Preparation for "Iceberg" Okinawa Operation . . . . . 5

        Preliminary Planning . . . . . 7

        Task Organization . . . . . 7

        Command and Staff . . . . . 9

        Record of Attached Units . . . . . 11

        Final Planning . . . . . 13

SECTION II

81st Infantry Division at Leyte, P.I. . . . . 17

    Training at Leyte . . . . . 19

    Operations in Northwest Leyte . . . . . 25

    Preparation for "Olympic" Kyushu Operation . . . . . 31

SECTION III

Preparation For and Occupation of Honshu, Japan . . . . . 39

    Preparation for "Blacklist" Honshu Operation . . . . . 41

        Planning Phase . . . . . 41

        Task Organization . . . . . 45

        Command and Staff . . . . . 49

        Movement to Objective Area . . . . . 51

    Occupation of Honshu . . . . . 53

ANNEXES

A. Personnel . . . . . A-1

B. Intelligence . . . . . B-1

C. Logistics . . . . . C-1

D. Medical . . . . . D-1

E. Military Government . . . . . E-1

F. Commendations . . . . . F-1

G. Orders and Other Documents . . . . . G-1

FO No. 3, Iceberg Operation . . . . .

FO No. 7, Northwest Leyte Operation . . . . .

FO No. 8, Blacklist Operation . . . . .

FO No. 9, Occupation of Aomori, Japan . . . . .

FO No. 10, Area Control and Military Government . . . . .

FO No. 11, Preparation for Inactivation . . . . .

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS, 5 JANUARY 1945 TO 10 JANUARY 1946

NEW CALEDONIA

- 13 January --81st Infantry Division relieved of responsibility of ground defense of Southern Palau Islands.
- 14 January --Command Post 81st Infantry Division closed at Peleliu; opened same date and hour at New Caledonia. Division relieved from assignment to Central Pacific Base Command and assigned to Tenth Army.
- 15 January --Planning for "Iceberg" operation commenced.
- 19 February --Last element of Division closed at New Caledonia.
- 29 March --Loading of cargo on TransRon 11 for "Iceberg" operation began.
- 18 April --Division released as area reserve for "Iceberg" operation; ordered to Leyte, P.I.
- 3 May --Convoy carrying Division departed from New Caledonia. Relieved from assignment to Tenth Army and assigned to AFPAC and to Eighth Army. Command Post opened at Leyte, P.I., this date.
- 17 May --Convoy carrying Division arrived at Leyte, P.I.
- 22 June --Base Echelon, the last element of the Division closed at Leyte.

LEYTE, P.I.

- 1 July --Division relieved from assignment to Eighth Army and assigned to Sixth Army.
- 15 July --Division assigned to IX Corps.
- 30 June-23 July --Amphibious training in Southeastern Leyte.
- 21 July --Initiated mopping-up operations in Northwest Leyte.

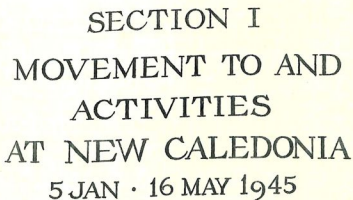


- 22 July --Initial information received and planning commenced for "Olympic" operation.
- 12 August --Termination of mopping-up operations in Northwest Leyte.
- 15 August --Termination of planning for "Olympic" operation. Information received and planning commenced for "Blacklist" operation.
- 10 September --Began loading of cargo for movement to Japan.
- 18 September --Division, reinforced, departed for Honshu, Japan in TransRon 15.

AOMORI, JAPAN

- 25 September --First waves landed on Aomori beaches, 0900. Establishment of Military Government in Aomori Prefecture, 1100.
- 26 September --CG 81st Infantry Division assumed command of all troops ashore, 1443.
- 28 September --Primary objectives in Aomori Prefecture secured and disposition of major elements of Division completed.
- 26 October --Destruction of all Japanese ammunition completed.
- 31 October --Collection of Japanese military equipment in Prefecture completed except for small lots subsequently discovered.
- 18 November --Division assumed control of Japanese Ominato Naval and Air Base.
- 30 November --Demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces completed.
- 31 December --Division relieved of Military Government duties by IX Corps.
- 10 January --Division relieved of occupational responsibilities by 11th Airborne Division. Inactivation of Division in process.

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SECTION I  
MOVEMENT TO AND  
ACTIVITIES  
AT NEW CALEDONIA  
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MOVEMENT TO NEW CALEDONIA

On 27 November 1944 offensive operations by the 81st Infantry Division in the Western Carolines were ended as the last vestige of Japanese resistance was eliminated from Peleliu Island of the Palau Group. Subsequent to that date, the Division continued on its mission of defending the Southern Palau Islands against enemy attack, primarily from forces located in Babelthauap to the north. The final action in which elements of the Division were engaged occurred on 18 January 1945 when an amphibious detachment of 73 Japanese landed on Peleliu with the mission of destroying installations, only to be annihilated by troops of the 321st Infantry and the 316th Field Artillery Battalion.

On 22 November 1944 orders were received for the movement of the 81st Infantry Division to Guadalcanal (\*). An Advance Detachment left by air from Peleliu on 28 November. On 29 November the destination of the Division was changed to New Caledonia (\*\*). Accordingly, the Advance Detachment proceeded from Guadalcanal to New Caledonia, arriving 1 December.

During the period 6 December 1944 - 8 February 1945 elements of the Division departed from the Southern Palau Islands for New Caledonia as shipping was made available. Its units closed in the Oua Tom-Bouloupari area, New Caledonia on 19 February with the arrival of RCT 321 which had remained at Peleliu as temporary defense force until its relief by the 111th Infantry. The Base Echelon, which had remained in Oahu throughout the Palau Operations rejoined the Division at New Caledonia on 25 January 1945.

REHABILITATION AND TRAINING

The 81st Infantry Division initiated upon arrival in New Caledonia a program for rehabilitation of the command for the next operation. Information had been received on 10 December 1944 (\*\*\*) that the Division would be in area reserve under CincPOA for the "Iceberg" Okinawa Operation. The 27th Division stationed at Espiritu Santo was also to be in reserve.

(\*) CINCPOA Dispatch 221003, November 1944.

(\*\*) CINCPOA Dispatch 291528, November 1944.

(\*\*\*) HUSAF POA Dispatch 100510, December 1944.

Full advantage was taken of the recreation features available in New Caledonia and the high quality of the ration to condition the individual soldier physically and mentally for combat.

Two camps which provided a minimum of one four-day period of rest and recreation for each man were made available to enlisted personnel of the Division. Camp Stevens with accommodations for 200 men was located in Noumea and operated by the New Caledonia Island Command. Camp Hadsell with accommodations for 600 men was located at Bourail and operated by the Division in conjunction with the American Red Cross.

The training program in which the Division (Reinf) engaged at New Caledonia was designed to integrate new replacements, develop teamwork in all units, improve tactics in the employment of combined arms and review amphibious operations.

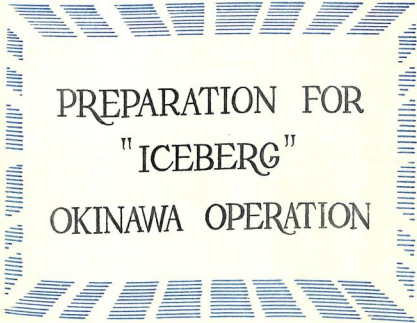
Training conducted by each unit included an intensive refresher course in individual and specialist training and small unit training; long-distance foot marches; range firing and service practice; scouting and patrolling to include 3 to 5 day leadership problems; squad, platoon, and tank-engineer field and combat firing exercises, to include operations against fortified areas; and an amphibious landing exercise for each BLT. In the latter, troops landed in LVT's, secured a beachhead, and defended for the night; on the following morning the BLT advanced inland to seize a distant objective which required a coordinated attack for its capture.

Training conducted by the Division consisted of a four-day amphibious exercise, for each RCT in Presqu'ile Quano Peninsula area, during the period 8 April - 19 April, inclusive. The exercise involved movement to a point of embarkation at Noumea, loading of assault shipping, movement to the objective area, an assault landing with the unloading of selected cargo; securing a beachhead and advance inland to secure a distant objective. Seizure of the final objective required a coordinated attack by the RCT, which was followed by pursuit of the enemy. Elements of Special Troops participated in each RCT exercise.

All personnel of the Division (Reinf) completed a one week course at the Unit Jungle Training Center which was operated by the Division under technical management of representatives of Headquarters Pacific Ocean Areas.

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PREPARATION FOR  
"ICEBERG"  
OKINAWA OPERATION

PREPARATION FOR ICEBERG (OKINAWA) OPERATION

A - PRELIMINARY PLANNING

On 14 January 1945, the date of opening of the Division CP at New Caledonia, the 81st Infantry Division was relieved of assignment to Central Pacific Base Command and assigned to Tenth Army (\*).

The Tenth Army plan of operations was presented by Army G-3 at a conference at Division Headquarters on 15 January. The concept of the operation envisioned the employment of the 81st Infantry Division as area reserve, including the possible missions that might be assigned the Division. Initial planning by the staff sections was started immediately.

B - TASK ORGANIZATION

The Division was organized for training and combat into RCT's and troops not assigned to RCT's, to develop the maximum coordination within units prior to their re-entry into combat. (\*\*) The organization of these subdivisions of the Division was based on the experience gained in the Palau Operations and was as follows:

RCT 321 - Col Robert F. Dark.

321st Infantry  
316th FA Bn  
Co A 306th Med Bn  
Co A 306th Engr (C) Bn plus Det H&S Co 306th Engr (C) Bn  
Co A 710th Tank Bn  
Det 781 Ord (LM) Co  
Det 81st QM Co (Atchd to 154th Engr (C) Bn)  
154th Engr (C) Bn plus Det 1138th Engr (C) Gp  
1st Hosp Sec 17th Field Hosp  
41st Port Surg Hosp  
Det 1st Plat 3008th Gr Reg Co  
Det 71st JASCO  
Det ARC

(\*) Par 6, GO 3, 1945, Hq USAFPOA

(\*\*) FO No. 2, Hq 81st Inf Div, 26 Feb 1945.

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RCT 322 - Col James C. Short

322nd Infantry

317 FA Bn

Co B 306 Engr (C) Bn plus Det H&S Co 306 Engr (C) Bn

Co B 306 Med Bn plus 2d Plat Co D 306 Med Bn

Det 781 Ord (LM) Co

Det 81 QM Co (Atchd to 52 Engr (C) Bn)

52 Engr (C) Bn plus Det 1138 Engr (C) Gp

2d Hosp Sec 17 Field Hosp

Co B 710 Tank Bn

Det 1st Plat 3008 Gr Reg Co

Det 313 Hq Intelligence Det

539 Amph Tractor Bn

Det 71 JASCO

Det ARC

RCT 323 - Col Arthur P. Watson

323rd Infantry

906 FA Bn

Co C 306 Engr (C) Bn plus Det H&S Co 306 Engr (C) Bn

Co C 306 Med Bn plus 1st Plat Co D 306 Med Bn

Det 781 Ord (LM) Co

Det 81 QM Co (Atchd to 155 Engr (C) Bn)

155 Engr (C) Bn plus Det 1138 Engr (C) Gp

3d Hosp Sec 17 Field Hosp

Co C 710 Tank Bn

Det 1st Plat 3008 Gr Reg Co

Det 313 Hq Intelligence Det

540 Amph Tractor Bn

Det 71 JASCO

Det ARC

Troops not assigned to RCTs

81 Inf Div Hq

Hq Sp Trs 81 Inf Div

Hq Co 81 Inf Div

MP Plat 81 Inf Div

781 Ord (LM) Co (less 3 Dets)

81 QM Co (less 3 Dets)

81 Sig Co

81 Inf Div Band

81 Cav Rcn Tr (Mecz)

81 Div Arty (less 3 Light Bns)

306 Engr (C) Bn (less 3 Cos and 3 Dets H&S Co)



306 Med Bn (less Cos A,B,C, and 2 Plats Co D)  
 Hq and Hq Co 1139 Engr (C) Gp (less 3 Dets)  
 17 Field Hosp (less 3 Hosp Secs)  
 65 Port Surg Hosp  
 178 Malaria Control Unit  
 218 Malaria Survey Unit  
 710 Tank Bn (less Cos A,B,C)  
 1st Plat 3008 Gr Reg Co (less 3 Dets)  
 81 CIC Det  
 Base Censorship Det  
 Team D 1st Information and Historical Sv Unit  
 313 Hq Intelligence Det  
 159 Photo Intrp Team  
 37 Japanese Order of Battle Team  
 2216 POA TQM Team  
 71 JASCO (less 3 Dets)  
 ARC (less 3 Dets)  
 Mil Govt Dispensary G-10, No. 13  
 Mil Govt Dispensary G-10, No. 14

C - COMMAND AND STAFF

The command and staff of units of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) as constituted for the Iceberg Operation were as follows:

CG 81 Inf Div . . . . .	Maj Gen Paul J. Mueller
CG 81 Div Arty . . . . .	Brig Gen Rex W. Beasley
Asst Div Comdr . . . . .	Brig Gen Marcus B. Bell
Chief of Staff . (To 19 Jan 45) . . . . .	Col James C. Short
(Actg) . (19 Jan-26 Feb 45) . . . . .	Lt Col John J. LaPage
. (Fr 26 Feb 45) . . . . .	Col Andrew E. Forsyth
AC of S, G-1 . . (To 25 June 45) . . . . .	Lt Col John J. LaPage
(Actg) . (Fr 25 June 45) . . . . .	Maj Walter L. Woodfill
AC of S, G-2 . . . . .	Lt Col Paul D. Goddard
AC of S, G-3 . . (To 25 June 45) . . . . .	Col William R. Woodward
. (Fr 25 June 45) . . . . .	Lt Col John J. LaPage
AC of S, G-4 . . . . .	Lt Col Langfitt Wilby
Adjutant General . . . . .	Lt Col Wesley U. Moran
Ordnance Officer (To 26 June 45) . . . . .	Lt Col Cam Longley
(Actg) . (Fr 26 June 45) . . . . .	Maj George C. Bergtholdt
Quartermaster . . . . .	Lt Col William D. Smith Jr.
Chaplain . . . . .	Lt Col Percy M. Hickcox
Finance Officer . . . . .	Lt Col Robert Booth
Special Service Officer . . . . .	Maj Robert H. Lynch
Chemical Officer . . . . .	Lt Col Henry T. Galt

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Inspector General . . . . .	Lt Col George W. Gibson
Judge Advocate . . . . .	Lt Col Hilary A. Bush
Signal Officer . . . . .	Lt Col Leo V. Merle, Jr.
Surgeon . . . . .	Lt Col F. Stanley Ewing
Provost Marshal (To 7 June 45)	Maj Rowland McD. Ness
(Fr 26 June 45)	Maj Clarke E. Donnigan
CO 321 Inf . . . . .	Col Robert F. Dark
Ex O 321 Inf. . . . .	Lt Col Paul Craig
CO 1st Bn . .(To 9 Jan 45) . .	Lt Col Lester J. Evans
. .(9 Jan-11 Jul 45) . .	Lt Col Frank C. Seitz
. .(Fr 11 July 45) . .	Maj Robert G. Brugh
CO 2nd Bn . .(To 5 April 45) . .	Lt Col Peter D. Clainos
. .(5 Apr-26 Jun 45) . .	Maj George C. Neal
. .(Fr 26 Jun 45) . .	Maj James H. Wear
CO 3rd Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Dallas A. Pilliod
CO 322 Inf . .(1 Dec 44-19 Jan 45)	Lt Col Leonard L. Cutshall
. .(Fr 19 Jan 45) . .	Col James C. Short
Ex O 322 Inf. .(To 1 Dec 44) . .	Lt Col Leonard L. Cutshall
. .(1 Dec 44-19 Jan 45)	Maj Bruce D. Cloaninger
. .(Fr 19 Jan 45) . .	Lt Col Newell E. Watts
CO 1st Bn . .(To 29 Mar 45) . .	Maj Michael Gussie
. .(Fr 29 Mar 45) . .	Maj Selwyn R. Thompson
CO 2nd Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Thomas D. McPhail
CO 3rd Bn . . . . .	Maj Manuel M. Schechet
CO 323 Inf . . . . .	Col Arthur P. Watson
Ex O 323 Inf. . . . .	Lt Col Robert E. Quackenbush
CO 1st Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Benjamin T. Harris
CO 2nd Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Hugh J. Foreman
CO 3rd Bn . .(To 30 Mar 45) . .	Lt Col Arthur W. Hutchinson
. .(Fr 30 Mar 45) . .	Lt Col Richard L. Pooley
Ex O 81 Div Arty (Fr 15 Nov 44) .	Col Carl Darnell
CO 316 FA Bn .(Fr 15 Nov 44) .	Lt Col Portus M. Wheeler, Jr.
CO 317 FA Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Wilson M. Riley
CO 906 FA Bn .(To 15 Nov 44) .	Lt Col John E. Barlow
. .(Fr 15 Nov 44) . .	Lt Col Allen S. Hirsch
CO 318 FA Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Thomas K. McClane, Jr.
CO Sp Trs 81 Inf Div (To 19 Jan 45)	Lt Col Newell E. Watts
(Fr 19 Jan 45)	Lt Col Leonard L. Cutshall
CO 306 Engr (C) Bn . . . . .	Lt Col Eskil M. J. Alenius
CO 306 Med Bn . .(To 3 June 45) .	Lt Col Eugene F. Melaville
(Fr 3 June 45) .	Maj Frank A. Hill

MAJOR ATTACHED UNITS

CO 1138 Engr (C) Gp . . . . . Col Charles R. Damon  
 CO 52 Engr (C) Bn . . . . . Lt Col Harold Tabor  
 CO 154 Engr (C) Bn . . . . . Lt Col Alan E. Gee  
 CO 155 Engr (C) Bn . . . . . Lt Col John P. McWhorter  
 CO 710 Tank Bn . . . . . Lt Col William M. Rodgers  
 CO 17 Field Hosp . (To 6 April 45) . Lt Col Robert H. Bell  
 . (Fr 6 April 45) . Lt Col Michael A. Guthrie  
 CO 41 Port Surg Hosp . . . . . Maj David S. Ascher  
 CO 65 Port Surg Hosp . . . . . Maj Claude Varner  
 CO 71 JASCO . . . . . Maj Richard A. Wetzel  
 CO 539 Amph Tractor Bn . . . . . Maj George W. Emrick  
 CO 540 Amph Tractor Bn . . . . . Lt Col Waldon C. Winston

D - RECORD OF ATTACHED UNITS

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Attached</u>	<u>Detached</u>
1138 Engr (C) Gp	30 Nov 1943	15 July 1945
Hq & Hq Co 1138 Engr (C) Gp	1 Dec 1943	15 July 1945
52 Engr (C) Bn	30 Nov 1943	11 June 1945
154 Engr (C) Bn	2 Dec 1943	30 July 1945
155 Engr (C) Bn	1 Dec 1943	15 July 1945
710 Tank Bn	9 Jul 1944	18 Sept 1945
539 Amph Tractor Bn	26 Feb 1945	1 July 1945
540 Amph Tractor Bn	26 Feb 1945	30 Aug 1945
17 Field Hosp	24 Jul 1944	15 July 1945
41 Port Surg Hosp	24 Jul 1944	
65 Port Surg Hosp	26 Feb 1945	
178 Malaria Control Unit	26 Feb 1945	1 July 1945
218 Malaria Survey Unit	26 Feb 1945	1 July 1945
81 CIC Det	24 Feb 1945	
Base Censorship Det	11 Jul 1944	
Team D 1st Information and Historical Service	29 Jan 1945	27 June 1945
313 Hq Int Det	7 Mar 1945	
343 Interrogator Team	7 Mar 1945	
371 Intpr Team	7 Mar 1945	
388 Translator Team	7 Mar 1945	
37 Order of Battle Team	7 Mar 1945	
159 Photo Intpr Team	10 Mar 1945	20 Aug 1945
71 JASCO	24 Jan 1945	20 May 1945
Mil Govt Disp G-10, No. 13	24 Jan 1945	20 May 1945
Mil Govt Disp G-10, No. 14	4 Feb 1945	
2216 POA TQM Team	15 Mar 1943	
ARC	19 Jul 1944	1 July 1945
1st Plat 3008 QM Gr Reg Co (Formerly 1st Plat Prov QM Gr Reg Co)	19 Jul 1944	

# PLAN I

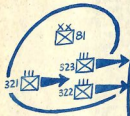
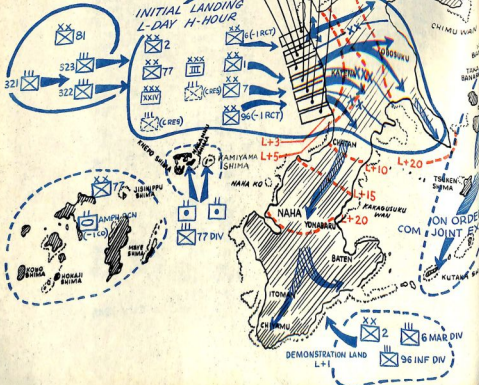
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ON ORDER  
 COM JOINT EXP FOR



- GREEN 1-2
- RED 1-3
- BLUE 1-2
- YELLOW 1-3
- PURPLE 1-2
- ORANGE 1-2
- WHITE 1-3
- BROWN 1-4

INITIAL LANDING  
 L-DAY H-HOUR



E - FINAL PLANNING

Final planning for the Iceberg Operation was based on Operation Plan 1-45, Hq Tenth Army. Since the employment of the Division as reserve was dependent on the course of operations, the Division prepared several alternate plans as directed in the Tenth Army Operation Plan (\*). These provided for the following (\*\*):

Plan I. A landing over the Haguchi beaches on the western side of Okinawa as reinforcement for the Assault force.

Plan II. Seizure by amphibious assault of Ie Shima Island.

Plan III. Capture and defense of the islands guarding the approaches to Chimu Wan and Nakagusuku Wan on the eastern shore of Okinawa and landing on the north-west shore of Nakagusuku Wan in support of the expeditionary troops.

The Division field order embodying the foregoing was issued on 24 March 1944 (\*\*\*).

Logistical preparations were made for the departure of the Division (Reinf) from Noumea on seven days' notice. The date of departure was estimated to be not earlier than 10 April 1945.

Shipping assigned for the movement of the assault echelon of the Division (Reinf) consisted of 15 APA's, 7 AKA's, and 10 LSM's. These were sufficient to transport all units with the exception of the 539 and 540 Amph Tractor Bns and the Base Echelon. Movement of the latter three units was to take place as shipping was made available.

Assault shipping was organized into two task units. The first consisted of transports and cargo vessels and was further organized into four divisions to facilitate the loading of the four major groupings of the Division; the second consisting of two groups of five LSM's each was to carry the 710 Tank Bn:

- (\*) Par 3x, Section III, Operation Plan 1-45, Hq Tenth Army.
- (\*\*) FO No. 3, Hq 81 Inf Div, 24 March 1945.
- (\*\*\*) FO No. 3, Hq 81 Inf Div, 24 March 1945.

TU 51.4.1. (TransRon 11, Commodore D. W. Loomis)

First Embarkation Group, TransDiv 31 (RCT 321)

APA 10 (USS Harry Lee)  
APA 43 (USS Fayette)  
APA 46 (USS Knox)  
APA 56 (USS Leedstown) (F)  
AKA 10 (USS Almaack)

Second Embarkation Group, TransDiv 32 (RCT 322)

APA 19 (USS Pres Adams)  
APA 20 (USS Pres Hayes)  
APA 34 (USS Bolivar) (F)  
APA 231 (USS St Croix)  
AKA 12 (USS Libra)  
AKA 21 (USS Artemis)

Third Embarkation Group, TransDiv 33 (RCT 323)

APA 35 (USS Calloway) (F)  
APA 90 (USS O'Hara)  
APA 169 (USS Gallatin)  
APA 11 (USS Feland)  
AKA 9 (USS Alhena)

Fourth Embarkation Group, (Division Troops)

APA 44 (USS Fremont)  
APA 89 (USS Funston)  
APA 1 (USS Doyen)  
AKA 89 (USS Warrick)  
AKA 71 (USS Todd)  
AKA 77 (USS Towner)

TU 51.4.6 (LSM Flot - Lt Comdr B. S. Lindman)

LSM No. 69	LSM No. 185
LSM No. 89	LSM No. 226
LSM No. 91	LSM No. 229
LSM No. 93	LSM No. 245
LSM No. 95	LSM No. 324 (F)

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Assault shipping arrived at Noumea during the period 23 March - 1 April. The combat loading of AKA's began on 29 March; of APA's on 1 April. Approximately 80% of all supplies and equipment were loaded. Shipping was then made available for RCT amphibious landing exercises, upon completion of which shipping returned to Noumea for completion of loading and to await embarkation of troops.

On 18 April 1945 the 81st Infantry Division was released from area reserve for the Iceberg Operation and ordered to move to Leyte, P.I. Upon arrival at destination the Division was to be assigned to CINCAFPAC (\*). Further instructions from CINCAFPAC reassigned the Division to Eighth Army upon arrival at Leyte and directed the Division to send forward by air at the earliest practicable time an advance party to report upon arrival to Hq Eighth Army (\*\*).

On 26 April 1945 the 81st Infantry Division was advised of its relief from assignment to Tenth Army effective upon departure from New Caledonia (\*\*\*) .

- (\*) CINCPAC Dispatch 180627, April 1945.
- (\*\*) CINCAFPAC Dispatch 171505, April 1945.
- (\*\*\*) Assignment Order No. 37, HUSAFPOA, 26 April 1945.



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DEPARTURE FROM NEW CALEDONIA

Preparations were instituted for immediate departure from New Caledonia in accordance with CINCPAC and CINCAFPAC directives. The advance party consisting of the CG Div Arty, representing the Division Commander, representatives of the General and Special Staff Sections, Infantry regiments, artillery battalions and battalions of attached units departed by air for Leyte 26-27 April. Upon arrival at destination on 28 April, the advance party reported to Hq Eighth Army and then made preparations to receive the remainder of the Division which was scheduled to arrive at Leyte on or about 15 May 45.

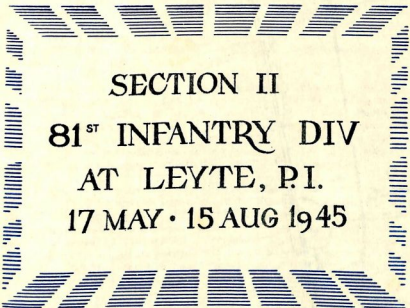
The release of the Division from area reserve for the Iceberg Operation and the subsequent change of station orders made it unnecessary to travel combat loaded. Consequently much of the equipment that of necessity would have been left with the base echelon was commercial loaded to the maximum extent possible in interest of economy of shipping. On 28 April five additional LSM's (Nos. 181, 182, 183, 245, 247) were made available to the Division; these together with assault shipping already available provided sufficient shipping space for all units of the Division and attached troops, except a small base echelon detachment, some heavy engineer equipment, and the 539 and 540 Amph Tractor Bns.

The 81st Infantry Division departed in convoy, unescorted, from New Caledonia on 3 May. The Division Command Post closed at New Caledonia 1200 3 May as the Commanding General departed by air for Leyte, and opened at Leyte same date and hour. On 9 May the convoy transporting the main body of the Division (Reinf) arrived at Manus, Admiralty Islands, for the replenishment of supply. Troops were allowed ashore for a brief period of relaxation. On 10 May the convoy departed for Leyte, escorted by two DD's and one DE. On 16 May the convoy anchored in Leyte Gulf and debarkation was initiated immediately thereafter. Unloading was completed by 23 May.

During the period 14-27 May 1945 the Liberty Ships Wiley Post, Russel Sage, and Edmund Ross departed from New Caledonia with the base echelon and the remainder of the Division heavy equipment. These vessels arrived at Leyte between 27 May - 12 June. On 2 June 13 LST's departed from New Caledonia with the 539 and 540 Amph Tractor Bns embarked, arriving at Leyte on 22 June, thus completing the movement of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) from New Caledonia to Leyte, P.I.

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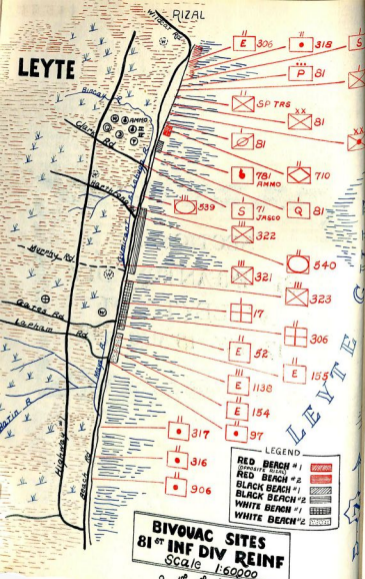
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SECTION II  
81<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY DIV  
AT LEYTE, P.I.  
17 MAY • 15 AUG 1945

LEYTE

RIZAL



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TRAINING AT LEYTE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Upon arrival at Leyte, P. I. the Division (Reinf) occupied a bivouac area along the beach extending from Rizal southward to the Bito River. Part of the period between the date of arrival and 1 July was devoted to the construction of camp facilities, a review of individual and basic training with emphasis on military courtesy and discipline, training in Japanese signs and booby traps conducted by an Eighth Army instruction team, mass athletics, instruction in the customs of Filipino people and the prevention of diseases peculiar to the Philippine Islands, and a broadening of the Information and Education program. All units were tested in individual and basic subjects, the first of a series of tests to be given by Division Headquarters to determine the state of combat readiness of troops.

The period was also devoted to the training of some 1500 replacements who joined the Division after its arrival at Leyte. Major Division units, to which all but a few of these replacements were assigned, formed separate replacement companies for their training to insure compliance with directives from Eighth Army that all replacements under the age of 19 years receive six months' training prior to their assignment to combat.

