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Operation report - 7th Med.
Bn.

S E C R E T

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(1) Only 120 of the 216 dump trucks authorized under T/E were shipped.

(2) The units of the 1122nd Engineer (C) Group were handicapped because all their small tools (shovels, picks and the like) were not shipped.

(3) Bailey bridging equipment was insufficient in view of the extended road system which had to be repaired and maintained.

(4) Shore party equipment was adequate except that all cranes should have a boom of sixteen (16) foot minimum length.

(5) More cargo carriers M29C could have been utilized.

(6) There was serious shortage of ordnance parts for Cargo Carrier M29C, (none of which were available on OAHU) and for LVTs, DUKWs and split axles for trucks.

(7) The Corps Clearing Company was by necessity utilized initially as a hospital. Equipment vital to its operation as such, but not carried by the unit, included one X-Ray apparatus complete with dark room, one orthopedic table, and one operating table. Above mentioned items had to be borrowed from the Corps hospitals at a sacrifice to the latter.

(8) The M29C Cargo Carrier and the standard cross-country ambulance in addition to the jeep ambulance are both essential to the operation of division medical battalions and infantry medical stations.

6. Hospitalization and Evacuation (see page 38a).

a. A policy of immediate evacuation of casualties to transports and accompanying APH was followed in the initial assault phase. Due to early departure of the ships (A plus 4), the Corps station hospitals (1 500-bed, 1 750-bed) were committed earlier than anticipated. These were completely unloaded by A plus 3 and were established at sites in the vicinity of DULAG and began to receive patients on A plus 4. Patients already evacuated to ship but who required less than fifteen (15) days' hospitalization were brought ashore and held in shore party medical sections or admitted to hospital.

b. The 69th Field Hospital, initially attached to the 7th Division, was placed in operation at DULAG on A plus 3. On A plus 4, it displaced the Clearing Company of 7th Division at DULAG CHURCH, adjacent to the hospital proper. The 69th Field Hospital reverted to Corps control on A plus 4.

c. Evacuation of division clearing installations to hospitals and of hospitals to beaches by Corps ambulances began A plus 4. Patients in the latter category were processed through the shore party medical section, the Surgeon acting as Corps Medical Regulating Officer. LSTs with navy surgical teams aboard and PC(R)s were used to transport patients from Corps beaches to ships lying off the northern beaches.

d. Air evacuation began A plus 17. Sixth Army provided a boat which daily ferried patients from DULAG to White Beach where they were held pending air transportation.

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ROAD MAP OF LEYTE

STATUTE MILES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

TO WHITE BEACH
FOR AIR EVAC

TO EAST
COAST

69 F HOSP (-PLAT)
25 DEC-5 FEB

36 F HOSP
20 DEC-3 JAN
644 COLL CO
17 DEC
20 SEC 556 AMB
17 DEC-1 FEB

644 COLL CO
14 NOV-15 DEC

644 COLL CO
10 NOV-14 NOV

645 COLL CO
29 OCT-18 NOV

644 COLL CO
23 OCT-10 NOV

HQ 71 BN
5 DEC TO DATE

394 CLR CO (-PLAT)
5 DEC TO DATE

1ST PLAT 69
24 OCT

69 F HOSP
23 OCT-3 DEC

76 STA HOSP
OPENED 24 OCT

165 STA HOSP
OPENED 24 OCT

394 CLR CO
24 OCT-5 DEC

556 AMB CO
22 OCT TO DATE

HQ 71ST MED BN
23 OCT-5 DEC

645 COLL CO
23 OCT-29 OCT

645 COLL CO
18 NOV-28 NOV

DET 645 COLL CO
28 NOV-12 DEC

1ST PLAT 394 CLR CO
12 DEC-6 FEB

DET 69 F HOSP
17 NOV-28 NOV

36 F HOSP
7 DEC-18 DEC

645 COLL CO
5 DEC-12 FEB
1ST SEC 556 AMB
17 NOV-6 JAN

69 F HOSP (-PLAT)
5 DEC-24 DEC
1ST PLAT 69 F HOSP
8 DEC-12 FEB

LEGEND

2 LANE ALL WEATHER
1 LANE ALL WEATHER
1 LANE SEASONAL

NOTE:
Italicized numbers indicate
distance in miles between asterisks

-- CORPS EVAC ROUTES AMB
XX CORPS EVAC ROUTES LCM-LCVP
OO ARMY WATER EVAC

CORPS MEDICAL
INSTALLATIONS & EVACUATION
ROUTES

RESTRICTED

e. Preparatory to the LEYTE west coast operation, the 69th Field Hospital plus one Corps Collecting Company and one section of the Ambulance Company were moved to the vicinity of BAYBAY. The 36th Field Hospital (which arrived 23 November) was placed in operation at TARRAGONA and then was moved to LAGOLAGO (33.0-00.0), opening there 7 December. On 18 December, following junction of 7th and 77th Divisions, this field hospital moved to ORMOC. The 644th Collecting Company with one ambulance section attached moved from west coast to ORMOC at the same time to provide necessary ambulance service. On 23 December displacement of 69th Field Hospital (less one platoon) to VALENCIA was begun. One platoon remained at BAYBAY in the chain of overland evacuation. Evacuation of hospitals in ORMOC area was by LCM and LCVP to BAYBAY, then by ambulance to ABUYOG and on to base hospitals at DULAG by DUKW. Evacuation by water from ORMOC direct to DULAG by LSM and LCI began 20 December. Air evacuation from VALENCIA FIELD (05.9-44.5), using C-47s was initiated 24 December.

f. Daily evacuations as reported to XXIV Corps Headquarters are shown on page 40. The figures shown are known to be incomplete but, as the best available, offer an excellent picture of the fluctuations in evacuation. Figures shown indicate individuals evacuated from LEYTE ISLAND by Corps units. Evacuations from divisions through Base K channels frequently (the rule rather than the exception) were unreported to XXIV Corps.

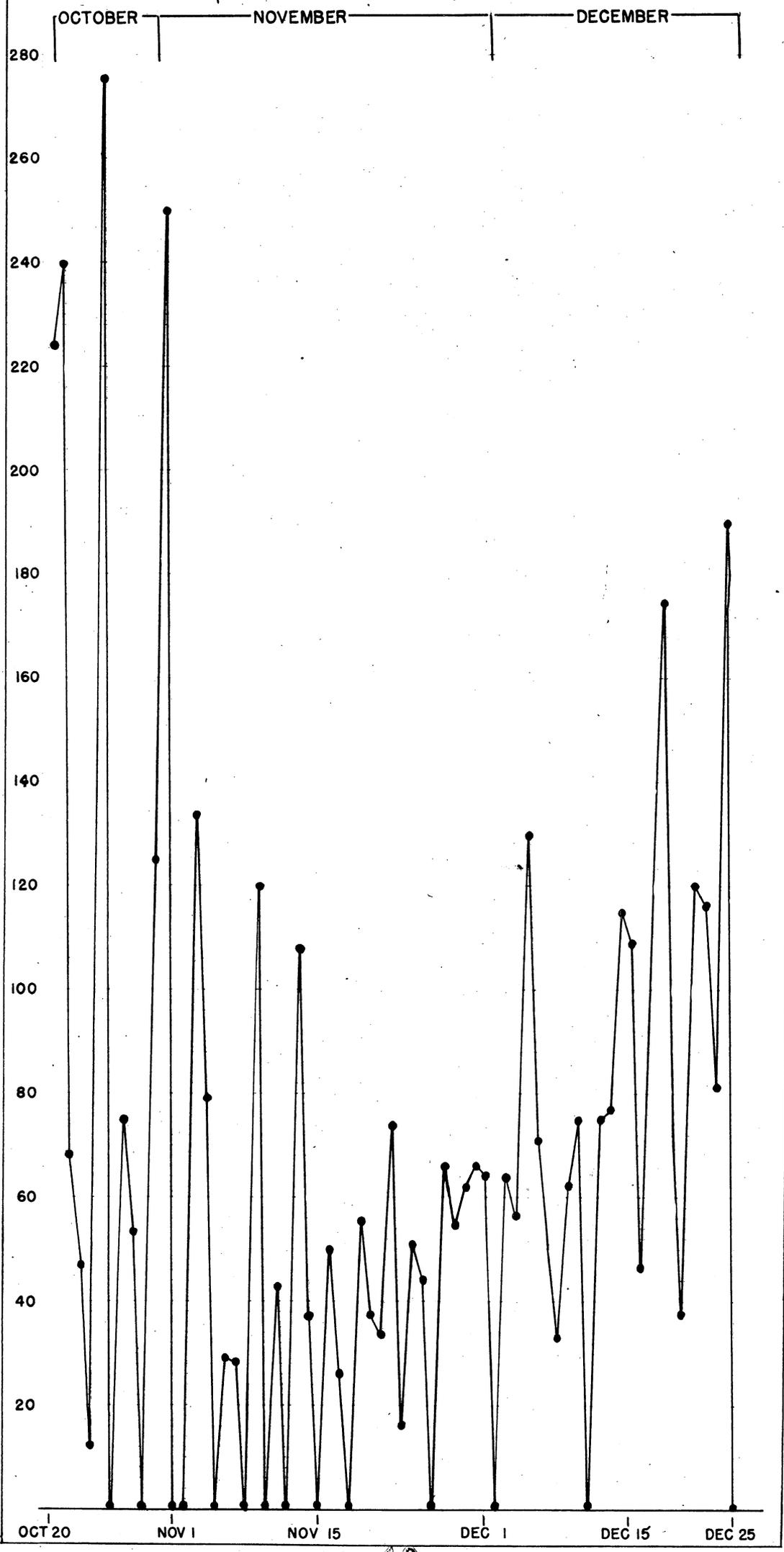
7. Engineer Phase.

a. Roads. Principal roads in existence upon arrival of the landing force (see page 41) were found to be two-lane (very narrow), dirt roads lightly gravelled and with a road bed below the rainy season water table in many places. The initial lack of obtainable road metal and engineer troops necessary for proper road maintenance soon became critical as the road network developed into a quagmire under the influence of an excessive amount of heavy vehicular traffic and frequent torrential rains. On the east coast, a program was initiated early to construct a self-maintaining beach road paralleling HIGHWAY 1 from DULAG to ABUYOG with connecting access roads to HIGHWAY 1 (see page 42). The construction of this road was successful in relieving the pressure of essential traffic from HIGHWAY 1, permitting the necessary reconstruction and rerouting, where necessary, of this important road. With the undertaking of a full scale operation on the west coast in early December, the necessity of maintaining an MSR (DULAG-ABUYOG-BAYBAY-ORMOC) became a major task with the limited number of engineer troops available (see pages 41, 42, 43 & 43a).

b. Bridges. Maximum use was obtained initially from Bailey bridges and the equipage of a light ponton company temporarily attached to Corps. Bridge timbers were a critical item in the construction of the six bridges necessary on the beach road DULAG-ABUYOG (see page 42). The maintenance of these bridges proved extremely difficult due to flash floods and thirty to forty foot rafts of debris that such floods brought down to the sea. On the west coast approximately forty bridge sites were in the link between BAYBAY and ORMOC, many of them blown, burned or otherwise damaged by the retreating enemy to the extent that much major repair work was necessary to repair the road. This was avoided in many instances by routing traffic via the beach on the west coast and fording the many small streams. One essential crossing north of BAYBAY was bridged with a ponton bridge which was removed for other operations by Sixth Army prior to completion of a fixed

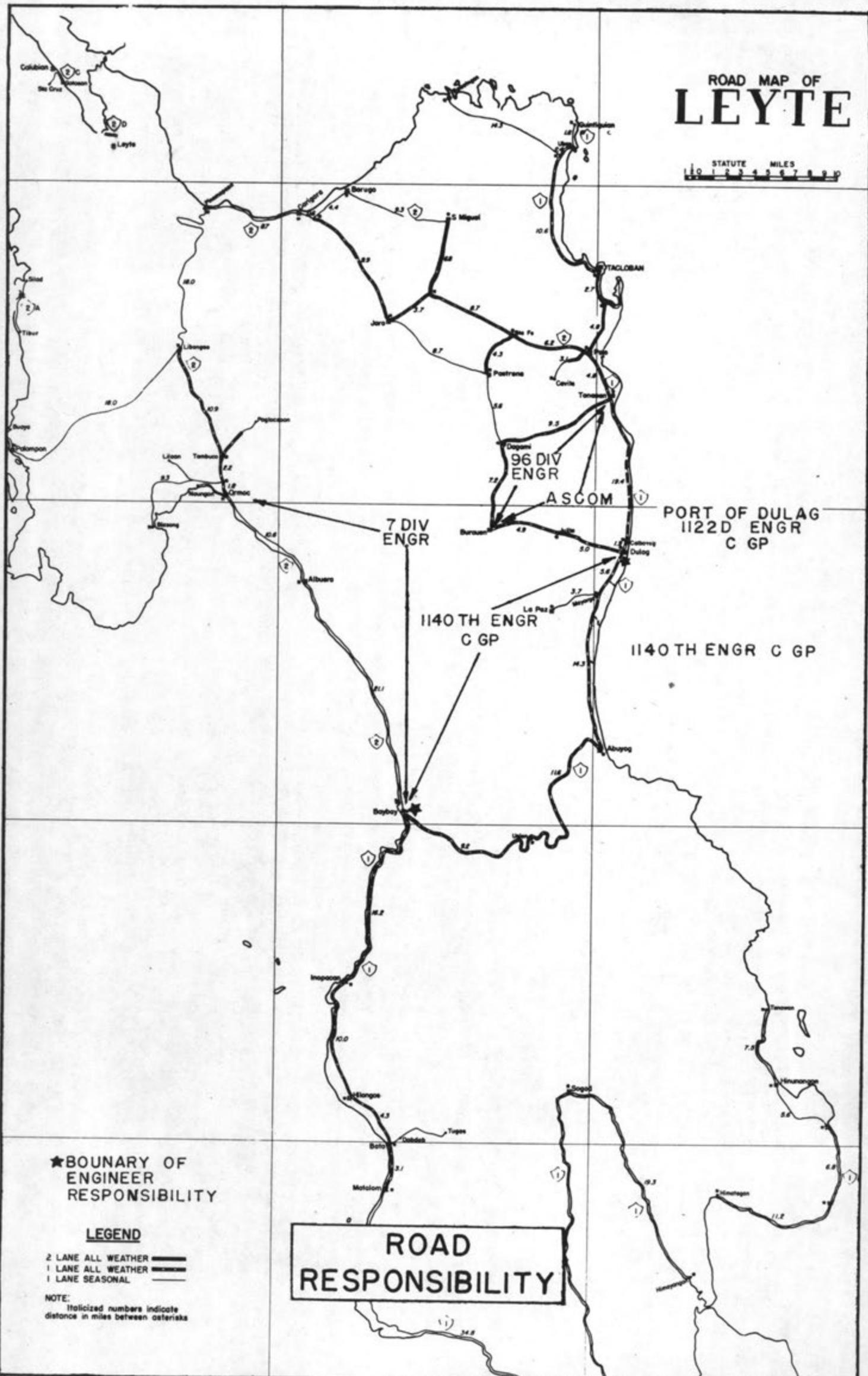
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EVACUATION



ROAD MAP OF LEYTE

STATUTE MILES
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



★ BOUNDARY OF ENGINEER RESPONSIBILITY

LEGEND

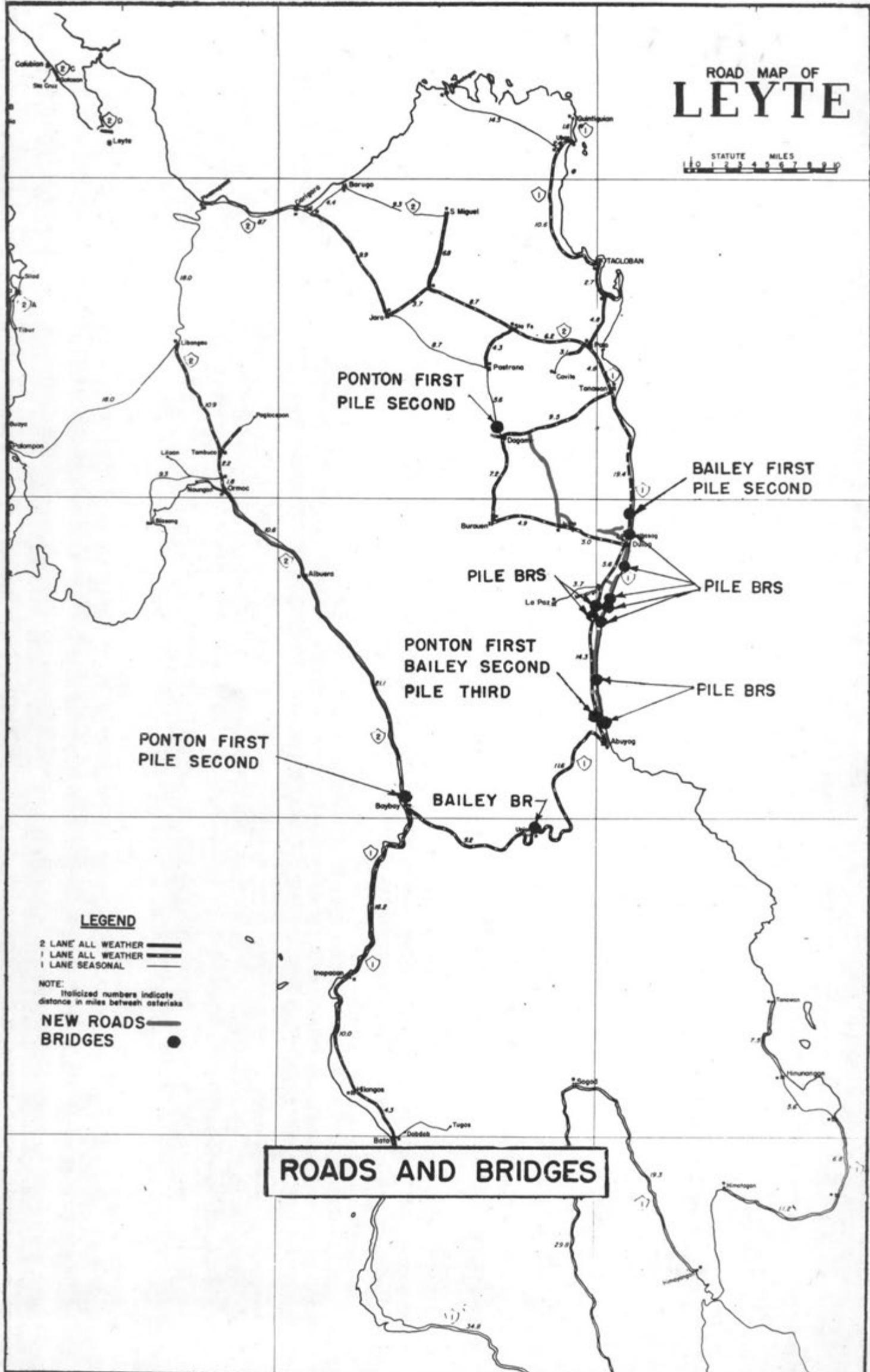
- 2 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE SEASONAL

NOTE:
 Italicized numbers indicate distance in miles between asterisks

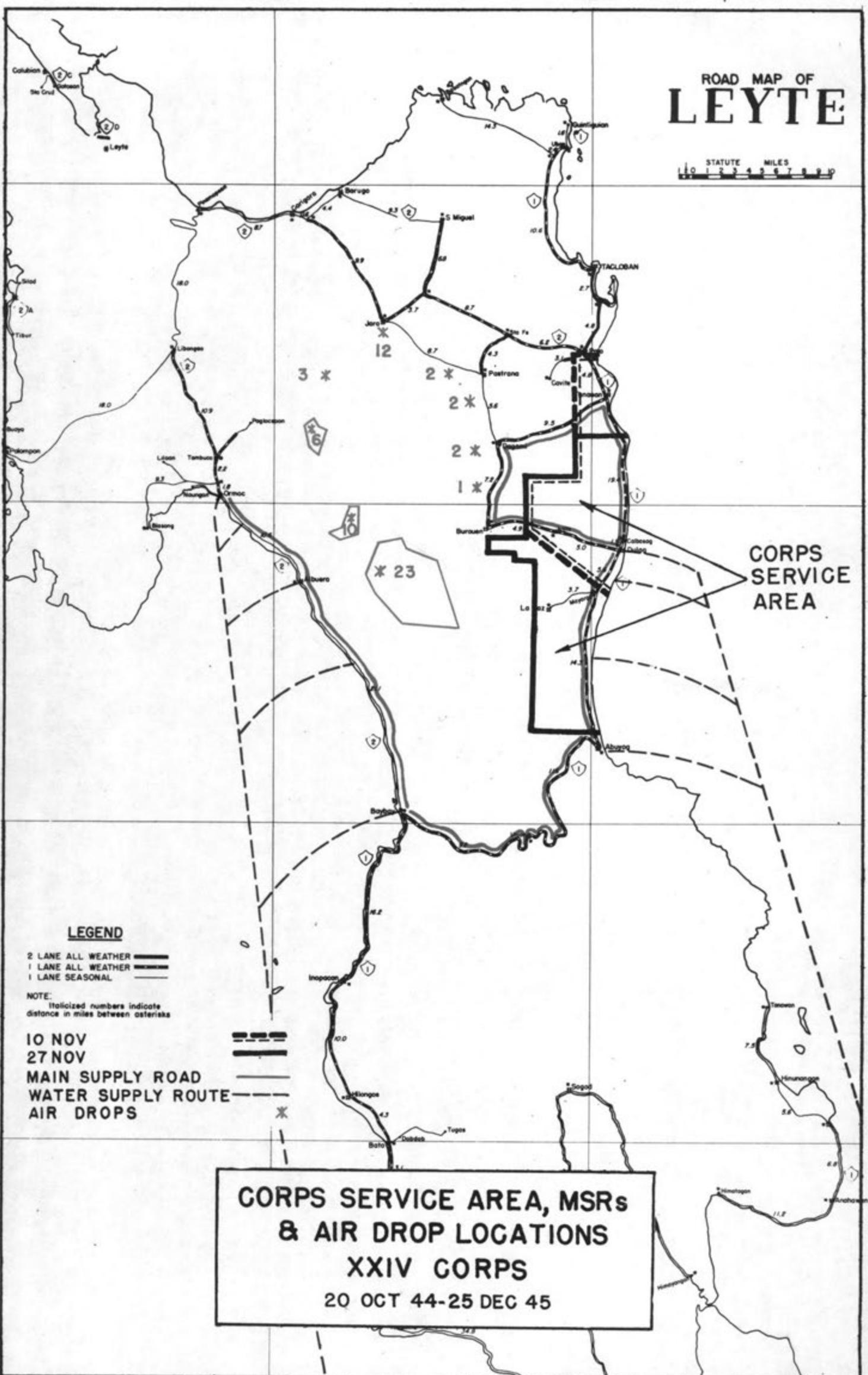
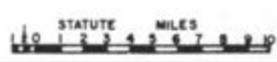
ROAD RESPONSIBILITY

ROAD MAP OF LEYTE

STATUTE MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



ROAD MAP OF LEYTE



LEGEND

- 2 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE SEASONAL

NOTE:
Italicized numbers indicate distance in miles between asterisks

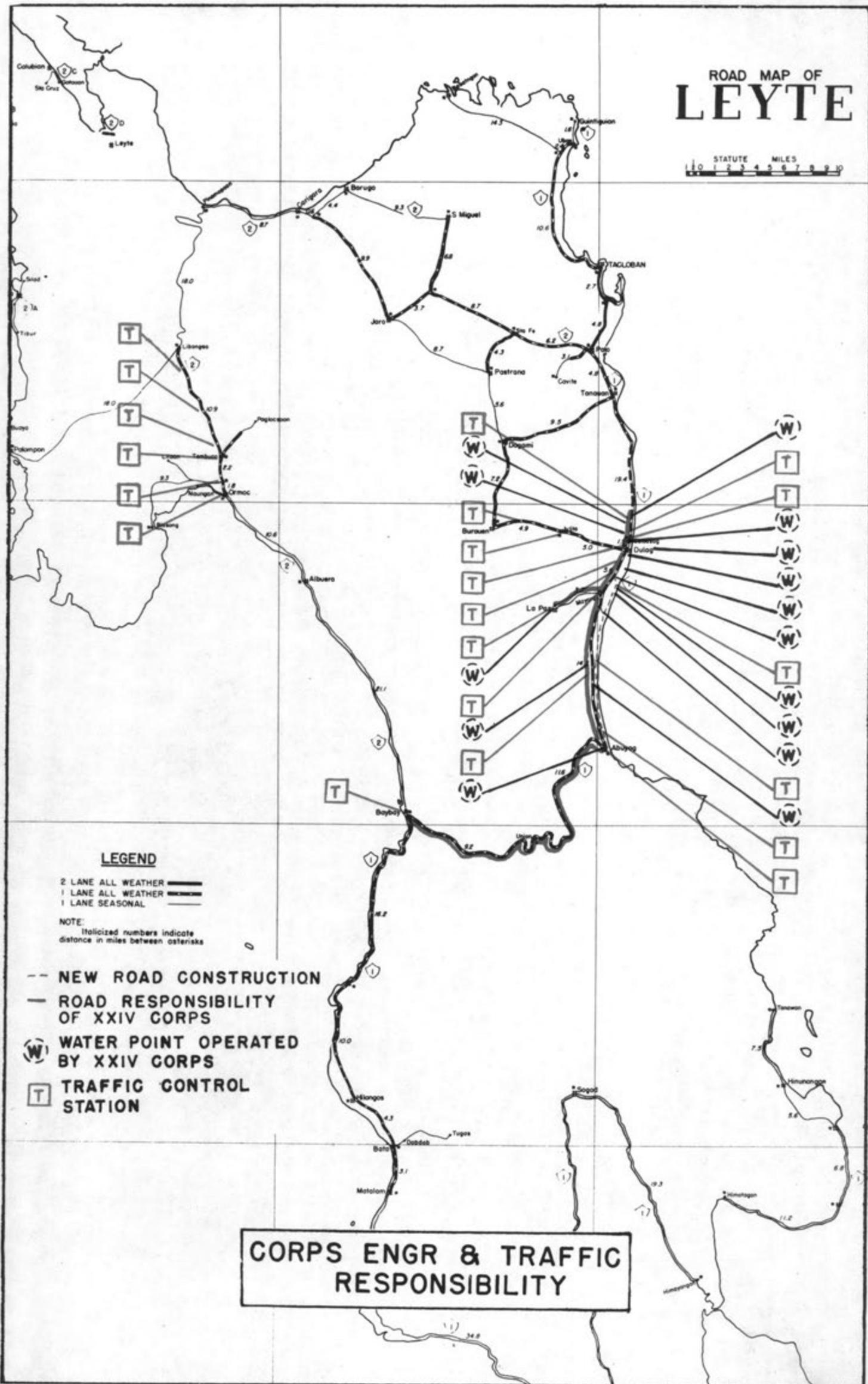
10 NOV
27 NOV

- MAIN SUPPLY ROAD
- WATER SUPPLY ROUTE
- AIR DROPS

**CORPS SERVICE AREA, MSR's
& AIR DROP LOCATIONS
XXIV CORPS
20 OCT 44-25 DEC 45**

ROAD MAP OF LEYTE

STATUTE MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



LEGEND

- 2 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE ALL WEATHER
- 1 LANE SEASONAL

NOTE: *Italicized numbers indicate distance in miles between asterisks*

- NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- ROAD RESPONSIBILITY OF XXIV CORPS
- (W) WATER POINT OPERATED BY XXIV CORPS
- (T) TRAFFIC CONTROL STATION

CORPS ENGR & TRAFFIC RESPONSIBILITY

RESTRICTED

replacement bridge, thereby temporarily disrupting the MSR to units on the west coast (see page 42).

c. Principal Lessons Learned and Comments.

(1) It is absolutely essential that additional engineer troops be available initially to "back up" the division engineer battalions on road maintenance and responsibility. It is recommended that either an Engineer Combat Group or an Engineer Construction Group accompany the Corps for this most necessary support.

(2) In this operation allocation of available bridge timbers was 50% to the Base Command for permanent construction and 25% to each of the operating Corps. This was highly unsatisfactory as it provided insufficient bridge materials for forward area construction. Additional bridge materials such as drift pins and bolts had to be fashioned from captured reinforcing steel and rods from cloverleaf-packed ammunition. It is recommended that a greater percentage of such material be made available for forward area troops.

(3) Lack of rock crushers was another handicap to initial road repair and construction. It is felt that at least two such crushers should be initially available if shipping allows.

(4) Lack of Bailey bridges was evident. One Bailey was brought in assault shipping of 7th Division, one in assault shipping of 96th Division. Eight Bailey bridges were scheduled to arrive by A plus 10 but were never received by this Corps. It is recommended that additional Bailey bridges be included in assault shipping for future operations.

d. Engineer Troops Available and Disposition Thereof.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>	<u>General Disposition</u>
13th Engr (C) Bn	20 October 1944	Support of 7th Div
321st Engr (C) Bn	20 October 1944	Support of 96th Div
1118th Engr (C) Gp Hq	20 October 1944	Supervision of all shore party operations
1122nd Engr (C) Gp	20 October 1944	Shore party operations for the 96th (see remarks)
170th Engr (C) Bn		
173rd Engr (C) Bn		
174th Engr (C) Bn		
1140th Engr (C) Gp	20 October 1944	Shore party operations for the 7th Division initially and then road and general construction for XXIV Corps (see remarks).
50th Engr (C) Bn		
104th Engr (C) Bn		
110th Engr (C) Bn		
722nd Engr Depot Co (-3rd Platoon)	20 October 1944	Engr Depot for Corps at DULAG. Engr depot for Sixth Army period 29 November-25 December 1944

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>	<u>General Disposition</u>
968th Engr Maint Plat	20 October 1944	Maintenance work for Corps through entire period
Prov Topo Det	20 October 1944	Reproduction work for XXIV Corps and Sixth Army
302nd Engr (C) Bn	23 November 1944	Support of 77th Div
132nd Engr (C) Bn	23 November 1944	Road work in Corps area under 1140th Engr (C) Gp Hq
233rd Engr (C) Bn 242nd Engr (C) Bn	23 November 1944	Shore party and road work on west coast under 1118th Engr (C) Gp Hq

REMARKS

(1) 1118th Engineer (C) Group Hq was placed in control of the 233rd and 242nd Engineer (C) Battalions upon their arrival at LEYTE for shore party operations and assistance in road maintenance on the west coast for the 7th and 77th Divisions.

(2) 1122nd Engineer (C) Group was put on road work in Corps area on or about 25 October 1944 and placed back on shore party operations for Corps 6 November 1944 due to lack of experience in road construction. This group was placed under Sixth Army for operational control on or about 29 November 1944.

(3) 1140th Engineer (C) Group replaced the 1122nd Engineer (C) Group on road and construction work in Corps area 6 November 1944.

8. Communications.

a. The Corps wire net in operation on 25 December is shown with dates installed on page 46. Length of lines in operation is indicated on the diagram.

b. Construction of the lines was handicapped measurably by lack of a Construction Company. Maintenance was rendered extremely difficult because of heavy traffic of vehicles (particularly of tracked vehicles off roads and cranes and antennae-bearing vehicles on roads) and torrential rains.

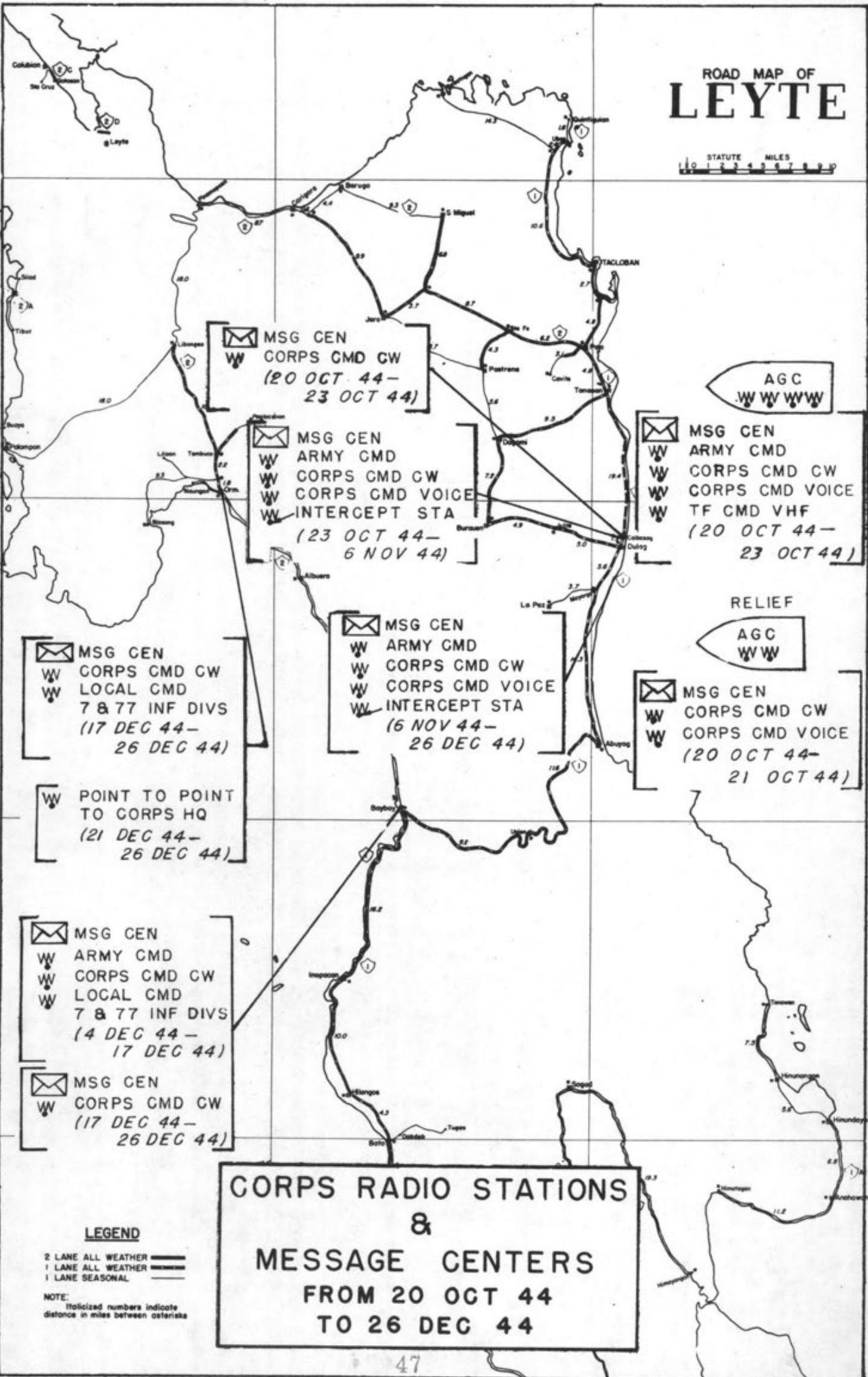
c. Radio circuits opened and kept in operation are shown on page 47. Transmission was difficult particularly at night because of high ground wave attenuation due to jungle-covered terrain and high atmospheric noise level and interference at night. These later conditions were alleviated to some extent by use of optimum daytime and nighttime frequencies and auxiliary half-wave antennae.

d. Courier service was maintained by motor vehicles when road conditions permitted. More satisfactory, however, was messenger service maintained on a twice-daily schedule.

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ROAD MAP OF LEYTE

STATUTE MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



MSG CEN
CORPS CMD CW
(20 OCT 44 -
23 OCT 44)

MSG CEN
ARMY CMD
CORPS CMD CW
CORPS CMD VOICE
INTERCEPT STA
(23 OCT 44 -
6 NOV 44)

MSG CEN
ARMY CMD
CORPS CMD CW
CORPS CMD VOICE
TF CMD VHF
(20 OCT 44 -
23 OCT 44)

AGC
WWWWW

MSG CEN
CORPS CMD CW
LOCAL CMD
7 & 77 INF DIVS
(17 DEC 44 -
26 DEC 44)

MSG CEN
ARMY CMD
CORPS CMD CW
CORPS CMD VOICE
INTERCEPT STA
(6 NOV 44 -
26 DEC 44)

MSG CEN
CORPS CMD CW
CORPS CMD VOICE
(20 OCT 44 -
21 OCT 44)

RELIEF
AGC
WWW

POINT TO POINT
TO CORPS HQ
(21 DEC 44 -
26 DEC 44)

MSG CEN
ARMY CMD
CORPS CMD CW
LOCAL CMD
7 & 77 INF DIVS
(4 DEC 44 -
17 DEC 44)

MSG CEN
CORPS CMD CW
(17 DEC 44 -
26 DEC 44)

**CORPS RADIO STATIONS
&
MESSAGE CENTERS
FROM 20 OCT 44
TO 26 DEC 44**

LEGEND

2 LANE ALL WEATHER
1 LANE ALL WEATHER
1 LANE SEASONAL

NOTE:
Italicized numbers indicate
distance in miles between asterisks

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by Cub liaison planes from strips built at or near RIZAL (Corps CP)-TANAUAN (Sixth Army CP; also jeep service to 96th Division CP)-LAGOLAGO (7th Division Rear CP)-ORMOC (7th Division CP; Corps Advance CP)-VALENCIA (77th Division CP).

9. Transportation.

a. General purpose vehicles amounting to approximately 50% of T/E were brought into LEYTE with assault units. This proportion was based on the original concept of an operation (YAP) on a small land mass and was too low for the LEYTE operation. This deficiency was complicated by the at times almost impossible road conditions on LEYTE and the fact that the Corps eventually consisted of four (4) divisions operating over an exceptionally large area. The lack of a Corps Truck Battalion - a serious deficiency in almost any circumstance - was keenly felt in this operation.

b. Amphibian vehicles were used to the limit of their capabilities during this operation. This was necessary to supplement the inadequate number of trucks and to provide essential transportation over terrain impassable to wheeled vehicles. This caused an excessive amount of land use of these vehicles and added to the problem of rehabilitation. The M29C carrier (Weasel) received its first field use by this command during this operation and proved to be an extremely valuable piece of equipment.

c. Water transportation was extensively used for supply and tactical employment. LSMs (under Navy control) were run on a regular schedule from east coast supply points to maintain stocks in the Corps supply point at IPIL. LCIs (also under Navy) accomplished much of the evacuation from that place. Company B, 592nd Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment, equipped with LCMs and LCVPs, was placed under the operational control of the Corps. This unit was based at BAYBAY and was constantly used in west coast supply and evacuation and in amphibious operations along the west coast.

d. Organic artillery liaison airplanes were used, especially by the 11th Airborne Division, to supply isolated units when 5th Air Force aircraft were not available. Evacuation of wounded from LUBI airfield was also accomplished by Cub.

10. Service Units.

a. Corps service units are indicated in Inclosure No. 1, Organization Chart, XXIV Corps.

b. The principal deficiencies in Corps Troops were:

- (1) Lack of a combat engineer battalion for exclusive use on normal engineer work.
- (2) Lack of a Corps Truck Battalion.
- (3) Reconnaissance Troops.
- (4) Air Liaison Squadron.
- (5) Signal Construction Company.
- (6) Military Police Battalion.

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S E C R E T

PART FIVE

PERSONNEL AND CIVIL AFFAIRS

1. Casualties, Burials - Paragraph 1
2. Replacements - Paragraph 2
3. Civil Affairs - Paragraph 3
4. Recommendations - Paragraph 4

1. Casualties, Burials.

a. Total battle casualties suffered by troops of the Corps as of midnight, 25 December 1944 were as follows:

<u>ORGN</u>	<u>KIA</u>		<u>WIA</u>		<u>IIA</u>			<u>MIA</u>			<u>DIED OF WOUNDS</u>			
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM		
Corps Trs	2		48	16	2	243	2		27		3		9	
7th Div	48		420	109		1686	8		134		18	3	38	
77th Div	20		321	82		1162	2		81		38	1	54	
96th Div	24		353	66		1228	1		28	3	1		73	
11th A/B (Incomplete)	13		121	12		226	No	Info	4		13	No	Info	
149th Inf. (38th Div)	No reports: Temporarily under XXIV Corps for "operational control" only.													
TOTAL	107		1263	285	2	4545	13		270	7	73	4	1	174

b. Total non-battle casualties as of midnight, 25 December 1944 were as follows:

<u>ORGN</u>	<u>SICK</u>			<u>MISSING</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>			<u>OTHER CAUSES</u>		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Corps Troops	49	4	2360				2		3	1		43
7th Div	90	3	2319			1			3			
77th Div	33		673						1			
96th Div	100		1849						7	3		74
TOTAL	272	7	7201			1	2		14	4		117

NOTE: No figures on 11th A/B available as of this date.

c. Total evacuations from the island as of 25 December 1944 were as follows:

<u>ORGN</u>	<u>WOUNDS</u>	<u>INJURY</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Corps Troops	166	67	208	441
7th Div	1114	105	290	1509
77th Div	553	28	134	715
96th Div	795	100	226	1121
TOTAL	2628	300	858	3786

Evacuated directly to ships from ammunition dump explosion, no breakdown available 108

GRAND TOTAL 3894

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NOTE: As of 25 December, 107 men from all organizations had returned to duty through the Corps Casual Camp from hospitals outside of the area. This figure is incomplete since it is known that other men returned without passing through the camp of whom there is no record.

d. Of a total of 1,136 wounds reported of which analysis is possible, the distribution as to cause of wound and location of wound is given in the following table:

<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>HEAD & NECK</u>	<u>CHEST</u>	<u>ABDOMEN</u>	<u>LEGS</u>	<u>ARMS</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Gun Shot	87	64	48	165	189	13	566
Shell Frag & Mine	105	40	26	152	160	18	501
Bayonet & Saber		1		19	3		23
Chem & Burns	6		1	6	9	1	23
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>
TOTAL	200	109	75	349	370	33	1136

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY CAUSE

<u>GSW</u>	<u>SHELL FRAG & MINES</u>	<u>BAYONET & SABER</u>	<u>CHEM & BURNS</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
49.5%	44.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION OF WOUNDS

<u>HEAD & NECK</u>	<u>CHEST</u>	<u>ABDOMEN</u>	<u>LEGS</u>	<u>ARMS</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
17.6%	9.6%	6.6%	30.7%	32.6%	2.9%

e. As of midnight, 25 December 1944 the three divisions of the XXIV Corps had established six (6) permanent and one (1) temporary cemeteries. Of these, they were still operating five (5), USAF Cemetery No. 1 at DULAG having been taken over by USASOS. The following table shows names of cemeteries and number of burials in each as of 25 December:

	<u>USASOS</u>	<u>96th Div</u>	<u>7th Division</u>		<u>77th Div</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>DULAG</u>	<u>SAN JOSE</u>	<u>BAYBAY</u>	<u>DAMULAAN</u>	<u>CAMP DOWNES</u>	
					<u>IPIL</u>	
					<u>VALENCIA</u>	
Army	559	449	174	20	367	1569
Navy	14	15	1			30
Marines	5	3				8
Unknown	<u>—</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>34</u>
TOTAL	578	491	185	20	367	1641

2. Replacements.

a. During the period covered by this report, 63 officer and 1,938 enlisted replacements were received from the 6th Replacement Depot at NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA. These replacements, accompanied by a Classification and Assignment Team,

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arrived in the PHILIPPINE area on 20 November (A plus 31) and were received and housed at the 4th Replacement Depot. Within four (4) days, the replacements had been processed, assigned and delivered as follows:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
Hq & Hq Co XXIV Corps	3	94
Corps Troops	5	346
7th Inf Div	26	760
96th Inf Div	<u>29</u>	<u>738</u>
TOTAL.....	63	1938

b. This shipment emptied the depot at NEW CALEDONIA and was short on infantrymen but full of more quartermaster, signal, antiaircraft, engineer and artillery replacements than were needed. Nevertheless, by careful study of the Forms 20 and by making reasonable substitutions, all but 300 men were assigned to spots where their skills could be employed. The 300 men were evenly divided between the two divisions.

c. The replacements arrived without arms and it was a major problem to secure enough weapons to arm them.

d. Estimated replacement requirements at midnight 25 December were as follows:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
Infantry	129	1965
Medical	6	160
Engineer	5	140
Field Artillery		100
Others	<u> </u>	<u>120</u>
TOTAL.....	140	2485

3. Civil Affairs.

a. To provide for the estimated population in the initial area of operation assigned to the Corps, a Navy Civil Affairs Unit was attached to each assault division. Both units landed on A plus 1. With the establishment on A plus 7 of the Corps Service Area, the Navy units were relieved from the divisions to operate under Corps control. On 5 November (A plus 16) the balance of the Navy Civil Affairs personnel (7 officers and 22 men) landed and on 20 November (A plus 31) the entire Navy contingent was released to the Seventh Fleet for work on SAMAR.

b. Two (2) Philippine Civil Administration Units (PCAU No. 7 and No. 8), attached to Corps upon arrival, reached the area on A plus 5. These units worked with the two (2) Navy units until A plus 7. Then one PCAU under Corps control was ordered to operate in each of the two (2) division areas, leaving the Navy units in the Corps Service Area. Each PCAU had a strength of 10 officers and 39 enlisted men. On 13 November (A plus 24) the Corps Area of responsibility had grown so large that a third PCAU was attached and operational areas were assigned to PCAUs on the basis of population distribution. On 19 November Sixth Army, with a reserve PCAU, assumed control of a portion of the Corps rear area and thus released the Corps units to advance further.

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c. The preparatory bombardment and the assault of the beaches dislocated many thousands of civilians. The two relief centers established by the Navy units were taking care of 50,000 men, women and children by A plus 3. Water points were established by the shore party engineers and rations were released by the Quartermaster. Hospitalization and perimeter guards had to be furnished by the divisions. Mayors and barriocientes soon appeared and assisted in distribution of food and procurement of labor. As soon as some semblance of order was created, laborers were hired to assist on the beaches and the work-to-eat policy soon cut the relief feeding to a minimum. Captured enemy rice, damaged ration components and Army C and K rations made up the main source of civilian food supply. Other civilian relief supplies were limited to the small amount (65 tons) brought in by the Navy units. Regular relief food supplies arrived at TACLOBAN about 20 November after which no further army rations were distributed or sold to civilians.

d. Only the two initially established relief centers were required. As the rapid advance of the combat troops uncovered safe areas, the people were returned to their homes. As new towns and barrios were reached, PCAU personnel moved in to set up dispensaries and food stores to prevent any mass exodus. Resettlement and the return of communities to the control of local officials was pushed vigorously, with the result that the huge concentrations on the beaches had shrunk to 5,000 in each relief center within two weeks. As relief supplies became available, stores were opened and business restored. Schools were reopened. Under PCAU supervision, public roads, buildings, parks, wells and sanitation systems were started. By keeping supplies available and making maximum use of local leaders, the PCAUs were able to keep up with the combat troops and repeat the same cycle as new towns were reached.

e. It was found that the civil affairs personnel available were adequate to administer the civilian population but could not begin to cope with their control. Each division was reinforced with an MP platoon, but the platoon was quickly absorbed with traffic control duties. To prevent straggling of civilians and to provide security, it was necessary to divert troops from combat and service units. Fortunately, sufficient units not actually engaged in combat were available to supply this need but the problem still was present and will always be present.

f. The following summary indicates the size of the civilian relief task:

(1) From 50,000 to 80,000 civilians were taken care of in relief centers and were resettled within thirty (30) days.

(2) Control was established in six (6) of the eleven (11) principal cities; over half of the island of LEYTE and over an estimated population of 400,000.

(3) All relief supplies were moved from TACLOBAN in the northeast corner of the island, over practically impassable roads, for distances of from 20 to 71 miles. At times supply by truck was impossible and was maintained by boat and caribao.

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4. Recommendations.

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a. That definite arrangements be made to provide early arrival of replacement personnel on the target. This can be done by including one replacement battalion per division in assault shipment or in first echelon following.

b. That replacements never be sent to a combat area without individual weapons.

c. That more attention be given to the early arrival of civilian relief supplies to obviate the diversion of military supplies.

d. That additional MP personnel be provided to assist in the control of civilians.

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PART SIX

LESSONS LEARNED

1. a. The T/O Staff of an Army Corps is totally inadequate for amphibious operations. New staff sections, not contemplated in the drafting of T/Os, are required. Currently, the Corps is confronted with planning the next operation while still engaged in the present one. Plans for amphibious operations require tremendous attention to logistical details, and cannot well be done by the same group engaged in current operations. Present T/Os are based on the Corps conceived as purely a tactical unit, supported by an elaborate logistical setup. Yet, in the LEYTE campaign exclusive of its amphibious phases, logistics functions assumed, necessarily by the Corps, were far in excess of those incident to normal ground operations. The Corps unloaded all of its assault equipment and supplies, established dumps and operated a port for a considerable time after the assault landing. The port was later turned over to a service agency but new conditions arose requiring operation of the equivalent of a separate small Corps of two (2) divisions in an area widely separated from and with poor communications with the original zone of operations, in which two divisions of the Corps were still fighting. The entire logistical support of that sub-division of the Corps rested squarely upon the Corps, which had no service troops with which to operate. The result was additional unloading and port operations by the Corps in two different areas utilizing combat troops as labor. These operations had to be supervised by an improvised service command setup from personnel of the Corps Staff who should have been on other important duties. This was in addition to maintenance of two operational CPs in widely separated areas. It may be expected that any extended operations will present such problems in more or less degree.

b. Regardless of all plans and all manuals on the subject, there will devolve upon a Corps in any amphibious operation a tremendous administrative burden.

2. At present there is no agency available to the Corps Commander for special ground and/or water reconnaissance. The need for some such an agency was almost constant. The only solution was to rob divisions of reconnaissance troops or to make up inefficient provisional reconnaissance units from combat troops needed elsewhere. In amphibious operations of the nature in which troops in this area are now engaged it is deemed essential that there be set up some type of amphibious reconnaissance unit for Corps and higher commands.

3. In this operation in an area of heavy population the handling of civil affairs was a major problem. Although natives of this country are friendly, the problem of physically herding them around and controlling them required a large number of MPs. The one MP company assigned to the Corps was a mere drop in the bucket. It became necessary to call in many hundreds of

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additional troops from combat and service units in the early stages of combat for MP duties. It happened in this particular battle that many of these could be taken from amphibious armored units without great detriment to the advance. In operations over reefs, however, these units will not be readily available. In any case, such troops are needed for other missions. As we go into future operations in which hostile natives will be encountered, the problem of their control will be greatly increased. Even with friendly natives, lack of proper MP supervision resulted in considerable minor pilferage and misappropriation of property. Adequate MP support must be provided to relieve combat troops and commands of the drain imposed by improvising MPs. MPs in excess of the one company with the Corps on this operation were also required for guarding property and in traffic direction.

4. Considerable use was made of propaganda and surrender pamphlet drops. Results are not considered commensurate with the effort expended. Statements of Jap prisoners indicated that we have not reached a satisfactory goal in designing our propaganda. While several prisoners surrendered with surrender leaflets in their hand, analysis of their statements and character indicates that they did not need persuasion in excess of bullets to encourage surrender, and that actually propaganda leaflets probably did not cause their surrender but provided a means to keep from getting killed. It is believed additional study of propaganda is needed with a view toward preparation of leaflets more effective in their appeal to the Japs.