Extensive reconnaissance was conducted under Division control of that part of Leyte lying to the north of the Abuyog-Baybay Road with a view to operating against Japanese troops which remained in northwest Leyte, and also to conduct other training on suitable terrain. Reconnaissance was also conducted of the Hinmangan Bay Area off the southeast coast of Leyte to locate landing beaches and terrain suitable for amphibious landing exercises by ROT's.

Approximately 100 officers representing the command and staff of the Division Headquarters, subordinate units and attached troops of the Division down to and including battalions attended a two week course beginning 15 June at the Amphibious Command and Staff School, conducted by the Seventh Amphibious Force at Subic Bay, Luzon. An additional 28 officers and enlisted men representing the Division Air Section, infantry regiments and battalions, the 710 Tank Bn and 81 Cav Ren Troop attended a five day Air-Ground Liaison School beginning 18 June and conducted by Hq Eighth Army.

Plans for early movement to northwest Leyte for important training were postponed when the Division was required to re-view amphibious training.

On 1 July 1945 the 81st Infantry Division was assigned to Sixth Army (\*) and on 15 July it was further assigned to IX Corps (\*\*). On 1 July the Division initiated what proved to be its final training program prior to the surrender by Japan. Training prescribed by the Division was intended to prepare all units for the type of combat and terrain expected to be encountered in the objective area of the Olympic Operation, to which the Sixth Army and IX Corps were committed.

In general, training for all units was divided into four major groupings: Refresher amphibious training, individual and basic training, small unit training, and extended field training; the latter including mopping up operations in northwest Leyte.

The amphibious training for each RCT extended over an eight-day period. Troops were embarked by small boat from the beaches adjacent to unit bivouac areas and transported to Hinunangan Bay where debarkation drills and two RCT landing exercises were conducted. The first of these exercises involved the seizure of the Cabugan Grande and Cabugan Chico Islands to permit emplacement of artillery to support the assault landing on the mainland. On the following day, the RCT landed with two BLT's abreast, established a beachhead and advanced inland to the regimental objective where the ground was organized for the night's defense. The next morning troops returned to the beaches for reembarkation.

The second exercise involved a landing by three BLT's abreast and an advance inland to the first phase line. Troops were reembarked the same day for return to base camp.

Amphibious training for the Division began on 30 June and was completed 23 July with RCT's participating in the order RCT 321, RCT 323, RCT 322. A representative part of Division Headquarters and Division Special Troops participated in each of the exercises.

Approximately five weeks of field training in the Valencia area was prescribed for all units of the Division and attached troops; it included the following:

- (\*) Ltr AFFAC, File AG 370.5 (18 June 1945) CG, subject: "Assignment of Units (6), 18 June."  
(\*\*) Par 3 Ltr Hq Sixth Army, File AG 322C, Subject: "Transfer of Eighth Army Units to Sixth Army 1 July 1945 (1)", 21 June 1945; and Para 35 and 36, GO 133, Hq Sixth Army 30 June 1945.

a. For Infantry units: Tactical and combat firing exercises for all units up to and including the battalion. Exercises prescribed by Division included squad and platoon problems, day and night, in sufficient number to bring such units to the desired level of proficiency; a minimum of one one-day company attack problem; a two day battalion attack problem with the battalion supported by regimental weapons, a battalion of artillery, and tanks; and a night attack problem for each battalion.

b. For artillery units: Battery and battalion firing tests, service practice, and combined training with infantry units.

c. For tank units: Route reconnaissance, field expedients, independent service practice, service practice in conjunction with artillery, and combined training with infantry units.

d. For engineer units: Extensive bridge and road construction and repair.

e. For medical units: Medical support of all troops in the Valencia area, night and day field exercises in support of simulated infantry units, combined training with infantry units.

f. For all units: Known distance firing for which adequate facilities were not available in the base camp area.

Movement of troops and equipment between base camp and the Valencia area presented numerous difficulties. The overland route from Carigara to Ormoc was in a poor state of repair and numerous bridges along the route were unable to withstand sustained Division traffic. These conditions presented a major engineering problem which required the services of more engineer troops than would normally be available to the Division. A request was made to IX Corps for the temporary retention of the 154 Engr (C) Bn, which together with the 1138 Engr (C) Gp and the 155 Engr (C) Bn were to be detached from the Division on 15 July (\*). By the combined efforts of the 154 Engr (C) Bn and the Division's organic engineers, the 306 Engr (C) Bn, five miles of new road were constructed, 33 miles of road maintained, five new bridges totalling 255 ft in length constructed, 79 bridges totalling 8399 ft in length repaired and reinforced,

- (\*) Ltr TEXAG 322, Subject: "Status of Units", Hq IX Corps, 15 July 1945.

and 20 culverts installed. On 30 July, the 154 Engr (C) Bn was detached from the Division (\*) and the mission of road and bridge construction and repair was assigned to the 306 Engr (C) Bn.

An Advance Division Headquarters was established at Valencia to supervise and coordinate training activities, troop movements, logistics, and mopping up operations in northwest Leyte.

The surrender by Japan on 15 August caused a sharp curtailment in the length of time that some units could spend in the Valencia area. This was due to the necessity for reconstituting the Division at base camp in anticipation of an early departure from Leyte. The periods actually spent by major units in the field were as follows:

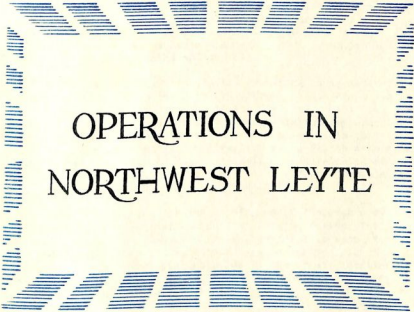
<u>Unit</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
81st Div Hq (Adv)	12 July - 25 Aug
Detas Sp Trs 81 Inf Div	11 July - 25 Aug
321 Inf	16 July - 14 Aug
322 Inf	15 Aug - 25 Aug
323 Inf	26 July - 21 Aug
Hq 81 Inf Div Arty	23 July - 25 Aug
316 FA Bn	23 July - 19 Aug
317 FA Bn	10 Aug - 25 Aug
906 FA Bn	28 July - 23 Aug
318 FA Bn	28 July - 21 Aug
306 Engr (C) Bn	6 July - 25 Aug
Co A	6 July - 11 Aug
Co B	12 Aug - 25 Aug
Co C	24 July - 17 Aug
306 Med Bn	26 July - 25 Aug
Co A	16 July - 16 Aug
Co B	15 Aug - 25 Aug
Co C	26 July - 19 Aug
Co D	16 July - 17 Aug
81 Cav Recon Tr	27 July - 17 Aug
154 Engr (C) Bn	17 July - 30 July
Co A	22 July - 30 July
Co B	17 July - 30 July
Co C	17 July - 30 July

(\*) Ltr TBXAG 322, Subject: "Status of Units", Hq IX Corps, 26 July 1946.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
41 Port Surg Hosp	13 July - 30 July
65 Port Surg Hosp	12 Aug - 19 Aug
710 Tank Bn	16 July - 25 Aug
Co A	16 July - 16 Aug
Co B	15 Aug - 25 Aug
Co C	26 July - 19 Aug
Co D	6 Aug - 17 Aug

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OPERATIONS IN  
NORTHWEST LEYTE

OPERATIONS IN NORTHWEST LEYTE

INTRODUCTION

Intelligence data as of 10 July 1945 indicated that 50-100 armed enemy troops of the original Leyte Japanese defense forces remained in that part of the island lying to the north and west of the Palompon-Libungao-Pinamopoan Road. (\*) This comprised an area of approximately 400 square miles of jungle and mountainous terrain. From the official reports of the 1st Filipino Regiment and 41st Infantry (PA) which had conducted combat operations in that area it was evident that the enemy was disorganized, but armed and capable of further resistance. Isolated groups of the enemy attempting to procure food and clothing continued to harass and attack the civilian population causing a number of deaths and casualties.

The mission of eliminating the remaining Japanese in Northwest Leyte was given the 81st Division by Eighth Army, which exercised operational control of the Division. Authority to operate in this area was received through Eighth Army Area Command which was responsible for tactical missions in that area under CG Eighth Army (\*\*). By direction of Hq Eighth Army Area Command the 1st Filipino Regiment (Reinf) was relieved of responsibility for the area and all its elements removed to points south of Palompon-Libungao Road (\*\*\*) .

The Division plan for the mopping up of the area provided for operations of approximately seven days' duration for each infantry battalion supported by regimental elements (\*\*\*\*). Only the initial zone of operations was prescribed in view of the meager information available as to the exact location of Japanese troops. Based on intelligence procured by the first battalion to operate in the area, new zones of action were to be assigned.

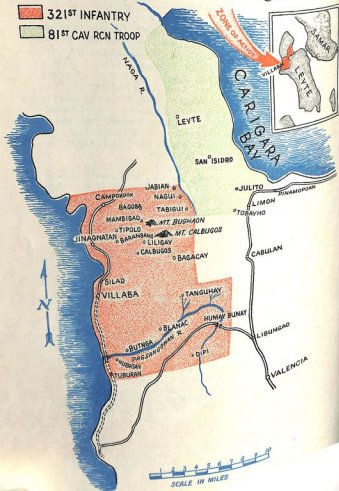
The initial zone of operations designated in the field order was an area of approximately 75 square miles in the vicinity of Villaba. Selection of this zone was based on information furnished by the 1st Filipino Regiment which indicated that the majority of contacts with the Japanese had been in that area.

- (\*) G-2, G-3 Periodic Reports, Hq Eighth Army Area Command.
- (\*\*) Hq Eighth Army Area Command Dispatch 0921581, July 1945
- (\*\*\*) Hq Eighth Army Area Command Dispatch 0921531, July 1945
- (\*\*\*\*) FO No. 7, Hq 81st Infantry Division.



# ZONE OF ACTION

321<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY and 81<sup>ST</sup> CAV RCN TROOP



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## OPERATIONS OF THE 321<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY

The 3d Battalion, 321st Infantry, reinforced with elements of the regiment and the 71st Joint Assault Signal Company embarked to LSMs at Ipil for movement to Villaba on 21 July, 45.

During the period 22 - 27 July, inclusive, patrols of all companies operated throughout the assigned sector in search of the scattered Japanese remaining in the area. The first contact was made on 25 July when two Japs were found in vicinity of Bagacay. One of the Japanese was killed and the other captured in an attempt to escape into the underbrush. On the following day five more Japanese were contacted in the same vicinity with one being killed and the others captured. The last contact by this battalion was made on 27 July when two Japs were killed in the vicinity of Mambigao making a total for the 3d Battalion of 4 Japanese killed and 5 captured without casualties to the battalion.

On 28 July the 3d Battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion and returned to its bivouac area south of Valencia.

The north boundary of the zone of action assigned the 1st Battalion, 321st Infantry was approximately five miles north of the northern boundary of the 3d Battalion's zone, and included the Jimagnatan River Valley where Japanese contacts had been reported by elements of 1st Filipino Regiment.

On 29 July patrols from all companies began operating in the assigned sectors. Contact was made the first day in the vicinity of Baranbang with the killing of one Japanese and the capture of another. Patrols continued to operate throughout the area making contacts with scattered Japanese in the vicinity of Campokok and Mt. Bushan. With the return of the patrols to Villaba on 3 August the results of the operations of this battalion were seven Japanese killed and two captured with one man wounded in the battalion.

The 3d Battalion relieved the 1st Battalion in the combat zone on 4 August and the latter battalion returned to Ipil by LSMs on the same date.

The zone of action assigned to the 2d Battalion, 321st Infantry, included Villaba on the north and Tuburan on the south. Selection of this zone was based on reports that Japanese troops had killed and wounded civilians in the vicinity of Tanguhay on 31 July.



From 5 August until 10 August patrols from each company operated in this area. The results of the operations during this period consisted of two prisoners of war taken with no casualties to our troops.

With the return of 2d Battalion to Ormoc by LSMs on 12 August the patrol activity in this sector was completed.

#### OPERATIONS OF 81ST CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE TROOP

On 25 July the 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop was assigned the mission of searching out and destroying all enemy encountered in the area Tabayho-Tabigui-Jabian-San Isidro-Julita. Information furnished by the 41st Filipino Regiment indicated that isolated groups of Japanese were molesting civilians in that area.

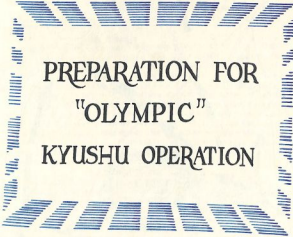
The troop moved into its assigned zone on 27 July and began patrolling throughout the area. On 4 August the zone of action for the troop was enlarged to include the entire peninsula east of the Naga River. Although extensive patrolling was continued until 12 August, at which time the troop was relieved of its combat mission, the only positive contact with the enemy was made on 6 August when one Japanese was killed in the vicinity of Wagin without casualty to the unit.

#### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN NORTHWEST LEYTE

Elements of the 81st Infantry Division conducted mopping up operations in the last remaining area on Leyte Island, P.I. known to contain Japanese capable of offering resistance. These operations were instituted on 21 July and discontinued on 12 August 1945 after the initial report of Japan's surrender on 12 received.

The total casualties inflicted on Japanese troops in the combat area during the 21 day period of operations consisted of 12 killed and 9 captured. Our troops suffered one casualty resulting from enemy action.

Five additional enemy were accounted for by elements of the Division engaged in training in the Valencia area, but outside of the limits of the combat zone. These included five captured to bring the total for the Division to 12 killed and 14 captured.



## PREPARATION FOR "OLYMPIC" KYUSHU OPERATION

# KYUSHU "OLYMPIC" OPERATION

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## PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC OPERATION

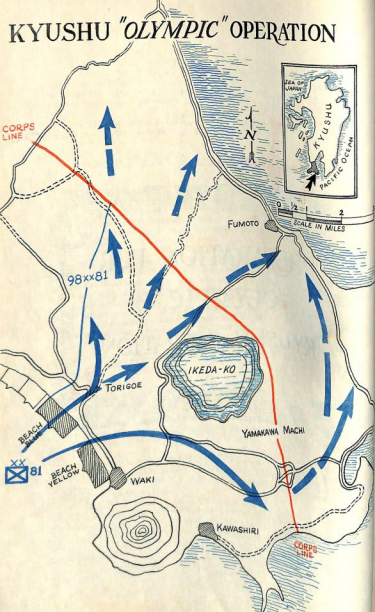
Information pertaining to the mission of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) in the Olympic Operation was received at an orientation briefing held at Headquarters II Corps on 22 July 1945. At this conference the tentative operations plan of the Corps was announced and discussed. Several orientation periods were in turn conducted by the Commanding General 81st Infantry Division for members of the Division Staff.

Pending the receipt of final orders for the operation, the Division initiated an intelligence survey of the target area and prepared preliminary logistical plans based on the tentative assignment of shipping and the prescribed amounts of supplies and equipment to be taken.

Intelligence material, received direct from Sixth Army, included terrain studies, maps, and information of a general nature. During the period 28 - 30 July the Division AG of S, G-2 and officers in charge of Photo Intelligence, CIC, Language, and Order of Battle attended a conference at Headquarters Sixth Army. Prior to cessation of planning a relief model of the target area had been constructed; all available photos were interpreted for locations and types of enemy installations; the Japanese order of battle was studied to determine the number, location, and condition of enemy troops within the Division's assigned zone of action; and a study made by language and CIC personnel of the aspects of psychological and counter-subversive activities.

Logistical planning for the Olympic Operation was initiated on 6 July upon receipt of a letter of instructions pertaining to the Sixth Army Re-equipment Program (\*). In addition to executing the plan for itself and attached troops, the Division was given the responsibility of a supervising execution of the plan in 153 separate units not assigned to the Division. Many of these units had not arrived at Leyte; the majority of those stationed in Leyte were under the command of Headquarters Base K. Sixth Army staff representatives visited the Division immediately after receipt of these instructions and assisted in clarifying the Division's role in the re-equipment program.

(\* ) Ltr AG 400 D-3, Subject: "Supplies and Equipment for Rehabilitation Program" Hq Sixth Army, 22 June 1945.



Instructions were prepared by the Division for issuance to all units concerned and immediate efforts made to establish liaison with those of the aforementioned units made to establish on Leyte. Since the responsibility of re-equipping these units was to pass to IX Corps upon its arrival in Leyte, the instructions prepared by the Division were cleared with the IX Corps AC of S. G-2 representative who arrived at Leyte with the Corps Advance Party on 10 July 1945. This representative cooperated with the Division in disseminating the re-equipment program instructions. The responsibility for supervising the equipment of units not assigned to the Division (Reinf) was transferred to IX Corps on 25 July. (\*)

In accordance with instructions contained in the Sixth Army Re-equipment Program Letter, studies were instituted immediately by Division Special Staff and all units of the Division to determine what changes in equipment authorizations as prescribed by Sixth Army were considered necessary. On 28 July recommendations pertaining thereto were forwarded to IX Corps for consideration. (\*\*) A reply from IX Corps was received on 3 August in which many items requested by the Division were disapproved, some approved outright, and others approved subject to confirmation by Sixth Army. (\*\*\*)

During the latter part of July an outline of the administrative order for Olympic Operation was prepared. Plans were also made for necessary packing, crating, and palletization of material.

- (\*) Ltr AG 400 D-3, Subject: "Supplies and Equip to Prepare units for Reemployment", Hq Sixth Army, 20 Jul 45
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 27 Jul 45, Subj: "Changes in Auth Alws of Ord Equip".
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 27 Jul 45, Subj: "Request for Modification of Auth Alws of Med Equip".
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 26 Jul 45, Subj: "Request for Modification of Auth Alws of Sig Equip".
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 28 Jul 45, Subj: "Request for Additional Eng Equip".
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 27 July 45, Subj: "Request for Changes in Auth Alws of QM Equip".
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 27 Jul 45, Subj: "Changes in Auth Alws of Cus".
- (\*\*\*) Ind by IX Corps to Ltrs listed in Note (\*\*) above.

On 3 August IX Corps directed preparation of separate UP & T Tables for the Division and attached troops, to include logistical data for water movement of all personnel, equipment, and supplies for both assault and turn-around shipping. This data was prepared and submitted to Headquarters IX Corps on 8 August. (\*)

On 6 August instructions were received by the Division relative to individual clothing and equipment for the Olympic Operation to include each item worn or carried by the individual soldier.

On 7 August, the Division was directed by IX Corps to submit a shipping plan to include a troop list of all units to be mounted and the assignment of all units to specific ships. (\*\*) On 14 August the Division submitted its embarkation plan to IX Corps and outlined the deficiencies in the shipping allocated. (\*\*\*) The assignment of shipping by the Division was as follows:

Embarkation Group No. 1 (TransDiv 61) (RCT 321)

- APA 232 (USS San Saba) (F)
- APA 169 (USS Gallatin)
- APA 130 (USS Attala)
- AKA 33 (USS Ostara)

Embarkation Group No. 2 (TransDiv 62) (RCT 322)

- APA 132 (USS Barnwell)
- APA 218 (USS Noble)
- APA 174 (USS Jerald)
- APA 76 (USS Crenshaw)

Embarkation Group No. 3 (TransDiv No 63) (RCT 323)

- APA 41 (USS Du Page) (F)
- APA 135 (USS Bosque)
- APA 133 (USS Beckham)
- APA 77 (USS Guttenden)

- (\*) Ltr Hq 81st Inf Div, 8 Aug 45, Subj: "Preparation of Tentative Shipping Requirements for 81st Inf Div".
- (\*\*) Top Secret Ltr Hq IX Corps, 5 Aug 1945, IXAG, No 8214, G-4 560, Subj: "Allotment of Shipping".
- (\*\*\*) Ltr to CG, IX Corps, Hq 81st Inf Div, 14 Aug 45, Subj: "Estimated Employment of Shipping Assigned".

Embarkation Group No. 4 (Div and Atchd Units Not Asgd to RCT)

APA 102 (USS Riverside) (F)  
 APA 49 (USS Ormsby)  
 APA 134 (USS Bland)

Landing Craft

2 LSTs 945 AAA Bn  
 6 LSTs 540 Amph Tractor Bn and Co D, 708 Amph Tank Bn  
 4 LSTs 81 Div Arty  
 3 LSTs 543 EB&SR  
 1 LST Hqs Co 306 Engr (C) Bn  
 1 LSD 543 EB&SR  
 2 LSMs 781 Ord Co  
 12 LSMs 710 Tank Bn  
 5 LSMs 155 Engr (G) Bn  
 2 LSMs 81 Cav Ron Tr  
 1 LSM 543 EB&SR

On 13 August instructions from Sixth Army and IX Corps were received relative to the procurement of necessary military government supplies. (\*) Arrangements were made with Base K to draw such supplies as were authorized.

The 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) as constituted for the Olympic Operation consisted of the following units.

81st Infantry Division  
 37 Order of Battle Team  
 159 Photo Intpr Team  
 81 CIC  
 Hq CIC Area 48 (441 CIC Det)  
 318 Hq Int Det  
 323 Interrogation Team  
 371 Intpr Team  
 388 Trans Team  
 2216 TQM Team  
 1 Support Air Party (Div Com Team) AC  
 3 Forward Control Posts (Regt Com Team) AC  
 43 Inf Plat (Scout Dog)  
 71 JASCO  
 41 Port Surg Hosp

(\*) Ltr Hq Sixth Army, AG 400 Q-1, 31 Jul 45, Subj: Government Quartermaster Supplies with 1st Ind by Hq IX Corps QM 475, 10 August 1945.

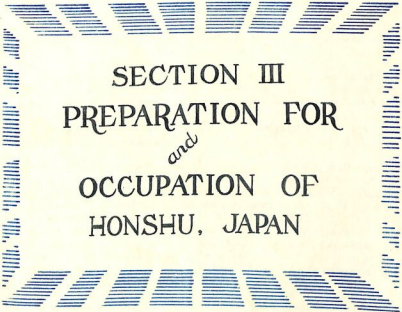
65 Port Surg Hosp  
 412 Med Coll Co  
 605 Med Clr Co  
 10 Malaria Control Det  
 421 Malaria Survey Det  
 1 Mil Govt 'A' Det  
 1 Mil Govt 'B' Det  
 1 Mil Govt 'C' Det  
 1 Mil Govt 'D' Det  
 Det 22 Ord (MM) Co  
 Det 29 Ord (AM) Co  
 Det 24 Ord (Dep) Co  
 Det 558 Ord Tank Maint Co  
 169 Ord Bomb Disp Sqd  
 177 Ord Bomb Disp Sqd  
 1st Plat 160 QM Salv Col Co  
 2d Plat 3061 QM Gr Reg Co  
 945 AAA (AM) Bn  
 540 Amph Tractor Bn  
 710 Tank Bn  
 Co D 708 Amph Tank Bn  
 Co C 88 Cal Mort Bn (Co Ammo Sec atchd)  
 184 Cnl Serv Plat  
 543 EB&S Regt  
 154 Engr (C) Bn  
 1462 Engr Boat Maint Co  
 Det 163 Ord Maint Co (ESB)  
 Hq & Hq Det 117 Port Bn  
 874 Port Co  
 875 Port Co  
 876 Port Co  
 Co B 608 MP Bn  
 168 Ord Bomb Disp Sqd  
 Det 316 Ord Am Co  
 155 EngR (C) Bn  
 17 Field Hosp (Det 588 QM Ldry Co atchd)  
 30 Evac Hosp (SM) (Det 588 QM Ldry Co atchd)

On 15 August, the date of Japan's surrender, the IX Corps Field Order for the Olympic Operation was received. (\*) On the same date the Division was authorized to dispose of intelligence data for the Olympic Operation, which was considered tantamount to abandonment or at least indefinite postponement of the operation (\*\*), and planning by the Division was suspended temporarily.

(\*) FO No. 1, Hq IX Corps, 12 August 1945.  
 (\*\*) Dispatch 15 2124 Item, August 1945, Hq Sixth Army.

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SECTION III  
PREPARATION FOR  
*and*  
OCCUPATION OF  
HONSHU, JAPAN

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PREPARATION FOR BLACKLIST OPERATION

PLANNING PHASE

Information pertaining to the mission of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) in the occupation of Japan was first received on 15 August 1945 at a brief orientation given by Commanding General IX Corps at Division Headquarters. The tentative plans of Corps called for the Blacklist Operation to be conducted in three phases with the 81st Infantry Division participating in Phase 1, which was to be an assault landing on Northern Honshu to seize a Corps beachhead and to extend the occupation throughout the Aomori Prefecture as directed by Corps.

The plans for this operation were to be placed in effect on B-Day. On the evening of 15 August the Division Commander was informed that GHQ had announced 15 August 1945 as B-Day. (\*) This message effected the transfer of IX Corps and 81st Infantry Division from the Sixth Army to the Eighth Army; this was later confirmed by orders. (\*\*)

Based on information available, the Division Commander issued a directive to initiate an intelligence survey of the target area and to study the problem of supplies and equipment to be taken. Senior unit commanders were given on 19 August available information pertinent to the operation. (\*\*\*) Although operational planning was handicapped by the lack of maps, aerial photographs and other intelligence, a thorough study was made of available materials. Appendices to the Intelligence Annex of the Field Order, then in draft form, were prepared and published on 22 August 1945.

Eighth Army Field Order No. 31 and Administrative Order No. 15, were received on 19 August and 20 August, respectively. Information applicable to the Division contained in these publications was used as a basis for the initial drafts of the Division Order.

- (\*) Telephone call from C/S, IX Corps, 1900, 15 August 45.
- (\*\*) Radio KX 14085, Hq Sixth Army, 21 August 1945.
- (\*\*\*) Warning Order Hq 81st Inf Div, 19 August 1945.

# SKETCH MAP PREFECTURE OF AOMORI



SCALE 1:800,000  
(APPROX)  
SCALE IN KILOMETERS

**LEGEND**

- PHASE LINES
- MILITARY DIST BOUNDARY
- IMPROVED ROADS
- SECONDARY ROADS
- REGIMENTAL BOUNDARY
- SUB DIST BOUNDARY

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## PLANNING PHASE

On 23 August the Corps Field Order (Tentative) was received; it directed the Division to submit its tactical plan to Headquarters IX Corps for approval not later than 29 Aug 45. (\*)

The concept of the operation necessitated the organization of a large Military Government Section in the Division. With the receipt of the Corps Military Government Plan (\*\*) on 23 August, detailed plans were made for the operation of this section. The IX Corps Military Government Staff conducted a school at Division Headquarters on 26 and 27 Aug for all Military Government Sections of the Corps.

Concurrent with the planning phase, the training program was revised to fit in with the occupation of Japan. On 25 Aug training was terminated in the Valencia Training Area, and all units returned to the Division Camp on the east coast of Leyte. An indoctrination program, attended by all personnel in the use and maintenance of wet-cold weather clothing and equipment, was conducted by specially trained personnel attached from Eighth Army. (\*\*\*) During the period 27 Aug - 15 Sept, instruction for all personnel in common Japanese words and phrases was conducted. (\*\*\*\*)

After the approval of the tactical plan as submitted and the receipt of Corps Field Order on 31 Aug (\*\*\*\*\*), it was believed that the necessary information was available for the Division order for the Blacklist Operation to be published. (\*\*\*\*\*) However, the late attachment of added troops and later changes in concept of the operation required numerous revisions of the plan, so that a revised copy of the field order was published 16 September 1945.

The plan for landing in the Aomori Area provided for a simultaneous landing by RCT 332 on Beaches Red 1 and Red 2 and RCT 323 on Beaches Green 1 and Green 2, the Division reserve, (RCT 321) to land on Beaches Green 1 and Green 2 on orders from DMQ. In general the scheme of maneuver was for the assault RCTs to secure the City of Aomori and assemble the RCTs, less necessary security detachments, in designated areas outside the city as soon as possible. Regulated by phase lines and orders

- (\*) Field Order No. 2 (Tentative), Hq IX Corps.
- (\*\*) Annex No. 8 to Adm Order No. 2, Hq IX Corps 22 Aug 45
- (\*\*\*) TM No. 56, Hq 81st Inf Div.
- (\*\*\*\*) TM No. 59, Hq 81st Inf Div.
- (\*\*\*\*\*) Field Order No. 2, Hq IX Corps, 27 August 1945.
- (\*\*\*\*\*) FO No. 8, Hq 81st Inf Div, 10 September 1945.



from DEU. RCTs were to advance to complete occupation of their assigned areas.

Based on the information that an ASCOM Base would be established in the City of Aomori, Aomori Prefecture was divided into three Military Districts and two of these Districts further divided into Subdistricts for the occupation. Commanders and Occupation Troops were established tentatively as follows:

Military Governor Aomori Prefecture - Commanding General, 81st Infantry Division.  
Troops: 81st Infantry Division (Reinf).  
Location: Moheji.

Deputy Governor Military District No. 1 - Commanding General, ASCOM 8-2.

Deputy Governor Military District No. 2 - Commanding General, 81st Division Artillery.

Commander Subdistrict A - Commanding General, Division Arty.  
Troops: Division Artillery.  
Location: Hirotsaki.

Commander Subdistrict B - Commanding Officer, 322d Infantry  
Troops: RCT 322  
Location: Hirotsaki.

Deputy Governor Military District No. 3 - Assistant Division Commander.

Commander Subdistrict C - Commanding Officer, 321st Inf.  
Troops: RCT 321.  
Location: Shichinohe Air Base.

Commander Subdistrict D - Commanding Officer, 323d Inf.  
Troops: RCT 323.  
Location: Hachinohe Air Base.