5. The problem of early provision of personnel replacements in campaigns of this nature has not yet been solved. Definite provision must be made to put the first echelon of replacements on the target either in the assault echelon or within five (5) days following. The first replacements received by the Corps on LEYTE were received about one month after the assault. By then attrition had become a real problem, and units had suffered in battle efficiency. In this connection it must be borne in mind that almost all battle casualties are in front line infantry units. Because of this fact, casualties of even one thousand (1,000) men in a division result in a serious impairment of its combat efficiency. One solution which appears feasible is to attach to each division a replacement battalion to accompany it on the assault. The demand for labor in the early phases of unloading will more than absorb these troops and eliminate calls on combat elements for labor during the first few days. Landing with the assault echelon of shipping will provide a period in which replacements could get the "feel" of a combat zone. Adequate additional replacements must be available on short notice.

6. An Army Corps operating anywhere within the Pacific is greatly handicapped without adequate engineer support. This Corps had no Corps Engineers except for minor supply detachments. The road situation here, as in any oriental area, presents an immediate problem in engineering. The shore party engineers supplied to the two (2) divisions for unloading operations did not become available for other work during that critical period during which engineering projects must get under way. More than one-half (1/2) of the shore engineers never became available to the Corps. Furthermore, they are not suited or equipped for any except minor construction and minor road building. In any case, it is expected that the bulk of

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them will be needed in continuance of port operations and establishment of dumps.

7. Tactics used by troops of this command and results obtained completely justify our tactical teachings as applied to combat with the once believed "supermen" Japanese. Knifing through rapidly along communications routes, bypassing and neutralizing by fire strong positions or strongly held areas and gaining control of communications centers by maneuver and use of armor proved highly successful. It was found that the Jap is probably more susceptible to flanking and turning movements than any other troops, in spite of the fact that his early successes were based on effective maneuver and that he is supposed to understand its use. It is believed that troops being trained for future operations on land masses in this theatre should be well indoctrinated with the principles of maneuver, including operations of small units, and with the sound principles of open warfare. They must also be educated to get over their undue fear of Jap infiltration in their rear. This latter indoctrination can be strengthened by requiring all service elements in rear installations to provide their own defenses and insisting that they be trained to do so effectively.

8. In this campaign Jap casualties in relation to our own casualties reached almost unbelievable figures. Based on counted Jap dead and our own known dead, the average for the Corps throughout the campaign was over thirty (30) Japs to one (1) American killed. It is believed that the counted enemy dead reported is approximately accurate. There may be some duplication in reported dead but if this occurs it should be more than balanced by the number of Japs killed whom we do not see. It is believed that this high ratio of Jap dead to our own comes from meticulous training of the individual soldier and small units, with particular emphasis upon effective use of their weapons, maneuver and cover and concealment.

9. The Jap paratroop attack on this command in early December was one of the few paratroop attacks which have been sustained by Americans during the war. The consternation caused among service and rear area troops, particularly Air Corps troops, brought out forcibly the absolute necessity for all units regardless of branch of service or duties to be trained in handling their weapons and in the establishment of their own defensive areas. As we get nearer to Japan, we may expect so-called "secure" rear areas to disappear.

10. Troops arriving at the target in the assault echelon must of necessity be stripped in equipment and supply to the barest essentials. In a long operation, however, they can soon begin to use a considerable amount of tentage, cots, recreation equipment and post exchange supplies together with other luxuries of life while occupying reserve positions or rest camps provided within each major echelon, with an accompanying benefit to the health and morale of the command. Most organizational equipment of this nature is left behind with the rear echelon. Consideration should be given to an early lift and follow-in of all unit rear echelons and of some luxury equipment and supplies.

11. Considerable augmentations of combat equipment over and above T/O & E are authorized for units of this command.

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Some few of these augmentations were based on planning for a particular type of operation, but most of them are based on needs which are common to all Pacific operations. Such augmentation, based upon request of the Division and Corps Commanders, should be continued within the limits of availability of the items and the shipping to carry them. Allotments should remain reasonably flexible, however, and subject to change from operation to operation based on expected employment of troops.

12. Considerable difficulty was experienced in loading out of Corps units for the assault due to shipping assignments. In loading out for the assault and unloading at the target our current amphibious doctrine does not take into account Corps troops, but is designed to handle divisions only. When a Corps goes out, the shipping assigned is merely a multiple of division groups. In the current operation we were forced to attach most of the Corps troops to divisions for loading and then scatter the rest of them into the division transdivs to get them to the target. Loading difficulties arose through overcrowding and destroying of the combat loading of divisional units. Unloading difficulties arose through having Corps units scattered throughout combat team transdivs. It was necessary to go through numerous channels to get Corps units unloaded. In the final shakeout it was found that many Corps units were unloaded on beaches where they were not desired, and separated from their equipment which had been unloaded at other beaches. There is no question but that some Joint Army and Navy restudy of this matter should be made with a view to provision of definite shipping units for Corps or Army troops in large amphibious operations such as must follow soon.

13. In operations on large land masses which are not densely held by the enemy a widely dispersed command will be the rule rather than the exception. With lack of good roads in the area and with normal communication difficulties inherent in wide dispersion, a means of rapid and reliable courier service other than signal or motor becomes essential. In this campaign it was found that the only satisfactory solution was the establishment of Cub fields throughout the area near CPs and utilization of Cubs for courier service. Cubs assigned to artillery units for fire direction are barely adequate for the purpose assigned. There must be allowance above these assignments for courier service by Corps and Division Headquarters. In addition to this requirement there is constant need of slow flying planes for reconnaissance by the Corps, Division and lower commanders and their staffs.

14. Motor transportation, as currently limited by shipping allotted for assault operations, is entirely inadequate for use in the larger land masses. For operations on small islands 50% of T/O & E is generally sufficient, particularly for the assault phase. In large land masses where troops become widely dispersed and hauls are longer, full T/O & E allowances in lower units, supplemented by truck units in Corps troops, become a must within five (5) to ten (10) days after landing.

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PART SEVEN

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the staff and Headquarters and Headquarters Company of a Corps designated for amphibious operations be given an arbitrary increase in personnel and equipment of 50% over and above present T/O, including the same proportion of added grades and ratings in both commissioned and enlisted personnel, or that the Headquarters be organized under T/O & E 110-1 for a separate Corps and the Corps Commander be given full discretion in utilization of this personnel.
2. That a Corps set up for amphibious operations have assigned as a permanent part of its Corps troops one amphibious reconnaissance squadron similar in nature to the present cavalry reconnaissance squadron, modified suitably for amphibious operations.
3. That a minimum of one full MP battalion be permanently assigned to the Corps as part of the Corps troops and be augmented as required for specific operations.
4. That additional study by our propaganda agencies be given to the preparation of effective propaganda and surrender pamphlets to be dropped on the enemy.
5. That definite provision be made for the arrival of personnel replacements at the rate of at least one thousand (1,000) per infantry division within five (5) days after the assault landing or, preferably, that replacements accompany the assault echelons, in replacement battalions. Also, that additional replacements be immediately on call not more than five (5) days away.
6. That regardless of the operation assigned, any Corps in operations in the Pacific theatre be supplied with a minimum of one group of heavy construction engineers.
7. That all service troops and rear echelon elements including antiaircraft artillery and Air Corps be thoroughly indoctrinated and trained in provision of their own close-in defense.
8. That the emphasis on the training of the individual soldier and small unit be intensified, particular attention being paid to use of individual weapons, patrolling, use of cover and concealment and use of maneuver by small units in the offensive.
9. That unit rear echelons and reasonable amounts of housekeeping equipment be forwarded to the target at an early date after the assault landing.

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10. That the current flexible policy in augmentation and changes in equipment and supply over and above T/O & E be continued, using T/O & E as a basis only rather than as a mandatory level.

11. That each division be supplied with two (2) and Corps Headquarters with eight (8) Cub airplanes with crews for use in courier, liaison and reconnaissance service. That one-half (1/2) of these planes be L-5 or improved high-powered L-4 type.

12. That higher headquarters charged with amphibious operations set up separate transport divisions for troops of echelons higher than divisions, the number to be based on troop lift requirements for the specific operation.

13. That in the assignment of assault shipping for future operations, sufficient shipping be assigned, particularly in LSTs, to carry at least 75% T/O & E motor transportation plus one (1) truck battalion of the Corps troops in the first lift, with the remaining T/O & E motor vehicles arriving as soon after the initial landing as can be lifted.

John R. Hodge
JOHN R. HODGE

Major General, United States Army
Commanding

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A N N E X E S

- "A" - Roster of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XXIV Corps. (Included in Copies 1 thru 3 only)
- "B" - Field Orders, Sixth Army. "
- "C" - Attack Plan A304-44, Third Amphibious Force. "
- "D" - Field Orders, XXIV Corps "
- "E" - Map, 1/50,000 LEYTE ISLAND. "
- "F" - XXIV Corps SOP. "

I N C L O S U R E S

- No. 1 - Organization Chart, XXIV Corps. (Included in all copies)
- No. 2 - Map, 1/250,000 LEYTE ISLAND. "

R E S T R I C T E D

8-III A
40-I-G
73-V-G

40-II-G-2 ✓ 7th Inf Div FO - LYTE INVASION

M

40-II-H ✓ 7th Inf Div SOP Camouflage

40-II-A ✓ 7th Inf Div SOP Supply + Evacuation

73-III Shore Party SOP, LST-Dockw Supply,
(Drugstore)

40-II-G-2 Int. is the job of Everyman within
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Report, ~~7th Infantry Division, KING TWO, Field Order 9, 1 Oct~~
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S E C R E T

Initials
8 Oct 1944

7 Inf Div
APO 7
8 Oct 1944

ERRATA SHEET 1 to FO 9

1. Following changes to FO 9 are effective this date:

- ✓ a. Paragraph 1 b (1): Change 98th Ranger Bn to read 6th Ranger Inf Bn.
- ✓ b. Paragraph 1 b (2) (a) should read: The 6th Ranger Inf Bn will land on ABLE minus 2 Day on DINAGAT and HOLONION ISLANDS to secure entrances to LEYTE GULF.
- ✓ c. Change Appendix A to Annex 1 in accordance with para 1 b above.
- ✓ d. Paragraph 1 b (2) (c) should read: 32nd and 77th Inf Divs, at HOLLANDIA and MOROTAI, and at GUAM, respectively, will, after ABLE plus 3 Day, be prepared to embark for the objective area.
- ✓ e. Paragraph 2 a (3): Delete the words "and occupy".

2. Following change to FO 9 and all parts thereof is effective this date:

The words "HOW-Hour" will be changed to read "JIG-Hour" in all instances.

3. Following change to Adm O, Annex 2 to FO 9, is effective this date:

Paragraph 1 a (4), page 1 add: Sub paragraph (a) - Procedure as directed by CG Sixth Army. Refer to sound and visual signals, SOI 7th Div, No. 932-2, para 6, pp 3 and 4, for method of requesting and securing air drop supplies.

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Errata 1 to FO 9

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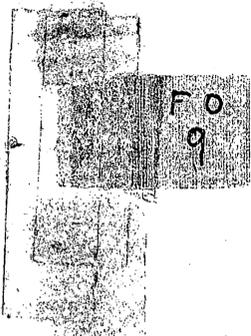
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FO 9

MAPS: Special Map, Portion of LEYTE ISLAND, 1/25,000.
Special Map, LEYTE ISLAND, (approx) 1/440,000.

- 1. a. Summary of enemy situation - See Annex 5 (Intelligence).
- b. (1) The Sixth Army, comprised of the following units:

X and XXIV Corps
 31st and 77th Inf Divs
 6th ~~Inf~~ Ranger ~~Inf~~ Bn
 Base Development Units

will seize and occupy LEYTE ISLAND; establish control over Western and Southern SAMAR; and prepare to initiate operations to complete the consolidation of SAMAR and to destroy or contain hostile garrisons in the VISAYAS.

- (2) Missions assigned elements of Sixth Army:

- (a) The ~~6th~~ ^{Inf} Ranger Bn will land on ABLE minus 2 Day on DINAGAT and HOMONHON ISLANDS to secure entrances to LEYTE GULF.
- (b) 21st Inf (24th Inf Div) will, on ABLE-Day, at ~~Hour~~ ^{01.3} Hour, land in vicinity of PANAON STRAIT.
- (c) X Corps, consisting of 1st Cav Div on the right and 24th Inf Div (- 31st Inf) will, on ABLE-Day at ~~Hour~~ ^{01.3} Hour, land in PALO - PAWING - MARASBARAS Area; advance North and Northwest to seize and secure TACLOBAN, PALO, and the CARIGARA Area.
- (d) 381st Inf (96th Inf Div) in Sixth Army floating reserve.
- (e) ~~31st~~ ^{32nd} and 77th Inf Divs, at ~~Samar~~ ^{Hollandia, Morotai} and GUAM, respectively, will, after ABLE plus 3 Day, be prepared to embark for the objective area.
- (f) XXIV Corps, embarked in and supported by vessels of the Southern Attack Force, will:
 - (1) On ABLE-Day at ~~Hour~~ ^{01.3} Hour land in the DULAG - LABIRANAN Area with the 7th Inf Div and 96th Inf Div (- 381st Inf) abreast, 96th Inf Div on the right, and seize the DULAG - BURAUEN - DAGAMI - TANAUAN Area.
 - (2) Establish and maintain contact with the X Corps to the North.
 - (3) When directed by CG, Sixth Army, seize ABUYOG, advance Westward to BAYBAY and by overland and shore to shore operations clear all hostile forces from Southern and Western LEYTE ISLAND and DINAGAT ISLAND.
 - (4) Defend occupied areas.
 - (5) For Corps BHL and boundaries, see Operations Map, (Appendix A to Annex 5).

S E C R E T
FO 9 - Page 1

S E C R E T

- (3) See Operations Map (Appendix A to Annex 1) for location of landings and zones of action for all elements of Sixth Army.
2. a. The 7th Inf Div reinf (see Annex 3) embarked in accordance with Embarkation Plan (see Annex 4) will move under Naval Control to transport areas as designated by Naval Commander, and will:
- (1) Land on LEYTE ISLAND between the CALBASAG and DAGUITAN RIVERS, advance rapidly inland along the axis of the DULAG - BURAUEN ROAD.
 - (2) Secure the bridge and crossing of DAGUITAN RIVER at DAO and the bridge and crossing of the TALISAY RIVER.
 - (3) Seize ~~and destroy~~ hostile airdromes in its zone of action.
 - (4) Secure the BURAUEN - DAGAMI ROAD.
 - (5) Protect the Corps left (South) flank.
 - (6) Maintain contact with 96th Inf Div on the right.
 - (7) When directed by CG, XXIV Corps:
 - (a) Initiate further offensive action to seize ABUYOG and BAYBAY and destroy hostile forces along West coast and Southern portion of LEYTE ISLAND.
- b. Formation: RCT 32 on the right, RCT 184 on the left, and RCT 17 in reserve.
- c. Date and Time of Landing: 20,000 ^{J, 3} 10.00 ~~10.00~~ Hour, (to be announced).
- d. For beaches, boundaries, phase lines, see Operations Map (Annex 1).
3. a. RCT 32 (see Annex 3) will transfer assault elements to LST's at staging area (see Annex 10 for Transfer and LVT Plan). RCT 32 will land with two (2) battalions abreast on BEACH VIOLET ONE and BEACH VIOLET TWO on ABLE-Day at HOW-Hour, drive rapidly inland in its zone of action with the main effort on its left.
- (1) It will:
 - (a) Establish and maintain contact with the 96th Inf Div on its right and RCT 184 on its left.
 - (b) Protect the Div right (North) flank.
 - (c) Be prepared to support RCT 184 in seizure of airfield in vicinity of, and West of DULAG.
 - (2) The reserve BLT will be embarked in landing craft held at the Line of Departure at Jig plus 45, and land in landing craft on RCT order on BEACH VIOLET ONE and/or BEACH VIOLET TWO.
 - (3) 1st Plat, Co D, 767th Tk Bn, will rendezvous with RCT 32 at Line of Departure and land on order of RCT Comdr on BEACH VIOLET ONE and/or BEACH VIOLET TWO.
 - (4) Co A, 767th Tk Bn:
 - (a) Land two (2) plats in the fifth wave on BEACH VIOLET ONE and BEACH VIOLET TWO, each plat initially to support the advance of an assault BLT.
 - (b) Remaining elements will rendezvous at Line of Departure, and on RCT order, land on BEACH VIOLET ONE and/or BEACH VIOLET TWO.

S E C R E T

- (5) 1st Plat, 91st Cml Co, will land from initial assault amtracs and emplace weapons approx 200 yards inland near regtl boundary, supporting the RCT from that position. It will revert to company control on Div order.
- b. RCT 184 (see Annex 3) will transfer assault elements to LST's at staging area (see Annex 10 for Transfer and LVT Plan).
RCT 184 will land with two (2) battalions abreast on BEACH YELLOW ONE and BEACH YELLOW TWO on ABLE-Day at Jig-Hour, drive rapidly inland in its zone of action with the main effort on **its** right for early seizure of airfield West of DULAG.
- (1) It will:
 - (a) Seize and secure the crossings of the DAGUITAN RIVER.
 - (b) Protect the Div left (South) flank.
 - (2) The reserve BLT will be embarked in landing craft held at the Line of Departure at Jig plus 45, and land in landing craft on RCT order on BEACH YELLOW ONE and/or BEACH YELLOW TWO.
 - (3) Co D, 767th Tk Bn (- 2 plats), will rendezvous with RCT 184 at the Line of Departure and land on RCT order on BEACH YELLOW ONE and/or BEACH YELLOW TWO.
 - (4) Co B, 767th Tk Bn:
 - (a) Land two (2) plats in the fifth wave on BEACH YELLOW ONE and BEACH YELLOW TWO, each plat initially to support the advance of an assault BLT.
 - (b) Remaining elements will rendezvous at Line of Departure, and on RCT order, land on BEACH YELLOW ONE and/or BEACH YELLOW TWO.
 - (5) 3rd Plat, 91st Cml Co, will land from initial assault amtracs and emplace weapons approx 200 yards inland near regtl boundary, supporting the RCT from that position. It will revert to company control on Div order.
- c. RCT 17 (Div Reserve) will be prepared to:
- (1) Begin debarkation on 60 minutes notice and land on any of the following beaches: YELLOW ONE, YELLOW TWO, VIOLET ONE, VIOLET TWO.
 - (2) Seize and secure bridge and crossing of TALISAY RIVER employing not more than one (1) battalion reinf.
 - (3) Protect left flank of the Div.
 - (4) Reinforce RCT 184 with one (1) plat, Co D, 767th Tk Bn.
- d. Div Arty: See Annex 8.
- e. The 536th and 718th Amph Trac Bn's will land assault troops of RCT 32 and RCT 184 respectively in accordance with LVT Plan (see Annex 10).
- f. The 776th Amph Tk Bn (- Co D):
- (1) Will land on BEACHES YELLOW ONE, YELLOW TWO, VIOLET ONE, and VIOLET TWO on ABLE-Day at Jig-Hour; will constitute the landing wave in conformity with LVT Plan (Annex 10) and deliver intensive neutralizing fire on the shore as soon as the LCI's have cleared the front; will advance inland covering by fire the advance of assault troops; and upon reaching a line approx 200 yards inland from the beach, will occupy positions from which ~~overhead~~ fires can be delivered to

R E S E R V E D
FO 9 - Page 3

support the further advance of assault troops.

- (2) One (1) plat will proceed up the DAGUITAN RIVER and assist in the seizure of the bridge at DAO.
- g. The 767th Tk Bn (- Co's A, B, and D) will be prepared to land on Div order.
- h. The 866th AAA (AW) Bn, (Attached: Plat, 230th AAA (SL) Bn):
 - (1) Will be prepared to land one (1) firing btry and two (2) searchlight sections at approx ~~3:40~~ plus 240 minutes on Div order to establish AA defense of the beaches.
 - (2) As a secondary mission the firing btry will deliver fire against definitely identified hostile surface craft, attempting assault landings in vicinity of the Div beaches.
 - (3) The searchlight plat will be prepared to illuminate landing beaches, on Div order, for night unloading of supplies.
 - (4) Remaining elements will be landed on Div order as tactical situation permits.
- i. The 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn, (Attached: Det, 727th Sig AW Co):
 - (1) Will be prepared to land one (1) firing btry plus Det, 727th Sig AW Co, at approx ~~3:40~~ plus 240 minutes on Div order to establish AA defense of the beaches.
 - (2) Upon release by Corps Comdr, as a secondary mission, and as coordinated by Div Arty Comdr, will furnish fire against remunerative ground targets.
 - (3) Remaining elements will be landed on Div order as tactical situation permits.
- j. The 91st Cml Co (- 2 plats):
 - (1) Will land on Div order and occupy a position near regtl boundary from which close support can be furnished assault regiments.
 - (2) Will report to Div when communications to detached plats have been established.
 - (3) On receipt of orders from Div that detached plats pass to company control, its fires will be coordinated by the Div Arty Comdr. It will maintain one (1) plat in direct support of each assault RCT.
- k. The 7th Recon Tr:
 - (1) Will land advance detachments (two sqds) immediately following assault BLT's to execute missions in accordance with Annex 5 (Intelligence).
 - (2) Troop (- dets) will land on ABLE-Day on Div order and locate enemy forces South of the DAGUITAN RIVER in accordance with Annex 5 (Intelligence).
- l. The 40th QM War Dog Plat will land on Div order and one (1) sqd will be attached to each RCT effective upon landing of the plat.
- m. Remaining elements of the Div (afloat within supporting distance) will be prepared to land on order and support the operation.
- x. (1) This order is effective upon receipt.

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- (2) Comdrs of all echelons will exercise control over flanking fires and movements in order to prevent inflicting casualties on own troops.
 - (3) Comdrs of all echelons will maintain liaison with adjacent elements and responsibility for contact will be from right to left.
 - (4) For subsequent operations of Amph Trac Bn's, see LVT Plan (Annex 10).
 - (5) Antiaircraft fire by units other than AAA will be delivered only when own troop areas are actually being bombed or strafed by hostile aircraft.
 - (6) All Comdrs will insure adequate preparation of defenses against night counterattacks. Particular attention will be paid to coordination of supporting night fires and means of illumination.
 - (7) Lines shown as the O-1 and the O-2 Lines, ~~are~~ proscribed for purposes of coordination and reference only and will not be construed as indicating pauses in the advance unless so ordered. Rgts will submit special report upon arrival at those lines.
 - (8) Early capture of the airfields is essential and requires aggressive and vigorous advance.
 - (9) (a) Initially, the defense of the landing beaches and supply installations will be the responsibility of the assault troop comdrs.
(b) On landing of shore parties, the Div Shore Party Comdr will assume responsibility for defense of landing beaches and rear area supply installations. Units occupying this area will coordinate defense under his supervision.
(c) As the advance progresses, Div will designate officers responsible for security of specific areas, the troops and supply installations therein. Units occupying any of these areas will coordinate defense under the supervision of responsible officer.
 - (10) The purpose of this campaign is to liberate the Filipinos and every effort consistent with tactical necessity must be made to safeguard the lives and property of these people.
 - (11) Watches will be synchronized with ship's time just prior to debarkation.
4. See Adm O - Annex 2.
5. a. For communications, see Signal Plan (Annex 9).
b. CP's:
- (1) Afloat:
7th Inf Div
Commanding General and Party - U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, AGC 1
Asst Commanding General and Party - U.S.S. CAVALIER, APA 37
Div Arty - U.S.S. RIXEY, APH 3
RCT 17 - U.S.S. KNOX, APA 46
RCT 32 - U.S.S. LAMAR, APA 47
RCT 184 - U.S.S. CAVALIER, APA 37

(2) Ashoro:

XXIV Corps - CALBASAG
7th Inf Div - DULAG
RCT's - To be reported

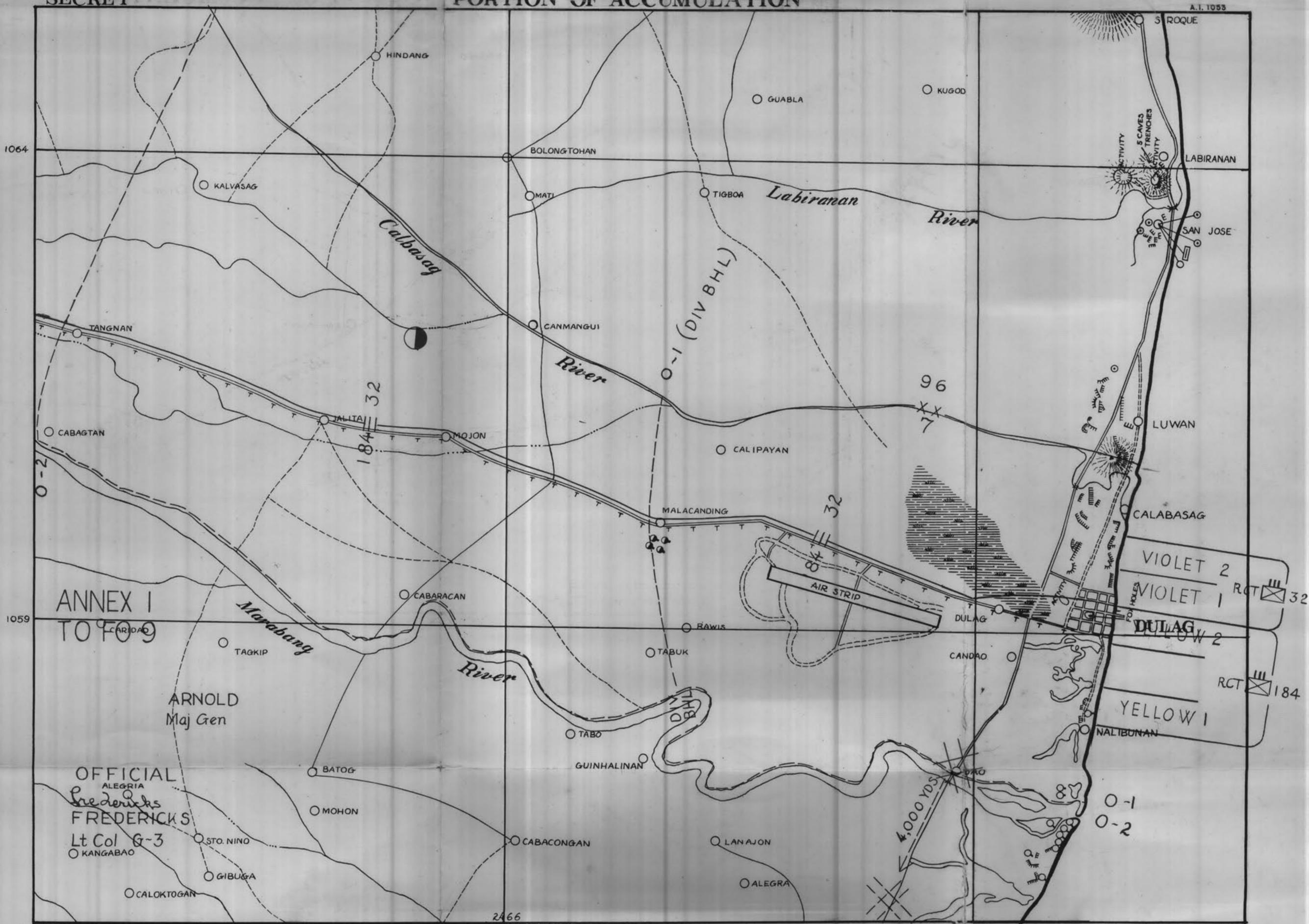
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Fredericks
FREDERICKS
G-3

- ANNEXES:
- 1 - Operations Maps.
 - 2 - Adm O.
 - 3 - Task Organization.
 - 4 - Embarkation Plan.
 - 5 - Intelligence Plan.
 - 6 - Naval Gunfire Support Plan.
 - 7 - Air Support Plan.
 - 8 - Field Artillery Plan.
 - 9 - Signal Plan.
 - 10 - Transfer and LVT Plan.
 - 11 - Distribution List.

DISTRIBUTION: Annex 11.



2461

RF 1/25000

1000 500 0 1000 2000 YARDS
 5000 YARD GRID
 1 MILE

2471

Prepared by G-2 Sec., 7th Inf. Div., from
 Coast & Geodetic Survey map of Accumulation,
 scale 1:200,000.

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By Auth CG, 7 Div

Init WSE

DATE: 7 Oct 44

7 Inf Div

APO 7

7 Oct 44

ADDENDA to ADM O - (Annex 2 to FO9)

- ✓ 1. ADM O - Par 1f, Pg. 4, Add: (3) Distribution - From DP's utilizing direct exchange of 5 gallon containers.
- ✓ 2. ADM O - Par 2b (10) (a), Pg. 9, Add: QM, USASOS Base H, APO 920
- ✓ 3. ADM O - Par. 2e, (4) Pg. 10, Add: POW's will not be evacuated to ships unless specifically directed by CG, XXIV Corps.
- ✓ 4. ADM O - Par. 3b, Pg. 12, Add: All traffic will drive on the left side of the road.
- ✓ 5. ADM O - Par. 6d (3), Pg. 17, Add: Gas masks will be carried at all times until otherwise ordered by this Hq.
- ✓ 6. App. ABLE - Par 3 a (1), Pg. 2, Add: Weight tonnage of cargo unloaded during previous 24 hour period and tonnage remaining to be unloaded.
- ✓ 7. App. ABLE - Par 4 f (4) (o), Pg. 3, Add: Effects QM, Base H, APO 920
- ✓ 8. App. ABLE - Par. 4 d, Pg. 3, Add: Par. (3): Additional surgeons reports to XXIV Corps and Sixth Army as proscribed by par. 2, Annex DOG, XXIV Corps ADM O, 2.
- ✓ 9. App. ABLE - Par. 4 f (7) (o), Pg. 4, Add: QM, Base H, APO 920.
- ✓ 10. Incl #1, App ABLE - Par. 2 a (2) (a), Add: "Nativo".
- ✓ 11. App. DOG - Par. 3 a, Pg. 1, Correct spelling of "Canteon", b 5.
- ✓ 12. App. DOG - Par 11, Pg. 3, Line 3 should read: "1/2 tablet per day for first three (3) days."

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DISTRIBUTION: See Annex 11, FO 9

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Date 1 Oct 44

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7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

Adm
Order

ANNEX 2 to FO 9

- REFERENCES: (a) SOP, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, 7th Inf Div, 25 Aug 44.
(b) Ltr, 7th Inf Div, "Individual Clothing, Equipment, and Expendables", 7 Aug 44.
(c) Ltr, 7th Inf Div, "List of Organizational Equipment", 6 Aug 44.

- MAPS: (a) See ANNEX 1 to FO 9
(b) Incl #1, Road Plan.
(c) Incl #1 to Appendix BAKER, Shore Party Plan.

1. SUPPLY.

a. Distribution.

- (1) 1st Phase. Prior to establishment of normal shore party operations, initial resupply of all types of supplies will be accomplished by DUKW ferries from one (1) LSV and eight (8) specially stocked LST's. CO, 480th Amphibian Truck Co., will deliver selected articles on call to all front line consumers. (see par. 1b(1), for method of control). (See also Annex "H", Ref. a).
- (2) 2nd Phase. Division Shore Party phase. (See Appendix BAKER).
 - (a) Unit distribution - Cl. I, except water, to forward units by Div. Q.M.
 - (b) Dump distribution - All classes (except Cl. I) for forward units; all classes without exception for rear area units. DP's established by CO, Division Shore Party. Forward DP's established by Battalions and Regiments as required.
- (3) 3rd Phase. Corps Phase. CG, XXIV Corps, operates rear area service installations, including Corps Shore Party, in support of Division in forward area.
 - (a) Unit distribution - Cl. I (except water) to all units by Div Q.M.
 - (b) Dump distribution - Water and Cl. II, III, IV & V to all units. Forward Div DP's established by respective Branch Supply Agencies as required. Forward Battalion and Regimental DP's established as required; levels on hand limited to 24-hour estimated consumption, unless specifically excepted by Div G-4.
- (4) Air drop available in emergencies on call from CG, XXIV Corps, thru Div G-4.
- (5) Units are responsible for coordination of supply for all units under their operational control.

(a) Procedure as directed by C.S. 6th Army. Refer to sound and visual signals S.O.I., 7th Div. #932-2, para 6, pp 344 for method of requesting and securing air drop supplies.

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ADM. O. Page 1.

- (a) DP's will issue only to major unit S-4's or representatives; in emergencies subordinate units may draw from DP's.

b. Control.

- (1) 1st Phase - Army Control Party (G-4 and Surg. representatives) on Naval control vessel will receive requests from unit S-4's ashore and dispatch incoming supply and outgoing evacuation DUKW's. G-4 Admin. Radio Net will furnish communication in accordance with App. A, Annex 9, FO 9.
- (2) 2nd Phase - CO, Division Shore Party, will coordinate rate of unloading of all Division Assault Shipping, with Division TQM afloat. Normal ashore.
- (3) 3rd Phase - Normal, by Division G-4 and respective Branch Supply Agencies.

c. Rations.

- (1) Plan of Supply. (See Sect. III, Ref. a).
- (a) Priority "A", 3 days emergency rations
- (1) With individual - 1 candy (special), 1/3 "D", 1/3 "K".
- (2) Unloaded by units with assault troops - 2/3 "D", 2/3 "K".
- (b) Priority "B"; 10 days emergency rations.
- (1) On supply LST - 1 candy (Special), 1 "C", 1 "K".
- (2) On Div QM cargo trucks - 1 "K", 1 "C".
- (3) On APA, palletized - 5 "C".
- (c) Priority "C", 20 days "B" rations (10-in-1)
- (1) On APA, palletized - 5 "B".
- (2) On APA, bulk - 5 "B".
- (3) On AKA, palletized - 5 "B".
- (4) On AKA, bulk - 5 "B".
- (d) Ration accessories available with each group of rations.
- (e) Extra coffee components available with priorities "B" and "C".
- (f) Extra bread components available with priority "C".
- (2) Distribution.
- (a) Unit distribution by Div QM to assault RCT's.

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- (b) Dump distribution to other units.

d. Water.

- (1) Plan of Supply. (1 day - 2 gal/man)
- (a) Priority "A".
- (1) With individual - 2 canteens.
- (2) Unit T/E 5-gal. cans, unloaded by units - 1/2 day.
- (3) Unit water trailers, 250 gal., each.
- (b) Priority "B".
- (1) On supply LST - 2 days in 5-gal cans, bulk.
- (2) On APA - 1/2 day in 5-gal cans, bulk.
- (c) Priority "C".
- (1) On APA - 1.3 days in 15-gal. drums, palletized.
- (2) On APA - 1.2 days in 53-gal. drums, palletized.
- (2) Emergency Supply - From ships, by refilling 53-gal. drums and water trailers, under supervision of CO, Division Shore Party.
- (3) Local Resources - will be developed by Engineers.
- (a) CO, 13th Engr Bn will establish a water point in each RCT area and in Div Hq area.
- (b) CO, Div Shore Party, will establish water points in the beach area for all rear area troops.
- (c) All water will be chlorinated to the degree of 2 ppm.
- (4) Distribution - From DP's initially established by Division and Shore Party Engineers. Issue by direct exchange of 5-gal. cans. (Reference: Appendix CHARLIE, for sanitary precautions).

c. Ammunition. (See par. 1g, for CWS ammunition).

- (1) Plan of Supply - Ground weapons less FA and Tanks.
- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by individuals in initial landing or in combat vehicles - 1 U/F (Approx.).
- (b) Priority "B".
- (1) On Supply LST - 1-1/2 U/F.
- (2) On APA, bulk - 1/2 U/F (Approx.)
- (3) On APA, palletized - 2 U/F.
- (2) Plan of Supply - FA
- (a) Priority "A". On LST - 7 U/F 105mm How; 2 U/F S.A.
- (b) Priority "B", S.A. only. Same as Priority "B" for other ground weapons (see above).

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(3) Plan of Supply - Tanks.

- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore in tanks, 1 U/F (Approx.).
- (b) Priority "B". Same as Priority "B" for other ground weapons.

(4) Plan of Supply - AAA

- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by units with guns, 1 U/F, (approx.), both 40mm and 90mm.
- (b) Priority "B".
 - (1) On Supply LST - 1-1/2 U/F, 40mm only.
 - (2) On APA, bulk, - 1/2 U/F, 40mm only.
 - (3) On APA, palletized - 2 U/F, 40mm only.
 - (4) On AKA, palletized - 2 U/F, 90mm only.
 - (5) On AKA, bulk - 2 U/F, 90mm only.

- (5) Distribution: From ASP's, issued on Transportation Order (OFM Form 302) validated by DAO; location to be announced.

f. Class III - Petroleum Products.(1) Plan of Supply.

(a) Priority "A".

- (1) Vehicle tanks 3/4 full.
- (2) Unit T/E 5-gal cans as authorized for vehicles.

(b) Priority "B".

- (1) On Supply LST - 1 day in 5-gal. cans.
- (2) On other LST - Approx. 5,000 gal. fuel and selected lubes for amphibious vehicles. (Each other LST).
- (3) On APA, bulk - 1 day in 5-gal. cans.
- (4) On APA, palletized - 3 days in 5-gal. cans.

(c) Priority "C".

- (1) On APA, bulk - 3 days in 53-gal. drums.
- (2) On AKA, bulk - 10 days in 53-gal. drums.

- (2) Lubes and greases available in proportionate amounts with priorities "B" and "C".

- (3) From DPs utilizing direct exchange of 5 gallon containers

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S E C R E Tg. CWS Ammunition and Flame Thrower Fuel.

- (1) Plan of Supply - 4.2" Chemical Mortar.
- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by unit, 1/6 U/F.
 - (b) Priority "B".
 - (1) On supply LST - 2-5/6 U/F.
 - (2) On APA, palletized - 2 U/F.
- (2) Plan of Supply - CWS Grenades.
- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by units - 1 U/F (approx.) all types.
 - (b) Priority "B". On supply LST - 4 U/F, WP and colored smoke only.
- (3) Plan of Supply - Flame Thrower Fuel (1 U/F consists of fuel tank capacity, ignition cylinders, and nitrogen gas in proportion).
- (a) Priority "A".
 - (1) Carried ashore by gunner - 1 U/F, M2-2.
 - (2) Carried ashore by assistant gunner - 1 U/F (fuel only) M2-2.
 - (3) Carried ashore with vehicle-mounted gun - 1 U/F, Ronson.
 - (b) Priority "B".
 - (1) On Supply LST - 5-1/2 U/F (complete), M2-2.
 - (2) On Supply LST - 1-1/3 U/F, Ronson.
 - (c) Priority "C".
 - (1) On APA, palletized - 2-1/2 U/F, M2-2.
 - (2) On APA, bulk - 3/4 U/F, Ronson.
 - (3) On AKA, bulk - 4-1/4 U/F, Ronson.
- (4) Distribution.
- (a) From DP's.
 - (b) Infantry Battalions will supply and refill all M2-2 flame throwers.
 - (c) Medium Tank Battalion will supply and refill all Ronson flame throwers.

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h. Medical Supplies.(1) Plan of Supply.

- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by individual and in medical equipment - 3 days.
- (b) Priority "B". On APA, palletized - 10 days.
- (c) Priority "C". On AKA, palletized - 20 days.

(2) Distribution - from DP's.i. Signal Supplies.(1) Plan of Supply.

- (a) Priority "A". Carried ashore by units - 3 days maint., T/E allowance of wire.
- (b) Priority "B"
 - (1) On Supply LST - 5 days maint., 4 days wire.
 - (2) On APA, palletized - 3 days maint., 6 days wire.
 - (3) On APA, bulk - 7 days maint., 6 days wire.
- (c) Priority "C". On AKA, palletized - 2 days maint., 4 days wire.

(2) Distribution - from DP's.j. Engineer Supplies.(1) Plan of Supply - Explosives.

(a) Priority "A".

- (1) Engineer demolition teams carry ashore initial T/E combat load. Other units carry T/E demolition sets.
- (2) Demolition blocks carried ashore in LVT's with assault troops - 2-1/4 tons.

(b) Priority "B".

- (1) On Supply LST - 6.3 days.
- (2) On APA, palletized - 11.3 days.

(c) Priority "C". On AKA, bulk - 2.4 days.

(2) Plan of Supply - Cl. II and IV, less explosives.

(a) Priority "A".

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- (1) Prefabricated kitchens and latrines carried ashore by selected units.
 - (2) Miscellaneous barbed wire, sand bags, and camouflage nets carried ashore by units.
 - (b) Priority "B". On APA, palletized - 2.4 days barbed wire and pickets only.
 - (c) Priority "C".
 - (1) On AKA, palletized - 16 days Cl. II Maintenance.
 - (2) On AKA, bulk - 20 days spare parts and miscellaneous materials.
 - (3) Distribution - from DP's established by Division Engineer.
 - (4) Lumber - all dunnage, lumber and excess packing and crating materials will be turned over to the Div Engr dump immediately upon unloading. Conservation and proper handling of these materials are the responsibility of Unit Commanders.
- k. QM Cl. II Supplies.
- (1) Plan of Supply.
 - (a) Priority "A".
 - (1) Initial allowances carried ashore by individual. (See Ref. b).
 - (2) Organizational mess equipment carried ashore by selected units.
 - (b) Priority "B". On Supply LST - 6 days standard Cleaning, Preserving, and Expendable Kits.
 - (c) Priority "C".
 - (1) On AKA, bulk - 20 days essential Cl. II maintenance; 14 days Cleaning, Preserving, and Expendables materials.
 - (2) On AKA, bulk - remaining organizational mess equipment not carried ashore under Priority "A" (Total "A" plus "C" = 75% of T/E).
 - (2) Shipboard stationery and office supplies (30 days) will be embarked by units.
 - (3) Distribution - from QM DP's.

l. Ordnance Cl. II Supplies.

- (1) Plan of Supply.

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(a) Priority "A".

- (1) Initial allowance of Cleaning and Preserving Materials carried ashore by troops.
- (2) T/E allowance of spare parts and accessories (30 days) carried ashore by units in 2nd and 3rd Echelon Sets, plus 20 days 3rd Echelon parts by 480th Amph Truck Co, and selected 3rd Echelon parts and supplies by all Amphibious Tank, Amphibious Tractor, and Tank Bns.

(b) Priority "B".

- (1) On Supply LST - 5 days standard Cleaning and Preserving Kits.
- (2) On APA, bulk - 5 days Cleaning and Preserving materials.

(c) Priority "C".

- (1) On AKA, palletized - 10 days Cl. II maintenance.
 - (2) On AKA, Bulk - 10 days Cl. II maintenance; 10 days Cleaning and Preserving materials.
- (2) Shipboard Cleaning and Preserving Materials for care of weapons enroute will be embarked by units from normal allowances.
 - (3) Distribution - from DP's and maintenance installations, utilizing unit exchange of unserviceable major items and spare parts to the greatest possible extent.
 - (4) All vehicular storage batteries will be checked during stopover at intermediate staging area. Ships equipment will be used to recharge any batteries found to be below normal charged level at this time. Units are cautioned that battery vents should not be sealed until immediately prior to debarkation at target and should be re-opened as soon as practicable after ashore.
- m. Resupply - direct shipments from mainland, coordinated by CG, XXIV Corps; available thru normal channels.

2. EVACUATION.a. Personnel Casualties. See Appendix EASY.b. Burial.

(1) Evacuation of deceased.

- (a) Each Battalion Commander will evacuate all deceased, friendly and enemy, in his zone of action to a regimental collecting point near the supply axis but not immediately adjacent to medical installations. Enemy and friendly dead will be kept separate. The Regimental Commanders will notify the Division Quartermaster of the location of these collecting points and the approximate numbers of friendly and enemy deceased to be evacuated.

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- (b) Evacuation of all deceased from the Regimental collecting points will be by the Division Quartermaster employing personnel of the 3260th QM Service Company.
- (2) Burial will be by the Division Quartermaster employing personnel of one platoon, Provisional Quartermaster Graves Registration Company.
 - (a) Mechanical equipment and operators for cemetery excavation work will be available from Shore Party Commander, upon request of Division QM.
- (3) Burial of friendly dead will be in individual graves; burial of enemy dead as proscribed in Annex "K", Ref. a.
- (4) Bodies of both friendly and enemy deceased will be sprayed with sodium arsenite prior to evacuation and burial.
- (5) Division cemetery for friendly deceased and burial areas for enemy deceased will be located at points designated by G-1, after conference with Shore Party Commander. See Incl #1 to Appendix BAKER.
- (6) Burial of deceased personnel will be done only in cemeteries under supervision of Graves Registration personnel, insofar as possible. Isolated burials will be held to an absolute minimum, every effort being made by Infantry Battalion C.O.'s to evacuate deceased to their regimental lines. When evacuation of dead, both friendly and enemy, is impossible for a prolonged period of time, temporary burial of friendly dead in shallow graves for later transfer to the cemetery and permanent burial of enemy dead will be accomplished by combat troops. Unit C.O.'s will record location of these sites and notify the Division Quartermaster.
- (7) Graves Registration report as of 2400 the previous day will be submitted daily at 0800 to the Adjutant General for transmittal to G-1.
- (8) A representative of the AG will be present with the Graves Registration Officer to receive reports to be forwarded to Division Headquarters.
- (9) Refer to SOP for Graves Registration, Annex "K", Ref. a.
- (10) Cremated remains of deceased Japanese are frequently enshrined in small cubical boxes. Such boxes, containing or believed to contain, cremated remains will be examined for intelligence matter in the field and delivered to Div Graves Registration Officer.
 - (a) Div ~~Graves~~ Registration Officer will accomplish necessary reports (see App ABLE) and ship to QM, USASOS Base (address to be announced). *QM, 229 302 Base H, APO 920*
 - (b) Damaged boxes containing cremated remains will not be shipped, but will be buried and reports submitted as prescribed for burial of enemy dead. (See par. 4f, App. ABLE).

c. Salvage.

- (1) Battlefield salvage collection is a command responsibility.

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(2) Refer to Appendix CHARLIE.

d. Captured Materiel.

- (1) Evacuated through normal salvage channels.. (Ref. App. CHARLIE).
- (2) Large stocks of enemy stores or materiel will be impounded, guarded, and promptly reported by unit commanders to this headquarters (QM). Except for immediate tactical needs, no captured enemy materiel will be exploited by troops without permission of this headquarters. Where necessary to prevent recapture, enemy stores will be destroyed.
- (3) Documents or other matter of important intelligence nature will be handled in accordance with Annex 5, FO 9.
- (4) Reports - See Appendix ABLE.

c. Prisoners of War.

- (1) Collecting points to be designated by Division Provost Marshal in vicinity of Regimental CP's. Capturing units will deliver POW's to Provost Marshal at collecting points.
- (2) Provost Marshal is charged with custody and evacuation of POW's from collecting points to POW enclosures.
- (3) CO, Shore Party, will select site for and erect POW enclosure(s) in the beach area.
- (4) Provost Marshal is charged with guarding of POW's in Division enclosure(s), and (during Division phase) evacuation of POW's from Division enclosure(s) to ships designated by CG, XXIV Corps, when released by Division G-2. Upon order of CG, XXIV Corps, Division POW enclosure(s) will pass to Corps control, and Division will be responsible only for maintenance of Division Collecting points. See also Annex 5, FO 9. *POW will not be evacuated to ships unless specifically directed by C.S. XXIV Corps.*
- (5) Reports: POW reports to be submitted to this headquarters (G-1) by Provost Marshal, daily as of 1800.

f. Enemy Aliens and Natives.

- (1) Provost Marshal is charged with evacuation of enemy aliens (and such other civilian personnel as designated in App. FOX) from forward collecting points established by unit Commanders in vicinity of Regimental CP's to designated internment area(s) near the beach.
 - (a) Location and development of internment area(s) by CO, Division Shore Party.
- (2) Refer to Appendix FOX, Civil Affairs Plan.

g. Vehicles and Armament.

- (1) Amphibious vehicle casualties.
 - (a) Initially to maintenance facilities established by CO's, DUKW

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Companies, Amphibious Tractor and Amphibious Tank Battalions, on respective LST's.

- (b) Later to maintenance shops established by CO's, DUKW Companies, Amphibious Tractor and Amphibious Tank Battalions ashore; LVT's subsequently to Heavy Maintenance Shop, established by CG, XXIV Corps.
- (2) Combat and general purpose vehicle casualties.
- (a) By units to Ordnance Collecting Point established by CO, 707th Ordnance Company, on MSR.
- (b) By rear area units to 3rd echelon shop, established by CO, 707th Ordnance Company, in rear area.
- (c) By CO, 707th Ordnance Company, from 3rd echelon shop to 4th echelon Heavy Maintenance establishments, subsequently established by CG, XXIV Corps.
- (d) CO, 707th Ordnance Company, will provide heavy wrecker service available on call to all units.
- (3) Engineer vehicles and heavy equipment.
- (a) By Division and Shore Party Engineers to own maintenance shops.
- (4) Armament.
- (a) By units to forward Ordnance Collecting Point on MSR or to Artillery Contact Party in small quantities; to 707th Ordnance Company shops in large amounts.
- (b) Replacement by unit exchange.

3. TRAFFIC.

a. Circulation.

- (1) As indicated on Map, Incl #1.
- (2) Responsibility for route marking and special circulation maps.
- (a) CO, Div Shore Party, in Shore Party Area.
- (b) Div Engr, outside of Shore Party Area.
- (c) See Incl #1 to Appendix BAKER for Shore Party Area layout.
- (3) Main supply route - Existing road, DULAG, BURAUEN, DAGAMI.
- (a) Secondary supply route and laterals - see Incl #1.
- (4) Road priority as follows:
- (a) Engineer vehicles engaged in emergency repairs and/or combat vehicles.
- (b) Ammunition-carrying vehicles.
- (c) Ambulances.
- (d) Wire-laying vehicles.

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- (e) Staff and message vehicles.
- (f) Gasoline-carrying vehicles.
- (g) Ration and water-carrying vehicles.

b. Restrictions.

- (1) Vehicle movements during hours of darkness by blackout, except in Shore Party Area.
 - (2) In no event will lights be used forward of assault Regimental CP's.
 - (3) All traffic will be kept to the minimum commensurate with the tactical situation. Speed limit: 25 MPH by day, 15 MPH w/lights at night, 5 MPH in blackout.
 - (4) Wherever possible, all tracked vehicles will travel over a side path paralleling the surfaced roadway. If necessary to travel on surfaced roadway, tracked vehicles will avoid short turns, excessive speed, or travelling on roadway shoulders.
 - (5) Provost Marshal will enforce all traffic regulations published herein and any others which may subsequently be announced.
- (b) *All traffic will drive on left side of road.*

c. Control.

- (1) Within subordinate unit areas, by respective unit Commanders.
- (2) Traffic control posts established as necessary by Provost Marshal.

d. Construction and Maintenance of Routes.

- (1) Priority.
 - (a) First priority - improvement of MSR.
 - (b) Second priority - secondary MSR and laterals.
- (2) By Division Engineer according to standards proscribed by CG, XXIV Corps.
 - (a) Minimum width - 30 feet.
 - (b) Crowned and provided with parallel drainage ditches.
 - (c) Hard-surfaced with available road metal.
 - (d) Minimum right-of-way - 50 feet both sides of road.
 - (e) Bridges.
 - (1) All existing bridges will be inspected and posted with the rated capacity.
 - (2) Newly constructed bridges will have a minimum capacity of 35 tons.

4. SERVICE TROOPS.

a. General.

- (1) Embarked and landed as prescribed in Annex 4, FO 9. Also, see tactical groupings, Annex 3, FO 9.