The Division Commander was informed on 23 August that TransRon 15 had been assigned to transport the Division. On the same day the TQM of the TransRon arrived with detailed plans for the majority of the ships to be used. Tentative loading plans had to be changed several times due to the constant change in shipping and troops to be carried. On 8 September information was received that TransRon 15 would transport the

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Division and a final list of ships was furnished. (\*) With this information the final draft of loading plans was completed. (See Task Organization for Embarkation Groups, below.)

The loading of supplies was started at White Beach, Tacloban on 10 September. The Division bulk supplies were loaded on ships of the Fourth Embarkation Group in order to prevent the mixing of such supplies on all ships of the convoy. As each ship completed this phase of the loading at Tacloban, it moved to an assigned anchorage off the beaches between Rizal and Farragona in order to complete the loading of organizational equipment and supplies. The loading of supplies, equipment and personnel was completed by 3400, 17 September 1945.

#### TASK ORGANIZATION

1. The assignment of shipping of TransRon 15 for the 81st Infantry Division and IX Corps Troops was as follows:

#### TU 24.3 (TransRon 15, Commodore W. S. Popham)

##### First Embarkation Group (RCT 321)

APA 149 (USS CROCKETT) (F)  
APA 154 (USS LOWMYER)  
APA 83 (USS FILLMORE)

##### Second Embarkation Group (RCT 322)

APA 176 (USS KERSHAW) (F)  
APA 164 (USS EDGECOMBE)  
APA 186 (USS OLNSTRAD)

##### Third Embarkation Group (RCT 323)

APA 230 (USS ROCKWELL) (F)  
APA 223 (USS PITT)  
APA 115 (USS HAMPTON)

(\*) Ltr, Ships for Loading of IX Corps and 81st Division, Com Amph Group Three, 8 September 1945.



Fourth Embarkation Group (Division and Attached Units not assigned to RCTs.

APA 33 (USS BAYFIELD) (F)  
 APA 158 (USS NEWBERRY)  
 APA 71 (USS CATRON)  
 AKA 14 (USS OBERON)  
 AKA 63 (USS THERNIII)  
 AKA 26 (USS CORVUS)  
 AKA 66 (USS SOUTHAMPTON)

IX CORPS TROOPS

APA 62 (USS BERRIEN)  
 APA 82 (USS FERGUS)  
 APA 226 (USS RAWLINS)  
 APA 229 (USS ROCKINGHAM)  
 AKA 89 (USS WARRICK)  
 AKA 65 (USS SHOSHONE)  
 AKA 12 (USS LIBRA)

2. The landing forces consisted of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinforced) organized in two general groupments of five embarkation groups: Regimental Combat Teams and Troops not assigned to Regimental Combat Teams. The RCTs constituted the first four embarkation groups:

Regimental Combat Team 321 (First Embarkation Group), Col Robert F. Dark, Infantry, Commanding:

321st Infantry (less Cannon Company)  
 316th Field Artillery Battalion  
 Company A, 306th Medical Battalion  
 2nd Platoon Company A, 306th Engineer (Combat) Battalion  
 Detachment 2216th Transport Quartermaster Team  
 35th Visual Control Team  
 Detachment 313th Intelligence Service Organization  
 Detachment 81st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
 Detachment 781st Ordnance (Light Maintenance) Company

Regimental Combat Team 322 (Second Embarkation Group), Col James C. Short, Infantry, Commanding:

322nd Infantry (less Cannon Company)  
 317th Field Artillery Battalion  
 Company B, 306th Medical Battalion

1st Platoon Company B, 306th Engr (Combat) Battalion  
 Detachment 2216th Transport Quartermaster Team  
 36th Visual Control Team  
 Detachment 313 Intelligence Service Organization  
 Detachment 81st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
 Detachment 781st Ordnance (Light Maintenance) Company

Regimental Combat Team 323 (Third Embarkation Group), Col Arthur F. Watson, Infantry, Commanding:

323rd Infantry  
 906th Field Artillery Battalion  
 Company X, 306th Medical Battalion  
 1st Platoon Company C, 306th Engineer (Combat) Battalion  
 Detachment 2216th Transport Quartermaster Team  
 Detachment 313th Intelligence Service Organization  
 37th Visual Control Team  
 Detachment 81st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
 Detachment 781st Ordnance (Light Maintenance) Company

Troops not Assigned to Regimental Combat Teams were divided into a Fourth embarkation group and a Base Echelon. Brig General Alex W. Beasley, Commanding:

Headquarters 81st Infantry Division  
 Division Artillery, 81st Infantry Division (less 4 Bns)  
 Headquarters Special Troops, 81st Infantry Division  
 Headquarters Company, 81st Infantry Division  
 37th Order of Battle Team  
 159th Photo Interpreter Team  
 313th Intelligence Service Organization (less 3 Dets)  
 343rd Headquarters Intelligence Detachment  
 371st Interpreter Team  
 388th Interpreter Team  
 Recovery Team No. 66 (\*\*\*)  
 109th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment (\*\*\*)  
 81st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment (less 3 Dets)  
 Headquarters Counter Intelligence Corps Area No. 48  
 323rd Signal Photo Detachment  
 2216th Transport Quartermaster Team (less 3 Dets)  
 30th Support Air Party  
 781st Ordnance (Light Maintenance) Company (less 3 Dets)  
 184th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squad  
 81st Quartermaster Company  
 3rd and 4th Platoons 420th Quartermaster Bakery Co (\*\*\*)  
 Band, 81st Infantry Division

Headquarters Special Troops, 81st Infantry Division (Cont'd):

- Military Police Platoon, 81st Infantry Division
- 81st Signal Company
- 3573rd Ordnance (Medium Maintenance) Company (\*\*\*)
- 634th Ordnance Ammunition Company
- 1st Platoon, 6th Special Service Company
- 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop
- 306th Engineer (Combat) Battalion (less 3 Platoons)
- 306th Medical Battalion (less 3 Collecting Companies)
- 17th Field Hospital (\*\*\*)
- 408th Medical Collecting Company (\*\*\*)
- 41st Portable Surgical Hospital
- 65th Portable Surgical Hospital
- 438th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment (Mobile (C) ) (\*\*\*)
- 543rd Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment (less Co A & 1 Plat Co B)
- 1462nd Engineer Boat Maintenance Company (less 1 Platoon)
- Detachment 163rd Ordnance Maintenance Company
- 3160th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon (\*\*)
- Company A, 263rd Medical Battalion (\*\*)
- 155th Engineer (Combat) Battalion
- Headquarters and Hq Det 207th Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile)
- 3447th Quartermaster Truck Company W/3355 DA
- 3474th Quartermaster Truck Company W/3375 DA
- 985th Quartermaster Service Company
- Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 493rd Port Battalion
- 314th Port Company (\*\*)
- 402nd Port Company (\*\*)
- 610th Port Company (\*\*)
- 887th Port Company (\*\*)
- 239th Military Police Company (\*\*)

Base Echelon 81st Infantry Division, Lt Col Richard L. Pooley, Infantry, Commanding:

- Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Base Echelon, 81st Infantry Division.
- 710th Tank Battalion
- 318th Field Artillery Battalion
- Cannon Company, 321st Infantry
- Cannon Company, 322nd Infantry
- Cannon Company, 323rd Infantry
- 184th Chemical Service Platoon

Base Echelon, 81st Infantry Division, Cont'd.  
 43rd Infantry Platoon (Scout Dog) (\*)  
 3475th Quartermaster Truck Company W/3375 DA

- (\*) Detached on Embarkation of Assault Elements
- (\*\*) Detached Enroute.
- (\*\*\*) Attached Enroute.

COMMAND AND STAFF

The Command and Staff of units of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) as constituted for the Blacklist Operation was as follows:

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CG 81 Inf Div                | Major Gen Paul J. Mueller         |
| CG 81 Div Arty               | Brig Gen Rex W. Bensley           |
| Asst Div Comdr               | Brig Gen Marcus B. Bell           |
| Chief of Staff               | Col Andrew E. Forsyth (Actg)      |
| AC of S, G-1                 | Major Walter L. Woodfill          |
| AC of S, G-2                 | Lt Col Paul D. Goddard            |
| AC of S, G-3                 | Lt Col John J. LePage             |
| AC of S, G-4 (To 19 Sept)    | Lt Col Langfitt B. Wilby          |
| (Fr 19 Sept)                 | Lt Col William D. Smith Jr.       |
| Adjutant General             | Lt Col Wesley U. Moran            |
| Ordnance Officer             | Lt Col Leslie A. Bergthold (Actg) |
| Quartermaster (To 19 Sept)   | Major George C. Bergthold         |
| (Fr 19 Sept)                 | Lt Col William D. Smith Jr.       |
| Chaplain                     | Major Jack C. Miller (Actg)       |
| Chemical Officer             | Major Jack C. Miller (Actg)       |
| Inspector General            | Lt Col Percy M. Hickox            |
| Judge Advocate               | Lt Col Henry T. Galt              |
| Signal Officer               | Lt Col George W. Gibson           |
| Surgeon                      | Lt Col Hilary A. Bush             |
| Finance Officer              | Lt Col Leo V. Merle               |
| Special Services Officer     | Lt Col F. Stanley Ewing           |
| Provost Marshall (To 31 Aug) | Lt Col Robert Booth               |
| (Fr 31 Aug)                  | Lt Col Robert H. Lynch            |
|                              | Major Robert H. Lynch             |
|                              | Major Clarke E. Donnigan          |
|                              | 1st Lt Carroll F. McKinsey        |

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CO 321 Inf  
 Ex O 321 Inf  
 CO 1st Bn  
 CO 2nd Bn  
 CO 3rd Bn  
  
 CO 322 Inf  
 Ex O 322 Inf  
 CO 1st Bn  
 CO 2nd Bn  
 CO 3rd Bn  
  
 CO 323 Inf  
 Ex O 323 Inf  
 CO 1st Bn  
 CO 2nd Bn (To 31 Aug)  
 (Fr 31 Aug)  
 CO 3rd Bn  
  
 Ex O 81 Div Arty  
 CO 316 FA Bn  
 CO 317 FA Bn  
 CO 906 FA Bn  
 CO 318 FA Bn  
  
 CO Special Troops (To 31 Aug)  
 (Fr 31 Aug)  
  
 CO 306 Engr (C) Bn  
  
 CO 306 Med Bn  
  
 CO 543 Engr Boat & Shore Regt  
 CO Boat Bn  
 CO Shore Bn  
 CO 155 Engr (C) Bn  
 CO Hq & Hq Det 207 QM Bn (Mbl)  
 CO 3447 QM Truck Co  
 CO 3474 QM Truck Co  
 CO 3475 QM Truck Co  
 CO 985 QM Service Co  
 CO Hq & Hq Det 493 Port Bn  
 CO 3573 Ordnance (MM) Co  
 CO 634 Ordnance Ammunition Co  
 CO 1462 Engr Boat Maint Co  
 CO 17 Field Hosp

Col Robert F. Dark  
 Lt Col Paul Craig  
 Maj Robert G. Brugh  
 Maj James H. Wear  
 Lt Col Dallas A. Pilliod  
  
 Col James C. Short  
 Lt Col Newell E. Watts  
 Lt Col Selwyn R. Thompson  
 Lt Col Thomas D. McPhail  
 Lt Col Manuel M. Schechet  
  
 Col Arthur P. Watson  
 Lt Col Robert E. Quackenbush  
 Lt Col Benjamin T. Harris  
 Lt Col Hugh K. Forsman  
 Lt Col Leonard L. Gutshall  
 Lt Col Richard L. Poolay  
  
 Col Carl Darnell  
 Lt Col Portus M. Wheeler  
 Lt Col Wilson M. Riley  
 Lt Col Allen S. Hirsch  
 Lt Col Thomas K. McClane Jr.  
  
 Lt Col Leonard L. Gutshall  
 Maj Clarke E. Donnigan  
  
 Lt Col Eskill M. J. Alenius  
  
 Maj Frank A. Hill  
  
 Col James E. Walsh  
 Maj Edwin H. Lawton  
 Lt Col Benjamin B. Kercheval  
 Lt Col John P. McWhorter  
 Maj Arthur F. Brock Jr.  
 Capt Wilbur F. Holland  
 Capt Louis W. Brummer Jr.  
 1st Lt Edward T. Down  
 Capt Henry M. Pierce  
 Maj Gordon B. McMillan  
 Capt Charles H. Thompson  
 1st Lt Jack C. Hasel  
 Capt John F. Hamel  
 Lt Col Michael A. Guthrie

CO 408 Medical Collecting Co  
 CO 41 Fort Surg Hosp  
 CO 48 Fort Surg Hosp  
 CO 30 Support Air Party  
 CO 3rd & 4th Platoon 420th QM  
 Bakery Co  
 CO 1st Platoon, 6th Special Sv Co  
 CO 184th Chemical Serv Platoon

Capt John T. Obenschain  
 Maj David S. Ascher  
 Maj Claude Varner  
 Capt Martin M. Rudich  
  
 1st Lt Peter J. Kerensky  
 1st Lt Richard A. Eekberg  
 1st Lt John T. West

MOVEMENT TO OBJECTIVE AREA

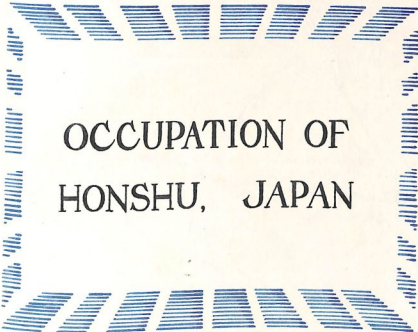
The Division (Reinf) less base echelon, departed from Leyte, P.I., on 18 September 1945. The base echelon closed in the objective area on 8 November 1945.

The activities of the embarked units enroute were incident to the impending landings, a complete orientation program on the terrain, climate, inhabitants, customs and activities of the Amomori Prefecture was conducted for all personnel while enroute. On 20 September information was received that Oboe-Day had been set as 25 September 1945 (\*). Information was received on 23 September that Base Two would not be located at Amomori as originally planned and that additional service troops had been attached to the Division (\*\*). These changes caused a revision of plans reference the occupation of previously assigned areas. On 24 September administrative Order No 8 was published and final plans for administrative matters. On 25 September the landing were disseminated to all commanders concerned. The Division arrived at Amomori Wan early on the morning of 25 September 1945, completing the long trek begun at San Francisco, California on May 1944.

(\*)  
 (\*\*) Dispatch 200406, CTF 56, 20 September 1945.  
 Operational Memorandum No 5 to FO No. 2, Hq IX Corps,  
 23 September 1945

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OCCUPATION OF  
HONSHU, JAPAN

OCCUPATION PHASE

25 September 1945 (Oboe Day)

The landing at Amori began at 0900, as scheduled, with the first wave of LCVs landing RCT 323 on Beaches Red 1 and Red 2 and ROT 323 on Beaches Green 1 and Green 2. No resistance or hostile demonstrations of any type were encountered; Japanese civil police officials were the only civilians initially observed. Due to entire absence of resistance and initial non-appearance of the civilian population, the assault troops (etc) pushed rapidly inland.

The Commanding General landed on Beach Red 1 at 0935, and was joined there shortly thereafter by CG IX Corps. The advance Division CP was established in the Public Hall, City of Amori at 1000.

The assault RCTs continued to advance without opposition with RCT 323 reaching Nonai by 1045 and RCT 322 occupying the Amori Airfield by 1200.

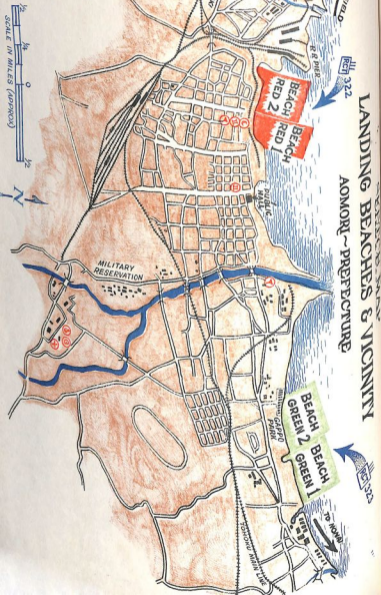
The 81 Cav Rcn Troop landed on Beach Green at 1040 and assembled in Gappo Park to await arrival of vehicles in order to complete reconnaissance of road net in the Division area.

A conference was conducted by the Commanding General at Amori Headquarters at 1100 with the Japanese Governor of other officials, the senior Army Officer in the area, and of Military Government in Amori Prefecture and issued directives relative to compliance with the Terms of Surrender.

The 906 FA Bn reverted to control of Div Arty as of 1145, and moved to assembly area in the vicinity of Amori Airfield.

By 1200 the assault battalions, elements of the shore party and advance elements of Division Headquarters and Special Troops had landed. Reserve battalion of RCT 322 landed on Beach Red at 1230.

The landing continued without opposition and with clock- and moved to bivouac area located 500 yards south of Amori Lumber Mill.



LANDING BEACHES & VICINITY  
 AMORI ~ PREFECTURE

The Division Commander issued orders at 1230 to RCT 323 to continue the advance to the second phase line and issued similar orders to RCT 322 at 1345.

At 1403 RCT 322 was directed to place guards on munitions and equipment at Aomori Airfield and to release Jap soldiers to comply with their demobilization instructions.

Information was received from IX Corps to expand occupation beyond second phase line to limits of Aomori Prefecture and to place necessary forces in vicinity of Ominato to protect naval installations there. (\*)

At 1700 orders were issued to commanders of RCT 322 and RCT 323 relative to movement of troops via rail to Hirosaki and Hachinohe, respectively, on 26 September.

The 317 FA Bn reverted to Div Arty control as of 1700 and assembled in the vicinity of Aomori Airfield.

Landings continued throughout the period and as of 1800 the following troops had been set ashore: Division less RCT 321 and elements of 306 Engr (O) Bn, 306 Med Bn, and Special Troops; 543 Engr Boat and Shore Regt and elements of its attachments. RCT 323 had advanced nine miles north of Nonai along the main highway with motorized reconnaissance operating 20 miles beyond second phase line. RCT 322 had sent patrols as far as Kanada and Daishaka and had occupied the area to the second phase line west of Tsutsumi-Gawa.

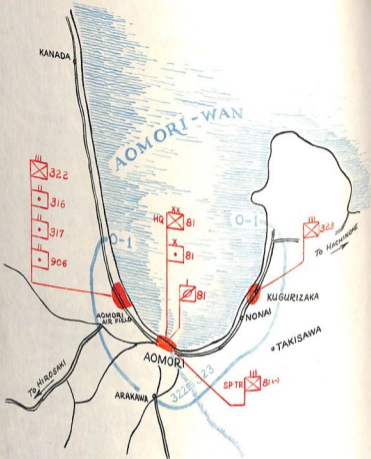
All Japanese troops in Aomori Prefecture were reported to have been disarmed and demobilized with the exception of small guard units at strategic military installations and supply dumps. The civilians were cooperative and the first day of the occupation was completed without incident.

26 September 1945

RCT 321 began landing on Green Beach at 0759 and completed the landing of troops at 0919. The RCT began the movement to an assembly area in the vicinity of Tsuchiya.

The rail movement of elements of RCT 523 to Hachinohe began at 0830 and elements of RCT 322 to Hirosaki began at 0930.

(\*) Operational Memorandum No. 6 to FO No. 2, Hq IX Corps, 25 September 1945.



SKETCH MAP  
AS OF 1800 25 SEPT 1945  
SHOWING LOCATION OF UNITS





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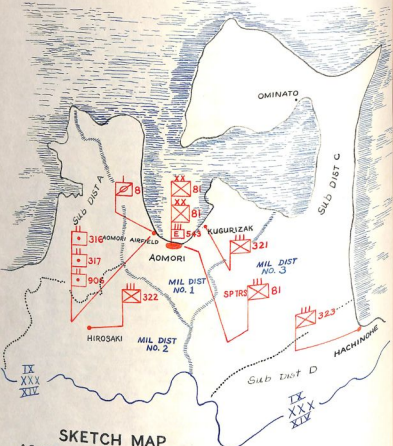
At 1000 the flag raising ceremony was held atop the Public Hall in the City of Aomori.

The landing of troops continued at a rapid rate. The 316 FA Bn and one company of MCT 321 debarked at the railroad pier by 1000. The 316 FA Bn reverted to the control of Div Arty and moved to an assembly area in the vicinity of Aomori Airfield. By 1100 the 781 Ord (Lia) Co, 81 QM Co, 17 Field Hosp, 306 Med Bn, and 408 Med Coll Co all were ashore. These units bivouacked in Aomori and vicinity. The 81 Cav Recon Troop was ordered to relieve MCT 322 of the guard at the Aomori airfield by 1200 so that the MCT could complete arrangements for movement to Hira-saki.

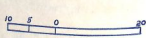
Field Order No. 9 was issued at 1200 this date to direct the movement of units via motor and rail to complete the occupation of the Aomori Prefecture. The changes in the reports to be landed at Aomori, together with more complete reports in Japanese Military Housing had caused the following revisions in the original plans for commanders and location of troops in the Military Districts to be occupied:

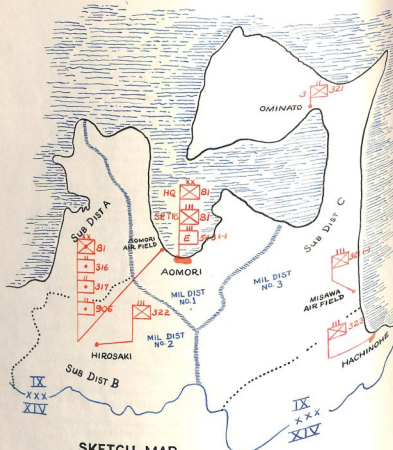
- (1) The location of Headquarters 81st Infantry Division (Rein) and of Military Governor, Aomori Prefecture was established at Public Hall in Aomori. Military District No. 1 was established under direct control of DIV.
- (2) Location of Commander Subdistrict A was changed to Hirosaki from Goshagawara.
- (3) Location of Commander Subdistrict C was changed to Misawa Air Base from Schichinohe.
- (4) Military Subdistrict C was extended to include all of Ominato Peninsula less areas occupied by Navy.

Since unloading of organizational supplies and equipment was progressing satisfactorily, the general unloading of all ships was commenced at 1300.



SKETCH MAP  
 AS OF 1800 26 SEPT 1945  
 SHOWING LOCATION OF UNITS





SKETCH MAP  
AS OF 1800 27 SEPT 1945  
SHOWING LOCATION OF UNITS



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The Visual Control Team attached to each ROT for the landing was detached at 1327 and directed to return to Division Headquarters area in Aomori.

At the direction of CTF 34, the Commanding General 81st Infantry Division (Reinf) assumed command of all troops ashore as of 1443I.

ROT 322 and ROT 323 completed entraining for Hirosaki and Hachinohe, respectively, by 1500.

As of 1600 the entire Division (Reinf) less elements of attached troops was ashore. At the end of the second day ROT 321 was in an assembly area at Teuchiya prepared to move one battalion to Ominato and the remainder of the ROT to occupy Misawa Air Base, ROT 322 and ROT 323 had completed the movement to Hirosaki and Hachinohe, respectively; Division Artillery was assembled at the Aomori Airfield prepared to move to Hirosaki; The Japanese and the attached troops were located in Aomori; The Japanese continued to cooperate in every respect and the occupation was proceeding according to the plan.

27 September 1945

The 3rd Bn ROT 321 began movement to Ominato by rail and motor at 0930. The ROT 321 (less 3rd Bn) began movement by rail to Misawa Air Base at 1030.

At 1315 a detachment of 305 Engr (C) Bn was dispatched to Koma and Kominato to inventory and guard Japanese Military and Naval arms and equipment located there.

The unloading of supplies and equipment continued over Beaches Red and Green. In order to facilitate the unloading, Corps released three port companies at 1500 to be used by the Division for a limited period. (\*)

CP of ROT 321 (-) opened at Misawa Air Base at 1500 and all units of that ROT closed in bivouac area by 1800.

Information was received through Japanese sources that an Allied Prisoner of War and Internee Camp, designated as 11th Section, was located at Temabayashi, Kanikita-Gun, Aomori

(\*) Dispatch CTF 34, 1500I 27 Sept 45.



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Prefecture. The prisoners, numbering 1 officer and 197 other personnel were reported to have been evacuated prior to 18 September 1945. Recovery Team No. 86 was dispatched to make an investigation of this camp and found that no prisoners of war or internees were left in the camp.

Units of Division began the occupation of Japanese Military housing areas this date. RCT 322 occupied the 524 Infantry and 8th Battalion Transport Corps barracks in Hiroasaki. The 791 Ord (LM) Co took over the 8th Division Ordnance Depot. The 8th Field Artillery and 8th Cavalry barracks were designated for occupancy by Division Artillery upon arrival at Hiroasaki. The 5th Infantry Regiment barracks in Aomori were occupied by the Hq 81st Inf Div (Rear), Special Troops (less 781 Ord (LM) Co and 81 QM Co), 306 Engr (C) Bn (-3 Plato), 306 Med Bn (-4 Coa), 17 Field Hosp, 408 Med Coll Co, 438 QM Laundry Det, 41 Port Surg Hosp and 55 Port Surg Hosp. RCT 323 occupied the barracks at Hachinohe Air Base.

A physical inventory of arms, ammunition, and military supplies was initiated at the principal Japanese Military, Air and Naval installations. Patrolling was continued throughout the area in order to locate any military installations that neither resistance nor acts of violence on the part of any Japanese nationals.

28 September 1945

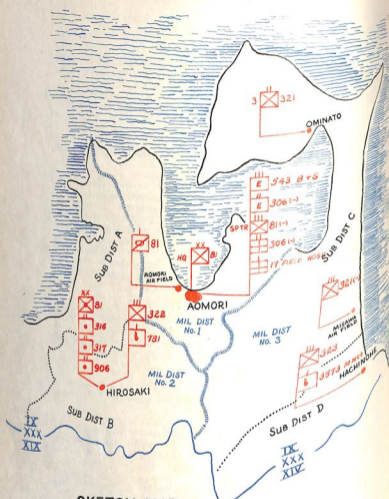
Division Artillery (Less 318 FA Bn) departed from Aomori for Hiroasaki by rail and motor beginning at 0930.

Hiroasaki Military Branch Hospital was occupied by RCT 322 on this date. Misawa Naval Air Base installations as well as Recapt Naval Training Station were occupied by RCT 321. The plans continued throughout the area. Japanese guards were relieved as the equipment was taken over by our troops.

General unloading of supplies and equipment continued uninterrupted throughout the period.

29 September 1945

The Division continued the consolidation of positions and patrolling throughout the area.



SKETCH MAP  
AS OF 1800 28 SEPT 1945  
SHOWING LOCATION OF UNITS



RCT 323 completed the inventory of and assumed control of Japanese materiel at Hachinohe Air Base by 1800. 3rd Bn, RCT 321, completed the relief of all Japanese guards on the Ominato peninsula by 1800.

The unloading of supplies and equipment continued over Beaches Red and Green with a majority of the supplies having been unloaded.

The occupation continued with full cooperation by all Japanese civilian and military authorities.

### 30 September 1945

The unloading of all supplies and equipment was completed as of 0600 this date.

In order to insure close cooperation with the Navy during the occupation, arrangements were completed with CTF 56 for daily officer liaison between the two Headquarters.

Inventory and consolidation into central dumps of Japanese army and navy arms, ammunition, equipment, and supplies continued throughout the period. Foot and motorized patrols were operating throughout Aomori Prefecture to locate any previously unreported military or naval facilities or equipment. The occupation continued without incident.

### 1 October 1945 - 10 January 1946

With the occupation of Aomori Prefecture proceeding without incident, the Division (reinforced) continued its mission of demobilizing the Japanese armed forces and collecting for further prompt disposition the arms, ammunition, and equipment in the area.

All Japanese ammunition in the Prefecture was collected and moved to the dock areas at Ominato, Aomori, and Sasebo by rail and truck. Japanese labor details under the supervision of U.S. Army personnel were utilized to transport this ammunition to the dock areas where it was loaded on Japanese barges and transported to sea for dumping under the supervision of U.S. Navy Task Force 56. The dumping of 11,173 tons had begun on 4 October. By 26 October a total of schedule. All destroyed thus completing the task ahead of schedule.

All other Japanese military supplies and equipment were

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collected in central dumps for further disposition as prescribed by higher headquarters. The collection, inventory, and disposition of this materiel reached its peak in November and by the end of the month that part of the Division's mission was practically completed.

Patrols operating throughout the Prefecture were instrumental in locating and seizing unreported equipment and arms in warehouses, schools, and public buildings, including police stations. Towns and villages were systematically inspected in these operations.

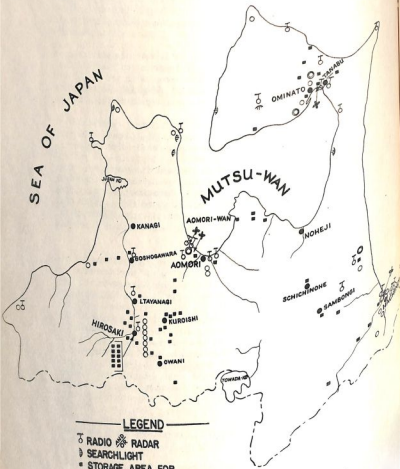
Japanese Military and Naval units were demobilized as rapidly as the personnel could be relieved of current duties. This mission was completed on 30 November when the remaining Army personnel in Hirotsuki Divisional District Headquarters and Navy personnel at Ominato Naval Base were demobilized.

U.S. Navy Forces in Aomori Prefecture, represented by Task Force 56, were located at Ominato. The functions of this unit were the demobilization of Japanese Naval forces, demobilization of Japanese Naval materiel. Since the 3d Battalion 321st Infantry was located in the same vicinity, the areas of responsibility of the Army and Navy in the Ominato Area were determined by agreement between Commanding General, 31st Infantry Division and Commander Task Force 56 (\*). Under this agreement the Navy was to assume control only of the Naval base proper, including the contiguous Naval Air Base and the Naval Munitions Storehouse Area.