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- (2) Bivouacs, initially as established by CO, Div Shore Party.
 - (3) Attached troops revert to Corps as indicated below.
 - (4) Service troops temporarily attached to RCT's will land under the control of the RCT Shore Party Commanders.
- b. Engineer.
- (1) Div Engineer responsible for normal combat and supply missions.
 - (2) 13th Engineer Bn components attached to assault RCT's revert to Div Engr control as soon as tactical situation permits, and upon order this Hq. 13th Engineer Bn component attached to reserve RCT will be prepared to land on call, with its tools and equipment.
 - (3) 1st Plat, 722nd Engr Depot Co, attached to 13th Engr Bn for DP operation, until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps.
 - (4) Reports - Operations, direct to Corps Engr daily at 0800, period 0001 -- 2400.
- c. Shore Party - See Appendix BAKER.
- d. Quartermaster and Transportation Corps.
- (1) Provisional QM Battalion is constituted under command of Div QM.
 - (a) ODQM and Bn Hq.
 - (b) 7th QM Co.
 - (c) Prov QM Co.
 - (1) 247th QM Depot Supply Co. (less 2 plats.).
 - (2) 2nd Plat, Prov QM Graves Registration Co.
 - (3) 3260th QM Service Co.
 - (2) Missions.
 - (a) 7th QM Company, normal, as modified by Div Quartermaster.
 - (b) 247th QM Depot Supply Co. (less 2 plats.) establishes and operates DP's under Div QM, until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps.
 - (c) 2nd Platoon, Provisional Quartermaster Graves Registration Company establishes cemetery and provides Graves Registration service as proscribed in Annex "K", Ref. a. Reverts to Corps when Corps Commander assumes control of cemeteries.
 - (d) 3260th QM Service Company.
 - (1) 1st platoon sprays, collects, and evacuates deceased to cemetery collecting points established by Div QM, until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps. Area of responsibility - from beach forward to regimental collecting points.

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ADM O (Cont'd.)

- (2) 2nd platoon initially provides ship's platoons on LST's #11 and #28 and on LSV #160, until relieved by this Hq, then to Div QM for duty. CO will report to CO, Div Shore Party, when LST's and LSV are beached.
 - (3) Both platoons will assist in battlefield salvage operations.
 - (o) 472nd Amphibious Truck Company initially provides ship's platoons on LST's #7, #8, #9 and #12, until relieved by this Hq, then to CO, Division Shore Party for ship-to-shore transportation until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps.
 - (f) 480th Amphibious Truck Company initially operates DUKW ferries in 1st Phase of ship-to-shore movement of supplies until relieved by G-4; then to CO Div Shore Party, for additional ship-to-shore transportation.
 - (g) 291st Port Co. provides ship's platoons on AKA's #58 and #19 until relieved by TQM; then to G-4 until relieved by CG XXIV Corps.
- (3) Reports - see Appendix ABLE
 - (4) Transportation.
 - (a) Division Quartermaster will operate Division truck transportation pool; requests direct to QM Transportation Officer.
 - (b) Pool consists of:
 - (1) 7th QM Co - 48 2½ ton trucks.
 - (2) Each Infantry Regiment - 10 2½ ton trucks.
 - (3) Each Field Artillery Bn - 6 2½ ton trucks.
 - (4) 1/4 ton trucks on call from all units as needed.
 - (5) Additional cargo vehicles from other units are subject to dispatch in cases of emergency.
 - (c) Division Quartermaster and CO, Div Shore Party, will cooperate in the use of equipment. Direct contact is authorized.
 - (d) No vehicle dispatched by the D.T.O. will be appropriated by unauthorized personnel for any purpose not included on the dispatch ticket. Each vehicle will return to the point from which dispatched upon completion of its mission.
 - (e) Reports - see Appendix ABLE.

o. Ordnance.

- (1) 707th Ordnance Company, normal missions and operations as directed by Division Ordnance Officer.

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(2) Attachments.

- (a) 644th Ordnance Ammunition Company initially provides ship's platoon on LLT's #1 and #2, until relieved by this Hq; then establishes and operates division ammunition dumps, under supervision of Ordnance Officer and CO, Division Shore Party, until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps. Ships platoons senior officers will report to CO, Div Shore Party, when LST's are beached.
- (b) 204th Bomb Disposal Squad locates, marks, disarms and disposes of unexploded bombs, shells and other ammunition. Unit requests for disposal through S-4 channels to Division Ordnance Officer.
- (c) Nine (9) enlisted men, AAA maintenance team.

(3) Reports - see Appendix ABLE.

f. Chemical Warfare.

- (1) Provisional Composite Chemical Platoon, attached, assists Division Chemical Officer in DP, salvage, and maintenance operations, until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps.
- (2) Reports - see Appendix ABLE.

g. Medical - see Appendix EASY.h. Signal - normal.i. Military Police.

- (1) See paragraphs 2e, 2f, 3b, and 3c, this order.
- (2) 3rd platoon, Company B, 724th MP Battalion, as directed by Division Provost Marshal until relieved by CG, XXIV Corps.
 - (a) Civilian control.
 - (b) POW enclosures.
- (3) Special Shore Party Military Police, as directed by CO, Div Shore Party.

5. PERSONNEL.a. Stragglers.

- (1) Straggler line established initially near landing beaches as designated by Shore Party Commander.
- (2) Collecting points near beaches as directed by Shore Party Commander.
- (3) Military Police at beach straggler line will:
 - (a) Deny entrance of all personnel to forward areas unless individuals are in performance of duties requiring their presence there.

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(b) Impound all enemy materiel being evacuated across beaches as loot or souvenirs unless articles are specifically authorized (see Annex 5, FO 9) or properly stamped by G-2 as follows: "Examined in the field; passed by Joint Intelligence".

(4) Additional forward straggler lines and collecting points as directed by the Provost Marshal.

b. Baggage.

(1) See par. 2, Ref. b.

(a) Interchangeable rolls will be landed under supervision of Army Control Party (G-4) on control vessel for those assault troops utilizing them.

(b) Duffel bags and officers' luggage and bedding rolls will be unloaded under G-4 control and only on order of this headquarters. CO, Div Shore Party, will haul property to special dumps established and operated by Div QM. Issue of property will be made to units only upon requests approved by G-4.

(2) Surplus baggage will be disposed of prior to embarkation by:

(a) Preparation for shipment to rehabilitation area, or,

(b) Shipment to Mainland under CPA regulations (Ref., Supply Instruction Letter #17).

c. Mail.

(1) Incoming - no change.

(2) Outgoing

(a) EM - censored by Unit Censors and delivered to APO #7.

(b) Officers - censored by Base Censors and delivered to APO #7.

(3) Address - no change.

(4) Censorship - see Annex 5, FO 9.

d. Shelter.

(1) Assault echelon - by individuals, using T/E equipment.

(2) Base echelon - as coordinated by CO, Base Echelon.

e. Reports. S-1 periodic reports submitted to Division CP daily, as of 1700, by 1800. See Appendix ABLE.

f. Replacements - as directed by CG, XXIV Corps.

g. Civil Affairs - see Appendix FOX.

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6. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Rear boundary.

- (1) As designated by CG, XXIV Corps.
- (2) Security of rear area as directed by this Hq.

b. Base echelon at Oahu.

- (1) See ADM O, Base Echelon, 29 July 44.

c. Rest Camp.

- (1) Upon order, CO, 502nd AAA Gun Bn, will establish and operate a combat rest camp in area to be designated by this headquarters.
- (2) Minimum facilities
 - (a) Pyramidal tent shelter with cots for approximately 250 troops.
 - (b) Showers and latrines.
 - (c) Mess facilities provided by CO, 502nd AAA Gun Battalion.
 - (d) Red Cross recreation.
 - (e) Equipment supplied by CG, XXIV Corps, thru Div G-4.
- (3) Administration by CO, 502nd AAA Gun Bn.
 - (a) Responsibility for return to duty of personnel.
 - (b) Responsibility for providing medical service.
- (4) Admission requirements, as directed by this headquarters.
- (5) Troops to rehabilitate as directed by Division Commander.

d. Uniform.

- (1) Embarkation - see Supply Instruction Letter #19.
- (2) Shipboard - as prescribed by Troop Commanders.
- (3) Debarkation - see Ref. b. *Gas masks will be carried at all times until otherwise ordered by this Hq.*

e. Payment of Troops - as tactical situation permits. Only U.S. Currency (Hawaiian series) and U.S. silver coins will be carried or used, until otherwise directed by CG, XXIV Corps.

f. Reports - see Appendix ABLE.

g. Sanitation - See Appendix DOG.

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h. Rehabilitation.- on the target, as directed by CG, XXIV Corps.

i. Vehicle Maintenance.

- (1) Unit CO's will insure that continuous 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance is performed on all vehicles under their operational control.
- (2) Of those vehicles which are on a 24-hour operational basis, up to 25% may be deadlined to accomplish maintenance. Deadline time will be limited to that necessary to perform maintenance work.

j. Organizational Equipment.- see Ref. c.

- (1) Organizational equipment not carried ashore by units will be unloaded by ships TQM's as low priority cargo.
- (2) CO, Div Shore Party, will establish and supervise special equipment dumps into which this property will be placed in the normal fashion.
- (3) Provisional dump crews will be organized by Shore Party Commanders to handle organizational equipment. Unit Commanders will provide enlisted personnel (preferably supply representatives) on the following basis. Individuals designated for this duty will report to CO of the Shore Party on the beach across which they land.
 - (a) Each Infantry Regiment 3
 - (b) Each Separate Bn, Co., Troop, or Btry. 1
- (4) Issue of organizational equipment from dumps in (2) above will be made to units only upon requests approved by G-4.
 - (a) Unit transportation and labor will be utilized in moving property from DP's.
- (5) Mess equipment as prescribed in Supply Instruction Letters #12 and #16, and in accordance with Appendix DOG.

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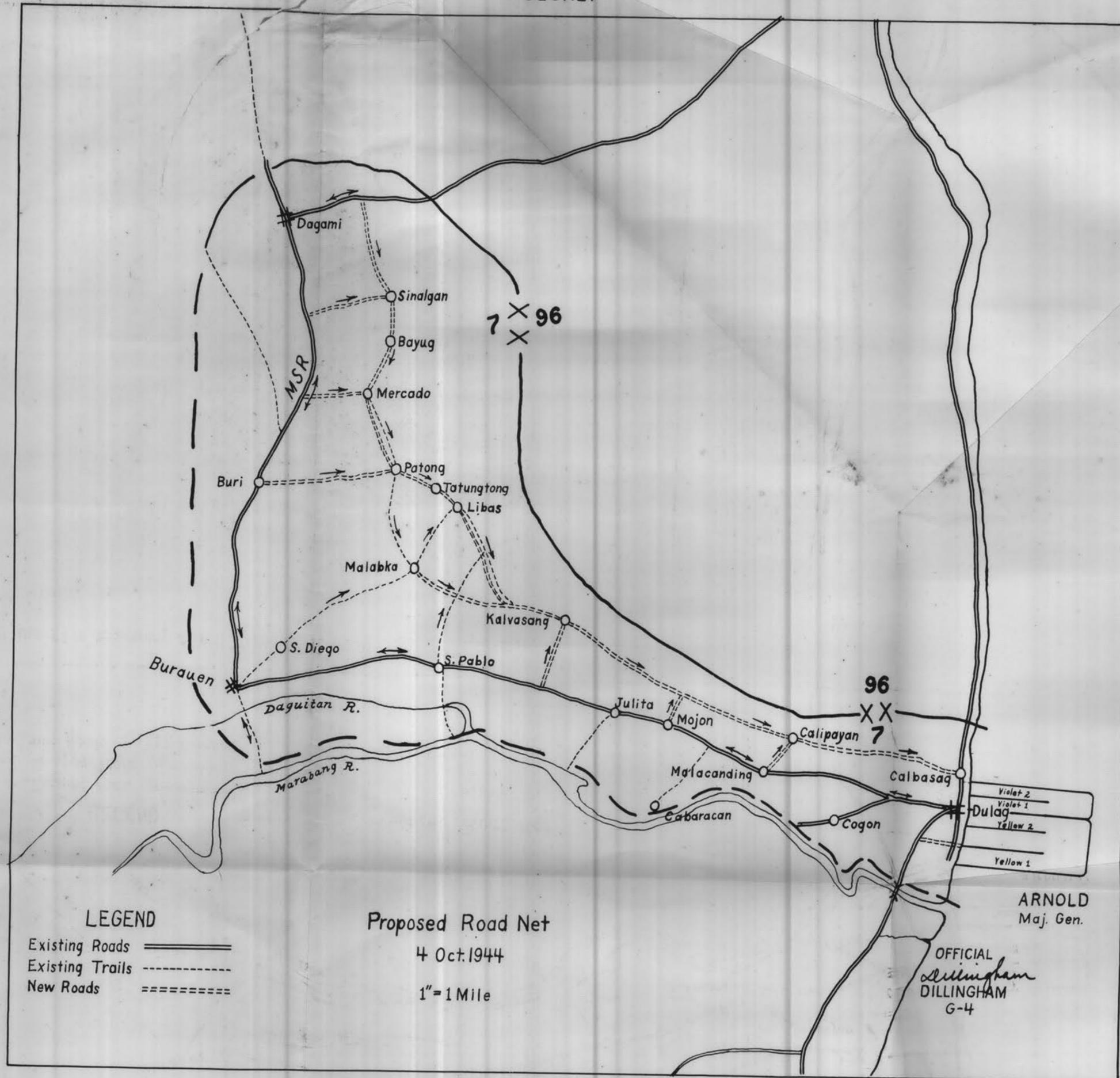
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1 Incl: Map, Proposed Road Plan.

APPENDICES:

- ABLE - Reports.
- BAKER - Shore Party Plan.
- CHARLIE - Salvage Plan.
- DOG - Sanitary Order.
- EASY - Evacuation Plan.
- FOX - Civil Affairs Plan. (Later)

DISTRIBUTION: See Annex 11 to FO 9.



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REPORTS

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

Appendix ABLE to ADM O.

Laps: None

- REFERENCES: (a) SOP, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, 7th Inf Div, 25 Aug 44.
(b) FM 101-5.

1. S-4 PERIODIC REPORT

- a. Form - see Incl. #1
- b. Submitted:
- (1) By each major unit. (RCT, Sep. Bn. or Sep. Co. not under operational control of RCT or Bn).
 - (a) For all subordinate units under operational control
 - (b) To include only supplies in hands of units.
 - (c) Supplies in Division Dumps by respective branch agencies (see par. 4).
 - (2) Consolidated by major unit S-4's.
 - (3) Daily as of 1700 to reach Division G-4 by 1800.
- c. Processed by respective branch supply agencies, as separately directed by G-4.
- d. Required daily, beginning A-Day.

2. SHORE PARTY REPORT

- a. Form - see Annex "G", ref. a, and paragraphs below.
- b. In addition to the information supplied in the Unit S-4 Periodic report (par. 1, above) CO, Div Shore Party, will forward a special report daily at 1800 to Division G-4, as of 1700, showing:
- (1) Tons of cargo unloaded by class, excluding vehicles, during period.
 - (2) Units landed across beach during period.
 - (3) Layout of area - bivouacs, dumps, service installations and defenses.
 - (4) Water supply points.
 - (a) Capacity
 - (b) Production during period

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- (5) Special equipment in operation, e.g., causeways, barges docks, including location.

3. TQM REPORT

- a. During unloading of Division assault shipping, Division TQM will submit a special report daily at 1800 to G-4, as of 1700, showing:

- (1) Percentage all cargo unloaded by weight. *Weight tonnage of cargo unloaded during previous 24 hour period and tonnage remaining to be unloaded.*
(2) Ship's platoons working, strength and unit.
(3) Number of landing craft operating.
(4) Location of ships.

- b. Form - data by ships and consolidated by TransDivs.

4. BRANCH SUPPLY REPORTS

- a. Dump inventories.

- (1) Forms - as supplied by respective agencies.
(2) Submitted by each branch supply agency direct to Division G-4, with copy to respective Corps branch by Corps Liaison Officer, and copy to CO, Division Shore Party, through Div G-4.
(3) Location will be specified by map reference or overlay.
(4) Listed by major articles initially; later, as possible, in detail.
(5) Consolidated for Division G-4 periodic report by days of supply and units of fire. (See Incl. #1)

- b. Ammunition Situation Reports - OO XXIV Form 304

- (1) Consolidated by Division O.O. and forwarded direct to O.O., XXIV Corps, as of 1800 daily, to reach Corps O.O. by the following 0800.

- c. Engineer Operations Report - direct to Engineer, XXIV Corps, by Division and Shore Party Engineers, daily at 0800, period 0001 - 2400.

- d. Surgeon's Report - Status of evacuation, to G-4 at 1800 daily, as of 1700.

- (1) Total to ships.

- (2) Total remaining in hospital and medical installations.

- (a) Number awaiting further evacuation.

- (b) Number being held.

- (3) *Additional surgeons reports to XXIV Corps and 6th Army as prescribed by Par 2, Reg XXIV Corps, ADM O, 2,*

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e. Salvage Reports - see par. 7, Appendix CHARLIE.

f. Graves Registration Reports.

(1) GRS Form No. 1 (Report of Interment).

(a) Prepared in five (5) copies if deceased is identified, with fingerprints of right hand only. Prepared in six copies if deceased is unidentified, with fingerprints of both hands. The foregoing applies to US Army deceased. One additional copy will be prepared for all other deceased.

(b) Three copies forwarded to GRO, 6th Army, APO 442. (Four copies in cases other than US Army troops).

(c) One copy forwarded to Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

(d) One copy retained by Divisional GRS.

(e) One copy interred with remains (if deceased is unidentified.)

(2) GRS Form No. 2 (Weekly Report of Burials) will not be prepared.

(3) WD, MD Form No. 52b (Emergency Medical Tag).

(a) Original copy forwarded to Division Surgeon.

(4) WD, AGO Form No. 54 (Inventory of Personal Effects.)

(a) Prepared in five (5) copies.

(b) Original with personal effects.

(c) Duplicate to Effects QM, Army Effects Bureau, Kansas City, Missouri.

(d) Triplicate to The Adjutant General, US Army, Washington 25, D.C.

(e) Quadruplicate to Effects QM, *Effects QM, Base H APO 920* USASOS Base (Address to be announced).

(f) One retained by Division GRS. This copy to be signed by Summary Court Officer receiving the effects, and kept by Div GRS as a receipt.

(5) Plot Plan of Cemetery.

(a) Prepared in three (3) copies.

(b) One (1) copy forwarded to GRO, 6th Army, APO 442.

(c) One copy forwarded to Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

(d) One copy retained by Division GRS.

(6) Sketch and map determining geographical location of cemetery.

(a) Prepared in three (3) copies.

(b) One (1) copy forwarded to GRO, 6th Army, APO 442.

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App ABLE to ADM O (cont)

- (c) One copy forwarded to Commanding General, XXIV Corps.
- (d) One copy retained by Division GRS
- (7) - Special report for cremated remains of enemy deceased.
 - (a) Showing date and place of discovery, number and condition of boxes, and identification of remains (as shown on each box), including name, rank, unit, date place and cause of death of deceased.
 - (b) Prepared in four (4) copies.
 - (c) Original inclosed in shipping crate.
 - (d) One (1) copy to Prisoner of War Information Bureau, APO 501.
 - (e) Two (2) copies to QM, USASOS Base ^{Q.M. Base H, QPO 920} (~~Address to be announced~~)

5. UNIT MEDICAL PERIODIC REPORT

- a. Form - as supplied by Surgeon (Med Dept Admissions and Disposition Sheet).
- b. Submitted daily, as of 2400, to Div Surg by all medical installations.

6. S-1 PERIODIC REPORT

- a. Form - see Incl. #2
- b. Submitted
 - (1) By all units
 - (2) Daily, as of 1700 to reach Division G-1 by 1800.

7. CORPS REPORTS - from Division.

- a. G-4 Periodic, by G-4 as of 1800 daily.
- b. G-1 Periodic, by G-1 as of 1800 daily.
- c. Salvage (see par 4, e, above).
- d. Graves Registration (see par. 4, f, above).
- e. Ammunition Situation (see par. 4, b, above).
- f. Engineer Operations (see par. 4, c, above).
- g. Dump Inventories (see par. 4, a, above).

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G-4

2 Incls: #1 - Form for S-4 Report
#2 - Form for S-1 Report

DISTRIBUTION: Same as ADM O

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Incl. #1 to Appendix ABLE to ADM O.

OUTLINE FORM FOR
S-4 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1700, _____
To : 1700, _____
Unit _____
Location _____

Report # _____ (consecutively from A-Day)

MAPS: (Those needed for an understanding of the report)

1. Location of installations, DP's, etc. -- overlay, or map reference.
 - (a) List of subordinate units or detachments included in this report.
2. Status of Supply
 - a. Class I
 - (1) Ration strength _____
 - (2) Rations on hand, including complete ration on hand for consumption beginning supper today.
 - (a) By type - "B", "C", "D", "K", ^{& native} Accessories.
 - (3) Water - gallons
 - (a) On hand in each type container - 5, 15, 53 gal drums.
 - (b) Consumed previous 24 hours.
 - (4) Method of supply - Unit or DP.
 - b. Class II & IV.
 - (1) List critical shortages and estimated requirements by branches.
 - c. Class III
 - (1) By types - gallons or pounds.
 - (a) On hand
 - (b) Consumed previous 24 hours.
 - (c) Estimated requirements next 24 hours.
 - d. Class V - Attach ammunition situation reports.
 - (1) OO XXIV Form 304, supplied to units by Division O.O.
 - (2) CWS Ammunition Report Form, supplied to units by Div Cnl Officer.

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Incl. #1 to Appendix ABLE to ADM O. (cont).

OUTLINE FORM FOR
S-4 PERIODIC REPORT

3. Status of Transportation. - Attach reports.
 - a. List of all vehicles under operational control of reporting unit, by type.
 - b. Form - see attached Forms #1 and #2.
 - c. Adequacy of Transportation.
 - d. Location and extent of maintenance facilities.
4. Status of crew served weapons - attach reports (see form #2)
5. Status of Radios - attach report (see form #3).
6. Salvage and Captured Materiel.
 - a. Estimated amount of salvage materiel recovered and evacuated to Div collecting points past 24 hours.
 - b. Estimated amount of materiel on hand remaining to be evacuated.
 - (1) Location of unit collecting point(s).
 - c. Captured materiel will be listed separately, with particular attention to major items of equipment or large stockpiles of supplies.
7. Activities - anything of particular importance or unusual nature.

S-4

5 Incls: 2 Ammo Situation Reports - (CWS & Ord).
Ordnance Vehicle Report and Crew Served Weapons.
Engineer Vehicle Report (Engr. units only)
Radio Report.

S E C R E T

Incl. #1 to App ABLE to ADM O. - Page 2.

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Form #1, attached to Incl. #1, app. ABLE, to ADM O.

STATUS OF TRANSPORTATION

ENGINEER VEHICLES

List all vehicles under operational control of reporting unit by type.

UNIT _____ DATE _____ 6

Vehicle or Heavy Equipment	Total Embarked Ashore	Serviceable	Deadline Repairable	Deadline Unrepairable	Not Yet Ashore.	Remarks (To include major cause of deadlines)
1. Carry-all, 8 yard						
2. Crane, M-20 (Cherrypicker)						
3. Crane, 1/2 yard, w/shovel						
4. Crane, crawler, 2-ton, M5						
5. Grader, road, motorized						
6. Grader, leaning wheel						
7. Lubricator, trlr mtd						
8. No Rooter						
9. Still, 2500 GPD						
10. Still, 5000 GPD						
11. Shop Equipment, Gen purpose						
12. Tractor, HD-14						
13. Tractor, D-4 (R-4)						
14. Tractor, D-6						
15. Tractor, D-7						
16. Tractor, D-3						
17. Unit water purification, 75						
18. Unit, searchlight, trlr						
19. Trailer, pole type, 2 1/2 ton						
20. Trailer, lowbed, 16-20 ton						
21. Truck, 2 1/2 ton, Mtzd air, Comp.						

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S E C R E T

Form #2, attached to Incl #1, Appendix ABLE, ADM O. (reverse)

STATUS OF CREW SERVED WEAPONS

List all crew served weapons under operational control of reporting unit, by type.

UNIT _____ DATE _____

Weapon	No. On Hand (In Operating Condition)
1. Gun, machine, cal..30, M1917	
2. Gun, machine, cal..30, M1919A4	
3. Gun, machine, cal..50, M2	
4. Gun, 37mm, A.T., M3A1	
5. Gun, 37mm, M6	
6. Howitzer, 75mm, carriage, motor, M3	
7. Howitzer, 105mm, M2A1	
8. Mortar, 60mm, M2	
9. Mortar, 60mm, T13E6	
10. Mortar, 81mm, M1	
11. Gun, 75mm, M3 (Tank, Medium)	
12. Gun, 40mm, AA, M1	
13. Gun, 90mm, AA, M1A1	
14. Mortar, M3, 2 inch	
15. Launcher, Rocket, AT, 2.36 inch, M9 & M1A1	
16. Gun, AA, Cal..50, water cooled	

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S E C R E T

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Form #3, Attached to Incl #1, Appendix ABLE, ADM O.

STATUS OF RADIOS

List all radios under operational control of reporting unit, by type.

UNIT _____ DATE _____

Radio	No. On Hand (in operating condition)
1. SCR 177	
2. SCR 193	
3. SCR 284	
4. SCR 300	
5. SCR 399	
6. SCR 499	
7. SCR 506	
8. SCR 508	
9. SCR 509	
10. SCR 510	
11. SCR 528	
12. SCR 536	
13. SCR 542	
14. SCR 543	
15. SCR 543A	
16. SCR 543B	
17. SCR 543C	
18. SCR 545	
19. SCR 593	
20. SCR 608	
21. SCR 610	
22. SCR 694	
23. TBX	

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S E C R E T

Incl #2 to Appendix ABLE to ADM O.

UNIT S-1 PERIODIC REPORT

From: (Date and Hour) _____
To : (Date and Hour) _____
Issuing Unit: _____
Place of issue: _____
Date & Hour of Issue: _____

1. REPORT NO. _____

2. LOCATION _____ (Regts to report battalion locations)

3. STRENGTH OF COMMAND: TOTAL : Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
1st Bn: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
2nd Bn: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
3rd Bn: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____

(Regiments to indicate Battalion and Total Regiment's strength)

4. CASUALTIES:

a. Killed in Action: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
b. Sick, gassed and wounded: Evacuated: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
Non-evac: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
c. Captured by Enemy: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
d. Missing in Action: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____

5. GRAVES REGISTRATION:

a. Location of cemeteries: _____
b. Status of Burials:
(1) Friendly buried: _____ Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
(2) Friendly on hand to be buried. Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
(3) Enemy buried: _____ Jap _____ Others _____
(Recap "Other" by nationality on back of sheet when possible)
(4) Enemy on hand to be buried: Jap _____ Others _____
(Recap "Other" by nationality on back of sheet when possible)
(5) Natives buried: Men _____ Women _____ Children (male)(female)
(6) Natives on hand to be buried: Men _____ Women _____ Children _____

6. REPLACEMENTS: Received: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____
Expected: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____

7. PRISONERS OF WAR: Captured: Jap _____ Others _____
Evacuated: Jap _____ Others _____
(Recap "Other" by nationality on back of sheet when possible)

8. STRAGGLERS: Offs _____ WO's _____ EM _____ (List Organization)

9. MORALE: Superior _____ Excellent _____ Very Good _____ Good _____ Poor _____
(Indicate state of subordinate units when not uniform)

10. CIVILIAN POPULATION:

a. Status of evacuation _____

b. Unusual events incident to control and administration _____

SIGNATURE _____

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(O V E R)

S E C R E T

Incl #2 to Appendix ABLE to ADM O. (cont)

UNIT S-1 PERIODIC REPORT

DIRECTIONS: The above report to be prepared and submitted by all units assigned and attached.
To be submitted for 24-hour period as of 1700 daily.
To be submitted by most expeditious means in order that report will reach AC of S, G-1 by 1800 daily.
Subjects not pertinent or applicable to subordinate units will be left blank.
Negative reports may be submitted by radio, telephone, etc.
In case of no change in the 24-hour period, procedure will be the same as that for a negative report.

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Incl #2 to Appendix ABLE to ADM O - Page 2.

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SHORE PARTY PLAN

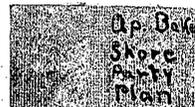
7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

Appendix BAKER to ADM O.

Maps: Sketch, Shore Party Area, F09

REFERENCES: SOP, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, 7th
Inf Div, 25 August 44

1. SHORE PARTY OPERATION - in accordance with Annex G, Ref.
 - a. 1140th Engr (C) Group is Division Shore Party, until relieved by Commanding General, XXIV Corps.
2. GENERAL
 - a. Scope - This plan pertains to all troops either passing through or situated in the Shore Party area. The Shore Party area is bounded by the waterline, the width of the area of Shore Party operations, and a distance inland of approximately 1000 yards.
 - b. Command of Shore Party Area
 - (1) RCT phase - CO, Engineer Shore Party Battalion.
 - (2) Division phase - CO, Engineer Group.
 - c. Upon beaching of LST's, the senior officer of the ship's platoon will report to the Division Shore Party Commander.
3. CARGO DISCHARGE
 - a. 1st phase - as in par 1a and 1b, ADM O
 - b. General unloading will be inaugurated after the Shore Party has landed and Shore Party Commander signifies his readiness to receive cargo.
 - c. Off shore control by Naval control vessel.
4. BEACH OPERATION
 - a. Area extends 50 to 100 yards inland, generally at least to the first lateral road.
 - b. Beach area is reserved for units unloading landing craft, for Shore Party CP's and communications centers, and for such other installations as may be designated by the Shore Party Commander.
 - c. All other troops and equipment will be moved as rapidly as possible across the beach to designated areas before regrouping.
 - d. All personnel and vehicles not assigned to Shore Party operation, will move rapidly through Shore Party Area to assembly area before regrouping.
5. BIVOUAC AREA
 - a. Designated by CO, Shore Party, for all units therein.
 - b. Initial assignments as indicated on Incl. #1.
 - c. Unit CO's will move their troops into assigned areas as rapidly



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App BAKER to ADM O (cont)

as possible; actual ground location to be verified by having an officer check at Shore Party CP.

6. SECURITY

- a. Coordinated by Shore Party Commander for all units in the area.
- b. During hours of darkness, enemy infiltration will be prevented by perimeter defense. Promiscuous firing of rifles and automatic weapons will be prevented.
- c. Sector Commanders, appointed by Shore Party Commander, will designate security missions, boundaries, etc. (see Incl #1)
- d. Unit Commanders are responsible for:
 - (1) Layout of defenses.
 - (2) Submitting of sketch to Shore Party Commander showing weapons, defenses, outposts, etc.
 - (3) Local warning system, tied-in with overall Shore Party system.

7. DUMP OPERATION

- a. Engineer Shore Party will place supplies and equipment in dumps, location selected and sites developed by Shore Party Commander (see Incl #1).
- b. Control of storage and issue by respective branch supply agencies.
- c. Division Shore Party will maintain a water and ration DP for casualties.
- d. Dump Records:
 - (1) Inventory - report forwarded by each supply agency to Shore Party Commander as of 1100, 1600, and 2400 daily, to reach CP one hour later.
 - (2) Receipts - Engineer Shore Party will keep a record of supplies received in dumps.
- e. Advance dumps.
 - (1) Branch supply agencies will select location of advance dumps as soon as tactical situation permits.
 - (2) Shore Party will develop sites selected and then haul direct to advance dumps when tempo of unloading permits.
 - (3) Records as above.
 - (4) Branch agencies will mark advance dumps.

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App BAKER to ADM O (cont)

8. TRAFFIC AND ROADS

- a. Circulation, restrictions, and control as in par. 3, ADM O.
- b. Construction and maintenance in Shore Party area by Shore Party Commander, coordinated with Division Engineer.

9. COMMUNICATIONS

- a. Unit CO's will report location of unit CP's to Shore Party Commander.
- b. Messenger service from unit CP's to Shore Party CP's will be established by unit CO's.
- c. Units will report to Shore Party CP prior to moving from Shore Party area.

10. ADMINISTRATION

- a. Organization - see tactical groupings, Annex 3, FO 9.
 - (1) Attachments will revert to Corps upon order of Corps Commander.
- b. Supply
 - (1) CO, Division Shore Party, will consolidate supply requests and reports for all units under his operational control (reference Appendix ABLE).
- c. Reports - see Appendix ABLE, ADM O.

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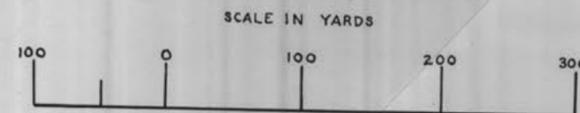
1 Incl: Shore Party Sketch to accompany FO 9.

DISTRIBUTION: Same as ADM O

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SKETCH OF SHORE PARTY AREA DIV PHASE FO #9

DULAG BEACH AREA
PREPARED BY S-3 SECTION
114.0TH. ENGR. COMBAT GROUP
4 OCT. 1944



APPROX. NORTH

LEGEND

ROADS TO BE CONST.



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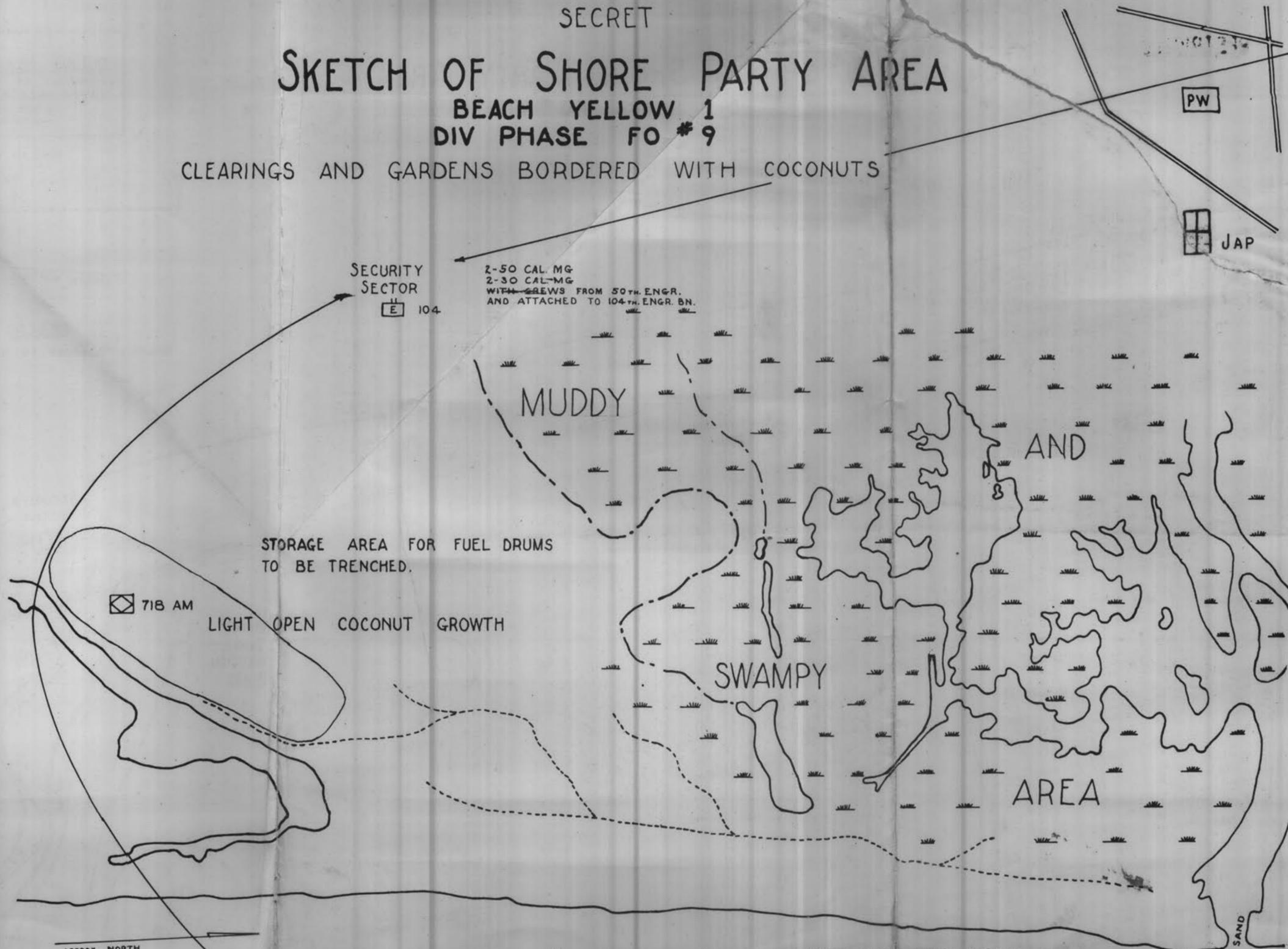
INCL. #1 TO APP BAKER TO ADM O

SECRET

SKETCH OF SHORE PARTY AREA

BEACH YELLOW 1
DIV PHASE FO # 9

CLEARINGS AND GARDENS BORDERED WITH COCONUTS



APPROX. NORTH

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ONLY SUPPLY OF FUEL (IN 53 GAL DRUMS) TO
BE LANDED ON THIS BEACH.
AVN. AND ENGR. CONST. BN'S TO BE LANDED ON
THIS BEACH.

NOTE: SHORE RISES ABRUPTLY AND SLIGHTLY
(A FEW FEET) FROM DEEP WATER CLOSE
OFFSHORE.

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SECURITY
SECTOR

E 104

YELLOW 1

DULAG BEACH AREA

PREPARED BY S-3 SECTION
1140TH ENGR COMBAT GROUP
5 OCT 1944

SCALE IN YARDS



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7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

Appendix CHARLIE to ADM O

Maps: None.

REFERENCE: SOP, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, 7th
Inf Div., 25 Aug 44

1. SALVAGE OPERATIONS - see Annex "J", Ref.

2. RECOVERY

- a. Battlefield recovery is a responsibility of command.
- b. Units will recover and collect salvageable materiel in their respective areas, and assemble it at collecting points.
 - (1) Location of such points will be reported to Division Salvage Officer (QM).
 - (2) Materiel accumulated at medical installations will be included.
- c. QM salvage collection unit (1st Pln, 3260th QM Sv Co) will patrol Division rear areas to assist in salvage recovery. Division Medical clearing station and 69th Field Hospital stations will be serviced by this unit.
- d. CO, Division Shore Party, will coordinate and consolidate recovery in beach areas.

3. EVAUATION

- a. From Infantry Regimental collecting points by all trucks which would otherwise return to DP's empty. Dispatch and loading under supervision of units.
- b. From other unit collecting points by unit transportation under supervision of unit.

4. SALVAGE

- a. QM salvage collecting points established and operated by QM salvage personnel in vicinity of Class I and III DP's will:
 - (1) Receive all materiel recovered from the battlefield regardless of branch of property.
 - (2) Accumulate
 - (3) Sort
 - (4) Classify
 - (5) Search for personal effects
 - (6) Deliver materiel to appropriate branch salvage installations for disposition.
 - (a) Reissue

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Appendix CHARLIE to ADM O. - Page 1

S E C R E T

Appendix CHARLIE to ADM O. (cont).

(b) Reclamation

- c. Each branch supply agency will appoint a salvage officer and operate a salvage point in the vicinity of its principal DP's.

5. GENERAL

a. Collection of heavy Ordnance, Signal, and Engineer equipment.

- (1) Unit Commanders and CO, QM Salvage collection unit, will locate materiel and inform appropriate branch salvage officer.
- (2) Evacuation direct to branch DP by:
 - (a) Locating unit, if possible, or by
 - (b) Branch concerned.

b. The following practices will apply to salvage recovery and collection:

- (1) Personnel will not collect unexploded shells, bombs, or pyrotechnics.
- (2) Whenever possible, clothing, shoes, and personal equipment will be sorted by articles and stacked by units at unit points.
- (3) All small arms ammunition will be removed from salvaged clothing and equipment by the collecting units. Ammunition so recovered will be reissued by units, if serviceable; if unserviceable, it will be evacuated through normal channels.
- (4) Personal property and papers will be removed from clothing.
 - (a) If from enemy sources, such materiel will be handled as prescribed in Annex 5, FO 8A.
 - (b) An officer will be appointed in each unit to remove personal property from salvage clothing of friendly troops.
 1. Property so removed will be placed in envelopes whenever feasible and marked with all possible identifying symbols.
 2. Property will be forwarded and receipted, either to unit commander, if identity is established, or to QM Salvage Officer, if not identified.

c. Recovery and collection will extend to include the following:

- (1) All parts of unserviceable articles.
- (2) Copper, brass, empty shell cases.
- (3) Tires, boxes, reels, cables, and empty pallets.
- (4) Empty 53-gallon drums, complete with bungs.
- (5) Gas cylinders complete with protecting caps.

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Appendix CHARLIE to ADM O, (cont).

d. Evacuation from target as directed by CG, XXIV Corps.

6. ENEMY MATERIEL

- a. See par 2 d, ADM O, and Annex 5, FO 9.
- b. Collection in the same manner as U.S. property.
- c. All enemy materiel will be segregated in salvage dumps.
- d. Disposition as directed by Commanding General, XXIV Corps.
- e. Corps Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams will collect and examine enemy materiel as desired by Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

7. REPORTS

- a. Each branch supply agency will submit a daily report as of 1800 to Division QM Salvage Officer, showing disposition of salvage for the period. See Incl. #1, CQM Form #4.
- b. Div QM Salvage Officer will forward to G-4, for inclusion with Div Periodic Report to XXIV Corps.

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Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:

William Dillingham
DILLINGHAM

G-4

1 Incl: CQM Form #4

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SANITARY ORDER

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

Appendix DOG to ADM O

Maps: None

REFERENCES: (a) FM 21-100
(b) FM 8-40

1. RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Detailed attention to sanitation by all echelons of command is necessary to prevent loss of personnel through preventable diseases. Platoon and squad leaders must see that measures for sanitation are strictly enforced within their groups. Without their constant attention, no sanitary program can be successful.
- b. This order will be read to all members of the command.

2. WATER

- a. Only water from authorized sources will be used. The initial supply of water carried in five (5) gallon, fifteen (15) gallon, and fifty three (53) gallon drums, has been obtained from an approved source, and has been chlorinated. All water obtained from local sources or transports through Engr DP's will be considered as fit for consumption without further chlorination.

3. USE OF SALT

- a. Salt tablets will be made available on Transports in the event that loss of salt through excess perspiration occurs. Each man will be supplied with salt tablets in the Jungle First-Aid Kit, and during the combat phases, two (2) salt tablets (10 grains each) will be placed in each canteen of water to prevent inefficiency resulting from symptoms of Heat Exhaustion. During other phases, personnel will take salt as directed by unit commanders.

4. FOOD

- a. Mess kits will not be used until suitable facilities for washing them are available. They will not be used for the consumption of "C" and "K" type ration. Outfit, cooking, 2-burner (20 man), will not be used until mess kits and utensils can be washed.
- b. "B" Type Ration - Organization kitchens will not be operated until suitable fly proof shelters are available. When this ration is used, standard arrangements for washing mess kits will be made. Food will be prepared as close as possible to the time of consumption to avoid food poisoning.

5. FIELD SANITATION

- a. Disposal of Wastes - During combat phases, all cans, wrappers, and containers will be buried by the individual user. As soon as it becomes feasible, in any area or by any organization, central pits for disposal of garbage and other waste materials will be established and individual disposal, except in established pits, will be prohibited. Separate pits will be made for liquid kitchen

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wastes, and as soon as time and situation permit, these will be filled with rock to form a soakage pit. The garbage and rubbish pits will be oiled and burned at least twice daily, and at the end of the day, following burning, the residue will be layered over with earth. When the pit is filled to within eighteen (18) inches of the ground level, it will be thoroughly oiled, filled in and mounded, and plainly marked as a closed garbage pit. Fox holes will be kept free of all refuse.

- b. Latrines - Flies cannot carry dysentery unless they have access to feces. All fecal material will be covered immediately after deposit. During combat phases, where straddle trenches cannot be established or used, the individual will dig a small hole in which to defecate, and will fill it when finished. As soon as it is feasible, in any area or organization, straddle trenches will be established and maintained. They will be properly marked and promiscuous urination or use of private latrines will be prohibited. Straddle trenches will be thoroughly oiled before closing and will be plainly marked in accordance with Field Sanitation Regulations. As soon as fly proof box latrines are available, they will be installed under the supervision of the unit medical officer and used to the exclusion of all other types of latrines. Box latrines will be treated with paradichlorobenzene (PDB) twice weekly, using 1/6 pound per hold.

6. INSECT CONTROL

- a. Mosquitoes - All individuals will wear headnets when abroad at night and in the daytime when in areas where day flying mosquitoes are present. Wherever the situation permits, personnel will sleep under mosquito bars. Mosquito repellent will be applied liberally to all exposed skin surfaces and to any portion of clothing which is drawn tightly over the body (e.g. over the buttocks, shoulders). Repellent should not be applied to the lips nor allowed to reach the eyes. The repellent is effective for about four hours after a liberal application. Bathing will not be accomplished after sundown or in shaded areas during daylight.
- b. Other Insects - Mites are capable of transmitting Typhus Fever. The mosquito repellent will be used as the repellent for mites. Clothing should be treated prior to exposure. The repellent will be applied to the clothing in the following manner: Draw mouth of bottle along cloth, apply a thin layer 1/2 inch wide along all openings of uniform, on inside of neck, fly and cuffs of shirt; waist, fly and cuffs of trousers; socks above shoes, and all edges of leggings. Clothing may be treated several days before it is worn and one application is effective until uniform is normally changed for laundering. All natives and native habitations must be considered to be infested with body lice.

7. PERSONAL HYGIENE

- Organization controlled fresh water bathing will be provided as soon as possible. Unit Medical Officers will investigate fresh water streams and ponds for snails harboring flukes before these are used for bathing. Salt water bathing is permissible, provided that the section of beach selected for bathing is approved by the Unit Medical Officer.

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App DOG to ADM O (cont).

- b. Care of the Foot - When practicable, all personnel will wash and thoroughly dry their feet once each day. A liberal amount of foot powder will be used after each washing. Socks will be changed as often as possible. Any evidence of Athletes Foot will be the signal for daily application of the solution for Athletes Foot carried in the Jungle First-Aid Kit.
- c. Clothing - All personnel will be fully clothed at all times except while bathing or under a mosquito bar as protection against mosquitoes. Shoes will be worn at all times except while bathing or sleeping, as protection against hookworm infested soil. Leggings will be worn at all times while moving about in brush and grass as protection against mites.
8. VENERAL DISEASE - Sexual relations are prohibited.
9. NATIVE VILLAGES AND HABITATIONS - Are off limits to members of this command except when entered in the performance of duty. Because of the prevalence of dysenteries and diarrhoes, eating in native homes or other establishments is prohibited. Camps will not be located on sites recently inhabited by the natives, and whenever possible, will be removed from site at least one mile.
10. USE OF SODIUM ARSENITE - All deceased bodies will be sprayed with a 2% solution of Sodium Arsenite before burial, as a fly control measure.
11. ATABRINE - Atabrine will be taken under strict supervision, in accordance with the following schedule:
- 1/2 Tablet per day for ^{first} 3 days.
 - 1 Tablet per day for 4 days
 - 2 Tablets per day for 7 days
 - 1 Tablet per day thereafter.

ARNOLD
Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:

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77 Inf Div
APO 7
6 Oct 44

Addition to ADM O (Annex 2 to FO9)

The following paragraph will be inserted on page 6, Appendix EASY to ADM O:

- "6. In order to facilitate the sorting of casualties in the rear areas, the designation XXIV CORPS in large print, will be placed on all EMT's and FMR's for sick and wounded from units originating in the Central Pacific Area."

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EVACUATION PLAN

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 44

Appendix EASY to ADM O

Maps: None

REFERENCES: SOP, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations,
7th Inf Div, 25 Aug 44

1. MEDICAL ATTACHMENTS

- a. BLT 17-1 (1) Co "A", 7th Mod Bn (less 2 Plns) 2 Off, 34 EM
- b. BLT 17-2 (1) 2nd Pln, Co "A", 7th Mod Bn, 1 Off, 30 EM
- c. BLT 17-3 (1) 3rd Pln, Co "A", 7th Mod Bn, 2 Off, 30 EM
(2) 1st Pln, Co "D", 7th Mod Bn, 5 Off, 48 EM
- d. BLT 32-1 (1) 1st Pln, Co "B", 7th Mod Bn, 2 Off, 29 EM
- e. BLT 32-2 (1) 2nd Pln, Co "B", 7th Mod Bn, 1 Off, 30 EM
(2) 69th F.H. (less 2 Plns) 10 Off, 79 EM
- f. BLT 32-3 (1) Co "B", 7th Mod Bn (less 2 Plns), 2 Off, 34 EM
(2) 3rd Pln, 69th F.H., 6 Off, 30 EM
- g. BLT 184-1(1) Co "C", 7th Mod Bn (less 2 Plns), 2 Off, 34 EM
(2) Co "D", 7th Mod Bn (less 1 Pln), 8 Off, 48 EM
- h. BLT 184-2(1) 2nd Pln, Co "C", 7th Mod Bn, 1 Off, 30 EM
- i. BLT 184-3(1) 3rd Pln, Co "C", 7th Mod Bn, 2 Off, 29 EM
- j. Shore Party, BLT 17-1 (1) Det Mod Section, 50th Engr Bn, 1 Off,
8 EM
- k. Shore Party, BLT 17-2 (1) Det Mod Section, 50th Engr Bn, 1 Off, 7 EM
- l. Shore Party, BLT 32-2 (1) Det Mod Section 110th Engr Bn, 1 Off,
8 EM
(2) Det Mod Section 1140th Engr Grp Hq, 1 EM
(3) Mod Section, 718th Amph Trac Bn, 1 Off,
3 EM
- m. Shore Party, BLT 32-3 (1) Det Mod Section, 110th Engr Bn, 1 Off,
7 EM
(2) Det Mod Section, 1140th Engr Grp Hq, 1 Off,
2 EM
(3) Det Mod Section, 767th Trk Bn, 1 Off,
3 EM

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Appendix EASY to ADM O - Page 1.

App EASY to ADM O (Cont)

- n. Shore Party, BLT 184-1 (1) Det Med Section, 104th Engr Bn, 1 Off
8 EM
- (2) Det Med Section, 1140th Engr Grp Hq,
1 EM
- (3) Med Section, 536th Amph Trac Bn, 1 Off
5 EM
- o. Shore Party, BLT 184-3 (1) Det Med Section, 104th Engr Bn, 1 Off
7 EM
- (2) Det Med Section, 1140th Engr Gr Hq, 1 Off
2 EM
- (3) Det Med Section, 776th Amph Trk Bn, 1 Off
3 EM
- p. Shore Party Hq (1) Med Sec, 1140th Engr Grp Hq (less de-
tachments) 1 Off, 3 EM
- q. 767th Tank Bn (1) Med Sec, 767th Tank Bn, 1 Off, 9 EM
- r. 502nd AAA 90mm Gun Bn (1) Med Sec, 502nd AAA Bn, 2 Off, 12 EM
- s. 866th AAA AW Bn (1) Med Sec, 866th AAA Bn, 3 Off, 16 EM
- t. Division Troops (1) Med Det, Spec Trps Bn, 2 Off, 13 EM
- (2) Med Det, Div Arty, 2 Off, 7 EM
- (3) Hq Co, 7th Mod Bn, 8 Off, 27 EM
- u. Base Echelon Div (1) Med Sec, 13th Engr Bn, 2 Off, 4 EM

2. EVACUATION OF WOUNDED - AMPHIBIOUS PHASE

- a. Battalion Medical Sections will follow and support their respective Battalions but will leave personnel to care for the wounded at the initial station site on the beach until relieved by the Collecting Platoons of the 7th Medical Battalion.
- b. Collecting Platoons of the 7th Medical Battalion will land in approximately the 9th wave.
- (1) Bearer Sections of Collecting Platoons will, upon landing, proceed to clear the beach of wounded, evacuating them to the Station Section. They will evacuate all wounded from the Battalion Aid Station, initially to the Shore Party Medical Section, and in later stages to the Clearing Station or Field Hospital.
- (2) Ambulances of Collecting Platoons will, if possible, be landed with their Platoons; otherwise, they will be landed early in the second trip of the boats.
- (3) Station Sections of Collecting Platoons will, upon landing, take over the care of wounded at the initial site of the Battalion Aid Station. They will operate a Station on the Beach, evacuating wounded to the boats until relieved by the Shore Party Medical Sections. When so relieved, they will function in their normal manner.