This agreement as to the area of responsibility in Ominato was amended on 17 October, with the transfer of control of the Naval Munitions Storehouse Area to the Army (\*). In early November the Navy reported the completion of its mission in this area and on orders of Commander Fifth Fleet, Task Force 56 was dissolved as of 19 November. The Commanding General 31st Infantry Division assumed responsibility on 18 November for the area formerly occupied by the Navy. The Japanese troops remaining in this area consisted of 2700 Naval personnel who maintained and operated 22 small vessels which were engaged in minesweeping activities. These were demobilized 30 November but a large proportion became the Naval Demobilization Bureau.

- (\*) Ltr Allocation of Japanese Military Areas to U. S. Navy, 31st Inf Div, 3 October 1945.  
(\*\*) Ltr Naval Jurisdiction at Ominato Naval Base, Hq 31st Inf Div, 17 October 1945.

# LOCATION OF JAPANESE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN AOMORI PREFECTURE



## LEGEND

- ⊙ RADIO
- ⊙ RADAR
- ⊙ SEARCHLIGHT
- STORAGE AREA FOR SUPPLIES
- ⊙ AMMUNITION
- ⊙ WEATHER STATION
- ⊙ POST OR FORTIFIED AREA
- ⊙ AIRFIELD

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By the end of October a total of 85 Japanese military installations had been taken over by the Division. Seventy of these installations, including forts and fortifications; posts, camps and stations; military hospitals; radio stations; dock facilities; and storage areas were completely demilitarized and turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry. Fifteen areas which were formerly Japanese barracks were occupied by troops of the Division for quartering areas.

The Division Rear Echelon consisting of 318th Field Artillery Battalion, regimental cannon companies, and detachments and equipment of all units arrived from Leyte on 8 November. The 318th Field Artillery Battalion was stationed at Ominato Naval Base and attached to 3d Battalion 321st Infantry, and the remainder of the rear echelon rejoined their parent organizations. On 27 December the 318th Field Artillery Battalion was transferred to Hirotsuki where it reverted to the control of Division Artillery.

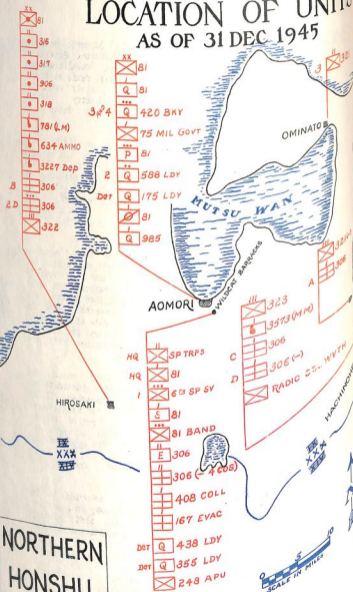
Although no incidents of violence had been reported, necessary plans were made to insure the prompt suppression and control of riots or other disturbances within the Prefecture during this period to insure full compliance with all directives relative to the terms of the surrender. From the date of landing, 25 September 1945, to the date of completion of the occupational duties by the 81st Infantry Division on 10 January 1946, no difficulties were experienced with the Japanese except a few attempts at pilferage.

Shipment of personnel from the command under the personnel readjustment program and receipt of replacements was a major activity during this period. By 31 December, 11,169 personnel and enlisted men had been shipped to the 4th Replacement Depot or to the American Division for return to the United States. During the same period, 2,857 officers and personnel men were received as replacements. The adjustment of personnel left the Division with a strength of 7,934 as of 31 December 1945, approximately 6,700 as of 5 January, and approximately 3,200 as of 10 January 1946.

Responsibility for Military Government reverted to CG and the 11th Airborne Division relieved the 81st Infantry Division of its other occupational responsibilities on 10 January 1946. (\*\*).

- (\*) FO No 10, HQ 81st Inf Div, 17 October 1945
- (\*\*) FO No 11, HQ 81st Inf Div, 31 December 1945.

# LOCATION OF UNITS AS OF 31 DEC 1945



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The changes in the attached troops during this period were as shown below:

a. Attachments:

UNIT	DATE
Co A and One Platoon Co B, 543d IM&SR	7 October
One Platoon, 1462d Engr Boat Maint Co	7 October
157th Evacuation Hospital	18 October
356th QM Laundry Det	18 October
Co A, 263d Medical Bn	18 October
Armed Forces Radio Station WYH	1 November
Det 566th Engr Topographic Co	6 November
248 APU	15 November
3227th Ord Depot Co	20 November
75th Military Govt Co	20 November
175th QM Laundry Det	9 December
2d Sec 3d Plat, 588th QM Laundry Det	9 December

b. Detachments:

UNIT	DATE
30th Support Air Party	6 October
3475th QM Truck Company	19 October
184th Ord Bomb Disposal Squad	6 November
543d Engr Boat and Shore Regt	23 November
1462d Engr Boat Maint Co	23 November
Co A, 263d Medical Bn	23 November
Det 163d Ord Maint Co	23 November
3474th QM Truck Co	3 December
Hq & Hq Det 207th QM Bn	4 December
3447th QM Truck Co	4 December
Det 566th Engr Topographic Co	6 December
75th Military Govt Co	1 January
1st Plat 6th Sp Service Co	1 January

c. Inactivated:

UNIT	DATE
41st Portable Surgical Hospital	31 October
65th Portable Surgical Hospital	31 October
37th Order of Battle Team	31 October
159th Photo Interpreter Team	31 October
17th Field Hospital	1 December
2216th Transport Quartermaster Team	1 December

Personnel remaining in the units inactivated were transferred to appropriate units in the Division.

Information was received in the latter part of December that the 81st Infantry Division would be inactivated in Japan at a date subsequent to 10 January 1946 (\*). This order included necessary instructions for the disposition of equipment and supplies, personnel, and records prior to inactivation. Authority was also granted to initiate preparations for inactivation and preliminary steps were taken to consolidate billeting and messing facilities, commence processing of equipment in accordance with current instructions, and to group the personnel by ASR scores to facilitate reassignment prior to inactivation. By 10 January each infantry regiment had been reduced to one battalion, Division Artillery to one battery per light battalion and each separate battalion to one company (\*\*).

In order to facilitate the disposition of surplus supplies and equipment, authorization was obtained to turn over to 11th Airborne Division all Class I and III supplies and any of the other classes of supplies or equipment requisitioned by that unit. After determining the amounts desired by the receiving unit, the remainder of this material was shipped to USASCOM C.

This narrative is terminated on date of publication 10 January 1946. The date of inactivation is 30 January 1946, at which time the 81st Infantry "Wildcat" Division will cease to exist.

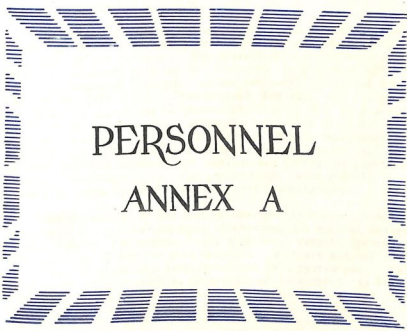
- (\*) Warning Order No 2, Hq Eighth Army, 19 December 1945.  
(\*\*) FO No 11, Hq 81st Inf Div, 31 December 1945.



## ANNEXES

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PERSONNEL  
ANNEX A

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Authority *NAV D 88308*

ANNEX A

NEW CALEDONIA

Four main personnel problems faced the Division upon its arrival in New Caledonia: securing officer and enlisted replacements in sufficient quantity and with proper qualifications, providing for the rehabilitation of the troops, untying administrative knots which had accumulated during combat, and completing the making of awards.

Thirty-nine officers were assigned during the period and twenty-two enlisted men and warrant officers commissioned from the ranks of the Division. The present-for-duty strength in officers increased from 614 on 5 January, to 667 on 30 April, while the assigned strength, on the contrary, decreased from 733 to 724 (T/O, 765). Both present for duty and assigned strength in enlisted men declined--duty from 11,404 on 5 January to 11,150 on 30 April, assigned from 12,996 to 12,761--in spite of assignment of 576 replacements during the period on New Caledonia (T/O, 13162). Principal enlisted losses included officer candidate school, and reassignment because of physical or mental handicaps. Enlisted replacements were chiefly men drawn from South Pacific island overhead installations.

Rehabilitation of the troops was largely accomplished by the change to the more temperate climate, and the general change in environment. Exchanges, well supplied, were in operation when the bulk of the Division arrived. Officers and enlisted men's clubs were quickly established and well patronized. Red Cross clubs, with hostesses, were operated throughout the Division areas. Two recreation camps, one near Noumea, and one, Camp Hadsell, providing ocean sports opportunities, were operated to let most of the deserving men of the Division have a few days away from their units. Excellent moving picture service, frequent USO shows, unit-initiated entertainment, such as a rodeo staged by the 322d Infantry, and an athletic program, rounded out the rehabilitation program.

Personnel administration had suffered because of combat conditions and the separation of the main body of the troops from the unit personnel sections and from the larger part of the Adjutant General's and Finance Officer's sections, all of which had not rejoined the Division but remained on Oahu as part of the Base Echelon. Concentration of the Division on New



Caledonia made possible reconciliation of discrepancies in casualty reports, hospital records, and morning reports. Personnel evacuated from the Palau in September and October 1944; often directly to the United States, and still carried on the rolls as late as April, were either dropped from the rolls as orders were secured, or returned from hospitals or casual camps throughout the South Pacific, by the time of the departure of the Division for Leyte on 3 May.

Intensive administrative preparations were made for the Okinawa campaign. In addition to the normal work of preparation of the personnel sections of the Administrative Order, detailed studies of the principal administrative difficulties encountered in the Palau campaign were made, and corrective action sought by publications and extensive courses of instruction, notably in casualty reporting, medical records, and graves registration.

During this period most of the awards which had not been announced while the Division was in the Western Carolines, were published, and a succession of regimental and separate battalion parades held, at which the Division Commander presented the medals awarded. To the majority of the persons recommended for medals awarded, decorations the Division Commander sent individual letters of commendation, signed by himself, which recounted their exploits or outstanding services.

#### LEYTE

On Leyte the chief personnel activities centered on building up the strength of the Division in preparation for a difficult campaign.

Until 30 June, only 2 officers and 494 enlisted replacements were assigned, numbers inadequate to compensate for losses by attrition and readjustment, which brought strength down to 699 officers and 12,565 enlisted men. During this period, 19 enlisted men and warrant officers were commissioned from the ranks.

After 30 June, the strength made large gains, with 15% overstrength in the infantry, and 5% overstrength in other units, the goal. Between 1 July and 18 September, 353 Division and 3,133 enlisted men were assigned, bringing 133% and strength to 981 officers and 15,468 enlisted men. Infantry 117% of 7/0. Almost all the officers assigned during this period and Field Artillery, making it necessary to assign specially qualified officers of these arms to Engineer, Signal, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical Administrative and Adjutant General vacancies. Five men were commissioned

from the ranks during this period. The enlisted replacements came directly from the United States, and were of three categories: 18-year-old inductees who had had almost no training; men from inactivated anti-aircraft, tank destroyer, and similar units, who had been given brief periods of re-training at Infantry Replacement Training Centers; and surplus men, similarly re-trained, from overhead installations. Most of them were classified as Infantry; in order to fill units other than Infantry unusually careful study of civilian as well as military experience in the case of each man was required.

Initial losses under the Readjustment program occurred on 5 June, when 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 124 enlisted men were ordered to Disposition Center. By 30 June, a total of 20 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 159 enlisted men had been released. An additional three officers and 38 enlisted men had left the Division under Readjustment by 18 September. While enlisted men were released in priority according to the size of their ASB scores, only relatively unessential officers were sent to Disposition Center, in view of the need for experienced officers in the anticipated operation.

Building camps, training, preparations for operations, and the heat consumed most of the energy of the troops. Late moving picture releases, several USO shows, Red Cross clubs started by Red Cross hostesses, and an extensive athletic program, including night basketball, helped overcome abundant opportunities for less desirable leisure activity.

#### OCCUPATION OF AWARD PREFERENCES

During the occupation of Amori Prefecture the major personnel problems centered in Readjustment, which involved not only the slipping out of thousands of troops, but also finding qualified replacements for most of the experienced leaders and technicians who were among the departing thousands. It was necessary both to satisfy the Readjustment schedule, and to keep the Division sufficiently well-manned so that it could maintain itself and carry out its occupation missions.

The first large losses because of Readjustment occurred in October. The largest losses, at the end of the month, of 117 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 1674 enlisted men to the American Division, brought the total Readjustment figures for the first month in Japan to 301 officers (2% of 2/0), 15 warrant officers, and 2648 enlisted men. These losses were principally key officers, and specialists of all kinds, however non-commissioned officers, and specialists of all ranks. November losses numbered 89 officers and 1941 enlisted



men, while in December 100 officers and 5000 enlisted men returned to the United States. Meanwhile from the ineligible men of inactivated units, principally the Americal Division, 158 officers and 2516 enlisted replacements were received.

Incident weather, lack of suitable buildings and supplies, as well as the constant shift in personnel, prevented the promotion of an extensive athletic program. Post exchange supplies were slow in arriving, and quite limited in quantity and variety. Enlisted men's and officers' clubs, which had low priority in the work schedules, were established. Most notable of these was the Recreation Center, set up in a four-story department store building in Hiroasaki. Its dance hall, coffee shop, soft-drink parlors, game rooms, and souvenir shops, gave much pleasure to the enlisted men of the 32nd Infantry, Division Artillery and attached units. Many passes were issued allowing personnel to travel by rail to the principal towns and other points of interest in the Prefecture.

By the end of 1945, although the 61st Infantry Division was still active, maintaining itself and performing the minimum occupation duties required of it, it was, from the personnel aspect, no longer a well-integrated, complete organization, manned as contemplated by the tables of organization. The Division had a skeleton of the staff and command with which it started the year, and about half of the authorized strength only, consisting mostly of inexperienced personnel new to the Division.

Appendices:

1. Strength, Division
2. Losses under Readjustment
3. Strength, Attached Units
4. Decorations
5. Burials and Cemeteries

APPENDIX 1

STRENGTH, GAINS AND LOSSES

DATE	ASSIGNED			PRESENT FOR DUTY			REPLACEMENTS SINCE PREVIOUS DATE		
	OFF	WO	EM	OFF	WO	EM	OFF	WO	EM
Table of Orgn									
5 Jan 45	(765)	(44)	(13,162)	(765)	(44)	(13,162)			
18 Apr 45 (Ordered to Leyte)	733	42	12,996	614	42	11,404			
1 Jul 45 (Asgd to Sixth Army)	724	38	12,847	673	37	11,731	61	1	575
18 Sep 45 (Departure for Anzeri)	699	37	12,666	683	36	12,450	21	7	495
1 Dec 45	981	39	15,458	970	39	15,310	298	0	2,300
31 Dec 45	753	18	12,893	730	18	12,646	161	1	2,675
	678	17	7,239	661	17	7,103	3	0	0

APPENDIX 2

LOSSES UNDER READJUSTMENT

<u>EDCMR</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENLISTED</u> <u>MEN</u>
Leyte: 5 June - 18 Sept 45 incl.	23	1	197
Aomori: 19 Sept - 31 Oct 45 incl.	301	15	2648
1 Nov - 30 Nov 45 incl.	89	2	1941
1 Dec - 31 Dec 45 incl.	105	1	5887

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APPENDIX 3

ASSIGNED STRENGTH ATTACHED UNITS

<u>UNITS</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
<u>5 January 1945:</u>			
Hq 1138th Engineer Combat Group	16	0	65
52d Engineer Combat Battalion	29	3	602
154th Engineer Combat Battalion	26	3	588
155th Engineer Combat Battalion	29	3	598
1st Plat Prov QM Graves Reg. Co.	1	0	25
481st Amphibious Truck Company	6	0	173
Interpreter, Interrogator, and Translator Team	1	0	10
41st Portable Surgical Hosp.	4	0	33
Base Censorship Detachment	2	0	1
Co D, 776th Amphibian Tank Bn	4	0	148
726th Amphibian Tank Bn	21	2	472
710th Tank Battalion	38	2	676
Detachment, 111th Infantry	4	0	87
Company D, 88th Chemical Bn	8	0	145
<u>17 April 1945:</u>			
Hq 1138th Engineer Combat Group	17	0	64
52d Engineer Combat Battalion	29	3	594
154th Engineer Combat Battalion	29	3	580
155th Engineer Combat Battalion	29	3	597
1st Plat Prov QM Graves Reg. Co.	1	0	22
Interpreter, Interrogator, and Translator Team	1	0	10
41st Portable Surgical Hosp.	4	0	34
Base Censorship Detachment	2	0	1
710th Tank Battalion	39	2	669
17th Field Hospital	22	0	196
First Information, Historical and Service Company	2	0	1
218th Malaria Survey Unit	2	0	11
178th Malaria Control Unit	1	0	11
65th Portable Surgical Hosp.	4	0	33
159th Photo Interpreter Team	2	0	5
37th Order of Battle Team	1	0	2
539th Amphibian Tractor Battalion	20	2	479
540th Amphibian Tractor Battalion	20	2	478
2216th Transportation QM Team	13	0	14
81st CIC Detachment	2	0	4
71st Joint Assault Sig. Co.	51	1	355

OFFICERS    WO    ENLISTED MEN

31 August 1945:

313th Hq Intelligence Det.	4	0	8
710th Tank Battalion	41	3	791
41st Portable Surgical Hosp.	4	0	32
65th Portable Surgical Hosp.	2	0	29
159th Photo Interpreter Team	2	0	5
37th Order of Battle Team	2	0	2
2216th POA TQM Team	1	0	2
81st CIC Detachment	10	0	11
AAA Team 5, 3073d Ord Co	1	0	10
43d Infantry Plat (Dog Scout)	1	0	17
48th Area CIC Detachment	0	0	19
3236th Signal Photo Det.	2	0	7
	1	0	2

30 September 1945:

313 Hq Intelligence Det	4	0	8
159th Photo Interpreter Team	2	0	5
37th Order of Battle Team	2	0	2
81st CIC Detachment	1	0	2
17th Field Hospital	3	0	11
41st Portable Surgical Hosp.	19	0	162
65th Portable Surgical Hosp.	3	0	32
438th QM Laundry Det (Mobile)	2	0	29
408th Medical Collecting Co.	0	0	24
184th Signal Photo Det	4	0	96
184th Chemical Service Plat	1	0	2
109th Vet. Food Inspection Det.	5	0	50
3573d Ordnance (M&I) Company	1	0	30
420th QM Bakery Co (3d, 4th Plat).	2	0	4
184th Bomb Disposal Squad	6	1	157
634th Ord Ammunition Co	2	0	66
155th Engineer Combat Co	1	0	6
2216th POA TQM Team	3	0	157
543d Engr Boat and Shore Regt	26	3	612
Hq 307th QM Bn (Mobile)	13	0	14
985th QM Service Company	91	1	1879
3447th QM Truck Company	4	1	14
3355th QM Driver Detachment	4	0	203
3474th QM Truck Company	5	0	115
3375th QM Driver Detachment	0	0	33
1462d Engineer Maintenance Co	5	0	113
48th Area CIC Detachment	0	0	35
	3	1	127
	2	0	11

OFFICERS    WO    ENLISTED MEN

31 October 1945:

313th Hq Intelligence Det	4	0	8
17th Field Hospital	13	0	59
438th QM Laundry Det.	0	0	24
408th Medical Collecting Co.	4	0	95
3236th Signal Photo Det.	1	0	2
184th Chemical Service Plat.	8	0	41
1st Plat, 6th Special Service Co.	0	0	6
3573d Ordnance (M&I) Company	0	0	120
430th QM Bakery Co (3d, 4th Plat).	5	0	57
184th Bomb Disposal Squad	2	0	5
634th Ordnance Ammunition Co.	1	0	128
155th Engineer Combat Bn	2	1	535
2217th POA TQM Team	19	0	6
543d Engr Boat and Shore Regt.	5	0	1065
109th Vet. Food Inspection Det.	49	0	2
307th QM Battalion (Mobile)	2	0	7
985th QM Service Company	1	0	159
3447th QM Truck Company	4	0	95
3474th QM Truck Company	2	0	24
3375th QM Driver Detachment	4	0	101
1462d Engr Maintenance Co	0	0	22
355th QM Laundry Detachment	2	0	144
167th Evacuation Hospital	0	0	34
Company "A" 253d Medical Bn	14	0	
	2		
			7
			24
			44
			30
			16
			53
			92
			560
			1
			115
			174
			20
			13
			93
			89
			88
			25
			5

14 December 1945:

313 Hq Intelligence Det.	4	0	24
438th QM Laundry Det (Mobile)	0	0	44
408th Medical Collecting Co	2	0	30
184th Chemical Service Plat	6	0	16
1st Plat, 6th Special Service Co.	1	0	53
420th QM Bakery Co (3d, 4th Plat)	1	0	92
634th Ordnance Ammunition Co	2	0	560
155th Engr Combat Bn	3	1	1
109th Vet Food Inspection Det	2	0	115
985th QM Service Co	15	0	174
167th Evacuation Hospital	1	0	20
355th QM Laundry Det	3	0	13
248th Army Postal Unit	0	0	93
3227th Ordnance Depot Co	2	0	89
Hq and Hq Co, 75th Military Govt	3	0	88
3573d Ordnance (M&I) Co	11	0	25
175th QM Laundry Det	5	0	5
588th QM Laundry Det	1	0	
	1		

APPENDIX 4

DECORATIONS

For their services in the Pacific members of the 81st Infantry Division have earned the right to wear the following:

1. Campaign Medals and Combat Stars

a. Asiatic-Pacific Theater with battle participation bronze stars for: \*

- (1) Western Pacific Campaign (Western Carolines).
- (2) Southern Philippines Campaign (Leyte).
- (3) Luzon (designated personnel only).

b. Philippine Liberation, with bronze combat star.

2. Bronze Service Arrowhead: For assault landings in Western Carolines (Designated personnel only).

3. Decorations: Decorations have been presented to members of the 81st Infantry Division, and to units while attached to the Division, for action in the Pacific Theater as follows:

Distinguished Service Cross	7
Distinguished Service Medal (Army)	1
Distinguished Service Medal (Navy)	1
Legion of Merit	7
Silver Star Medal	275
Soldier's Medal	45
Bronze Star Medal	653
Air Medal	11
Purple Heart Medal	1532

4. Meritorious Service Unit Plaque: The Meritorious Service Merit Plaque has been awarded to the following units of the 81st Infantry Division:

81st Signal Company  
781st Ordnance Company  
81st Quartermaster Company  
Military Police Platoon  
Band

\* Occupation of Japan, if and when authorized.

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APPENDIX 5

BURIALS AND CEMETERIES

During the period of operations of the Division in the Pacific Ocean Areas the deceased of the Division and attached units were buried in several cemeteries. A cemetery was established by the Division for battle casualties on Angaur Island, Palau Group. On Peleliu Island, Palau Group, the cemetery established by the 1st Marine Division was used by the Division for its battle casualties. A small temporary cemetery was established for the Division for non-battle casualties in Aomori, Japan. Existing Army cemeteries were used for burial of non-battle casualties on Oahu, New Caledonia, and Leyte.

The area for the 81st Infantry Division cemetery on Angaur Island was cleared out of the jungle shortly after the amphibious landing made on 17 September 1944. Work of landscaping the cemetery grounds and building a chapel was initiated by the 306th Engineer Battalion before the cessation of hostilities on the island. On 25 November the cemetery was dedicated in the presence of all troops then present on the island. The dedicatory address was made by the Division Commander. Subsequently bronze plaques were procured by the Division. On the stone pillars on each side of the gate the plaques read "81st Infantry Division Cemetery, U.S. Army, Angaur Island" and "These Portals Will Crumble to Dust, But The Deeds of These Heroic Dead Will Live Forever". The inscription on the plaque placed on the chapel reads as follows:

"Here on Angaur Island, 17 September to 22 October 1944 units of the 81st Infantry Division with attached troops fought successfully their first battle against Japanese aggression. To the lasting memory of our heroic and to the honor of our Country, and to the glory of God, this Division Cemetery and Memorial Chapel are dedicated this 25th Day of November 1944."

On the day of dedication the remains of the following numbers of casualties had been interred in the cemetery: 222 from organic units of the Division, 18 from units attached to the Division, and several Naval and Marine personnel.

The cemetery on Peleliu was established shortly after the 1st Marine Division landed on that island, on 15 September 1944. The dead of the 81st Infantry Division were buried in this cemetery. Early in December, 1944, the 306th Engineer Battalion landscaped the cemetery and built a large memorial monument. In the presence of all troops of the Division then on Peleliu, a dedication ceremony was conducted on 27 December 1944 at which the Division Commander made the dedicatory address. On the date of dedication there had been buried in this cemetery 253 casualties from the units of the 81st Division, 14 from units attached to the Division, and dead of the 1st Marine Division numbering over one thousand. Subsequently bronze plaques were placed on the 81st Division Monument in the Peleliu Cemetery with the wording on the plaques as follows:

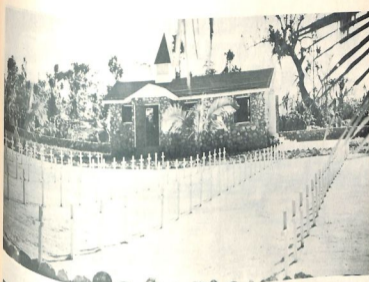
"This monument is dedicated to the lasting memory of those members of the Wildcat Division and attached troops who fought and died on Peleliu Island between 25 September and 27 November 1944."

and

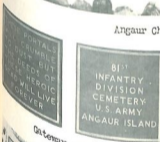
"In Memoriam

"To perpetuate the gallant deeds of the brave soldiers who rest in well deserved peace, and with the resolution that they shall not have died in vain, this monument is erected by their comrades of the 81st Infantry Division (Reinforced)."

Letters of condolence to next of kin of battle casualties were sent by the Division Commander as well as by unit commanders and chaplains while the Division was still in the Fala Islands. As soon as clearance could be obtained from intelligence sources a photograph of the cemetery, either at Angaur or Peleliu, was sent to every next of kin indicating the grave location, and a statement as to how the deceased met his death.

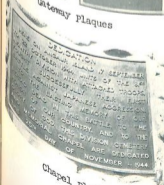


Angaur Chapel and Cemetery



Gateway Plaques

This is the way our Division Cemetery appeared at the time of the dedication. The beauty of the rescence testified to the high respect in which the Division holds those whom it left behind in its first combat.

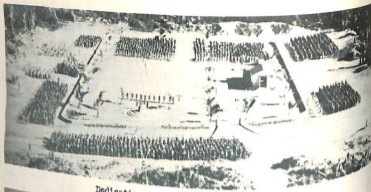


Chapel Plaque



Entrance to Grounds





Dedication Ceremonies, Angaur Cemetery



Flag at Half-mast During Ceremonies

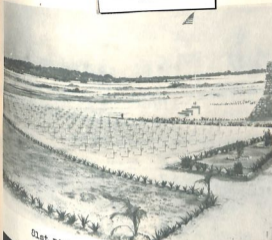


Angaur Cemetery Chapel



Dedication by Gen. Mueller

"All that could be done on this isolated island to make beautiful the sacred soil, has been done... a place to our hearts may turn in memory of fallen comrades and perhaps, as a token of sorrowing homes of and esteem in which these heroic dead." *General Mueller's Dedication Address.*



81st Division Section - Peleliu Cemetery

Peleliu Cemetery was originally the burying ground for the First Marine Division. More than 1,000 of their dead were laid at rest here when the 81st Division took over the Island. Two-hundred and fifty-six markers here indicate the cost we paid to clear the Island of the Japanese.



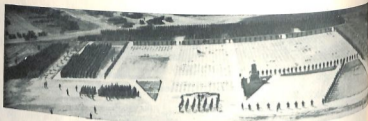
Division Monument



"Beneath the crosses..."

"Let us face the solemn realization that sacrifices are necessary to maintain the principles we enjoy as a people."

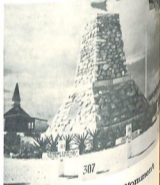
"They were good soldiers, faithful to their mission, and an honor to the Division and to the cause we alike serve." *From General Mueller's Dedication Address.*



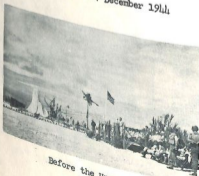
Air-plane view of Peleliu Cemetery



Dedication Day - 27 December 1944



Chapel and our Monument



Before the Unveiling

"Warm summer sun,  
Shine kindly here;  
Warm southern wind,  
Blow softly here;  
Green sod above,  
Lie light, lie light;  
Goodnight, dear hearts,  
Goodnight, goodnight,  
"Requiem"—R.I. Charities

# INTELLIGENCE ANNEX B

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ANNEX B

ACTIVITIES AT NEW CALEDONIA

Experience during the recently completed combat in the Palau Islands indicated the advisability of stressing certain aspects of intelligence training. Consequently orders were issued at New Caledonia requiring that all personnel of the Division and attached troops be given a minimum of two hours intelligence training each week; that intelligence personnel devote a minimum of thirty hours a week to such training except during the week allotted for known distance and transition firing and the further period at the Unit Jungle Training Center. (\*)

Subjects stressed during this training were day and night observation; study, interpretation and use of aerial photos and photomaps; day and night scouting and patrolling; preparation of reports and messages; capture and search of prisoners of war; the Japanese soldier. Counterintelligence subjects included secrecy discipline, prearranged codes, search of buildings, camouflage, precautions to be taken in the event of capture by the enemy, and operation of espionage. Japanese weapons brought from ANGAUR and PELELIU were made available to units for training purposes. Training was also given in disarming and disarming common Japanese mines and booby traps; in searching for and disarming hidden anti-personnel mines; in reading Japanese maps, and in use of both the Target Area Designation System and the Standard Military Grid Reference System. (\*\*) All personnel were required to complete training in identification of more common U. S. and Japanese military aircraft. Division Artillery Headquarters covered the specialized phase of Artillery intelligence training. (\*\*)

Practical work in intelligence during combat was received by Divisional RCTs during the practice amphibious landings at PRESQU ILE OUANO Peninsula, NEW CALEDONIA during the period 8 April to 19 April 1945. Intelligence personnel of the Infantry regiments and artillery battalions operated under conditions closely approximating combat. Personnel from the Division G-2 Section accompanied each RCT throughout its operation; these specialists received and sent out information, acting as umpires.