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App EASY to ADM O (Cont)

- c. The Shore Party Medical Sections listed under Medical Attachments j, k, l, m, n, and o above, will land early in the second trip of the boats. They will relieve the Collecting Platoons of the care of the wounded on the beach and will select a suitable Station Site. The Beach Red Cross marker will be erected at this location. Under control of the Shore Party Commander, these Sections, aided by the Beach Party Medical Sections (Navy) will be responsible for the evacuation of wounded to the Transports. An accurate record of such evacuations will be kept on forms provided by the Division Surgeon's Office.
- d. The Medical Section, 1140th Engineer Group Hq, will land with its Headquarters Reconnaissance Party. The Surgeon of this Section will coordinate the function of the Shore Party Medical Sections on all beaches, consolidating them as beaches are consolidated.
- e. The Surgical Section of Company "D", 7th Medical Battalion (less 1 platoon) will land early in the second trip of boats. It will establish a Station in the vicinity of the rear-most Collecting Platoon Station site. It will assist the Collecting Station in the care of wounded and will be prepared to furnish definitive surgical treatment in the event casualties cannot be evacuated to Transports. It will maintain itself in a mobile status, prepared to displace forward. Upon the establishment of the Clearing Station, it will revert to its organization.
- f. The Surgical Section of 1st Platoon, Company "D", 7th Medical Battalion will be employed according to instructions in 2 c above, but in relationship with a landing by RCT 17.
- g. The Surgical Sections of the 69th F.H. (less 2 platoons) and the 3rd Platoon, 69th F.H. will land early in the second trip of the boats. They will establish Stations in the vicinity of the rear-most collecting Platoon Station site. They will be prepared to furnish definitive surgical treatment in the event casualties cannot be evacuated to the Transports. Upon the establishment of the Field Hospital, they will revert to their organization.
- h. The 69th F.H. (less 2 platoons) and the 3rd Platoon, 69th F.H. will land on Division order prepared to occupy a Hospital site previously selected by the Hospital Commander and approved by the Shore Party Commander. It will progressively improve its hospital as equipment comes ashore. It will be prepared to deliver casualties for evacuation through the Shore Party Commander.
- i. Company "D", 7th Medical Battalion (less 1 platoon and surgical section) will land on Division order and establish a Clearing Station in the normal location in the Division Sector. It will improve its Station as equipment comes ashore. It will prepare casualties for further evacuation. It will maintain its normal location in the chain of evacuation by leap-frog movements of its two platoons.
- j. The 1st Platoon, Company "D", 7th Medical Battalion will land on Division order and reinforce Company "D", 7th Medical Battalion.
- k. Hq and Hq Detachment, 7th Medical Battalion will land on Division order and, upon landing, will be responsible for the coordination of all second echelon evacuation and medical care, operation of

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App EASY to ADM O (cont)

medical dumps, collecting of Admission and Disposition Reports of all Medical Installations ashore, and the forwarding of the reports to the Division Surgeon.

- l. The Medical Section, Special Troops Battalion, will furnish medical service to the forward echelon of Division Headquarters.
- m. Field Artillery Battalion Medical Sections are responsible for evacuation of wounded to the Collecting Station, Clearing Station, or Field Hospital in their vicinity.
- n. The Medical Sections of the 718th Amph Trac Bn, the Medical Section of 536th Amph Trac Bn, the Dot Med Section of 767th Tank Bn, the Dot Med Section of 776th Amph Tk Bn will land in the 6th wave. They will assist in the care of casualties on the beach, successively working with the Battalion Medical Sections, Collecting Platoons, and Engineer Shore Party Medical Sections. They will continue to assist the Shore Party Medical Sections until released to their Unit by the Shore Party Commander on the beach where they are employed. Personnel of the 776th Amph Tk Bn and the 767th Tank Bn assigned to this duty, will be loaded on LSTs carrying the LVT in which they will go ashore.
- o. The Medical Sections of the 502nd AAA Battalion and 866th AAA Bn will land with their Units and function in accordance with their standard procedure.
- p. The 767th Tank Battalion Medical Section will be loaded on the LSD's with the Battalion Maintenance Section. Upon landing, it will function in accordance with its standard procedure.
- q. The Medical Detachment, Division Artillery will land with Division Artillery Headquarters. It will initially be responsible for operation of an Aid Station at any P.O.W. or Civilian enclosure established in the Division Sector. Any hospitalization or surgical procedures of P.O.W. or Civilian casualties required will be done by the 69th F.H. Upon establishment of a Civil Affairs Commission Medical facility, this responsibility for the Medical Detachment, Division Artillery, terminates, and the Detachment will assume its normal duties.
- r. Until Corps hospitalization facilities are established ashore, evacuation to Transports of all wounded who cannot immediately be returned to duty will be carried out as rapidly as transportation is available. Hospital and Clearing Platoons will do definitive treatment to the extent of their ability.

3. EVACUATION OF WOUNDED - LAND PHASE

- a. Infantry Battalion Medical Sections will closely support their Units. They will collect and treat casualties in accordance with their standard procedure.
- b. Regimental Medical Sections will operate Aid Stations in the vicinity of the Regimental CP's. The Regimental Surgeon will supervise and coordinate the operation of his Battalion Aid Stations.
- c. Collecting Platoons will be consolidated into their Collecting Companies when, in the Collecting Company Commander's judgment, evacuation to the rear will be more effectively conducted over a

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common route. Collecting Companies will maintain strict liaison with all Battalion Aid Stations and the Regimental Aid Station of the Regiment which they support. Collecting Stations will be maintained on a road leading to the rear and within from 1200 to 3500 yards of the front line; whenever the situation permits and particularly at night, the Collecting Station site should be moved within the perimeter of defense of Regimental or reserve Battalion CP's. Collecting Companies will assist the Battalion Medical Sections in the collection of casualties by supplementing litter teams and ambulances on request of the Battalion or Regimental Surgeons.

- d. The Clearing Company will maintain a Station on a road network leading to the front and on a road leading to the rear, approximately 4 to 7 miles behind the front lines. It is the function of this Station to receive, record, and prepare casualties for further evacuation. Signs indicating the location of the Clearing Station will be posted along ambulance routes. Evacuation of casualties from the Clearing Station will be the function of the Corps Ambulance Company and the Corps Collecting Company. Sorting of casualties is the most important function of the Clearing Station. All casualties who cannot be returned to duty within 24 hours, except unwounded neuropsychiatric patients, will be evacuated. Neuropsychiatric patients will be held and treated in the Clearing Station until they can be returned to duty, or until a proposed move of the Station makes it necessary to evacuate them to the Field Hospital for further treatment.
- e. The 69th Field Hospital (less 1 platoon) will operate at its initial location selected by the Hospital Commander and approved by the Shore Party Commander. It will pass to Corps control following the debarkation of the Corps Headquarters Medical Section and upon order of the Corps Commander. While under Division control, it will receive casualties from the Clearing Station or Collecting Stations and hold and care for patients who can be returned to duty in a relatively short period of time. The criteria for selection of these casualties is dependent upon the rate of flow of casualties. In no case will the Hospital hold casualties which cannot be returned to duty within 5 days. Evacuation of casualties to the beach will be the responsibility of the CO, 7th Medical Battalion, until this function is taken over by the Corps Ambulance Company and the Corps Collecting Company. The Hospital will be prepared to hospitalize and give surgical care to civilians or P.O.W. until the Civil Administration Hospital Unit comes ashore..
- f. The Medical Sections of the 50th, 104th, and 110th Engineer Battalions will operate Shore Party Medical Sections under supervision of the Surgeon, 1140th Engineer Group Hq, as long as evacuation from shore to ship continues. When released from their original assignment by the Surgeon, 1140th Engineer Group Hq, they will operate Aid Stations in the vicinity of their respective Battalion CP's.
- g. The Medical Sections of the 536th Amphibious Tractor Battalion and the 718th Amphibious Tractor Battalion will, upon being released from their initial assignment by the Shore Party Commander, operate an Aid Station in the vicinity of their respective Battalion CP's ashore.
- h. The detachments of the Medical Sections of the 776th Amph Tk Bn, and the 767th Tank Bn assigned to assist Shore Party Medical

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App EASY to ADM O (cont)

Sections will, upon being released from their initial assignment by the Shore Party Commander, rejoin their respective Battalion Medical Sections.

- i. Medical Sections of all other Units not mentioned above will operate in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures.

4. REPORTS

a. See Annex "I", Reference

b. See also Appendix ABLE

5. SUPPORT - as furnished by Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

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APPENDIX FOX to ADM O

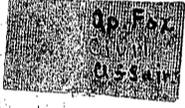
CIVIL AFFAIRS PLAN

1. NECESSITY FOR CONTROL.

- a. Civilians in the combat zone must be controlled to provide security, to prevent fifth-column activity, and to prevent interference with tactical operations or the movement of supplies. It is possible that some Japanese civilians may be encountered on the target.

2. POLICY OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

- a. The responsibility and authority of the Commander-in-Chief for civil administration and relief incident to the military reoccupation of the Philippines will be exercised to the greatest extent possible through the Philippine Commonwealth Government.
- b. Restrictions will not be imposed on the freedom and liberty of the Filipino people except to the extent required by absolute military necessity and any restrictions actually required will be removed immediately once military necessity no longer exists. It would be a matter of gravest concern if restrictions were imposed upon the Filipino people, whether by direct or by indirect means, in excess of those existing before the war. If any impression were created that the United States is curtailing rather than expanding liberties, the most unfortunate repercussions might be expected. An imperialistic attitude will not be introduced into the situation under the guise of military operations and necessity.
- c. During the actual military operations, President Osmena and his cabinet will be at General Headquarters. Their presence will rally active national support of all elements of Philippine society behind not only the combat operations, but also the essential economic and other measures called for by the considerations of war.
- d. The plan for civil administration and relief in the Philippines throughout the period of military operations contemplates two phases:
 - (1) During actual combat the senior tactical commander will be responsible for such civil administration and relief as circumstances permit within the combat zone.
 - (2) In liberated areas, the Commander-in-Chief, SWPA will delegate, as promptly as possible, to the authorized representative of the Commonwealth Government the administration of civil affairs and relief under his supreme authority.



3. PLAN FOR CONTROL.

- a. The principal purpose for establishing control over civilians during the assault phase is to prevent interference with military operations. Secondary purposes are to restore local government, provide relief, and promote friendship and cooperation. All military personnel must be carefully instructed to use the minimum amount of force which is necessary to secure obedience from the Filipinos. While they must not be allowed to interfere with tactical operations, everything possible must be done to foster their friendship and assistance.
- b. It is estimated that there are approximately 113,000 Filipinos in the XXIV Corps area of operations. There are five (5) principal municipalities

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each of which has one large town (poblacion) of the same name. Population figures given below for these municipalities include the second figure, which is the population of the poblacion.

BURAUEN	33,505	5,288
DULAG	28,693	4,861
DAGAMI	22,776	3,189
TANUAN	21,934	5,241
TOLOSA	6,660	1,633

- c. Unit commanders will be notified where the Division Civilian Relief Center and the safety areas are located (see par 12 i). Assault troops who first come into contact with civilians will direct the civilians to the nearest safety area.
- d. Language barriers will not be too great as it is reported that at least 20% of the Filipinos can speak some English. Maximum use of local leaders must be secured, and assault troops are authorized to enlist the services of guides and interpreters. In this connection, Filipinos used for guides and interpreters must be kept under strict military control. Proclamations will be dropped by air on A, A / 1, and A / 2 days. These proclamations in addition to announcing the return of General MacArthur and President Osmena and the restoration of the Commonwealth Government, tell the civilians to stay away from all military installations, to refrain from assistance to the Japanese, to interfere with the enemy wherever possible, and to take their families to the hills. Filipino guerillas and designated leaders of local resistance will undoubtedly make themselves known. Their aid and assistance should be secured in keeping other civilians out of the way of American troops. Towns and villages should be avoided as far as possible where they are within range of hostile weapons, for their use will invite enemy fire and destroy their value as possible safety areas.

4. PROCESSING.

- a. Because of the difficulty in distinguishing the various oriental races one from another, military necessity directs the initial confinement under guard of all civilians who cannot be clearly distinguished as whites or Filipinos until their attitude toward the United States can be determined. All male civilians of Japanese, Korean, or Chinese characteristics are potential Prisoners of War and must be regarded as such until examination clearly establishes their status. However, they will be processed as civilians and not as Prisoners of War. After such interned civilians are examined to determine their nationalities, sympathies, and loyalties, they may be released, paroled, or held in confinement. This examination and disposition is the function of the Civil Affairs personnel, and not of the assault troops.
- b. Channels of evacuation for oriental civilians are the same as those for Prisoners of War, except that separate enclosures will be erected for each. Registration of civilians will be accomplished by Civil Affairs personnel.
- c. Each interned civilian will be accorded the privileges guaranteed to Prisoners of War. These privileges include security, protection from molestation, food, medical care. Maximum use will be made of these civilians in constructing these enclosures, digging their latrines and fox holes, hauling and distributing their water and rations, and in performing any other tasks incident to their own welfare.
- d. As a general rule the determination of guilt or innocence of Filipinos

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charged with collaboration with the Japanese, and penalties to be applied, will be a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. However, Army commanders will retain complete authority in their areas of responsibility in dealing with suspected collaborators as required by military necessity.

5. PROPERTY.

- a. All civilians, other than whites or Filipinos, will be searched for and relieved of all articles and weapons which are hazardous to peace and good order. A receipt should be given for any personal property which is confiscated and such property will be held in official custody.
- b. The acquisition or possession by individuals of civilian property of any type, whether by gift, purchase, or trade is forbidden. The trinkets, utensils, and souvenirs which Americans are inclined to "pick up" are of value to the civilians and will be needed by them in their efforts to resettle. When the tactical situation permits, regulations governing any commerce to be allowed with civilians will be announced. Until such regulations are published, no commerce will be carried on between military personnel as individuals and civilians.
- c. Stocks of food, lumber, vehicles, and other supplies will be impounded and guarded. The location of such stores will be reported to the Civil Affairs officers who will supervise use and disposition of the supplies subject to the directions of the Landing Force Commander.

6. BUILDINGS.

- a. Public buildings may be occupied as necessary. In the case of post offices, town halls, every effort will be made to preserve public records.
- b. Private shops and dwellings may be occupied as military necessity directs, but private property, food supplies, merchandise, will not be molested.
- c. Churches, temples, and shrines will not be occupied except when military necessity or the tactics of the enemy absolutely require.

7. LABOR.

- a. Japanese civilians may not be compelled to work on projects connected directly with combat operations and must be paid for such services as are performed.
- b. Other civilians may be employed for any purpose. Their service should be voluntary and must be remunerated.
- c. Requests for civilian labor will be made to appropriate G-4s, who will indicate priorities in which tasks are to be performed and arrange for labor with the Civil Affairs officers. Work records will be maintained by Civil Affairs officers.
- d. Wage rates for all labor will be established in accordance with the following scale:

(1) Daily Wage (8 hr. day)Classification

1.00 Peso (plus quarters and rations)

Common labor.

1.20 Pesos (plus quarters and rations)

Semi-skilled labor (sub-fore apprentice tradesman)

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|--|--|
| 1.50 Pesos (plus quarters and rations) | Skilled labor (tradesman, foremen, clerks) |
| 2.00 Pesos (plus quarters and rations) | Chief foremen, chief clerks. |
- (2) Each wage will be increased by 25 centavos when quarters and rations are not furnished.
- (3) No increase in wage will be made for overtime. Overtime will be computed on an hourly basis in ratio to base pay.
- (4) Boat Crews:

<u>Daily Wage</u>	<u>Classification</u>
1.25 Pesos	Sailor
1.50 Pesos	Quartermaster
3.00 to 3.50 Pesos	Qualified, assistant engineer
3.00 to 4.00 Pesos	Qualified, licensed Mate
4.00 Pesos	Qualified, licensed engineer
4.50 Pesos	Qualified, licensed Captain

Quarters and rations will be furnished in addition to the above wages.

(5) Price Fixing.

- (a) Ceiling prices, consistent with the approved wage scale, for all food supplies made available by the Army, have been fixed. (See Incl 1 to this appendix)

8. SUPPLY.

- a. All personnel will be made to understand that except as military necessity dictates, no enemy or civilian stocks of food, motor transport or other equipment, and no public utilities such as ice plant, or water works will be damaged in any way. It will be explained that the preservation of such items will not only assist our forces in taking care of civilians, but will also ultimately have a beneficial effect on the health of the command and the success of military operations.
- b. Relief supply.
- (1) Relief supplies, estimated as minimum requirements for 30 days, have been requisitioned by the Commanding General, Sixth Army. Future requirements will be similarly requisitioned.
- (2) The Commanding General, ASCOM, will receive relief supplies, specifically marked as such, and to the extent practicable, will provide separate storage facilities therefor.
- (3) Distribution of requisitioned relief supplies will be determined by the Commanding General, Sixth Army, upon the recommendation of Corps Commanders and the Commanding General, ASCOM.
- (4) Pending arrival of food and medical relief supplies, the initial shipment of which cannot be expected prior to A / 10, immediate needs will be met from captured enemy and impounded domestic supplies, and

military stocks to the extent they can be spared from combat requirements.

- (5) Supplies required for Filipino civilian employees of the United States will be procured and utilized by commanders concerned, without regard to relief procedures.

9. MEDICAL.

- a. Medical assistance for civilians will be furnished by Assault Divisions until the Corps Phase commences. Medical units or personnel which are not immediately needed to care for US casualties should be made available to attend wounded civilians. A Navy G6 hospital (100 beds) will arrive at the target in the first Garrison Force echelon and will be established for civilian use within the beachhead.
- b. Particular attention will be directed to sanitary conditions in the civilian enclosures. No cooking will be permitted until adequate facilities exist for cleaning and sterilizing cooking utensils.

10. USE OF FORCE.

- a. Once civilians are under control, they should be treated in a manner which will exploit to our advantage the psychological reaction that will occur when they realize they have been delivered from Japanese bondage. Kind but firm treatment will induce cooperation and will result in a source of valuable information regarding Japanese forces, as well as active resistance.
- b. The Commander-in-Chief, SWPA, and the Commonwealth Government reserve to themselves the power of permanent removal and replacement of civil officials.
- c. Trial of civilians by military commissions, provost courts, or courts-martial, will be ordered only with the prior express approval of the Commanding General, Sixth Army.
- d. Proclamations, in addition to those of the Commander-in-Chief, SWPA, of general application in the LEYTE area, as distinguished from local regulations or instructions, will be issued by the Commanding General, Sixth Army.

11. EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY - DIVISION CONTROL PHASE.

- a. Prevention of interference by civilians is so vital that simple and flexible plans must be prepared for all eventualities. To assist in this task, Divisions will be reinforced with Civil Affairs personnel.
- b. Civilians who seek to enter American lines or who are apprehended within American areas will be herded to the rear and restricted in a safe area until the military situation permits freer movement. No civilian will be allowed to pass out of American control without specific authority from Corps Headquarters in each case.

12. SPECIFIC DUTIES.

- a. Tactical commanders may exercise civilian control, procure civilian labor, and occupy land and other realty only as necessary to success of combat operations.
- b. As a municipality, poblacion, barrio, or other center of population is freed of the enemy, the commander responsible will direct the occupation

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- and appropriate control of the local government buildings, police or constabulary station, school buildings, power plant, banks, transportation offices, post and telegraph offices, radio station, water works, barracks, hospitals, warehouses, wharves, and other important facilities.
- c. Enemy supplies will be seized. Domestic stocks of food, clothing, liquor, gasoline, medicine, lumber, other consumer goods, motor vehicles, and public records, excepting those in individual or family possession, will be impounded and safeguarded against wastage, spoilage, or pilferage. Records of the latter will be compiled against future claims. Posted mail will be held for action of censorship detachments.
- d. Commanders in their areas of responsibility will enforce police regulations necessary for the success of tactical operations and the protection of the civil populace. PCAU personnel, local officials, military police, counter-intelligence, and other personnel, will be used therefor as required.
- e. It is the responsibility of RCT Commanders within their respective zones to:
- (1) Broadcast and use other local means of getting prisoners and civilians to surrender.
 - (2) Segregate non-combatant enemy civilians from Prisoners of War, searching all males, and assuring that women and children have no weapons.
 - (3) Safeguard, restrict, and evacuate enemy civilians to Division Control Points, and if necessary, until evacuation has been effected, to quarter, subsist, and provide medical aid.
 - (4) Conserve enemy property, both public and private.
- f. The Division Provost Marshal will be responsible for:
- (1) Evacuation of enemy alien civilians to the stockade.
 - (2) Control and direction of Filipino civilians to Civilian Relief Center and safe areas.
 - (3) Searching of all oriental civilians upon arrival at the stockade for all articles and weapons which are hazardous to peace and good order. A receipt will be given for any personal property which is confiscated.
 - (4) Furnishing of adequate personnel and supervision to prevent escape from enclosures and to maintain good order within.
- g. An initial stockade for the internment of enemy civilians will be erected by the Shore Party Commanding Officer who will be responsible for the allotment of and delivery to the stockade of pro rata share of food and water in accordance with the population of the stockade. Necessary tools will also be furnished by the Shore Party Commander.
- (1) If unloading and tactical demands prevent unloading food, clothing and other relief supplies requiring the same to be supplied from dumps established ashore, a record of all United States food and equipment used for civilian relief will be kept so that adjustment can be made at a later date.
- h. The stockades for internment of enemy civilians will be under the supervision

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of Naval Civil Affairs Officers initially attached to Division. Daily population reports will be made by the Officer in Charge of the stockade to the Shore Party Commander. Insofar as possible, transportation of the Naval Civil Affairs group will be used for the transportation of food and water to the stockade. Labor of civilians will be used to the utmost in taking care of themselves, such as carrying water and rations, digging of latrines and foxholes, burying dead, erecting shelter.

- i. The Naval Civil Affairs unit will establish and maintain at least one Division Civil Relief Center where food, clothing, and medical assistance can be secured. (Location and time of opening will be announced)
3. FINANCE DIRECTIVE - CURRENCY.
- a. New Victory Series of Philippine Treasury Certificates (Victory Pesos) will be introduced in liberated areas. Coinage will be identical with that of pre-war time.
 - b. Exchange will be at the rate of 2 pesos for one American dollar.
 - c. Old issues of PHILIPPINES at the time of reoccupation are fully validated. Their exchange to Victory Pesos will be encouraged.
 - d. PHILIPPINE Emergency Currency issues when officially determined and announced to be bona fide, will be exchanged at par for Victory Pesos.
 - e. All other PHILIPPINE and enemy currencies are worthless-demonetized, viz, Japanese Military Pesos (Apa), PHILIPPINE National Bank Notes, Bank of the PHILIPPINE ISLAND Notes, New Central Bank Notes.
4. All members of the Division and attached units will be instructed concerning prescribed methods of dealing with civilians and their property.

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1 Incl - Ceiling Prices

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Incl. #1 to Appendix FOX to ADM O - Page 1

CEILING PRICES

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>UNIT</u>		<u>PRICE PAID</u> <u>BY</u> <u>WHOLESALE</u>	<u>PRICE PAID</u> <u>BY</u> <u>RETAILER</u>	<u>PRICE PAID</u> <u>BY</u> <u>CONSUMER</u>
Rice-Elon	Cavan	P	8.80	9.00	
	Ganta				.40
	Chupa				.10
Corn-Milled	Cavan		4.45	4.60	
	Ganta				.21
	Chupa				.05
Corn-Grain	Cavan		3.62	3.73	
	Ganta				.16
	Chupa				.02
Wheat-Flour-American or Australian	49-lb sack		3.01	3.10	
	Kilo				.14
Vegetable Lard	Kilo		.32	.33	.38
Corn beef, canned	12 oz tin (case 48)		15.50	15.98	
	12 oz tin				.38
Sardines, canned	15 oz tin (case 48)		6.91	7.15	
	15 oz tin				.17
Sugar, brown refined	Picoul (63.25 Kilo)		8.34	8.60	
	Kilo				.16
Salt	Ganta		.08	.09	.10
	Kilo				.05
Milk, condensed	Case 48 cans (14 oz)		13.38	13.79	
	14 oz can				.33
Milk, evaporated	Case 48 cans (14 oz)		7.58	7.73	
	14 oz can				.18
Vienna sausage, canned	Case 48 cans (4 oz)		6.88	7.09	
	4 oz can				.17
Pork and beans, canned	Case 48 cans (16 oz)		4.05	4.18	
	16 oz can				.10

The above prices are maximum prices which may be charged for the listed items. A higher price charged is a violation of the order of the lawful government.

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Incl. #1 to Appendix FOX to ADM O - Page 1.