(\*) TM 6 Hq 81 Inf Div. 5 Feb 1945.

(\*\*) TMs 17, 74, 27, 31, Hq 81 Inf Div. TM 4, Hq 81 Div Arty.

Aerial photographs and maps of OKINAWA and surrounding islands in the RYUKYU Chain were received at Division Headquarters on PELELIU late in December 1944. At approximately the same time the Division received notification of its probable employment under Tenth Army in the OKINAWA operation. (\*) Additional photographs of the area concerned were received late in February 1945 at NEW CALEDONIA. Studies were begun and occasional photographs already received and additionally weekly basis from Tenth Army. Particular emphasis was given to the study of three areas based on the estimate of three possible initial combat missions. These missions were: first, a reinforcement for the assault beaches in west central OKINAWA as the island located a few miles off the west coast of central OKINAWA, by amphibious assault; and third, capture and defense of islands guarding the sea approaches to CHIMU WAN, followed by landing on beaches on the northwest shore of NAKAGUSUKU WAN, (a bay on the southeast coast of OKINAWA) in support of the assault forces.

#### ACTIVITIES AT LEYTE, P. I.

Intelligence training on LEYTE was continued along the same lines as at NEW CALEDONIA until 14 August 1945, when distance patrol training (\*\*), requiring emphasis on reconnaissance warfare, exchange of information between infantry and artillery personnel; and Japanese mortars and their employment. Hours devoted to training were unchanged; specialist teams attached to G-3 were made available to lower units as before. A Japanese Weapons School to train selected personnel from Division units was conducted under auspices of Sixth Army during July 1945; graduates of this school then conducted training for all personnel of the Division in this subject during August. Both Aircraft recognition training and the Target Designation Standard and Military Grid Reference Systems were constantly applied in training and field exercises.

(\*) Radio CINCPAC 032309Z, Dec 44.  
 (\*\*) TM 56, Eq 81 Inf Div, 14 Aug 45.

As in NEW CALEDONIA, practical work in intelligence operations during combat was carried on during the ROT amphibious training problems conducted at HINOHANGAN, LEYTE, P.I. from 30 June to 22 July 1945. (\*) In addition, units conducted battalion training exercises in the VALENCIA area from 12 July to 25 August 1945 during which S-2s, intelligence sections, and IER Platoons received practice in operations under combat conditions.

On 15 June approximately 100 officers representing the command staff of the Division and attached troops attended at the Amphibious Command and Staff School, a ten day course conducted by the Seventh Amphibious Force, Subic Bay, LUZON. All phases of amphibious operations were studied during the course of this training period.

First photos of KYUSHU Island were received on 1 August 1945; work was immediately begun on collection and evaluation of intelligence data for the proposed operation of the Division under Sixth Army in that area. Additional photographs of the proposed combat area were scheduled to arrive late in August but prior to that date hostilities ceased and further studies were discontinued. There was no publication of any intelligence relative to the KYUSHU operation but detailed plaster relief model of the proposed beaches and terrain inland was prepared for use of the Division command and staff in tactical planning.

On 16 August the G-2 Section began intelligence planning for the occupation of AOMORI Prefecture. Using JANIS Studies, Order of Battle information and other available data, Division intelligence material was prepared covering Order of Battle and military installations; Japanese studies; climate and weather; and other organizations; terrain studies; social and political or beach reports; port facilities; transportation and communication facilities; health and sanitation. The only aerial photographs of the AOMORI area received by the Division were taken on two sorties covering AOMORI City which showed extensive damage from a bombing raid on 28 July 1945. These were received 28 August 1945; from studies made of them a map (scale 1:115,000) was published showing installations remaining, location of buildings probably suitable for occupancy, and open areas suitable for bivouacs and dumps.

(\*) FO #4 (Training), Eq 81 Inf Div, 22 Apr 45.

After receipt of field orders from IX Corps and Eighth Army, the Divisional Intelligence Annex was published 10 September 1945. (\*) Sketch maps were published showing the principal military and naval installations, probable zones of defense, national and prefectural highways, principal towns and cities, chief terrain features, phase lines, unit boundaries, and military district boundaries. On 6 September IX Corps furnished a brochure of general information accompanied by aerial and ground photographs and maps of AOMORI Prefecture, which was distributed to include the company level. Sufficient copies of an Allied geographical study of a part of the area were received shortly before departure for AOMORI and distributed to battalions. Maps of the following scale were received and distributed: 1:50,000; city maps of HIROSAKI, HACHINOHE, AOMORI, and OMINATO were also received and distributed.

Activities in connection with occupation of AOMORI Prefecture were necessarily restricted to CIC, patrolling, and language work. Periodic reports were being prepared daily concerning locations of Japanese equipment, installations, and location and disarmament taken over; Japanese army and navy demobilization and disarmament status; and the extent of Japanese cooperation with our occupation. AC of S, G-2 was responsible for supervision of demobilization and disarmament of all Japanese troops in the Prefecture. CIC and Division Language Team personnel, attached to major units and the Deputy Military Governor of Districts within the Prefecture, operated in these respective zones. The 51st Reconnaissance Troop conducted a regular road reconnaissance of the Prefecture locating many military installations. Road and bridge reconnaissance to include the S-2 Section of roads in the Prefecture was undertaken by elements and Division the 306th Engineer Battalion. Infantry Regiments and Division Artillery were conducting detailed reconnaissance throughout their respective zones from the day of landing, 25 September 1945, until the Division's relief from occupation duty.

Daily periodic reports were compiled and submitted to higher headquarters covering: Japanese military activities; civilian attitude and activities; Japanese military activities; non-compliance with surrender terms; location of Japanese military installations and equipment; and the demobilization of Japanese military personnel.

(\*) Annex 1 to FO 8 Hq 81 Inf Div (Reinf), 10 Sept 45.

Other operations consisted of surveillance over Japanese newspapers and political meetings; collection of weapons and inspection for unauthorized, and or concealed military equipment; and a tactical terrain study of the Prefecture. The Division was relieved of counter-intelligence duties, except with relation to its installations, and personnel of the 51st CIC Detachment in its installations, and personnel of the 69th Area CIC Detachment. (\*) were transferred to the 69th Area CIC Detachment. (\*)

Copies of all newspapers published in the Prefecture were received daily and were examined by members of the Division Language Team. Articles pertaining to military government of the Prefecture, the reactions of the Japanese to occupation, and stories indicating the use of freedom of speech were translated and published in the daily periodic reports. A close check was also made to assure that no articles were printed which would inflame the public against the occupation forces. In addition, news releases were prepared and issued to the local press.

The Language Team also attended all political meetings held in AOMORI City and made reports on this display of the beginnings of democracy in AOMORI Prefecture.

During the later part of the occupational period, the AC of S, G-2 supervised the collection of weapons and other military equipment in the hands of the civilian population. Working through the Prefectural Police and using combat unit patrols, collection teams picked up all weapons, except authorized swords and hunting weapons, at each police station in the Prefecture and delivered them to the 781st Ordnance Company at HIROSAKI. (\*\*)

Spot inspections were conducted at various schools and police stations in the Prefecture for the purpose of determining whether the Japanese had complied with the Division Commander's directives on the surrender of weapons. At SHINJO several rifles, a machine gun and wooden training equipment were found hidden in a closet. At HIROSAKI (07662015) the police failed to surrender swords and machine guns. At HIAKUTAWA (07522018) a quantity of rifles, sabers and training equipment were found. As a result of these discoveries, the school principal at SHINJO was demoted and transferred to another school by Japanese Education authorities. Other offenders were severely reprimanded.

(\*) Radiogram CINCPAC, Adv Hq, to: CG 81 Div (to 81 CIC Det), cite: CAD 53474 19 Oct 45.  
 (\*\*\*) Mil Govt Circ #25, 17 Nov 45.

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In consequence of these discoveries, the Division Commander ordered that a final inspection to be made (\*) to locate unsurrendered weapons and to determine the status of licensing of civilian swords and hunting rifles. This effectively completed collection of arms from civilians except for those deliberately being hidden.

On 30 November, all Japanese Army and Navy personnel had been desobilized, and returned to their homes. Major units relieved were: OMINATO Naval Base, HIROSAKI Divisional District Headquarters, AOMORI Regimental District Headquarters, 157th Division and the 95th Brigade. Distribution of Japanese forces and installations throughout AOMORI Prefecture was indicated by the plate on the opposite page.

Through the 81st Reconnaissance Troop, AC of S, G-2 conducted inspections of Military District No. 1 for unreported military installations. Equipment and structures discovered were either destroyed or turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry after demilitarization. Plans were made for a tactical terrain study of AOMORI Prefecture to include beach studies and location of corridors, obstacles, routes of communication and areas of military importance. Conferences were held at IX Corps Headquarters and thereafter plans were completed by the AC of S, G-2 and the Division Engineer. In early November, a detachment of the 566th Engineer Topographical Company performed field work in Shimokita Gun and Kamikita Gun, but this was discontinued when this unit was detached on 6 December. (\*\*) The 37th Order of Battle Team and the 159th Photo Interpretation Team were deactivated on 31 October 1945; their personnel were absorbed in the Section. (\*\*\*)

The intelligence activities of the 81 Infantry Division ceased concurrent with its inactivation.

(\*) Mil Govt Circ #25, 17 Nov 45.  
 (\*\*) GO 129 Rq 81 Inf Div, 6 Dec 45.  
 (\*\*\*) GO 231, Rq 81 Inf Div, 22 Oct 45.

LOCATION	TOTAL JAPANESE RELIEVED DURING PERIOD ENDING				TOTAL REPORTED BY JAPANESE ON 25 SEPT.	TOTAL RELIEVED
	30 SEPT	15 OCT	31 OCT	15 NOV	30 NOV	
AOMORI					64 (1)	213
FURUMAKI	89	60				58
HACHINOHE			58			152
	45	21	89		48 (2)	1873
HIROSAKI					242 (3)	0 (4)
HOTOICHI	1583					31
IHUOTOSE		28	23			45
KABURA-JIMA			6			0
KANICHIKAWA		68				11
KANARAGI						160
KENTOSHI			6			5
KODOMARI			9			0
KOHIMATO						20
MISAMA	21					19
NARUSAWA	315		25			663 (5)
NOHAI		663 (5)				12
NOHEJI	10					76
OSAKA		104				0
OMINATO			29			0
OMINATO-NAVAL		200			1000 (6)	2700 (7)
OWA		9				0
SAMBONGI		58	94			148
SANHOE			7			8
SHIMODA			3			0
SAMBACHHI			8			0
SHIRIUCHI			3			0
SHIRIYA		17	6			0
TAPPI			8			0
TEHOSAWA			11			11
UWANO			7			7
TOTALS	2063	1228	394	1000	3056	2517
						7741

NOTES:  
 (1) Personnel of the Aomori Regimental District Headquarters were relieved of assignment thereto by the Japanese Government on 30 November. They will continue in civilian status as the Aomori Assistance Office.

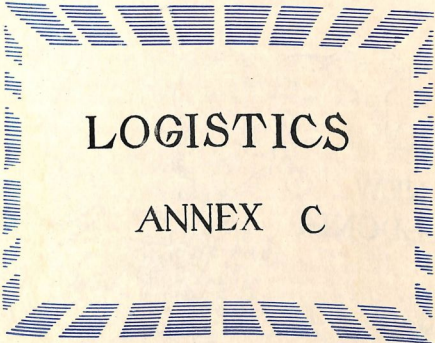






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# LOGISTICS

## ANNEX C

CAMP - 75 miles from Noumea

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ANNEX C

MOVEMENT TO AND ACTIVITIES AT NEW CALEDONIA

The movement of the 81st Infantry Division and attached units from the Palau Islands to New Caledonia required the use of 20 ships, all of which were commercially loaded. The first divisional units arrived in New Caledonia on 18 December 1944; the last units on 4 February 1945.

The Port Office at Noumea coordinated the unloading of the ships at New Caledonia. The advance echelon, principally the 322d Infantry and the 317th Field Artillery, established various divisional areas. This work permitted well controlled unloading of personnel and organizational equipment.

South Pacific Base Command was of considerable assistance in the accomplishment of the immediate objective-divisional rehabilitation. Water facilities and cantonment areas were built by the 308th Engineer Battalion. Food initially was excellent, due to supplies from both Australia and the United States. Troops received fresh food as a regular part of their rations for the first time since leaving Oahu six months previously.

On 12 February 1945 plans for Operation "Iceberg" (Okinawa) began to crystallize. Special conferences were held on 17 February with commanders of regiments and other major units with a view to improving combat loading of the Division. These ships were initially assigned to lift the Division. The first three groups, formed into four embarkation groups. The first three groups, each consisting of 4 APA's and one AKA, plus those added later, were assigned to the Fourth Embarkation Group to lift the remaining Division units and bulk supplies. In addition to the APA's and AKA's, 10 LSN's were to be used by the 710th Tank Battalion. A 30-day level of supply was essential at the dock and heavy equipment considered minimum essential were located Loading was made difficult by fire regulations that were driven over the distances to bivouac areas. Most vehicles to be driven prior to being placed on board ship. Fire regulations limited the number of vehicles loaded with explosives to four at one time on the dock. These factors made absolutely necessary the highest degree of coordination on the part of all concerned, hence a controlled loading scheme was inaugurated and proved satisfactory.

C-1

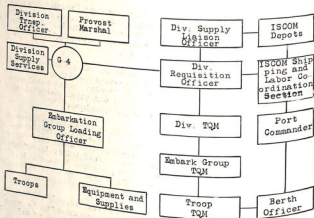
NEW  
CALEDONIA

NOUMEA

LEGEND

1. AMMUNITION TRANSIT AREA
2. VEHICLE WATERPROOFING AREA
3. POW VEHICLE BACKLOG AREA
4. REGULATING OFFICE & DIV TQM OFFICE
5. GRAND DOCKS
6. SANDY BEACH VEHICLE BACKLOG AREA
7. FINGER PIERS

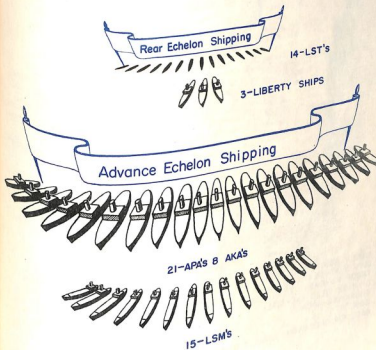
The chart below indicates the staff channels employed to effect the desired degree of control during the loading phase:



Ships were approximately 75% combat loaded on 18 April when orders (\*) were received to convoy load the ships. The destination had been changed from Okinawa to Leyte, P.I. These orders required unloading gasoline, diesel oil (\*\*), and 50% of the water supply (\*\*\*) ; loading of additional 30 day supply of rations; lubricants of all types; additional Engineer fertilizer cations; materials; Class II Signal, Ordnance, and Quarter master supplies (\*\*\*). Five additional LSM's were assigned to the operation on 2 May to supply the needed extra space. The four Embarkation Groups and the group of 15 LSM's sailed from Noumea, New Caledonia, on 3 May, anchoring off shore the Dulag Barragone area of Leyte, P.I. on 16 May.

(\*) CINCPAC Dispatch 180627Z, April 45.  
 (\*\*) ADM G No. 2 to Accompany FO No. 4, Hq 81st Inf Div, 22 April 1945.  
 (\*\*\*) ADM G No. 3 to Accompany FO No. 4, Hq 81st Inf Div, 26 April 1945.

# SHIPPING REQUIRED TO MOVE 81<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION NEW CALEDONIA TO LEYTE





The principal difficulty in preparing for the new operation was the constantly changing allotment of shipping. Finally, 12 APA's and four AXA's were assigned to lift both the 81st Division and the 543d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment. The latter unit was attached to the Division after embarkation had been completed. All loading at Leyte was accomplished without dock facilities. The AXA's were loaded with Ordnance, Medical, Quartermaster (CI II) and Signal supplies at the Division area; Quartermaster Class I and III supplies were loaded at Tacloban. APA's were first berthed at Dulag to load ammunition and then moved to the area assigned to the unit to be lifted. The loading of all supplies, vehicles, and personnel was completed by 2400 17 Sept; TransRon 15 sailed for Aomori, Japan on 18 September 1945.

MOVEMENT TO AND OCCUPATION OF AOMORI PREFECTURE

While enroute to Aomori, troop commanders and TQM's prepared debarkation plans based on load priority and probable initial employment of troops at destination. The Division TQM, aboard the flagship, prepared a consolidated table of cargo, supplies and equipment loaded aboard each ship in the embarkation group. This information was distributed to Beach and Shore Parties.

It was originally planned that USASCOM Base Section Two would be located at Aomori to operate the area Supply Base, but during the voyage it was ordered to Otaru. This change forced a revision of the Division supply plan, requiring the organization of a Division base. This presented complications in view of lack of service units and shortage of motor transportation. Plans were made to issue Class III supplies almost immediately upon landing and rations on the fifth day there after.

Transport Squadron 15 arrived at Aomori, Japan early on the morning 25 September. Debarcation over Red and Green Beaches began at 0900. Control of all operations was maintained by three PC Boats, one each at Red and Green Beach and a third used as Division control. Unloading was under the supervision of the 563d Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment, which performed Beach and Shore Party duties. During the second day, unloading of vehicles and personnel continued; and the unloading was carried to completion at 0900, 30 September, 1945. In General personnel were debarked at Red and Green Beaches; and Division bulk supply was unloaded at Red Beach and the two available Japanese piers in Aomori. Despite the change in plans while afloat, debarcation and unloading were handled expeditiously.

ALLOCATION OF DIVISION BULK SUPPLIES FOR  
 MOVEMENT FROM PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN

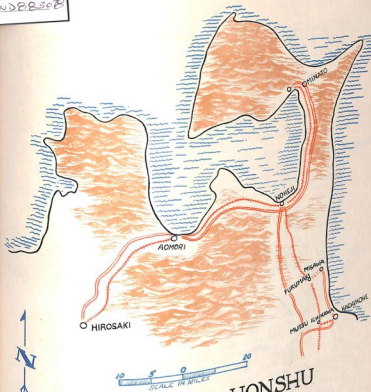
TYPE SUPPLIES	1st, 2d, 3d Embarkation Groups (each)		4th Embarkation Group	
	Cu Ft	Wt (tons)	Cu Ft	Wt (tons)
Spec Serv Equip	-	-	700	3.00
Ammo (Small Arms)	1609	62.25	10856	44.68
High Explosives	11474	354.38	2400	286.40
Pyrotecs & Fuzes	2100	49.50	10935	50.50
Gasoline	*	*	21036	231.20
Other Petro Prod	-	-	5300	441.88
Water	-	-	920	134.80
Other Liquids	8	.05	69602	1052.42
Rations	2583	44.48	5000	52.50
Post Exchange	-	-	12500	22.50
Signal	-	-	14038	122.14
Engineer	13000	127.00	3100	75.00
Ordnance	-	-	8000	82.50
Motor Parts	-	-	4456	66.44
Medical	340	2.95	8498	81.40
Chemical	-	-	52470	747.00
QM (General)	-	-	231,760	3,516.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,014</b>	<b>640.61</b>		<b>5,908.91</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>Cu Ft</b>	<b>346,500</b>	<b>Wt (tons)</b>	
	<b>Gasoline</b>		<b>Cu Ft</b>	<b>Wt (tons)</b>
* 1st Embarkation Group			4316	101.82
2nd Embarkation Group			7576	160.79
3rd Embarkation Group			8616	208.32
			21,708	471.00
			<b>Total</b>	

The Japanese Railway System was operative and this alleviated the motor transport problem. Rail movement of troops began the day following the landing and was completed on the fourth day. Distribution of organizational equipment quickly followed. Railroads were established at Hiroasaki, Furmaki, (Misawa Naval Air Base), Mitsu-Ichikawa (Hachinohe Air Base) and Ominato to facilitate the handling of supplies from the Division dumps at Aomori, thus completing the initial supply phase of Northern Honshu.

Following the landing of troops, equipment and supplies, several pressing logistic problems were presented by the situation namely: suitable housing with adequate heating; supply installations and routes, and collection and disposition of Japanese military material.

The housing situation demanded immediate attention. The availability of Japanese military barracks in various areas determined to some degree the distribution of troops. Initial reconnaissance indicated that the Japanese troops had vacated all barracks in the Prefecture and that, with a vigorous program of rehabilitation there would be suitable housing by 1 November for all troops, except for those required to be stationed in the City of Aomori. The 322d Infantry Regiment and Division Artillery (less the 319th F.A. Bn.) were sent to Hiroasaki and assigned former Japanese barrack areas, all generally intact. Included in the Japanese barrack areas, all generally a complete ammunition depot in first-class condition, and it was put to use as quarters, storage areas and shops for the 781st Ordnance (LN) Company. This area provided excellent facilities for the Division Ammunition Dump and Ordnance supply point. The 321st Infantry Regiment (less one battalion) was sent to the Misawa Naval Air Base where adequate Japanese quarters were available for housing the troops. The Japanese barracks assigned to the Hachinohe Air Base for occupancy by the 323d Infantry Regiment required extensive repairs of damage wrought by bombing of the airfield. The 3d Battalion, 321st Infantry was stationed at the Ominato Naval Training Station in Japanese quarters which were in excellent condition.

The sanitary and messing provisions in all quartering areas were extremely poor by American standards and required rehabilitation and winterizing to make them suitable for troops. A platoon of Engineers was allotted to each Hiroasaki, Hachinohe, and Misawa to aid in the rehabilitation of local areas.



## NORTHERN HONSHU SUPPLY LINES and RAILHEADS



Japanese quarters in the vicinity of the City of Aomori were available for only about 40 percent of the troops assigned to this area. The quarters available for immediate occupancy were in a Japanese Infantry regimental compound in the suburbs of the City. This area renamed "Wildcat Division Barracks" was in the poorest condition of any barracks area to be occupied. To augment the buildings in this barracks area and to provide quarters in Aomori City the Engineer units, augmented by Japanese labor, at once began construction of barracks, messhalls, and latrines, using Japanese lumber which was available in large quantity. Quonset huts reached the area and 105 were erected to augment the construction.

Some locations of supply points that were selected from aerial photographs were found not suitable for the purpose since Aomori was found to be 80 percent destroyed by fire; and Red Beach was converted into a Class I Dump with water facilities on the one side and rail facilities on the other. The Class III Dump established in the vicinity of the Class I Dump was issuing supplies by 1800 of the first day ashore. The Rmg iners constructed a large Quartermaster Class II warehouse and improvised in Aomori from salvaged Japanese tanks and provided storage for 140,000 gallons of gasoline and diesel oil. Division Chemical, Warfare, Medical, and Signal Supply Points were established in Japanese warehouses in the vicinity of Aomori.

In addition to the above housing constructed and rehabilitated by the Division, the Engineers built a bakery, improvise laundries, and reconstructed existing Japanese hospital facilities to provide 800 beds in the Aomori Prefecture. The normal operation of gravel pits, installation of wiring and plumbing facilities, and supervision of water and electric utilities were also accomplished by the Engineers.

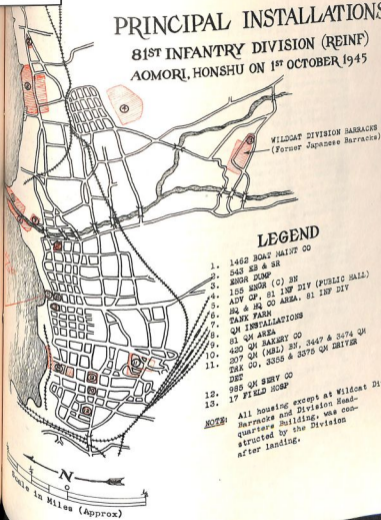
In all of the above construction program, full use was made of Japanese lumber, supplies, and labor. This often required shipment of supplies by Japanese railway, from one area to another where they were more urgently needed.

The general repair of roads was the responsibility of the Japanese under the direction of the Military Governor. However, emergency repairs and special tasks were handled by the Engineers. Between Aomori and Hirosaki, the Engineers reinforced two bridges to 15 ton capacity, and one to 30 ton capacity; between Aomori and Hachinohe, they reinforced seven bridges at 15 tons and erected a 100 foot Bailey Bridge. In Aomori one bridge was reinforced to 15 tons.

# PRINCIPAL INSTALLATIONS

## 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION (REINF)

### AOMORI, HONSHU ON 1<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 1945



WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS  
 (Former Japanese Barracks)

### LEGEND

1. 1462 BOAT MAINT CO
2. 543 SB & SR
3. SNOR DUMP
4. 155 SNOR (C) BN
5. ADV CP, 81 INF DIV (PUBLIC HALL)
6. HQ & HQ CO AREA, 81 INF DIV
7. TANK FARM
8. QM INSTALLATIONS
9. 81 QM AREA
10. 420 QM BAKERY CO
11. 207 QM (MBL) BN, 3447 & 3474 QM
12. TRK CO, 3355 & 3375 QM DRIVER
13. DET
14. 985 QM SERV CO
15. 17 FIELD HOSP

NOTE: All housing except at Wildcat Division Barracks and Division Headquarters Building, was constructed by the Division after landing.





The AC of S, G-4 was responsible for supervision of all activities in the Division (Reinforced) pertaining to the requisitioning, use and distribution of Japanese supplies, equipment, labor and real property, which was suitable or appropriate for use by the United Nations Armed Forces. Immediately upon landing on northern Honshu, this subsection of AC of S, G-4 started operation. Various problems were overcome through coordination between the Military Government and the local Japanese Government Liaison Officers. Over, 1,002,400 man hours of Japanese labor, utilized by units of the 81st Infantry, were procured from Japanese civilian sources; over 250 requisitions were processed to obtain, among other items, more than one million board feet of lumber.

One of the principal missions of the Division was to collect and destroy Japanese military material according to directives from higher headquarters. In each area assigned, the units quickly collected the material and thoroughly searched for material not reported. This search was a continuous and never ending affair, which disclosed small, unreported, isolated caches of foodstuffs, petroleum products and a few small arms. By the end of November practically all problems relating to Japanese war-making materials had been solved.

The occupation completed, plans for the eventual deactivation of the 81st Infantry Division were initiated. A reduction in heavy equipment appeared advisable, hence, when the Rear Echelon arrived from Leyte in three AKA's and eleven LST's on 5 November and 8 November respectively, permission was received to back-load all such equipment not needed in the accomplishment of Division's mission. During December plans for the deactivation of the Division were sufficiently definite to allow certain excess equipment to be processed and shipped to supply depots in the Tokyo-Yokohama Area.

Operational Directive No. 17, Hq 8th Army 29 September 1945.  
Operational Directive No. 28, Hq 8th Army 18 November 1945.

Annex II Infra

Radio Message, Hq 8th Army, 11 November 1945 Cite 83271JT

C-12

CAPTURED OR SURRENDERED JAPANESE MAJOR ITEMS OF SUPPLY  
IN AOMORI PREFECTURE

ITEM		METHOD OF DISPOSITION
Aeroplanes	256	D
Ammunition		D
Small arms (ton)	1464	D
Artillery (ton)	6216	D
Bombs, aircraft (ton)	1833	D
Mines, torpedoes and depth charges	1842	RJ & D
High explosives (ton)	276	D
Fyrotechnics (ton)	40	TIT & D
Bayonets	40399	O & RJ
Binoculars	942	RJ
Blankets	65189	RJ
Boots and shoes, leather	80209	D
Boots and shoes, rubber	11455	D
Candles; smoke	2862	D
Cannon; 8cm	55	D
Cannon; 12cm	77	D
Cannon; 12.7cm	21	D
Cannon; 15cm	8	D
Cannon; 20cm	9	D
Cannon; 28cm	8	D
Cannon; 30cm	2	D
Discharger; grenade	1441	D & RJ
Equip/ and accessories, air corps (ton)	80 (est)	RJ
Food stuffs (ton)	1969	D
Flame throwers	45	RJ
Garments; pieces	818688	ST
Guns; 37mm	10	ST
Guns; 47mm	16	D
Guns; 75mm	21	D
Guns; machine (under 50 cal)	2380	D
Guns; machine; 20mm	391	D
Guns; machine; 25mm	924	D
Guns; machine; 30mm	202	D
Guns; machine; 40mm	4	D
Guns; machine; 50mm	12	D
Guns; machine; 55mm	1	ST
Guns; naval (6inch)	1	ST
Howitzers (70mm)	53	RJ
Howitzers (105mm)	3	D
Locomotives	50	
Mask; gas	36390	

C-13

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REPORT OF CAPTURE OR SURRENDERED  
 SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

ITEM	QUANTITY	METHOD OF DISPOSITION
Medical supplies and equipment-Enough to equip and run approximately		
Mortars, 81mm	5 complete hospitals.	D & ST
Pistols	226	D & ST
Propellers, airplane	212	ST
Radars	491	D
Rifles and Carbines	211	O & D
Searchlights	177	TIT & D
Shot guns	37194	D
Suits, protective clothing	19	TIT
Swords and Sabers	596	D
Tanks, amphibious	11084	TIT
Telescopes, BC	6174	ST
Transits	6	D
Transmitters, radio	144	ST
Vehicles, trucks and sedans	33	D & ST
	38	RJ
	115	

\* NOTE: D - Destroyed; RJ - Returned to Japanese; ST - Shipped to Eighth Army; O - Used for operations; TIT - Distributed to troops as souvenirs.



MEDICAL  
 ANNEX D

ANNEX D

NEW CALEDONIA

No endemic disease of serious nature on New Caledonia was encountered. There remained, however, the pressing matter of the heavy seeding of the Division with ameba hystolytica which had occurred during the Palau campaign. Accordingly, a laboratory was established and stool examinations were done on all members of the Division and attached troops. 21½% of the stool series was positive for pathogenic ameba. Men with amebiasis were treated with carbasome and diodoquin on a duty status. Stools were re-checked at intervals, and if the amebiasis persisted these individuals were hospitalized and re-treated using emetine. All cases of diarrhea and persistent gastro-intestinal complaints were hospitalized immediately so that thorough study for possible amebiasis might be instituted. By June of 1945 the percentage of ameba infestation in the Division had been cut to 1.4%. It was concluded that in future field operations, routine chlorination would not be sufficient to protect the troops but that special attention must be given to filtration.

The neuropsychiatric rate during the New Caledonia phase was extremely low and reflected the general high morale. However, as was expected, the problem of the psychopath reappeared. It was observed that during combat a certain percentage of these psychopaths were exemplary fighting men. However, on the return to garrison phase, their aggressive, antisocial tendencies which had been effectively channeled during combat, were now manifested in disciplinary infractions. Little could be done in the handling of these cases other than to suggest administrative discharge.

In preparation for participation in the Okinawa Campaign an intensive re-training program of medical units was instituted. Training included review of basic subjects and field problems. In addition all medical officers attended a one week course in Military Neuropsychiatry held at the 29th General Hospital. A course of lectures in Preventive Military Neuropsychiatry was also given to the line officers.

Special attention in one phase of the training was given to the question of diseases which might be encountered in areas to which the Division might move. Accordingly, the prophylaxis, symptomatology and treatment of such major conditions as schistosomiasis, malaria, amebiasis, heat exhaustion, and dermatologic problems were stressed. Upon arrival of the Division Medical Supply section in New Caledonia, plans were initiated for the immediate resupply of the Division. In addition to

bringing medical equipment up to T/E level. special lists of equipment were issued and procured to supplement T/O and E's in view of anticipated combat needs. An estimated 30 day supply of medical items was packed to accompany troops. These supplies consisted primarily of items needed in the initial phases of combat, 80,000 lbs. of supplies packed in 1200 boxes and further divided into three parts: a ten day supply composed of 28 boxes to accompany each of nine battalion landing teams; a 20 day supply of 135 boxes to accompany each of three regimental teams and 20 day supply of 211 boxes to accompany each of two Clearing Platoons.

Two installations furnished hospitalization for the division at New Caledonia. The 41st Portable Surgical Hospital consisting of 100 bed capacity was located in the 306 Medical Battalion area and the 65th Portable Surgical Hospital consisting of 100 bed capacity was located in the 17th Field Hospital area.

LEYTE

On Leyte the major medical problems of the Division were those of prophylaxis against the local endemic diseases, and preparation and training for the Olympic operation.

Of the endemic diseases, schistosomiasis was considered the most important. While on New Caledonia and during the movement to Leyte, a vigorous program of education about schistosomiasis was carried out. Lectures were given all Division personnel covering the nature of the disease and preventative measures. This program was continued and intensified during the entire Leyte period. In addition, a laboratory was established and continual spot checking of the rate of eosinophilia of the troops done. All men with a suspicious blood count were immediately hospitalized for further investigation. As a result of this campaign only two members of the Division and attached troops were found to have the disease.

As prophylaxis against malaria, the usual program was resumed. This included lectures on the disease, use of atabrine daily, assistance on the use of mosquito netting and proper clothing after dark, mosquito surveys by the 218th Malaria Surveillance Unit, and measures suggested by them and by the 178th Malaria Control Unit for the elimination of mosquito breeding. Likewise a vigorously pushed campaign of rodent control and extermination was carried out successfully. The incidence of malaria acquired on Leyte was in the main negligible, only a few instances of clinical malaria developing and those in one battalion during training in northwest Leyte. Immediate in-

vestigation indicated neglect of anti-malaria precautions, and proper institution of measures made this an isolated example.

Despite the high incidence of native infection the problem of amebiasis was controlled relatively easily. The intensive program of education and warning about amebiasis and the constant spot checks of units by means of stool analysis were continued.

Psychiatric problems encountered on Leyte differed very little from those on New Caledonia. The rate was low and the majority of cases were of psychosomatic variety. They represented in the main examples of men temporarily losing their adjustment to overseas army life through a combination of such factors as boredom, loneliness, sexual deprivation, interpersonal difficulties etc. They responded well to superficial psychotherapy. Lectures on Prophylactic Military Neuropsychiatry for line officers were continued.

During the Leyte phase nine cases of a peculiar encephalitic-like syndrome were seen. They aroused considerable professional interest and were intensively studied. From the focal viewpoint it was impossible to determine the nature of the infecting virus. Speculation though seemed to center about an aberrant polio strain, or a Western equine-encephalomyelitis variant. The possibility of Japanese "B" was seriously considered. There were no fatalities and no immediate permanent sequelae noted. Specimens were sent to higher echelons for virus identification, but no report was received.

The venereal rate rose sharply on Leyte. Prostitution was widespread and uncontrolled, and a large percentage of the prostitutes were infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, lymphopathia venereum or a combination of these four. A special Division Control Officer was appointed, and a vigorous campaign of lectures, posters, demonstrations, and training films commenced. Meanwhile by contact reports in cooperation with the military police, both Division and Filipino, the most persistent prostitutes with infection were forced to obtain some measure of treatment. The rate had materially reduced when the Division left for Japan.

At the base camp near Terragona, Leyte, P. I. a 250 bed hospital was operated by the 17th Field Hospital. All of the casualties went through this installation. During training in the Ormoc-Valencia area, hospitalization was furnished by a portable surgical hospital augmented by one platoon of the clearing company of the 306 Medical Battalion. During the first

half of the training period the 41st Portable Surgical Hospital and 1st platoon of Company D 306 Medical Battalion operated the hospital while the 65th Portable Surgical Hospital and 2nd platoon of Co D 306 Medical Battalion relieved these units at the same installation for the remainder of the period. Evacuation to the 17th Field Hospital was by boat and liaison plane.

HONSHU

Upon the arrival of our troops in Aomori, contact was immediately made with the local public health officials of the Prefecture. From them pertinent information concerning the disease found in the areas into which our troops were moving was obtained, and this information was immediately transmitted to the commanders of the units.

From the interviews and inspections subsequently made, it was found that the health of the civilians was good. There were no epidemics, and the number of cases of contagious diseases existing, namely, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, did not greatly exceed the normal incidence of these diseases in this area. Plague, cholera, and malaria were absent. Fleas, lice and rats were found to be present in abundance; but although these were possible sources for the spread of typhus, no cases of this disease were reported.

The drugs available for the treatment of patients throughout the Prefecture were estimated to be adequate for several months duration, at which time more drugs were expected in the form of a quarterly issue from the Central Government in Tokyo.

Hospitals were adequate to care for the people in a) communities except in the city of Aomori, where the bombs had destroyed all of the private and public hospitals. Japanese officials estimated that 500 beds would be needed to care for the expected number of patients in the winter months. After a survey of all buildings in Aomori which could be turned into hospitals, a small barracks area was converted into a public hospital. The Japanese governor appointed a surgeon from a nearby medical school and twenty days after the arrival of our troops the hospital began admitting patients. It was estimated that this hospital could accommodate 250 patients and serve many more out-patients in the clinics.

District Military Government surgeons kept close liaison with the public health officials, and visits were made to hospitals and outlying areas to investigate reports of communicable disease. Records of morbidity, mortality and vital statistics were kept on the civilians from the time of the arrival of our troops.

From the view point of Preventive Medicine, the primary concern during the Honshu occupation was with typhus, plague, and the intestinal infections, upper respiratory infections and venereal disease. It was known that northern Honshu is a focus for endemic louse borne typhus. In addition, the return of repatriated Japanese troops, the itinerant Japanese civilians and repatriated Chinese and Korean laborers from known typhus centers in Hokkaido added to the problem. A division Typhus Control Officer was appointed and sent to Hokkaido which had broken out methods of controlling a small epidemic were set up in the area. On his return, Typhus Control Teams were set up in the regional areas. These teams instructed with Military Government control personnel. Close liaison with Military Government was maintained to insure the immediate reporting of all cases of typhus in the civil population. Upon the reporting of such cases, immediate investigation by the Typhus Control Team was made, and measures such as focal or mass delousing, inoculation, and quarantine necessary to prevent spread of the disease instituted. In addition all troops were re-inoculated with typhus vaccine, and orders were issued that each soldier spray his clothes weekly with DDT powder and be inspected frequently for possible lousiness.

Although intestinal diseases such as typhoid, paratyphoid, amebic and bacillary dysentery were relatively common among the Japanese, the troops were not affected. This was probably the result of immunization, together with rigid control of Japanese "Off Limits" hotels.

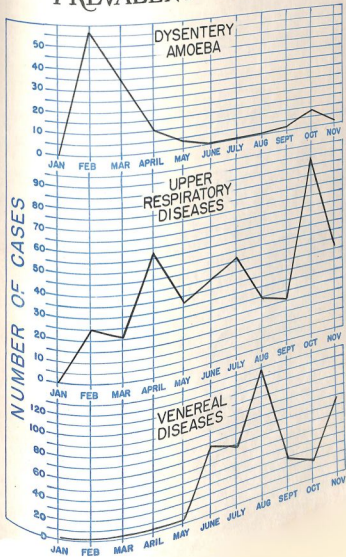
The incidence of upper respiratory infections was relatively low, the result of the generally good living conditions of the troops. In addition all members of the Division were inoculated with Influenza A&B vaccines.

Venereal disease in the occupation area was successfully controlled and a low incidence prevailed during the occupation period. In addition to the usual measures, known prostitutes in the area were routinely inspected and tested for disease by local Japanese authorities, under the observation of Army doctors. All houses of prostitution were placed "Off Limits".

# INCIDENCE OF MOST PREVALENT DISEASES

The rate of psychosis among the troops was of some concern. The psychoses were usually acute and violent in their onset forcing the use of locked wards and rapid evacuation. By the first week in December, 17 psychotics were evacuated from the Division and attached troops. The superficial studies of the cases that were permitted by the hospitalization facilities, revealed no single underlying common precipitation factor.

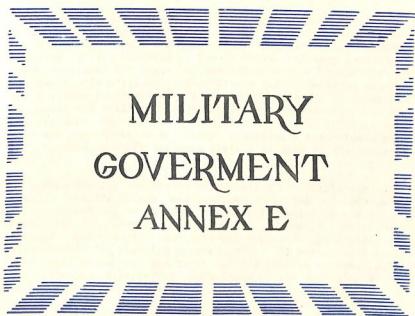
At Aomori City a station hospital type installation of approximately 260 bed capacity was operated by the 17th Field Hospital at the Wildcat Barracks area. This hospital was augmented by equipment and personnel of the 167th Evacuation Hospital which arrived 18 October 1945. The 17th Field Hospital was deactivated on 1 December 1945 and from that time on the installation was operated by the 167th Evacuation Hospital. At Hirotsuki a clearing platoon of Company D and Company B 306 Medical Battalion operated a hospital of 180 bed capacity for the Division Artillery and 323 Infantry. At Hachinohe a clearing hospital to support the 323rd regiment. At Misawa the 41st Portable Surgical Hospital and half of Company A, 306 Medical Battalion operated a 100 bed hospital to support the troops of the 321st Regiment in that area. At Ominato the 65th Portable Surgical Hospital and half of Company A, 306 Medical Battalion operated a hospital of 60 bed capacity to support the 321st Portable Surgical Hospital. On 31st October 1945 the 41st and 65th Portable Surgical Hospital were deactivated, but the installation and collecting company medical officers. Evacuation so continued to function under the direction of the regimental and collecting company medical officers. Evacuation so Aomori City was chiefly by train. Ambulance and liaison planes were used when indicated.





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MILITARY  
GOVERNMENT  
ANNEX E



ANNEX E

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

On 15 August 1945, the Division Judge Advocate was designated as Military Government Officer of the Division Staff, and was directed to select personnel with previous civilian occupations qualifying them for this type of duty. Officers were selected for the following positions: Executive, Director of Economics, Director of Legal Affairs, Director of Public Safety, Director of Public Health, and Director of Labor.

A two-day orientation course was conducted by the Military Government Section, Headquarters IX Corps, for all Military Government personnel and Regimental and Battalion executive officers of the Division. The IX Corps Military Government plan furnished the basis of the instructional material. (\*) Following this orientation 17 officers and 18 enlisted men from the Division continued with a comprehensive study of Japan. On 31 August the Military Government Section was established as a Special Staff Section of the Division, and each Infantry Regiment and the Division Artillery established subordinate Military Government staff sections similar to that of the Division. (\*\*)

Planning for the proper organization of Military Government in Northern Honshu was handicapped by lack of information of the procedures to be used. Some information was available concerning the area to be occupied, its people, government, economy, and climate, and this was digested, published, and distributed for planning purposes only. A series of Military Government Circulars was begun for the purpose of promulgating all orders and information pertaining to the operation of the Military Government.

A Division Military Government orientation course for Military Government staffs of subordinate units was conducted 12 and 13 September. The course was devoted to orientation, discussion of existing policies, and dissemination of information to all personnel. Means and method of procuring Japanese labor and supplies were announced. (\*\*\*) The Division mission and operational plan were discussed. Plans were made to effect early contact with local civil government officials in the areas to be occupied.

- (\*) Annex 8 Admn O #2, Hq IX Corps, 23 Aug 45.  
(\*\*) Mil Govt Circ #1, Hq 81 Inf Div, 10 Sept 45 and Staff Memo #19, Hq 81 Inf Div, 31 Aug 45.  
(\*\*\*) Mil Govt Circ #2, Hq 81 Inf Div, 16 Sept 45

Based on information that an ASCOM Base would be established in the city or vicinity of Aomori, the Prefecture was divided into three Military Districts. Two of these districts were further divided into Sub-districts for the occupation. (\*) Information was received on 23 September that Base Two would not be located at Aomori as originally planned. (\*\*) This change necessitated a revision of plans regarding assignment to duties and command of military districts. Plans were made aboard ship for initial action to be taken upon contacting the Japanese governmental officials.

The Commanding General announced the establishment of Military Government in Aomori Prefecture at 1100, 25 September, at a conference in the Public Hall, during which he issued directives relative to compliance with the Terms of Surrender. Present at the conference representing United States Forces were: Major General PAUL J. MUELLER, Commanding General; 81st Infantry Division; Brigadier General REX W. BEASLEY; Col ANDREW E. FORSYTH; Lt Col HILARY A. BUSH; and Lt Col WALDON C. WINSTON. Present representing the Japanese civil government were: The Governor of the Prefecture of Aomori; the Aomori Chief of Police; Director of Food, Director of Industry, and the Aomori Port Director. Lieutenant General HOSHINO, represented the Japanese military forces.

The remainder of the Military Government Section landed by 1130, and assembled at the Public Hall where the office of the Military Governor was established. Permanently assigned Japanese interpreters and civil government liaison personnel were ordered to report to the office of the Military Governor and to remain there during all office hours.

All Japanese troops in Aomori Prefecture were reported to have been disarmed and demobilized with the exception of guard details at Japanese military installations and supply dumps. The civilian and Japanese officials were cooperative and the police continued efficient operation. Unloading on the beaches was being accomplished by approximately 900 Japanese civilian laborers requisitioned by the Commanding Officer of the 543d EB & SR. Few inhabitants remained in the city as most of those who had not moved out because of the lack of housing had been ordered to evacuate for three days during the landing of the American troops.

(\*) Change No. 1 to FO No. 8, Hq 81 Inf Div, 16 Sept 45  
 (\*\*) Operational Memorandum No. 5 to FO No. 2, Hq IX Corps

Information was received that Shimo Kita Gun, previously assigned to the Navy, was included in the Division area of occupation. The Navy occupied only a limited area in the vicinity of Ominato Military District No. 3 was extended to include this additional area. (\*)

On 26 and 27 Sept 45 immediate action was taken by chiefs of sections and all subsection heads to contact corresponding Japanese officials in order to establish liaison and make known the functions and policies of Military Government. Satisfactory cooperation was accorded all Military Government officers. On 27 September the economic subsection held a conference with Japanese local food officials on status of agriculture and fishing. The labor subsection held a conference with the Prefectural Chief of Police and the civilian labor director at the police station. Other conferences and interviews included: conference with U.S. Navy officials to coordinate opening of Japanese ferry system and fishing activity in Aomori; conference with Chief of Bureau of Home Affairs on relief and welfare; conference with Chief of Psychological Warfare Department, IX Corps and local Japanese newspaper officials; conference with Chief Judge of Prefectural Courts Procurator on status of courts and the judicial system.

Military Government was officially established in District No. 2 at 1600, 28 Sept 45, by Brigadier General REX W. BEASLEY. The office of the Military Governor District No. 2, was established in the Hirosaki (Japanese) Divisional Headquarters Building. On 2 October, Brigadier General MARCUS B. BELL proclaimed Military Government over District No. 3 with headquarters in the Aomori Public Electric Building, Hachinohe.

Conferences were held 29 September with the Prefectural Inspector of Schools relative to status of education and educational facilities; Japanese officials of Public Welfare Department regarding a restoration of public utilities services; Vice Governor pertaining to availability of laundry and cleaning facilities. Conferences also were conducted with the Japanese Chief of Home Affairs regarding radio and moving picture facilities; relief activities; reconstruction of dwellings, and allocation of areas within Aomori City to be utilized by the occupation forces.

(\*) FO No. 9, Hq 81 Inf Div, 26 Sept 1945

In general, the occupation of Aomori Prefecture was marked by peaceful relations and willing cooperation between Americans and Japanese. Military Government functions consisted largely of making a comprehensive study of Japanese social, economic and political life, and making reports or taking necessary action where policies or procedures of Supreme Headquarters were not being observed.

Until 20 November, activities of the staff were carried on largely by the personnel designated while the Division was at Miyte, plus a relatively few replacements. On that date, however, the 75th Military Government Headquarters and Headquarters Company consisting of 13 officers and 59 enlisted men arrived in Aomori and was consolidated with the existing Military Government Section.

No serious incident of violence or strife occurred during the occupation. The attitude of the populace gradually became more friendly and attempts were made by individual Japanese to promote friendship. The local police functioned satisfactorily although a number of them resigned after the Prefectural chief of police was removed on 13 October. Crime was confined to looting, petty thievery, illegal bartering, and concealment of weapons. These violations were prosecuted under Japanese law. A publicity campaign and other measures were inaugurated to insure compliance with traffic regulations and to aid in fire prevention.

Medical facilities for Japanese civilians were found to be inadequate in some instances. This situation was eased when a limited amount of Japanese medical supplies was made available to the Prefectural government on 15 October for use in a newly organized hospital in Aomori. There continued to be a critical shortage of sulfa drugs and disinfectants, however. An increase in dysentery occurred during October due largely to un-repaired water mains. The cold weather of the following months brought about a decrease of this disease as well as of typhoid. On the other hand the venereal rate increased steadily during November and December. At conferences of Japanese and American public health officials concerning the anticipated arrival of large groups of demobilized soldiers, it was decided that all lice and vermin were to be disinfested by DDT wherever supervision of movement through the Prefecture of Koreans en-route to Korea.

Civilian workers were requisitioned in large numbers by the labor section for the use of the various units of the Division. On the whole, satisfactory performance was obtained from these workers. The only shortages of labor were in certain categories such as carpenters, electricians, and plumbers. The scarcity of carpenters was alleviated by obtaining a large number from neighboring Prefectures. In almost all instances, laborers used by the occupation forces were paid regularly and promptly by the Japanese Government. Working conditions were also favorable as indicated by Mr. Sakuyada of the Labor Department. He said at a meeting of Prefectural police officials on 29 November that future requisitions by American units could probably be filled by volunteer workers alone.

A recapitulation of labor used per month by occupation forces in Aomori Prefecture showed the following data:

	September	October	November
Average number of workers requisitioned by Allied Forces per work day during month.	1,486.1	3,143.1	2,534
Average number of workers furnished to Allied Forces per day during month.	1,576.5	3,213.9	2,423
Number of Laborers working for occupation forces last day of month.	1,504	2,726	1,439

Total amount of cash wages actually paid by the Japanese to laborers supplied to occupation forces during month. ¥132,536 ¥1,143,140.12 ¥881,461.45

On 5 December, the Legal Affairs Officer completed a careful examination of the records of all criminal cases of Military Government interest tried by the Japanese courts in Aomori Prefecture since the occupation. It was found that 78 percent of these cases dealt with common thievery, twenty percent dealt with bartering or trading between natives and military personnel, and the remaining two percent concerned serious violations of Military Government orders such as concealment of weapons. Fifty percent of all offenders were under 20 years of age and subject to juvenile jurisdiction of the Sendai Boy's Court. No instance of gross inadequacy of sentence was discovered.

One of the most troublesome problems which confronted the economics section was that of price control. Repeated conferences and exhaustive investigations finally resulted in the setting of ceiling prices for liquors, hotel services, and laundry and cleaning furnished to allied troops. (\*) A definite procedure for obtaining liquor (tax-free) was also determined. (\*\*) Periodic inspections of prices at authorized souvenir stores were made by military government officials who were frequently accompanied by local chamber of commerce representatives.

The existence in Aomori Prefecture of approximately one thousand Koreans awaiting repatriation presented a welfare problem of some magnitude. After investigation of their claims regarding discrimination and lack of such items as food and clothing, orders were issued to the Prefectural Government by this Headquarters to alleviate the situation. Orders No. 8 (\*\*\*) required that needy Koreans be furnished with food, blankets and clothing. Orders No. 14 (\*\*\*\*) were designed to encourage Koreans to continue working in important or essential jobs without interfering with their repatriation as soon as transportation became available. The orders stated that working conditions, food rations and pay rates for Koreans would be at least equivalent to those granted Japanese in the same locality and industry, and that all discrimination against Korean workers would be discontinued.

Numerous surveys of various aspects of the economic situation in Aomori Prefecture were undertaken at the request of IX Corps and the resulting reports made to them. Reports were prepared on the following subjects: stocks of rubber and tin in Aomori Prefecture and existing reclamation facilities for those products; existing supplies of, and production facilities for, salt in Aomori Prefecture; coal supplies and resources; and shipbuilding concerns and activities. Similar investigations were made concerning fuels, paints, cement, fertilizers, lumber mills, and soy and bean paste manufacturing concerns.

- (\*) Military Government Circ No. 29, 5 Dec 45, Hq 81st Inf Div cs.
- (\*\*) Military Government Circ No. 30, 6 Dec 45, Hq 81st Inf Div cs.
- (\*\*\*) Published as Military Government Circ No. 21, 25 Oct 45, Hq 81st Inf Div cs.
- (\*\*\*\*) Published as Military Government Circ No. 31, 8 Dec 45, Hq 81st Inf Div cs.

A complete survey of the agricultural system in Aomori Prefecture to include production, distribution, and consumption of various food items was begun on 23 October and completed in November. Particular attention was given to the rice and apple crops. Similar studies were made of the fishing and forestry industries.

Frequent checks were made of the educational system to see whether or not military training aids had been destroyed or converted to peace time uses. (\*) The Prefectural education officials appeared to cooperate by giving these orders wide publicity. Violations, however, were observed and reported in numerous instances.

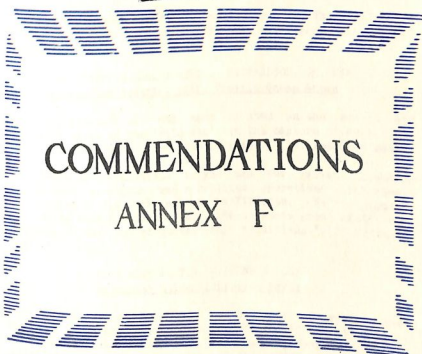
In compliance with instructions from IX Corps, (\*\*) all known aliens in Aomori Prefecture were registered by obtaining for each his name, age, sex, address and nationality. The bulk of these nationals consisted of Koreans, with the remainder being made up of Formosans, Chinese, Canadians and one German.

In compliance with instructions from IX Corps (\*\*\*) a psychological warfare project consisting of the administering of previously prepared questionnaires to a representative sample of the Japanese people was begun on 16 October. The project was terminated on 27 October and 187 completed questionnaires submitted to Corps. A tabulation and analysis of the data obtained was also prepared and forwarded.

On 28 December Military Government Headquarters in District Number 2 and District Number 3 were closed, and control formerly delegated to Deputy Governors, Aomori Prefecture, this change of office of the Military Governor, Aomori Prefecture, was facilitated preparations for relinquishing control of Military Government on 1 January to the Commanding General, IX Corps, operating through the 75th Military Government Company.

- (\*) As ordered by Order No. 5, published as Military Government Circular No. 15, 8 Oct. 45; Hq 81st Inf Div cs.
- (\*\*) Ltr Hq IX Corps, 3 Nov 45, Subject: "Psychological Nationals".
- (\*\*\*) Ltr Hq IX Corps, 11 Oct 45, Subject: "Warfare Questionnaire".

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Authority *ND 82308*



# COMMENDATIONS

## ANNEX F

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NAJ D88308

COMMENDATIONS

from the

HIGH COMMAND

ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, USN  
Commander Third Fleet

"The sincere admiration of the entire Third Fleet is yours. It has been a tough job extremely well done."- (9 October 1944).

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR. USA  
Commanding General, USAF, Pacific Ocean Areas

"Congratulations, and many of them on the superb and gallant conduct of the 'Wildcats' in the capture of Angaur! I am more than proud of your fine Division."-(19 September 1944).

"Warm congratulations to you and your gallant command. The capture of Angaur was a brilliant operation which showed the results of the training of the Wildcats. We are proud of everything that you have done, which reflects great credit upon and adds to the United States Army traditions."-(30 September 1944).

VICE ADMIRAL T.S. WILKINSON, USN  
Commander Third Amphibious Force

"The capture of ANGAUR was but one of several tasks assigned the 81st Division in the PALAU-YAP operations which required a multiplicity of plans and preparations. The successful and rapid conclusion of the ANGAUR capture reflects credit on the Division Commander and all personnel of the 81st Division."-(30 April 1945).

"The performance of the 81st Infantry Division in the capture of ANGAUR was well planned and brilliantly executed. The Expeditionary Force Commander takes pleasure in congratulating Commander ANGAUR Attack Force (Rear Admiral W. H. P. BLANDY), Commanding General, 81st Infantry Division (Major General PAUL J. MUELLER) and all members of their respective organization on their splendid accomplishment."-(9 July 1945).



"The brilliant actions fought by the 321st Regimental Combat Team of the 81st Army Division on PELELIU constitute another series of worthy achievements of that already notable body of fighting men."-(9 July 1945).

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM C. FORT, USN  
Commander Task Force 32

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful completion of the assault and occupation phase. Convey to Generals RUFERTUS and MUELLER my appreciation and admiration for the gallant conduct of your divisions in this difficult operation."-(13 October 1944).

MAJOR GENERAL JULIAN C. SMITH, USMC  
Commanding General Task Force 36 (Expeditionary Troops)

"A 'well done' to all hands for having successfully carried out the mission and taken the objectives assigned."-(1 October 1944).

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROY S. GEIGER, USMC  
Commanding General Third Phib Corps

"The advance of your Division today reflects a commendable aggressive spirit. 'Well done' to all hands."-(19 September 1944).

"The unloading of your assault shipping in seven days and the rapid development of supply roads and dumps exemplifies an efficient organization and a difficult job well done."-(25 September 1944).

"My sincere congratulations to you and your command on the successful completion of the assault and occupation phase despite a stubborn defense by a determined and well equipped enemy, difficult problems of terrain and supply. Yours has been a tough assignment well executed."-(14 October 1944).

"The 81st Infantry Division had a difficult task in the PALAU Operation. It captured ANGAUR, and provided a RCT for the support of the 1st Marine Division on PELELIU. In executing these tasks the 81st Infantry Division exhibited a high state of training, morale and combat efficiency."-(19 January 1945).

REAR ADMIRAL J. W. REEVES, JR. USN  
Commander Western Caroline Sub Area

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on successfully and efficiently liquidating organized enemy resistance on PELELIU well ahead of estimated completion date."-(28 November 1944).

"The 323rd Infantry of the 81st Division closed in on remnants of the enemy force on Peleliu; overran the enemy's final stronghold to bring all organized resistance to an end. As previously reported it was stated by two prisoners of war that General Murai and Colonel Nakagawa committed suicide and their bodies were disposed of.

"Clean up of the enemy by the 81st Division on Peleliu began on 21st of October and was completed, except for searching out stragglers which will continue for some time, on the 27th of November. The successful accomplishment of this task under extremely difficult conditions of terrain and stubborn enemy resistance has been accomplished with a minimum of loss to our own troops and in a relatively short time, over a week ahead of the estimated completion date. For the efficient and workmanlike job of cleaning out enemy resistance as well as in preparing defenses of this island Major General Paul J. Mueller and the personnel under his command deserve hearty commendation and I recommend that the successful completion of their tasks be mentioned in the communique."-(28 November 1944).

"I express my thanks and appreciation for the good and efficient service which your command has rendered."-(24 December 1944).

FLEET ADMIRAL C. W. NIMITZ, USN  
Chief of Naval Operations

"Greetings to the 'Wildcats', an outfit who literally clawed their way around in such well-remembered places as Angaur, Peleliu, New Caledonia, and Leyte. It was the inevitable result that our enemy would recognize a spirit and ability of men like you and decide to quit before you took over their homeland.

"Yours is a splendid record and it is a real satisfaction to have been associated with you during those crucial days which were so important to our ultimate victory."-(19 December 1945).



HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, MIDDLE PACIFIC  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
APO 958

In reply refer to:

29 December 1945

Major General Paul J. Mueller  
Headquarters 81st Infantry Division  
APO 81

Dear General Mueller:

Now that the war has ended and the time is fast approaching when your magnificent Division will be deactivated, I feel privileged to address you a letter on your achievements.

The Division first came under my command in the Fall of 1942 when it was stationed at Camp Mucker, Alabama, and I followed its development continuously until I left in May 1943 to take over my present command. Subsequently, it was a great pleasure to have the 81st Division arrive in Hawaii for the finishing touches to its combat training and then to see it display in combat the results of its fine training under your leadership. The Hawaiian Islands offered many unusual facilities for the training preparatory to combat, especially the great school on the Windward Side known as the Unit Jungle Training Center, which not only prepared men for the sights and sounds of the battlefield but perfected the technique of the individual soldier so that he had confidence in his weapons.

The fighting ability of the "Wildcats" at Angaur and Peleliu, where one of your regiments captured "Bloody Nose Ridge", was outstanding and the battle itself one of the hardest fought in the Pacific Campaign.

I have always felt a very great interest in your "Wildcat" Division and feel I have won my complete admiration and I would place your Division among the very top combat Divisions of our Army.

To you and to every one of the officers and men of the 81st Division I send my best wishes for a very happy future life.

Very sincerely,

*Robert C. Richardson, Jr.*  
ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, Jr.  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army  
Commanding

ORDERS AND  
OTHER DOCUMENTS  
ANNEX G

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *ANJ 28208*

R E S T R I C T E D

81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
NEW CALEDONIA  
1500, 24 March 1945

FO NO. 3

MAPS:

- (1) RYUKYU RETTO. Scale, 1:25,000 ANSL 891
- (2) RYUKYU RETTO. Scale, 1:100,000
- (3) RYUKYU RETTO. Special Map. Scale, 1:10,000
- (4) SOUTHERN JAPAN. Scale, 1:250,000 AMS L-591

1. a. See Annex No. 2, Intelligence.
- b. TENTH ARMY as Expeditionary Troops "ICEBERG" Operation seizes OKINAWA and other ISLANDS in the NANSEI SHOTO (RYUKYU) Area, landing on OKINAWA on L Day (1 Apr 45). Subsequently the Army seizes ISE SHIMA and other islands of NANSEI SHOTO.
- c. Trans Ron 11, 51.4.1 (Commodore Loomis) with L.C.U. 51.4.6 attached, will furnish water transportation for movement 81st Inf Div.
2. a. 81 INF DIV (Reinf), constituted as prescribed in FO No. 2, as area reserve of CinC POA for ICEBERG Operation and assigned to Tenth Army, will be prepared to embark at NEW CALEDONIA on order, and will proceed under naval control to area ordered for accomplishment of mission not yet known.
- b. Loading of cargo begins 28 March 1945. Loading of personnel will begin seven days prior to sailing.
- c. Time of departure: On seven days' notice from date convey is prepared for sea. Estimated time of departure not earlier than 10 April 1945.

-1-

R E S T R I C T E D

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Authority *ANNSP 2008*~~RESTRICTED~~FO No. 3, 81 Inf Div,  
24 Mar 45, cont'd.

- d. Possible initial combat missions: (See Annex No. 1, Operations Map).
- (1) Plan I - Land over the HAGUCHI beaches on OKINAWA as reinforcement for assault forces.
  - (2) Plan II - Seize IZUMI SHIMA by amphibious assault.
  - (3) Plan III - Capture and defend islands guarding the approaches to CHINU WAN and NAKAGUSUKU WAN (KUPA-YASHIMA, TSUGEN JIMA, HAMAHIKI SHIMA, HEANIA SHIMA, YAKA BANARE, and IKE SHIMA) and land on beaches on NW shore of NAKAGUSUKU WAN in support of the assault forces.
3. a. ROT 322 will embark on TransDiv 32. It will constitute the right flank of Division on any combat mission and will be prepared particularly to make an amphibious assault landing.
- b. ROT 323 will embark on TransDiv 33. It will constitute the left flank of Division on any combat mission and will be prepared particularly to make an amphibious assault landing.
- c. ROT 321 will embark on TransDiv 31. It will be in Division Reserve initially. It will be prepared to make an amphibious landing.
- d. 710 Tank Bn will embark on LCU 51.3.6. It will be prepared to support any ROT amphibious landings.
- e. 539 and 540 Amphibian Tractor Bns will remain in present camp area New Caledonia until shipping is available for movement.
- f. Other troops units will embark as ordered. They will be prepared to conduct normal combat or service missions.
- g. Base Echelon, 81 Inf Div (Maj Donnigan) will be established in camp near Noumea prepared to embark to join remainder of Division when shipping becomes available.

-2-

~~RESTRICTED~~~~RESTRICTED~~FO No. 3, 81 Inf Div,  
24 Mar 45, cont'd.

- x. (1) Commanders of major combat units of Division will familiarize themselves with topographical and other features of target areas indicated in Par 2.d.
- (2) Strict secrecy of contemplated movements and operations of Div and its elements will be maintained.
- (3) Air and Gunnery Map, special grid system, will be used.
- (4) EEI: See Annex No. 2.
- (5) Gas masks will be carried ashore by troops. Commanders may establish dumps ashore for gas masks to be readily available for issue to their respective units.
- (6) Commanders of all echelons will indoctrinate troops prior to embarkation with seriousness of offense of wastage, loss, or destruction of individual or organizational equipment and supplies. They will take necessary measures to enforce conservation of property.
- (7) Troops will be indoctrinated with seriousness of offense of pilferage. All commanders will establish adequate guards to secure property. These guards in the combat area will have instructions to fire when necessary to prevent pilferage.
- (8) Troops will be indoctrinated with strict camouflage discipline and necessary measures to insure cover and concealment from hostile air and ground action.
4. See Administrative Order No. 1.
5. a. See Index 1-1 to SOI and Index 1 to SSI.  
b. CPs after Embarkation:

Tenth Army  
Com TransRon 11  
Com LCUAGC II, USS ELDORADO  
APA 44, USS FREMONT  
LCU NO. 324

-3-

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Authority *NAJ 28208*

R E S T R I C T E D

FO No. 3, 81 Inf Div,  
24 Mar 45, cont'd.

81 Inf Div	APA 44, USS FREMONT
RCT 321	APA 56, USS LEESTON
RCT 322	APA 34, USS BOLIVAR
RCT 323	APA 35, USS CALLAWAY
Div Arty	APA 44, USS FREMONT
306 Engr (C) Bn	APA 44, USS FREMONT
1138 Engr (C) Gp	APA 44, USS FREMONT
710 Tank Bn	APA 44, USS FREMONT
306 Med Bn	APA 89, USS FRED FUNSTON
Special Troops 81 Inf Div	APA 44, USS FREMONT
Asst Div Comdr	APA 89, USS FRED FUNSTON

c. Cfs ashore --

- (1) 539 and 540 Amphibian Tractor Bns: No change.
- (2) Base Echelon 81st Inf Div: Area No. 8, Housa.
- d. Use some minus NISE (ITEM) time after embarkation.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

OFFICIAL:

Wm. R. WOODWARD,  
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,  
AC of S, G. 3.

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
Colonel, G.S.C.,  
Chief of Staff.

ANNEXES:

- No. 1 -- Operations Maps -- Plan I, II --  
Preferred, Alternate, Plan III.
- No. 2 -- Intelligence.
- No. 3 -- Task Organization.
- No. 4 -- Distribution.

DISTRIBUTION:  
See Annex No. 4

-4-

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

FO No. 7

81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
LEYTE, P. I.  
1000, 10 July 1945

MAPS: SPECIAL MAP, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Scale, 1:50,000.  
SPECIAL MAP, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Scale, 1:250,000.

1. a. See Annex No. 1 (Intelligence) and Annex No. 2 (Operations Map).
- b. For locations of elements of 1st Filipino Regiment and 41st Infantry (Philippine Army) in NW LEYTE see Annex No. 2 (Operations Map).
2. The 81st INF DIV (Reinf) moves by echelon from Base Camp in Eastern LEYTE to bivouac areas for a field training period beginning 16 July. It will conduct operations against Japanese forces remaining in NW LEYTE beginning 19 July, attacking and destroying such troops as may be found.

For training, see Division Training Memoranda.  
For troop movements, see Annex No. 3.  
For troop-unit schedule of operations, see Annex No. 4.

3. a. The 321st INF will move to bivouac areas as directed in Annex No. 3, to remain for a period of five weeks. It will move its infantry battalions, reinforced by regimental elements, by echelon, from GRMOC to VILLARA by boat. (Annex No. 4) with the combat mission of searching out and destroying Japanese troops in the zone of action (Annex No. 2). These battalions will each remain on this mission for a period of one week; they are authorized to move out of the prescribed zone of action to conduct pursuit of enemy forces.
- b. The 323d INF and the 322d INF will follow procedure similar to 321st INF, moving by echelon in the order named at prescribed intervals. See Annexes Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

-1-

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E DFO No. 7, Hq 81st Inf Div.  
dated 10 July 45, cont'd.

- c. 81st DIV ARMY will move according to Annex No. 3. Tractors will be moved by boat to GRMOC by DHQ beginning 11 July. It will operate liaison planes on command and communication missions between WILDCAT AIRSTRIPS Nos. 1 and 2 and a base to be established at VALENCIA Airfield, and such reconnaissance and evacuation missions as may be directed by DHQ.
- d. 710th TANK BN will move according to Annex No. 3. Tanks of one platoon per company will be moved by echelon by DHQ by boat to GRMOC beginning 11 July.
- e. 1138th ENGR (C) CP and 306th ENGR (C) BN. see Annex No. 3 and Adm O No. 6.
- f. 81st CAV RON TROOP will reconnoiter for enemy troop locations in conformity with instructions to be issued.
- x. (1) Designation of supporting or attached units for combat training exercises or to battalions engaged in combat against the enemy will be made by DHQ.
- (2) Reports:
- (a) Operation summaries will be submitted daily to Adv DHQ by radio as of 1700 for the preceding 24 hours by regiments engaged in combat with the enemy.
- (b) Separate units will report enemy contact whenever made.
- (c) Periodic Reports: SOP.
- (3) Relations with natives will be as prescribed by Division Numbered Memoranda.
- (4) Personnel of Headquarters Div Arty, 1138 Engr (C) Cp, Special Troops, 710th Tank Bn, and 306th Engr (C) Bn may be rotated as desired by commanders concerned. Oral report of movements will be made to Adv DHQ 24 hours prior to start of movement.

R E S T R I C T E DR E S T R I C T E DFO No. 7, Hq 81st Inf Div.  
dated 10 July 45, cont'd.

4. a. Except when engaged in actual combat every effort will be made to avoid damage to private property. Unit Claims Officers will immediately investigate any damage which might result in a claim against the government.
- b. Oral report will be made to Adv DHQ immediately upon closing of a unit in bivouac area.
- c. For other administrative details, see Adm O No. 6.
5. a. Index 1-6 to SOI.
- b. CPs:
- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Division CP                   | -- No change.                    |
| Adv Div CP after 12 July      | -- Valencia.                     |
| 321st Inf after 16 July       | -- (1312-1339) RrSch-No change.  |
| 323d Inf after 30 July        | -- (1306-1347) RrSch-No change.  |
| 322d Inf after 20 August      | -- (1312-1339) RrSch-No change.  |
| Div Arty Adv CP after 25 July | -- (1306.6-1344.3) CP-No change. |
| 1st Filipino Regiment         | -- (1310.4-1334.5)               |
| 41st Inf (PA)                 | -- (1310-1335)                   |
- c. Means of Communication:
- (1) Radio:
- (a) DHQ, Adv DHQ, Regt. Command Net A (SCR 193; 3276 kcs).
- (b) Regt to Bn in combat area, 2433 kcs. (SCR 193, furnished by Div Sig O).
- (c) Other Regt radio SOP.

R E S T R I C T E D

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FO No. 7, Hq 81st Inf Div,  
 dated 10 July 45, cont'd.

- (2) Wire:
- (a) Adv DHQ via DRUM and OCTAGON switchboards. Facilities limited.
  - (b) No wire between regimental and battalion in combat area.
  - (c) Wire other than above SOP.
- (3) Messenger:
- (a) Airplane messenger daily between DHQ and Adv DHQ.
  - (b) Airplane messenger daily between Regiment and Bn in combat area, by arrangement with DHQ. Drop and Pick-up only at combat area until landing strip is completed at Villaba.
  - (c) Motor messenger between DHQ and Adv DHQ daily in each direction. Messengers depart 0700.
  - (d) Other messenger service SOP.

OFFICIAL  
 LAFAGE  
 G-3

MUELLER  
 Maj Gen

- Incl: Annex No. 1 - Intelligence.  
 Annex No. 2 - Operation Map.  
 Annex No. 3 - Troop Movements.  
 Annex No. 4 - Troop Movements to Combat Areas.

DISTRIBUTION:  
 "A B C D"

Plus:

- Sixth Army - 2
- Eighth Army - 1
- IX Corps - 1
- Eighth Army Area Command - 1
- Base X - 1
- 1st Philippine Regt - 1
- 5406 KB & SB - 1

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81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
 LEYTE, P. I.  
 1200, 16 September 1945

FO NO. 8

- MAPS: (1) Northern Japan, 1/250,000, 4 Sheets as distributed.  
 (2) Northern Honshu, 1/50,000, multiple sheets as distributed.  
 (3) Japan City Plans, 1/25,000, HIROSAKI  
 (4) Japan City Plans, 1/25,000, AOMORI

1. a. (1) JAPAN is rapidly being occupied by Allied troops under terms of the surrender.  
 (2) Annex No. 1, Intelligence.
- b. (1) The EIGHTH ARMY consisting of the IX, XI, and XIV CORPS comprises the Occupation Forces for northern HONSHU and other areas.  
 (2) The IX CORPS consisting of the 77th and 81st INF DIVS, moves by naval transportation, in echelon, with ADV HQ IX CORPS and 81 INF DIV in advance, occupies the AOMORI Prefecture, northern HONSHU, and will extend occupation to Island of HOKKAIDO.  
 (3) Naval and air forces will provide escort and support for amphibious landings as required. Naval forces are now securing the ocean areas contiguous to and within northern HONSHU and the enemy naval base at OHIMATO.
2. a. 81 INF DIV (Reinf) will embark at LEYTE, P. I., beginning loading of cargo 10 September 1945, and move about 18 September 45 under naval control to the vicinity of AOMORI, HONSHU, where it will land in amphibious assault formation, initially establish a beachhead, and occupy and secure the city and port of AOMORI and contiguous territory. It will be prepared for prompt extension of occupation of AOMORI Prefecture less such portions as may be allocated to Navy control.

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FO NO. 8 cont'd.

2. Missions of Division after securing AOMORI beaches:
  - (1) Take such steps as may be necessary to insure prompt compliance with terms of surrender.
  - (2) Insure that elements of the Japanese Army and its auxiliaries are disarmed and demobilized in accordance with terms of surrender.
  - (3) Institute military government for the purpose of maintaining law and order within zone of action; utilizing to the fullest the recognized Japanese officials. It will supervise the activities of the AOMORI Prefectural Government to the degree prescribed by HQ IX CORPS (Annex No. 4, Adm O No. 7).
- c. Formation for landing on AOMORI Beaches: 2 RCTs in assault; RCT 322 on the right, RCT 323 on the left, RCT 321 in reserve.
- d. Time of landing: O-Day and H-Hour to be announced.
- e. (1) Troops: See Annex No. 3 for composition of RCTs and embarkation groups, and commanders.  
 (2) Military District Commanders:  
 Military District No. 1, under direct command of DMQ until transferred to CG ASCOM B -2.  
 Military District No. 2, Brigadier General Rex W. Beasley.  
 Military District No. 3, Brigadier General Marcus B. Bell.
- f. For objectives, boundaries, beaches, and occupation areas (Military Districts) see Annex No. 2, Operations Map.
- g. For Tables of Embarkation, see Adm O No. 7.
3. a. RCT 322 will land on Beaches RED 1 and RED 2 on O-Day, H-Hour with two BLTs abreast, advance to O-1 line, securing the dock facilities in AOMORI, the AOMORI AIRFIELD, and Bridges over the TSUTSUMI-GAWA in AOMORI.

**RESTRICTED**

**RESTRICTED**

FO NO. 8 cont'd.

- Except for necessary security elements required in AOMORI, the town will be cleared promptly. Assembly area for regiment, less detachments, in the vicinity of SHINJO (786.5-2043.0). On order of DMQ it will advance to O-2 line occupying the towns of DAISHAKA and MAHIDA (near O-2 line), prepared to continue advance to successive objective lines in its zone and on order to concentrate in Sub-District B of Military District No.2.
- b. RCT 323 will land on Beaches GREEN 1 and GREEN 2 on O-Day, H Hour, with two BLTs abreast, advance to O-1 line securing the portion of the city of AOMORI within its zone, and the oil storage facilities at NOMAI. Except for necessary security elements required in AOMORI the town will be cleared promptly. Assembly area for regiment, less Detachments in the vicinity of NOMAI (800.0). On order of DMQ it will advance to secure the town and port facilities of NOHEJI and the towns of ARITO and CHIBIKI (near O-2 line). It will be prepared to continue advance to successive objective lines in its zone and on order to concentrate in Sub-District D of Military District No. 3.
  - c. RCT 321 will land on Beaches GREEN 1 and 2 on orders from DMQ, move to an assembly area E of ASAMUSHI (803.52049.5) and be prepared to move on orders from DMQ to secure and occupy Sub-District C of Military District No. 3.
  - d. DIV ARTY, less 4 battalions, will land over Beach RED. Artillery battalions attached to RCTs, on order of DMQ, will revert to Div Arty control and assemble in a bivouac area 2000 yards west of and occupy Sub-Div Arty will be prepared to move to and occupy Sub-District A.
  - e. 81 CAV RCN TR will land on Beach GREEN, prepared to conduct reconnaissances on any roads within the Division area and to assist Div Provost Marshall in accomplishment of his mission.

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- f. 306 ENGR (C) BN (less 3 Plats) will be prepared to land on orders of DHQ, move promptly to Initial Assembly area at KOTATE LUNGER MILL south of AOHORI, prepared to execute missions assigned (Adm O No. 7).
- g. 306 MED BN (less 3 Coll Cos) with 41 Port Surg Hosp and 85 Port Surg Hosp attached will land on orders DHQ, move to assembly area in vicinity of SHIJO and establish a temporary Division Clearing Station and to provide further medical support of Division (Adm O No. 7). It will be prepared to establish Clearing Stations at HIROSAKI and HACHIBOHE on orders of DHQ.
- h. 543 ENGR BAS BDOT (less Dets) with attached troops (See Annex No. 3) will be prepared to assist in ship-to-shore movement of troops and equipment as directed by Naval Commander and to land on Division order to establish, operate, and maintain Beaches RED and GREEN and port facilities as directed (Adm O No. 7).
- i. SPECIAL TROOPS, less units specifically excepted and ADVANCE HQ, will land on orders of DHQ, move promptly to assembly area near RJ at (786.2 2040.3). It will be prepared for further advance on orders of DHQ.
- j. ADVANCE PARTY DHQ: Subject to instructions of Hq IX CORPS on advance party DHQ consisting of Command and Staff personnel of DHQ and reconnaissance parties of Rebarication Groups will land at AOHORI to complete detailed arrangements with appropriate Japanese military and civil authorities for the reconnaissance of beaches and other landing facilities.
- k. First echelon IX CORPS troops scheduled to debark at AOHORI will land on order of DHQ. The Assistant Division Commander will exercise general supervision over these troops until they revert to IX CORPS control.
- l. (1) Units crossing beaches will be alert to the possibilities of mines and booby traps.  
 (2) All troops will remain in a continual state of combat readiness until otherwise directed.  
 (3) See Annex No. 4.

FO NO. 8 cont'd.

4. See Adm O No. 7.
5. a. Index to SOI 1-9; Index to SSI 1-4.
- b. CPs:
 

Adv IX Corps	LEYTE-USS APPALACHIAN
81 Inf Div	Closes LEYTE 2100, 17 Sept, opens
	USS BAYFIELD same hour. After
	debarication. Japanese Government
	Building in center of AOHORI.
	USS CROCKETT - Vicinity of ASANUSHI
	USS KERSHAW - Vicinity of SHIJO.
	USS ROCKWELL - Vicinity of NOMAI.
	RIZAL, LEYTE.
- c. See Annex No. 5, Signal Communications.

PAUL J. MUELLER  
 Major General, U. S. A.  
 Commanding.

- ANNEXES:
- Annex No. 1 - Intelligence
  - Annex No. 2 - Operations Map
  - Annex No. 3 - Troops
  - Annex No. 4 - Conduct of Troops and Relations with Civilians.
  - Annex No. 5 - Signal Communications.

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81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
AOMORI, HONSHU  
1200, 26 Sept 1945

FO NO. 9

- MAPS: (1) Northern Japan, 1/250,000, 4 Sheets, as distributed.  
 (2) City Maps of Japan, AOMORI and HIROSAKI, 1/26,000.  
 (3) Annex No. 2, to FO No. 8, as corrected.

1. a. Demobilization of the 50th Japanese Army in AOMORI PREFECTURE was completed on 12 September except for 2517 troops scattered throughout the Prefecture guarding military supplies and installations. They are unarmed, and without further orders will return home as soon as supplies and installations being guarded by them are taken over by units of the 81st Infantry Division. Location of these installations and supplies and the number of troops guarding them is as follows: HIROSAKI (0766 2015), 1548 troops; AOMORI (0793 2043), 213 trps; NOSAI (0800 2045), 12 troops; KOMINATO (0814 2053), 20 2047), 76 troops; OMINATO (0831 2097), 48 troops; NGEJI (0828- HUTOSE (0845 2014), 46 troops; FURUWAKI (0847 2022), 21 troops; MISAHA (0853 2024), 19 troops; KANE-ICHIKAWA (0862 2006), 11 troops; KAMARAGI (0858 2006), 160 trps; HACHINOHE (0862 2003), 152 troops; HITOICHI (0855, 1999) 31 troops; KENYOSHI (0847 1994), 5 troops; SANNOHE (0838 1987), 8 troops.
- b. (1) ASCOM 8-2 will be established in HOKKAIDO.  
 (2) U. S. Naval Forces occupy OMINATO Naval Base and KAHAYAMA AIRFIELD.  
 (3) Military Government was established, by CG 81st Inf Div over AOMORI PREFECTURE at 1100, 26 Sept 1945.
2. 81st Infantry Division advances to complete occupation of AOMORI PREFECTURE.
3. a. ROT 322 (less 317th FA Bn) will move by motor and rail to HIROSAKI and occupy Military Subdistrict B. It will utilize such Japanese military barracks and other military facilities as may be designated by arrangement with Commanding General Division Artillery.

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FO No. 9. Hq 81st Inf Div, cont'd.

- b. ROT 323 (less 906th FA Bn) will move by motor and rail to HACHINOHE AIR BASE, and occupy Military Subdistrict D. It may utilize any or all facilities at that base except that primary runway will not be occupied.
- c. ROT 321 (less 316th FA Bn) after debarcation moves to assembly area between ASAMUSEI and TSUCHIYA. It will occupy Military Subdistrict C, which is extended to include the northeastern peninsula of AOMORI PREFECTURE. Approximately one battalion will be prepared to move by motor and rail to OMINATO NAVAL BASE. Recommendations will be submitted to DMQ for location of all troops in Subdistrict C.
- d. 81st Division Artillery will move by motor and rail to HIROSAKI and will occupy military barracks and other facilities as arranged with CG 322nd Inf. It will occupy Military Subdistrict A, with such units as may be required. CG Div Arty will assume control of Military District 2 this date.
- e. 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop will establish camp at AOMORI AIRFIELD, utilizing such buildings as may be required. It will relieve guards of 322nd Inf now at AOMORI AIRFIELD.
- f. 543rd Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment, reinforced will select areas and establish camps in AOMORI. Locations of all areas will be reported to DMQ.
- g. 305th Medical Battalion (less detachments) will occupy MILITARY HOSPITAL, AOMORI and establish normal medical support of Division.
- h. 17th Field Hospital with 41st and 65th Portable Surgical Hospitals, 408th Medical Collecting Company, and 438th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment attached will occupy MILITARY HOSPITAL, AOMORI and establish Division Hospital as directed by Division Surgeon.
- i. Headquarters Special Troops and Special Troops (less Advance DMQ, 781st Ordnance Company, and detachments of Company, Military Police Platoon, and detachments of Division Headquarters Company, and 81st Signal Company)

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FO No. 9, Hq 51st Inf Div, cont'd.

- i. will occupy 5th Infantry Regiment Area (hereafter to be designated "Wildcat Division Barracks") south of AOMORI. The Commanding Officer Special Troops will command "Wildcat Division Barracks".
- j. 305th Engineer (C) Battalion (less detachments) will occupy such portion of "Wildcat Division Barracks" as may be allocated by the Commanding Officer Special Troops.
- k. 781st Ordnance Company with 184th Bomb Disposal Squad attached will move by motor to HIROSAKI, occupy such military facilities as are allocated by Commanding General Division Artillery to establish receiving points for Japanese arms and ammunition, establish ammunition supply points, and furnish ordnance support to ROT 322 and Division Artillery.
- l. 3573rd Ordnance (MM) Company (less detachment) will move by motor and rail to HACHINOHE AIR BASE, occupy such military facilities as are allocated by Commanding Officer ROT 323, and establish ordnance support for ROT 323 and ROT 321.
- m. Detachment 3573rd Ordnance (MM) Company is attached to 305th Engineer (C) Battalion for rations and quarters and will establish ordnance support for troops stationed in AOMORI and vicinity.
- n. 634th Ordnance Ammunition Company will establish camp and ammunition storage in AOMORI.
- o. 81st Quartermaster Company with 3rd and 4th Platoons; 420th Quartermaster Bakery Company attached will establish camp and quartermaster supply facilities in AOMORI.
- p. Detachments Division Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and 81st Signal Company will occupy PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI and the area in immediate vicinity.
- q. Military Police Platoon will establish camp and temporary stockade in AOMORI.
- r. (1) Chiefs of Military Subdistricts will secure all military facilities, stores, arms and munitions in

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FO No. 9, Hq 51st Inf Div, cont'd.

- x. (1) their respective areas. Arms, ammunition, explosives, and stores will be collected in one location and guarded pending instructions for final disposition. Japanese Army and Navy guards will be released for compliance with Japanese demobilization instructions as soon as relieved of present duties.
  - (2) Commanders may permit the wearing of articles of the woolen uniform with the proviso that every effort will be made to conserve the woolen uniform, particularly the jacket, field, wool.
4. SUPPLY:
- a. Rations: B rations will be issued on 29 September 45. Schedule of issue to be announced.
  - b. Water: Water Point No. 1 (95.2.42.2); other points to be announced.
  - c. Transportation: Requests for rail transportation will be submitted to DBQ (AC of S, G-4) 12 hours in advance of desired spotting time.
  - d. Division Dump Locations:

Div Ammo	(93.5.41.7)
Ord Class I	(92.9.41.6)
QM Class I & II	(91.6.42.2)
QM Class III	(91.6.42.1)
Engr Class IV	(93.6.41.3)
Signal	To be announced
CMS	(91.1.41.5)
Med	(94.6.39.4)
  - e. Enemy Real Property, Labor, Supplies and Equipment: For procedure in requisitioning, see Military Government Circular No. 3, cs; this Hq.
  - f. Burials: To be accomplished through medical evacuation channels.

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FO No. 9, Hq 81st Inf Div, cont'd.

81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
AOMORI, HONSHU  
1700, 17 Oct 1945.

5. CFI

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| IX Corps           | - USS "APPALACHIAN"   |
| Advance Det        | - PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI   |
| Rear Echelon Det   | - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS   |
| 81st Div Artillery | - HIROSAKI  |
| ROT 321            | - MISAWA AIR BASE   |
| ROT 322            | - HIROSAKI  |
| ROT 323            | - HACHINOHE AIR BASE  |
| Special Troops     | - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS   |
| 306th Engr (C) Bn  | - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS   |
| 306th Med Bn       | - MILITARY HOSPITAL, AOMORI (north<br>part WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS) |
| 543rd EBAS Regt    | - GAPPPO PARK, AOMORI   |

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
Colonel, G.S.C.,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. J. LAFFAGE,  
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,  
AC of S, G. 3.

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| Operations Report   | (80) |
| G and S School      | (2)  |
| A & W Staff College | (2)  |

FO NO. 10

MAP: Northern Japan, 1/250,000, 4 Sheets, as distributed.

1. a. Demobilization of the Japanese Armed Forces and the disarming of civilians within AOMORI PREFECTURE is practically completed. Japanese officials have been cooperative in enforcing terms of the surrender. No untoward incidents have occurred in AOMORI PREFECTURE since date of landing of the Division on 25 September 1945. See Annex No. 1.
- b. (1) IX CORPS (Major General Ryder) including 81ST INF DIV (Reinf) comprises occupation force for AOMORI PREFECTURE, HONSHU and the island of HOKKAIDO.
- (2) U. S. NAVAL TASK FORCE 56 occupies and controls ONIMATO NAVAL BASE within boundaries established by agreement with CG 81st Inf Div. CTF 56 controls waters contiguous to NORTHERN HONSHU and HOKKAIDO.
2. a. 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Reinforced) -
  - (1) Continues occupation and military control of AOMORI PREFECTURE to insure full compliance with terms of Japanese surrender.
  - (2) Continues operation of Military Government in AOMORI PREFECTURE.
  - (3) Completes check on demobilization of Japanese armed forces and disarming of civilians in AOMORI PREFECTURE.
  - (4) Completes disposition by destruction or otherwise of Japanese Military equipment. See Adm O No. 10.
  - (5) Will quell rapidly and decisively any disturbances or disorders within AOMORI PREFECTURE.

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FO No. 10, Hq 81st Inf Div,  
dated 17 Oct 1945, cont'd.

- b. (1) Troops - See Station List.
- (2) Organization for area control and military government:
- (a) Military Governor, AOMORI PREFECTURE - Major General Paul J. Mueller.
- (1) CG Military District No. 1 - Major General Paul J. Mueller.
- (2) Deputy Military Governor and CG Military District No. 2 - Brigadier General Rex W. Beasley.
- (3) Deputy Military Governor and CG Military District No. 3 - Brigadier General Marcus B. Bell.
- (3) Areas comprising Military Districts:
- (a) Military District No. 1 - HIGASHI-TSUGARU GUN.
- (b) Military District No. 2 - NISHI-TSUGARU, KITA-TSUGARU, NAKA-TSUGARU, and MINAMI-TSUGARU GUNS.
- (c) Military District No. 3 - SHIMO-KITA, KAMI-KITA, and SANNOHE GUNS.
3. a. Commanding Generals, Military Districts Nos. 2 and 3 will establish intelligence service in their respective districts to give timely warning of incipient disorders, riots or uprisings. They will take necessary action to quell minor riots or other acts of violence with military police at their disposal. They are authorized in emergencies to call upon regimental commanders within their respective districts for not to exceed one battalion of infantry for this purpose without reference to principal points of entry on or near southern boundary AOMORI PREFECTURE as part of warning net against hostile action and for required control of civilian and military circulation.

-2-

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FO No. 10, Hq 81st Inf Div,  
dated 17 Oct 1945, cont'd.

- b. 321st INFANTRY retains control of all military, naval, and air force reservations in SHIMO-KITA and KAMI-KITA GUNS, except area under control U. S. Navy CTF 56 at GUNTS, except area under control U. S. Navy CTF 56 at GUNTS, except area under control U. S. Navy CTF 56 at GUNTS. It will be prepared for combat, ready to move promptly, in whole or in part, to HACHINOHE by marching or motor, or to OMINATO or AOMORI by motor or rail. 3d Battalion, 321st Inf will not be moved from OMINATO area except on orders of DHQ.
- c. 322d INFANTRY retains control of all military, naval, and air force reservations in NAKA-TSUGARU and MINAMI-TSUGARU GUNS. It will be prepared for combat, ready to move one battalion to AOMORI by motor on short notice, with the remainder of the regiment prepared to follow by motor or rail.
- d. 323d INFANTRY retains control of all military, naval, and air force reservations in SANNOHE GUN. It will be prepared for combat, ready to move promptly, in whole or in part, to HACHINOHE by marching or motor, or to OMINATO or AOMORI by motor or rail.
- e. 81st DIVISION ARTILLERY retains control of all military, naval, and air force reservations in NISHI-TSUGARU and KITA-TSUGARU GUNS. It will be prepared for combat, ready to move by motor or rail to support any infantry regiment wherever ordered for operations.
- f. 81st CAV RCN TROOP retains control of AOMORI AIRFIELD and other Japanese military installations in Military District No. 1 except WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS and quartering areas in AOMORI. It will provide security during hours of darkness for DHQ. It will be prepared to move to DHQ on one hour's notice prepared for combat. It will send armored car reconnaissance patrols over every main highway in AOMORI PREFECTURE weekly on special intelligence missions furnished by DHQ (AC of S, G-2).
- g. 306th ENGR (C) BN and 155th ENGR (C) BN will carry out administrative missions as required. They will be prepared to move by marching or by motor to a designated assembly area in Military District No. 1 prepared for combat.

-3-

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FO No. 10, Hq 81st Inf Div,  
 dated 17 Oct 1945, cont'd.

- h. HQ SPECIAL TROOPS retains control of WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS and troops quartered thereat.
- i. Units assigned or attached not given special missions herein will be prepared for combat missions in the vicinity of their quartering areas.
- x. (1) Provisions of Division SOP will be effective in event of combat.
- (2) Adequate guards will be provided by all units to secure quartering and camp areas and all installations and property under their control from sabotage or minor attacks.
- (3) Commanders of quartering areas will prepare detailed plans for defense of areas occupied by their troops against organized offensive action by the Japanese.
- (4) In event of major civil or military disturbances in AOMORI PREFECTURE, FLASH WARNING MESSAGE will be sent according to SOP Part Two, Par 2g. Units will be placed in STATUS OF ALERT by local commanders if situation requires. Warning Orders to units from DEQ will be "Assume Status of Alert." Unless more explicit instructions are given, this status will consist of assembly of troops in company or battery areas prepared for combat, with not to exceed one unit of fire of ammunition for all weapons except 105mm and 155mm howitzers which will have not to exceed one-half unit of fire, filled canteens, and 1/3 emergency ration.
- (5) Tear gas or other irritants will not be used to control civilian or military disorders.
- (6) Japanese military, naval and air installations or areas secured by appropriate commanders will be reported to DEQ for release to Japanese Home Ministry when requirements for disposition of Japanese equipment have been met and if such property is no

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FO No. 10, Hq 81st Inf Div,  
 dated 17 Oct 1945, cont'd.

- (6) longer required for occupational purposes.
- (7) Offensive action will be taken only if a hostile act has been committed against U.S. Troops or property which justifies such action.
- 4. See Adm O No. 11.
- 5. a. Index to SOI 1-9, Index to SSI 1-4.
- b. CPs:
  - IX Corps
  - Advance DEQ
  - Rear Echelon DEQ
  - Military District No. 1
  - Military District No. 2
  - Military District No. 3
  - 81st Div Artillery
  - RCT 321
  - RCT 322
  - RCT 323
  - Special Troops
  - 306th Engr (C) Bn
  - 306th Med Bn
- 543rd EBAS Regt
- 81st Inf Div Base Echelon

- SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO
- PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI
- WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
- PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI
- HIROSAKI
- HACHINOME
- HIROSAKI
- HISAMA AIRBASE
- HIROSAKI
- HACHINOME AIRBASE
- WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
- WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
- MILITARY HOSPITAL, AOMORI
- (North part WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS)
- GAPPY PARK, AOMORI
- RIZAL, LEYTE. (until embarkation)

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
 Colonel, G. S. C.,  
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

WARD E. HOLLAND,  
 Major, G. S. C.,  
 Acting AC of S, G-3.

Incl - Annex No. 1, Intelligence.

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81 INF DIV (Reinf)  
ACMORI, HONSHU  
1300, 31 Dec 1945

FO NO. 11

MAP: Northern Japan, 1/250,000, 4 sheets, as distributed.

1. a. Demobilization of the Japanese Armed Forces and the disarming of civilians within ACMORI PREFECTURE is completed. Japanese officials have been cooperative in enforcing terms of the surrender. No untoward incidents have occurred in ACMORI PREFECTURE since date of landing of the Division on 25 September 1945.
- b. (1) IX CORPS including 81ST INF DIV (Reinf) comprises occupation forces for NORTHERN HONSHU and the island of HOKKAIDO.
- (2) Military Government in ACMORI PREFECTURE reverts to direct control of Headquarters IX CORPS through its agency in ACMORI, the 75th Military Government Co., as of 2400 31 December 1945, relieving CG 81st Inf Div of all responsibilities therefor.
- (3) Elements of 11 Airborne Division relieve 81st Inf Div of other occupational responsibilities at 0001 10 Jan 1946.
2. a. 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Reinforced)
  - (1) Continues occupation and military control of Aomori Prefecture until relieved.
  - (2) Will quell rapidly and decisively any disturbances or disorders prior to relief.
  - (3) Commences preparations for inactivation subsequent to 10 Jan 46. See Annex No. 1.
- b. Troops - See Station List.

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3. a. 321st INFANTRY retains control of SHIMO-KITA and YAMI-KITA GUNS and military, naval, and air force reservations therein, until relieved.
- b. 322d INFANTRY retains control of NANA-TSUGARU and MIHANI-TSUGARU GUNS and military, naval, and air force reservations therein, until relieved.
- c. 323d INFANTRY retains control of SAIBOHE GUN and military, naval, and air force reservations therein, until relieved.
- d. 81ST DIVISION ARTILLERY retains control of NISHI-TSUGARU and KITA-TSUGARU GUNS until relieved. It will maintain one six-gun battery per light battalion until relieved, ready to move promptly by motor or rail to support any infantry unit wherever ordered for combat.
- e. 81st CAV RCN TROOP retains control of ACMORI AIRFIELD until relieved. It will be prepared for combat missions in HIGASHI-TSUGARU GUN and provide security for HQ, until relieved.
- f. 306th ENGR (C) BN will carry out administrative missions as required. It will be prepared, until relieved, to move by marching or motor to a designated assembly area in ACMORI prepared for combat.
- g. HQ SPECIAL TROOPS retains control of WILDCAT BARRACKS and troops quartered thereat.
- h. Units assigned or attached not given special missions herein will be prepared for combat missions in the vicinity of their quartering areas.
- x. (1) Within their respective areas, Division Artillery and Infantry Regiments will conduct intelligence service to give timely warning of disorders or uprisings, and will take necessary action to preserve law and order. The CG Div Arty will coordinate these activities in the city of Hiroaki.
- (2) Infantry Regiments will be prepared to move not to exceed one battalion, prepared for combat, to any part of the Prefecture by motor or rail.

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R E S T R I C T E D

- (3) Preparatory to inactivation and to maximum extent consistent with tactical missions and Schedule of Inactivation (Annex No. 1) all units will:
    - (a) Commence processing of equipment in accordance with current directives.
    - (b) Consolidate billet and messing facilities.
    - (c) Group personnel by ASR Scores to facilitate reassignment prior to inactivation.
  - (4) Applicable provisions of Division SOP will be effective in event of combat.
  - (5) Adequate guards will be provided by all units to secure quartering areas and all installations and property under their control from sabotage or sizer attacks. Senior unit commanders will report to DR4 when relieving elements of 11 Airborne Division are prepared to assume responsibility for security of each area and installation. Relief will be accomplished after approval by DR4.
  - (6) In event of major civil or military disturbances in AOMORI PREFECTURE, FLASH WARNING MESSAGE will be sent according to SOP Part Two, Par 2 g. Units will be placed in STATUS OF ALERT by local commanders if situation requires. Warning Orders to units from DR4 will be: "Assume Status of Alert." Unless more explicit instructions are given, this status will consist of assembly of required troops in company or battery areas prepared for combat, with not to exceed one half unit of fire, filled canteens, and one emergency ration.
  - (7) Tear gas or other irritants will not be used to control civilian or military disorders.
  - (8) Offensive action will be taken only if a hostile act has been committed against US troops or property which justifies such action.
4. No change.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

5. a. Index to SOI 1-9, Index to SSI 1-4.

b. CPs:

- IX Corps
  - Advance DR4
  - Rear Echelon DR4
  - 321 Infantry
  - 322 Infantry
  - 323 Infantry
  - 81st Div Artillery
  - Special Troops
  - 306 Engr (C) Bn
  - 306 Med Bn
  - 75th Military Govt Co
- SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO
  - PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI
  - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
  - MISAWA AIRBASE
  - HIROSAKI
  - HACHINOHE AIRBASE
  - HIROSAKI
  - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
  - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
  - WILDCAT DIVISION BARRACKS
  - PUBLIC HALL, AOMORI

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. BARLOW,  
Lt. Col., G. S. C.,  
AC of S. G-3.

Incl - Annex No. 1, Schedule of Inactivation

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SCHEDULE OF INACTIVATION

1. Commanders will consolidate their units by the dates listed to the following essential elements:

a. Infantry Regiments.

(1) By 10 January:

- Hq & Hq Co
- Service Company
- 1 Bn Less Heavy Weapons Company
- 2 Bn Hq & Hq Companies
- All Co Hq & Supply Sections
- (For 321st Inf only: Add one rifle company at Omintato)

(2) By 15 January:

- Hq & Hq Co
- Service Company
- All Co Hq & Supply Sections

b. Division Artillery.

(1) By 10 January:

- Hq & Hq Battery Division Artillery
- Bn Hq & Hq Batteries
- Bn Service Batteries
- One 6-gun firing battery per light Bn
- All Battery Hq & Supply Sections

(2) By 15 January:

- Hq & Hq Battery Division Artillery
- All Bn & Battery Hq & Supply Sections

c. 306 Engineer Battalion.

(1) By 10 January:

- Hq & H & S Co
- 1 Company
- 2 Co Hq & Supply Sections

(2) By 15 January:

- Hq & H & S Co
- 3 Co Hq & Supply Sections

-1-

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d. 306 Medical Battalion.

(1) By 10 January:

- Bn Hq & Supply Sections
- Cos A & D
- Cos B & C Hq & Supply Sections

(2) By 15 January:

- Bn Hq & Supply Sections
- Co Hq & Supply Sections

e. Hq & Hq Co 81st Div. 81st QM Co. 781st Ord Co. 81st Sig Co. MP Platoon, and Band.

(1) By 10 January:

Reduced strength companies as necessitated by attrition. Band reduced to Hq only on this date.

(2) By 15 January:

MP Platoon reduced to Hq only by this date. Other units no change.

f. 81st Recon Troop.

(1) By 10 January:

- Troop Hq & Supply Sections
- 1 Platoon

(2) By 15 January:

Reduced to Hq only on this date.

2. Units will be reduced in strength as made necessary by shipments of personnel.

3. Reduction of all elements except DBQ, Special Troops, and 306 Engr Bn to small Hq groups will be completed by 20 January. All units will be inactivated as soon as practicable after 20 January on date to be announced.

MUELLER  
Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:  
BARLOW  
G-3

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R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION  
APO 81

28 September 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR)

NUMBER

7)

REMARKS OF MAJOR GENERAL PAUL J. MUELLER ON ASSUMING  
DUTIES OF MILITARY GOVERNOR.

1. At 1100, 25 September 1945, Major General Paul J. Mueller assumed the duties of Military Governor of the Prefecture of Aomori, at a meeting held at Public Hall, City of Aomori. Present representing United States Forces, Major General Paul J. Mueller, Brig Gen Rex W. Beasley, Col Andrew E. Forsyth, Lt Col Hilary A. Bush. Present representing Japanese Civil Government, the Governor of the Prefecture of Aomori, his Chief of Police, his Director of Food, his Director of Industry, and the Port Director of the Port of Aomori. Present representing the Japanese Military Forces, Lt. Gen. Hoshino.

2. Remarks of General Mueller at this meeting are herein after set out:

"I have called you here to inform you that I am the Senior United States Army Commander in this area and the Military Governor of Aomori Prefecture; to let you know what you may expect of me and my troops and what I shall demand of you. I am Major General Paul J. Mueller, Commanding the 81st United States Infantry Division reinforced.

"My troops are now engaged in landing on your shores. It is therefore, fitting and proper at this time to call you here to announce the purpose of this occupation and to outline for you the essentials of my mission and my plans for its execution.

"It is not the policy of my nation to make war on civilians. While we hold you and your government fully responsible for commencing this war that has caused so much suffering, that war has now ended with the utter defeat of your army and navy, and it has become our duty to enter your country and establish such control as will assure that you return to the ways of peace. To do this in an orderly manner, it is necessary to set

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Mil Gov't Circular No. 7 cont'd.

up a Military Government superimposed upon your own government to guide the policies of your nation. By virtue of commanding the occupying forces, I have assumed this duty within the Prefecture of Amori.

"Your Prefectural Governor will remain in office. He will exercise his authority under my supervision and control.

"The executive and judicial branches of your government shall continue to function. All civil and military officials of these branches shall remain at their posts and continue to perform their normal duties under my authority until further notice. Existing laws, decrees, and ordinances not in conflict with the purposes of the occupation will remain in full force and effect.

"All civil police shall continue their normal functions. I shall hold them personally responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their respective districts. They shall not, however, interfere in any way with personnel of the occupying forces.

"All officials and employees of public utilities, hospitals and charitable institutions shall remain at their posts and continue to perform their normal duties until otherwise directed by me.

"To General Hoshino: You will be held strictly accountable for the conduct, disarming, and prompt demobilization of all Japanese troops located in the Prefecture exclusive of Navy and Air force elements. You will insure that all provisions of the surrender terms are complied with promptly.

"You will locate, deactivate, neutralize, and clear all mines and mine fields, demolition charges, booby traps, or other explosives within Amori Prefecture of which you have knowledge or can obtain information thereof in order to make the area completely safe for civilians and occupying troops.

"You will report the location of military arms, equipment, ammunition, mines, demolitions, explosives, gasoline, oil, food, clothing and all military supplies of any nature. The concealment or hiding of any of these items is strictly prohibited.

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Mil Gov't Circular No. 7 cont'd.

"You will be held strictly accountable for fires, explosions, or other acts of sabotage within military areas.

"If any Japanese troops are outside of their bivouac and barrack areas, they will be assembled within them at once and will remain there except as required to execute any of the foregoing instructions or until demobilized. As troops are demobilized, they will proceed individually to their respective homes.

"You will make yourselves and your staffs available to me at any time to execute whatever further orders may be issued by me personally or through the members of my staff and subordinate commanders. You will provide at once a liaison officer at my headquarters until further orders to communicate instructions to you from me.

"As Military Governor, I shall administer my office with both firmness and justice and shall grant to you and your people the fullest freedom of action and intercourse that is consistent with the degree of cooperation and loyalty that I receive from you.

"All persons are directed to refrain from any and all acts detrimental to the maintenance of public peace, to the security and welfare of the occupying forces, and the orderly administration of government. Those who disobey my orders or those of my subordinates, or who commit crimes or offenses against the occupying forces or against public order will be severely and swiftly punished. It is the duty of every person to continue his occupation and to resume as soon as practicable the ways of peace.

"And finally may I impress upon you again, for your own personal welfare and safety and the welfare and safety of the Japanese people, the necessity of the utmost speed and cooperation in carrying out all orders issued. No obstruction, delay or interference will be tolerated. Stern and swift but just punishment will be meted out to any and all violators of my orders and proclamations.

"These are my orders, and they will be obeyed."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

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HEADQUARTERS 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION  
APO 81

2 October 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR)  
1  
JUDGE 8)

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Revisions: The contents of this circular supersede and takes precedence over any and all other directives pertaining to the same subjects published by this headquarters.

2. Responsibilities: a. CG Eight Army is responsible for Military Government on the Island of Honshu and for the supervision and control of the agencies of the Japanese Imperial Government therein.

b. CG IX Corps is responsible for Military Government in the Prefecture of Aomori and for the supervision and control of all governmental agencies therein. This responsibility and control will be exercised through the CG 81st Infantry Division within the Division area.

c. CG 81st Infantry Division, as Military Governor of the Prefecture of Aomori, is responsible for the execution of orders and directives of CG IX Corps, relating to Military Government, and with the actual operation and control of the Japanese Civil Government within the Prefecture of Aomori.

d. Deputy Military Governors and Regimental Commanders will exercise the Authority delegated in Military Government Circular No. 5 within their assigned areas.

3. Communications: CG 81st Infantry Division will communicate his orders directly to the highest governmental official in the assigned zone. These orders will, at the same time, be communicated to all commanders exercising Military Government functions, for their information and guidance. The governmental official above set out will, in turn com-

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Mil Govt Circ No. 8 cont'd.

communicate such orders to subordinate governmental officials throughout occupied areas.

4. Courts and Law Enforcement: a. Civil police will continue to arrest and civil courts will continue to try Japanese civilians for the violation of Japanese laws. Japanese police will not be permitted to assume jurisdiction over personnel of the Allied Nations or any case in which the interests of the Allied Nations are involved.

b. Japanese civilians who commit minor offenses against military laws and orders will be placed in custody of the nearest Japanese Police Official for necessary action. Japanese civilians committing major offenses against military laws and orders will be held in custody by military personnel and a full report of the incident will be made immediately to this headquarters.

c. Military Commissions and Provost Courts will be appointed only on specific order of the Military Governor.

5. General Instructions on Conduct of Military Government: a. The principal purposes of the military occupation of Japan are:

- (1) To enforce the instrument of surrender.
- (2) To advance the post-war objectives of the United Nations. Among these are:
  - (a) The abolition of militarism and militant nationalism in Japan.
  - (b) The encouragement, subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, of liberal tendencies and processes such as freedom of religion, press, speech and assembly.

b. The following general policies are announced by higher headquarters:

- (1) The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) will issue all necessary instructions to the Japanese Emperor or to the Imperial Government and every opportunity will be

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**R E S T R I C T E D**

Mil Govt Circ No. 8 cont'd.

- given the Government and the Japanese people to carry out such instructions without further compulsion. If necessary, however, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will issue appropriate orders to the Army and Corps Commanders indicating the action to be taken by them to secure obedience by the agencies of the Imperial Government or Japanese people within their areas of command. In other words, the occupation forces will act principally as an agency upon which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may call, if necessary, to secure compliance with his instructions to the Japanese Imperial Government.
- (2) The existing Japanese economy will be controlled only to the extent necessary to achieve the objectives of the United Nations, to meet the needs of the occupation forces and to assure the production of such foodstuffs and supplies and maintenance of such services for the civilian population as are necessary to prevent disease and unrest.
- (3) The civilian population will be treated by the occupying forces in such a way as to develop respect for and confidence in United Nations and their representatives and encourage cooperation in the accomplishment of the desired objectives. They will be required to obey all laws, proclamations, orders and regulations issued by the Japanese Imperial Government pursuant to directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. They will be completely free from all unwarranted interference with their individual liberty and property rights.

**R E S T R I C T E D**

**R E S T R I C T E D**

Mil Govt Circ No. 8 cont'd.

- (4) Historical, cultural, and religious objects and installations will be carefully protected and preserved. The several Imperial Palaces and all shrines will be especially protected from harm of any kind.
- (5) Prices, salaries, and wages will be fixed as of 15 August 1945 pending further instructions from this headquarters.
- (6) The following types of currency will be legal:
- (a) Bank of Japan Notes.
  - (b) State Notes and Coins.
  - (c) Supplemental Yen, Type "B".
  - (d) Notes of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) and of the bank of Taiwan (Formosa) and the Military yen currency issued by the Japanese will not be legal tender and their circulation will be prohibited.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

WESLEY U. MORAN,  
Lt Col., A.G.D.,  
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION  
APO 81

4 October 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR)  
:  
NUMBER 13)

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR OF AOMORI PREFECTURE

1. The following report was received from the Governor of the Prefecture of Aomori:

"2 October 1945

"TO: Major General of the Military Governor.

"I will present you the Status Quo of the Aomori Prefecture, and also send you two or three statistics immediately afterwards

"M. Kanaï,

"Gov of the Aomori Prefecture

"STATUS QUO OF THE AOMORI PREFECTURE

"No. 1. The civilization of the North-Eastern District of our country especially in the Aomori Prefecture is generally backward and the chief industry is agriculture.

"No. 2. Population is about 1,050,000. By the de-mobilization from inland and abroad, and by people coming back from abroad, it will rise to 1,200,000. Their temperament is phlegmatic (stolid) and their dialect is hardly understood even by Japanese newcomers here. Their expression is poor and cannot well express themselves. Peaceful but slow in motion. Most of them have never seen foreigners.

"The number of those who read newspapers or listen in to the radio are comparatively small and news are mostly reported by words of mouth only; so it is very difficult to let them know the truth of status quo thoroughly.

"No. 3. The temperature is cold (average is 49.2° F.). In Winter it falls to 1.3° F. below zero. Generally it

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Mil Gov't Circular No. 13, cont'd.

begins to snow at the middle of November and will not melt away until the end of March keeping depth of 3-4 feet. Last winter we had exceptionally much snow, that is; double that of an ordinary year. Means of communication and transportation stopped several times. Before the snowfall there is frosty rain (sleet) and then we have unpleasant time. Generally the climate of the year is lagging behind.

"No. 4. The typical industry of the Prefecture is agriculture which consists mainly of rice cultivation, forestry and fisheries. Manufacturing industry is very poor, and although the north-eastern (Tohoku) Prefectures have generally been showing, on the whole, a steady progress in the past, this branch of industry has not secured a proper footing in this prefecture, with the single exception of Hachinohe City and its neighborhood. The most important rice raising district is on the western part of the prefecture, that is, Tsugaru District and cereals are produced chiefly in the eastern part, that is, Nambu District. Rice crop of this year is poor on account of the unseasonable weather and its yield is estimated at about 60% of that obtained in an ordinary year. In consequence, rice obtained this year will scarcely cover the demand of the Prefecture, which has supplied, up to the present, a considerable amount of this food to other parts of the country. Yield of wheat is negligible. Potato, one of the staple food crops of the Prefecture, is poor in yield this year, and scarcely the whole amount is obtained for consumption by the producers themselves. The most important problem now is to supply the farmers fertilizer, farming utensils, and medicines to kill insects injurious to plants.

"Forestry consists of timber and log production, the former indicating 18,000 cubic meters and the latter 47,000 cubic meters per month, but insufficiency of means for conveying them retards, at present, their distribution among consumers. Charcoal, wherewith the Prefecture supplied other parts of the country, is poor in amount, and wishes to complement the deficiency of this fuel by using coal brought over from Hokkaido.

"Fishery products consist chiefly of herring, Hokke (fish living in the cold current), squid, turbot, and salmon, all of which are sent to other Prefectures including Tokyo; big haul

R E S T R I C T E D



R E S T R I C T E D

Mil Gov't Circular No. 13, cont'd.

of these fishes will be assured if only a considerable number of fishing boats and black oil are secured. Fishing boats have been pretty active in cold waters of the Kuril Islands, Saghalien and Kamchakoa in the past, but now their activity in these waters are at an end.

\*Live stock is represented by horses.

\*Apple, the most typical product of the Prefecture and which in the early stage of cultivation depended wholly on the seeds brought over from the United States, holds the foremost place in the country as regards yield and quality. This year, however, the tree cannot produce scarcely 20% of the yield of the preceding year, as innumerable branches and twigs were damaged by the heavy snow and injurious insects. The proper time of apple picking begins in the middle of October.

\*Among the manufactured products ammonium of sulfate produced in Hachinohe holds the foremost place concerning the amount produced, and, as factories of other districts, engaged in production of this fertilizer, have suffered from air-raids: all the North-eastern (Tokoku) prefectures must, for the time being depend on the production of the Hachinohe factory. And so the amount produced in this city covers only 15% of our demand. Other kinds of products are alcohol, apple wine, the canning industry, cement, and iron sand, but the latter two are not on work at present.

\*No. 5. In Commerce, we could not sell or buy things freely on account of the want of commodities and as the ration system has been adopted, almost all the stores have been closed. The distribution of nearly all the necessaries of daily life is under control, but in the matter of rice only, ration system is strictly observed. The ration of rice for the population is generally limited to 297 grams per day, but to farmers at the busy farming seasons and to labourers from 34 to 124 grams of rice is added to this. This system is not going on well in some parts of the Agricultural villages. The supply of vegetables and fish is also insufficient especially in the case of the former. As no vegetables can be obtained in winter season we feel very uneasy about this scarcity this year.

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Mil Gov't Circular No. 13, cont'd.

\*No. 6. There are reformatories and a leper-house as social institution, and we have no unemployed now, but we are now ready for the affairs of the unemployed which might appear after the war.

\*No. 7. The hygienic condition is very bad in these districts and, to our great shame, the number of tuberculosis cases is foremost even in Japan. Most of the farmers are suffering from trachoma. Dysentery is prevalent in villages around Aomori. There are few doctors and hospitals and a considerable number of villages where no doctors live. Generally speaking, cottages and their surroundings are dirty, and a lot of flea and louse are rampant.

\*No. 8. Generally speaking almost all important places can be reached by means of trains, but frequency of traffic is small, and the trains are considerably crowded, though the passenger control was strictly enforced. The means of transportation are poor; the few remaining trucks are subjected to frequent troubles.

\*Communication within and without the Prefecture is very inconvenient, equipment being still out of order.

\*No. 9. The reconstruction of the city of Aomori is a very big problem. The city, as you see, is completely burnt down, so we are endeavoring to restore it even partially by the fore winter cones. As one school holds all the pupils of the schools, we want to rescue them from such a pitiable condition by building another one in the course of this year. I intend to build a hospital for the citizens without fail, but as now the military official residence was admitted for our use and so the matter is beginning to realize, I thank you very much for this. Lumber and logs are almost enough but we are suffering from the want of nails and glasses.

\*At present almost all officials and workmen attend their respective offices or ports from the suburbs, or by trains, which cause a remarkable hindrance in carrying out their business. Therefore we are suffering to gather labourers. We are afraid that we may not be able to satisfaction in this point.

R E S T R I C T E D

**R E S T R I C T E D**

Mil Gov't Circular No. 13, cont'd.

"The people here understand that they must carry out every item of the Potsdam Declaration. People at large are quite in low spirits, and not willing to work on account of the relaxation, but it is getting better now. Before the arrival of the Allied Occupation Forces, people were awfully un- easy about their life. But after the arrival of your army they are quite assured and feel quite at ease, everything be- ing carried out in strict orders by your army.

"In fact, we firmly believe that true peace among people can only be maintained by obeying all your orders."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER:

ANDREW E. FORSYTH,  
 Colonel, G.S.C.  
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

WESLEY U. MORAN  
 Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
 Adjutant General

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