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Initials
1 Oct 1944

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944

ANNEX 3 to FO 9

TASK ORGANIZATION

1. Following are the tactical groupings for this operation:

a. Hq 7th Inf Div and Div Special Troops:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>CO</u>
Hq 7th Inf Div	46	109	Maj Gen A V Arnold
Hq Co, 7th Inf Div	5	117	Capt B K Sugden
Hq Special Troops	3	8	Maj R K Hutson
Med Det	2	14	
Band	2	56	
MP Platoon (- Dets)	3	5	Maj A F Frye
7th QM Co (- Dets)	7	95	Lt Col T R Nyhus
7th Sig Co (- Dets)	14	229	Maj M C Rancey
707th Ord Co (- Dets)	7	103	Lt Col J H Moller
7th Ren Troop	6	154	Capt P B Gritta
13th Engr Bn (- Co's A, B, & C)	15	75	Maj G M Cookson
7th Med Bn (- Co's A, B, C, & D)	8	28	Maj B B Cochran
1140th Engr Group Hq	16	67	Lt Col F E Burroughs
776th Amph Trk Bn (- Co D)	28	563	Lt Col O K Kane
536th Amph Trac Bn	22	482	Lt Col R B Smith
718th Amph Trac Bn	22	479	Lt Col J G Behrman
767th Tk Bn (- Co's A, B, & D)	24	344	Lt Col H R Edmondson
75th JASCO (- Dets)	11	52	Maj C R Whitling
866th AAA (A) Bn	38	739	Lt Col A C Nasvik
502nd AAA (Gun) Bn	30	605	Maj M B Douglas
1st Plat, Btry A, 230th AAA (SL) Bn	2	81	FLT F C Petry
644th Ord Ammunition Co	6	178	Capt C V Baird
204th Bomb Disposal Sq	1	6	SLT Christie
91st Chemical Co (-1st & 3rd Plats) & Obs Parties)	4	82	Capt E F Then
Det, Prov Cml Composite Plat	1	19	
480th Amph Trk Co	6	178	Capt D B Jones, Jr
472nd Amph Trk Co	6	174	FLT H H Taub
3260th QM Serv Co	4	208	Capt W H Schoenbaer
247th QM Depot Co (- 2 Plats)	3	78	FLT J M Klaus
2nd Plat, Prov Graves Reg Co	1	25	FLT P G Meitzl
40th QM War Dog Plat	1	20	SLT H C Brodack
291st Port Co	5	215	Capt J C Kempton
1st Plat, 722nd Engr Depot Co	1	38	FLT O W Diemer
3rd Plat, Co B, 724th MP Bn	1	56	FLT M A Jacobs
Prov Photo Asgmt Unit #3, 3117th Sig Serv Bn	1	4	
Prov Photo Asgmt Unit #8, 3116th Sig Serv Bn	1	4	
2 AWS, 727th Sig AW Co	2	68	
Corps Sig Det 101st Sig Bn		18	
Interpreter Team	1	10	
CIC Team	2	5	
Det 29th Cml Decontamination Co		3	
Total	358	5785	

b. 7th Infantry Division Artillery

Hq & Hq Btry, Div Artillery	18	107	Brig Gen L J Stewart
31st FA Bn	33	512	Lt Col S Sawicki
48th FA Bn	31	479	Maj J D Beck
49th FA Bn	35	493	Lt Col F B Harrison
57th FA Bn	33	498	Lt Col D B Slaughter
Total	150	2089	

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c. RCT 17

(1) RCT Hq and Special Troops	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>CO</u>
Hq & Hq Co, 17th Infantry	12	60	Lt Col F T Pachler
Cn Co (- 3 Plats), 17th Inf	2	29	Capt D C Jensen
AT Co (- 3 At Plats and 3 Mine squads), 17th Inf	4	38	FLT N Lawson
Serv Co (-3 Bn Dets), 17th Inf	12	69	Capt P S Hunt
Med Det (-3 Bn Sects), 17th Inf	4	30	Capt W A Carnazzo
Co A (- 3 Plats), 13th Engr Bn	2	41	Capt F J Wasson, Jr
Arty Liaison Party	1	5	
Div Sig Det		8	
2d Plat, Co D, 767th Tk Bn	3	31	FLT F N McGinn
Naval Liaison Team, 75th JASCO	1	4	
AGL Party #2, 75th JASCO	1	5	
50th Engr Bn (-3 Co's & Bn Med Det)	11	65	Lt Col L L Kingsbury
Det, 7th QM Co	1	29	
Det, 707th Ord Co	1	10	
*MP Det		21	
Interpreter Team		2	
*Det, 1st Plat, 722nd Engr Dep Co	1	12	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total	56	459	

(2) BLT 17-1			
1st Bn, 17th Inf	35	825	Lt Col A V Hartl
Det, Serv Co, 17th Inf	1	9	
1st Plat, Cn Co, 17th Inf	1	28	
1st AT Plat and 1st Mine Sq, AT Co, 17th Inf	1	40	
1st Bn Sect, Med Det, 17th Inf	2	32	
1st Plat, Co A, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*Co A, 7th Med Bn less 2nd and 3rd Plats	2	34	
SFC Party #1, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party, #3, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co B, 50th Engr Bn (SP)	6	176	
Sect, Med Det, 50th Engr Bn	1	8	
SP Comm Team #1, 75th JASCO	1	19	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total	57	1246	

(3) BLT 17-2			
2nd Bn, 17th Inf	35	825	Lt Col W B Moore
Det Serv Co, 17th Inf	1	9	
2nd Plat, Cn Co, 17th Inf	1	28	
2nd AT Plat and 2nd Mine Sq, AT Co, 17th Inf	1	40	
2nd Bn Sect, Med Det, 17th Inf	2	32	
2nd Plat, Co A, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Arty Fwd Obs Parties	2	10	
*2nd Plat, Co A, 7th Med Bn	1	30	
SFC Party #2, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #4, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co A, 50th Engr Bn (SP)	6	177	
*For embarkation and landing only			
Total	53	1211	

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

	Off	EM	CO
(4) BLT 17-3	35	825	Lt Col L Wallace
3rd Bn, 17th Inf			
Det, Serv Co, 17th Inf	1	9	
3rd Plat, Cn Co, 17th Inf	1	28	
3rd AT Plat & 3rd Mine Sq,			
AT Co, 17th Inf	1	40	
3rd Bn Sect, Med Det, 17th Inf	2	32	
3rd Plat, Co A, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*3rd Plat, Co A, 7th Med Bn	2	30	
*1st Plat, Co D, 7th Med Bn	5	50	
SFC Party #3, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #9, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co C, 50th Engr Bn (SP)	6	178	
Sect, Med Det, 50th Engr Bn	1	7	
SP Comm Team #3, 75th JASCO	1	19	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total	62	1293	

d. RCT 32

(1) RCT Hq and Special Troops

Hq & Hq Co, 32nd Infantry	12	660	Col M J Logie
Cn Co (- 3 Plats), 32nd Inf	2	29	Capt D D Rice
AT Co (- 3 AT Plats and 3 Mine Squads), 32nd Inf	4	38	Capt H Severson
Serv Co (- 3 Bn Dets), 32nd Inf	12	69	Capt E F Higgins
Med Det (- 3 Bn Sects), 32nd Inf	4	30	Maj J L Whitaker
Co B (- 3 Plats), 13th Engr Bn	2	41	Capt R L Pentzien
Arty Liaison Party	1	5	
Div Sig Det		8	
Co A, 767th Tk Bn	5	104	Capt B B Scott
1st Plat, Co D, 767th Tk Bn	3	31	Lt O'Reilly
1st Plat, 91st Cml Co	2	55	FLT D K Dunning
Naval Liaison Team, 75th JASCO	1	4	
AGL Party #6, 75th JASCO	1	5	
110th Engr Bn, (- 3 Co's and Bn Med Det)	12	59	Maj R. H Cooley
Det, 7th QM Co	1	29	
Det, 707th Ord Co	1	10	
*MP Det		21	
Interpreter Team		2	
*536th Amph Trac Bn Hq Det	1	3	
*Det, Co A, 722nd Engr Dep Co	1	16	
*For embarkation and landing only			
Total	65	619	

(2) BLT 32-1

1st Bn, 32nd Inf	35	825	Maj L H Mathias
Det Serv Co, 32nd Inf	1	9	
1st Plat, Cn Co, 32nd Inf	1	28	
1st AT Plat and 1st Mine Sq,			
AT Co, 32nd Inf	1	40	
1st Bn Sect, Med Det, 32nd Inf	2	32	
1st Plat, Co B, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	

RESTRICTED
S E C R E T

S E C R E T

BLT 32-1 (cont'd)	Off	EM	CO
Arty Fwd Obs Parties	2	10	
*1st Plat, Co B, 7th Med Bn	2	29	
SFC Party #4, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #7, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co A, 110th Engr Bn (SP)	6	175	
*For embarkation and landing only			
Total	54	1208	

(3) BLT 32-2

2nd Bn, 32nd Inf	35	825	Lt Col G A Nelson
Det Serv Co, 32nd Inf	1	9	
2nd Plat, Cn Co, 32nd Inf	1	28	
2nd AT Plat and 2nd Mine Sq,			
AT Co, 32nd Inf	1	40	
Cml Mortar Obs Party		2	
2nd Bn Sect, Med Det, 32nd Inf	2	32	
2nd Plat, Co B, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*2nd Plat, Co B, 7th Med Bn	1	30	
*69th Field Hospital (- 2 Plats)	10	79	
SFC Party #5, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #8, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co B, 110th Engr Bn (SP)	7	175	
Med Sect, 110th Engr Bn and			
1140th Engr Gp Hq Med Dets	1	9	
SP Comm Team #5, 75th JASCO	1	19	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total	67	1323	

(4) BLT 32-3

3rd Bn, 32nd Inf	35	825	Maj C H Whitcomb
Det Serv Co, 32nd Inf	1	9	
3rd Plat, Cn Co, 32nd Inf	1	28	
3rd AT Plat and 3rd Mine Sq,			
AT Co, 32nd Inf	1	40	
3rd Bn Sect, Med Det, 32nd Inf	2	32	
3rd Plat, Co B, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Cml Mortar Obs Party		2	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*Co B (- 2 Plats), 7th Med Bn	2	34	
*3rd Plat, 69th Field Hospital	6	60	
SFC Party #6, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #5, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co C, 110th Engr Bn (SP)	7	175	
Med Sect, 110th Engr Bn and			
1140th Engr Gp Hq Med Dets	2	9	
SP Comm Team #4, 75th JASCO	1	19	
*For embarkation and landing only			
Total	65	1308	

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

e. RCT 184

(1) RCT Hq and Special Troops	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>CO</u>
Hq & Hq Co, 184th Infantry	12	60	Col C D O'Sullivan
Cn Co (- 3 Plats), 184th Inf	2	29	Capt P T Ferrer
AT Co (- 3 Plats , & 3 Mine Sq), 184th Inf	4	38	Capt H Powell
Serv Co (- 3 Bn Dets), 184th Inf	12	69	FLT W L Morris
Med Det (- 3 Bn Sects), 184th Inf	4	30	Maj J Auerbach
Co C (- 3 Plts), 13th Engr Bn	2	41	FLT S J Balog
Arty Liaison Party	1	5	
Div Sig Det		8	
Co B, 767th Tk Bn	5	103	Capt H B Mays
Co D, (- 1st & 2nd Plats), 767th Tk Bn	5	64	
3rd Plat, 91st Cml Co	2	55	SLT R L Bryant
Naval Liaison Team, 75th JASCO	1	4	
AGL Party #10, 75th JASCO	1	5	
104th Engr Bn (- 3 Co's & Bn Med Det)	15	58	Maj A C Johnson
Det 7th QM Co	1	29	
Det, 707th Ord Co	1	10	
*MP Det		21	
Interpreter Team		2	
*Det Hq 718th Amph Trac Bn	1	6	
*Det, Co A, 722nd Engr Dep Co	1	16	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total		70	650

(2) BLT 184-1			
1st Bn, 184th Inf	35	825	Maj D C Maybury
Det Serv Co, 184th Inf	1	9	
1st Plat, Cn Co, 184th Inf	1	28	
1st AT Plat and 1st Mine Sq, AT Co, 184th Inf	1	40	
1st Bn Sect, Med Det, 184th Inf	2	32	
1st Plat, Co C, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Cml Mortar Obs Party		2	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*Co C (- 2 Plats), 7th Med Bn	2	34	
*Co D (- 1st Plat), 7th Med Bn	9	49	
SFC Party #7, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #11, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co A, 104th Engr Bn (SP)	5	171	
Med Sect, 104th Engr Bn and 1140th Engr Gp Hq Med Dets	1	9	
SP Comd Team #6, 75th JASCO	1	19	
*For embarkation and landing only.			
Total		65	1293

(3) BLT 184-2			
2nd Bn, 184th Inf	35	825	Maj D L Bjork
Det, Serv Co, 184th Inf	1	9	
2nd Plat, Cn Co, 184th Inf	1	28	
2nd AT Plat and 2nd Mine Sq, AT Co, 184th Inf	1	40	
2nd Bn Sect, Med Det, 184th Inf	2	32	
2nd Plat, Co C, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Arty Fwd Obs Party	2	10	
*2nd Plat, Co C, 7th Med Bn	1	30	
SFC Party, #8, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #12, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co B, 104th Engr Bn (SP)	5	171	
*For embarkation and landing only			
Total		52	1205

RESTRICTED

S E C R E T

(4) BLT 184-3	Off	EM	CO
3rd Bn, 184th Inf	35	825	Lt Col W P Walker
Det, Serv Co, 184th Inf	1	9	
3rd Plat, Cn Co, 184th Inf	1	28	
3rd AT Plat and 3rd Mine Sq, AT Co, 184th Inf	1	40	
3rd Bn Sect, Med Det, 184th Inf	2	32	
3rd Plat, Co C, 13th Engr Bn	1	43	
Cml Mortar Obs Party		2	
Arty Lia and Obs Parties	3	15	
*3rd Plat, Co C, 7th Med Bn	2	29	
SFC Party #9, 75th JASCO	2	12	
AGL Party #13, 75th JASCO	1	5	
Co C, 104th Engr Bn (SP)	6	174	
Med Sect, 104th Engr Bn and 1140th Engr Gp Hq Med Dets	2	9	
SP Comm Team #10, 75th JASCO	1	19	

*For embarkation and landing
only.

Total 58 1242

GRAND TOTAL 1232 20931

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Maj Gen

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SECRET
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 Initials
 1 Oct 1944

S E C R E T

7 Inf Div
 APO 7
 1 Oct 1944

ANNEX 4 to FO 9

EMBARKATION PLAN

SHIP	SHIP CODE NC.	TYPE SHIP	UNITS	TROOPS LOADED																																																																																																																					
APPALACHIAN		AGC	Commanding General's Party	Offs--45 EM---80																																																																																																																					
STARLIGHT	175	AP	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>Off</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>EM</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>644th Ordnance Company, less Dets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">143</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det. 7th QM Company</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd Plat, Prov QM Graves Reg Co</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil Affairs Section</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>707th Ord (LM) Co, less Dets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">49</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>204th Bomb Disposal Squad</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 7th Div Band</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>247th QM Depot Co, less 2 Plats</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">78</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7th Med Bn, less Co's A, B, C, & D</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 71st Med Bn</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd Plat, 91st Cml Wpns Co</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">41</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7th Signal Company, less Dets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">121</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 101st Signal Battalion</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 102nd Infantry</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 75th JASCO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, Hq Co, 7th Inf Div</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">92</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>32nd Infantry (atchd to Div Hq Co)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hq & Spec Trps, 7th Inf Div</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 32</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">165</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 3260th QM Serv Co</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">119</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 13th Engr Battalion</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Det, 7th Inf Div MP Platoon</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd Plat, Co B, 724th MP Bn</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">41</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interpreters (atchd to 724th MP's)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7th Div Hq, less CG's party</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air Ground Lia Det, 75th JASCO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mail Orderly, 184th Infantry</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">76 1056</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>		644th Ordnance Company, less Dets	3	143		Det. 7th QM Company	6	17		2nd Plat, Prov QM Graves Reg Co	1	20		Civil Affairs Section	3	1		707th Ord (LM) Co, less Dets	3	49		204th Bomb Disposal Squad	1	5		Det, 7th Div Band	1	13		247th QM Depot Co, less 2 Plats	4	78		7th Med Bn, less Co's A, B, C, & D	8	22		Det, 71st Med Bn	-	5		3rd Plat, 91st Cml Wpns Co	1	41		7th Signal Company, less Dets	8	121		Det, 101st Signal Battalion	-	13		Det, 102nd Infantry	-	5		Det, 75th JASCO	-	2		Det, Hq Co, 7th Inf Div	5	92		32nd Infantry (atchd to Div Hq Co)	-	1		Hq & Spec Trps, 7th Inf Div	4	16		Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 32	9	165		Det, 3260th QM Serv Co	2	119		Det, 13th Engr Battalion	2	11		Det, 7th Inf Div MP Platoon	1	7		3rd Plat, Co B, 724th MP Bn	1	41		Interpreters (atchd to 724th MP's)	-	5		7th Div Hq, less CG's party	12	60		Air Ground Lia Det, 75th JASCO	1	3		Mail Orderly, 184th Infantry	-	1				Total	76 1056		Offs--76 EM--1056
	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>																																																																																																																							
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LAMAR (F)	47	APA	RCT 32 BLT 32-3, loss: Det 3rd Bn, 32nd Inf Det Co C, 110th Engr Bn plus: Det 1st Plat, Btry A, 230th AAA (SL) Bn (1 Off - 33 EM) Det 7th Div Band Portion of Hq & Spec Trps RCT 32 with CO, RCT 32	Offs--85 EM--1410																																																																																																																					
HEYWOOD	6	APA	BLT 32-1 loss: Det Co A, 110th Engr Bn plus: Prov Photo Asgmt Unit #3, 3117th Sig Serv Bn (1 Off - 4 EM) Det 7th Div Band Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 32	Offs--75 EM--1196																																																																																																																					

RESTRICTED



Legend

- ▲ RIFLE PIT
- ⊙ MACHINE GUN
- ⊙ AUTOMATIC AA (EMPTY)
- ⊙ DUAL PURPOSE GUN
- ≡ TRENCH
- A.T. TRENCH
- EARTH COVERED STRUCTURE
- PILL BOX
- UNIDENTIFIED INSTALLATION
- △ O. P.
- ⊙ COVERED ARTY. POSITION
- ☞ SEARCHLIGHT

MAP of LEYTE
SCALE 1:20,000 aprox.

SECRET

APPENDIX F.1 TO ANNEX 5 TO F.O.9
Produced from unrectified aerial photographs.
Distances may be at variance with actual
ground distances.

Prepared by Photo Interpretation Team
G-2 Section, 7th Division 8 Oct. 1944
From photos dated 14 September 1944

S E C R E T

SHIP	SHIP CODE NO.	TYPE SHIP	UNITS	TROOPS LOADED
ALPINE	92	APA	BLT 32-2 less: Dot Co B, 110th Engr Bn Dot 2nd Bn, 32nd Inf plus: Btry A, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (9 Off - 157 EM) Portion of Hq & Spec Trps RCT 32	Offs--80 EM--1422
ALSHAIN	55	AKA	Dot 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn (1 Off - 50 EM) Ship's Plat Dot 866th AAA (AW) Bn (1 Off - 50 EM) Ship's Plat Dot 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn (Maintenance & Drivers (1 Off - 42 EM) Dot 110th Engr Bn Dot Serv Co, 32nd Infantry	Offs---8 EM---243
CUSTER	40	APA	BLT 17-2 less: Dot Co A, 50th Engr Bn plus: Dot Btry C, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (4 Offs - 100 EM) Dot 7th Div Band Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 17	Offs--72 EM--1382
CALVERT	32	APA	BLT 17-3 less: Dot Co C, 50th Engr Bn Dot Co D, 7th Mod Bn (3 Off-38 EM) plus: Dot Btry C, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (2 Offs - 57 EM) Portion of Hq & Special Trps RCT 17	Offs--66 EM--1310
KNOX (F)	46	APA	BLT 17-1 less: Dot Co B, 50th Engr Bn plus: Dot 1st Plat, Btry A, 230th AAA (SL) Bn (1 Off - 24 EM) Dot 7th Div Band Portion of Hq & Spec Trps RCT 17 with CO, RCT 17	Offs--95 EM--1467
CHARA	58	AKA	Dot 291st Port Co (2 Offs - 103 EM) Ship's Plat 50th Engr Bn (Dot) Dot 13th Engr Bn Dot 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn	Offs---8 EM---239
RIXEY	3	APH	Div Arty Group less Dots from each of 31st, 48th, 49th, & 57th FA Bns Hq Det 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn Dot 644th Ord Amo Co Dot 707th Ord Co Dot 3260th QM Serv Co 91st Cml Wpns Co less 2 Plats Dot Cml Comp Platoon Ron Elomont 287th Obs Bn Dot 7th QM Co Mod Dot Civil Adm Unit Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 17 Dot Co D, 7th Mod Bn Dot 7th Div Band	Offs--65 EM--1037

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

SHIP	SHIP CODE NO.	TYPE SHIP	UNITS	TROOPS LOADED
FELAND	11	APA	502nd AAA (Gun) Bn 7th Ren Troop 1140th Engr Gp Hq 13th Engr Bn less Co's A, B, & C, and Bn CO Dot AWS Unit 727th Sig AW Co Dot 75th JASCO	Offs--58 EM---721
CAVALIER	37	APA	Asst Div Comdr & Staff (17 Offs - 43 EM) BLT 184-1 loss: Dot Co A, 104th Engr Bn Dot 1st Bn, 184th Inf plus: Portion of Hq & Spec Trps, RCT 184 with CO 184 Dot Btry D, 866th AAA Bn (1 Off - 60 EM) Band #2	Offs--92 EM--1405
J.F.BELL	16	APA	BLT 184-3 loss: Dot Co C, 104th Engr Bn Dot 3rd Bn, 184th Inf plus: Btry B, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (6 Offs - 157 EM) Hq & Hq Btry, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (9 Offs - 62 EM) Dot Btry D, 866th AAA (AW) Bn (5 Offs - 95 EM) Dot 2 AWS Units, 727th Sig AW Co (1 Off - 58 EM) Portion of Hq & Spec Trps RCT 184	Offs--95 EM--1668
GOLDEN CITY	169	AP	BLT 184-2 loss: Dot Co B, 104th Engr Bn plus: Dot 1st Plat, Btry A, 230th AAA (SL) Bn (24 EM) Prov Photo Asgmt Unit #8 3116th Sig Serv Bn (1 Off - 4 EM) Dot 7th Div Band Portion of Hq & Spec Trps RCT 184	Offs--88 EM--1485
THUBAN	19	AKA	Dot 291st Fort Co (3 Offs - 108 EM) Ships Plat Dot 104th Engr Bn Dot 13th Engr Bn	Offs---6 EM---237
LST #1 (S)	#		Dot 536th Amph Trac Bn Dot 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---6 EM---110
LST #2 (S)	#		Dot 536th Amph Trac Bn Dot 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---5 EM---113
LST #3	#		Dot 536th Amph Trac Bn Dot 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---5 EM---107
LST #11 (S)	#		Dot 536th Amph Trac Bn Dot 31st FA Bn	Offs---6 EM---185
LST #28 (S)	#		Dot 718th Amph Trac Bn Dot 49th FA Bn	Offs---8 EM---173
LST #26	#		Dot 776th Amph Tk Bn Dot 718th Amph Trac Bn	Offs--12 EM---155
LST #29	#		Dot 718th Amph Trac Bn Dot 57th FA Bn Dot 7th QM Company (5 EM)	Offs---6 EM---173

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SHIP	SHIP CODE NO.	TYPE SHIP	UNITS	TROOPS LOADED
LST #30			Co C, 767th Tk Bn, plus portion of Hq 767th Tk Bn	Offs---9 EM---204
LST #13			Det 1140th Engr Grp Det 13th Engr Bn	Offs---3 EM---81
LST #10	#		Det 31st FA Bn Det 536th Amph Trac Bn	Offs--16 EM---248
LST #15	#		Det 48th FA Bn Det 536th Amph Trac Bn	Offs--13 EM---240
LST #16	#		Det 49th FA Bn Det 718th Amph Trac Bn	Offs--14 EM---240
LST #27	#		Det 57th FA Bn Det 718th Amph Trac Bn	Offs--16 EM---242
LST #6	#		Det 718th Amph Trac Bn Det 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---6 EM---122
LST #7 (S)	#		Det 718th Amph Trac Bn Det 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---4 EM---114
LST #8 (S)	#		Det 718th Amph Trac Bn Det 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---6 EM---120
LST #9 (S)	#		Det 536th Amph Trac Bn Det 776th Amph Tk Bn	Offs---9 EM---172
LST #12 (S)	#		Det 536th Amph Trac Bn Det 48th FA Bn	Offs---4 EM---167
LST #4	#		Det 776th Amph Tank Bn Det 536th Amph Trac Bn	Offs---4 EM---119
LST #5	#		Det 776th Amph Tk Bn Det 718th Amph Trac Bn	Offs---4 EM---105
LST #14			Det 1140th Engr Grp Det 13th Engr Bn	Offs---4 EM---98
LST #52			Det 31st FA Bn (1 Off - 17 EM) Det 48th FA Bn (1 Off - 23 EM) Det 49th FA Bn (1 Off - 15 EM) Det 57th FA Bn (1 Off - 20 EM) Standard Landing Craft Unit #24 (6 Offs - 180 EM)	Offs--10 EM---250
LST #51			Det 480th DUKW Co (2 Offs - 74 EM) Det 472nd DUKW Co (6 Offs - 180 EM) Det 7th QM (28 EM) Det 866th AAA (AW) Bn (12 EM)	Offs---8 EM---294
LSD #1 ASHLAND			Co A, 767th Tk Bn	Offs--10 EM---160

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SHIP	SHIP CODE NO.	TYPE SHIP	UNIT	TROOPS LOADED
LSD #6 LINDENWALD			767th Tk Bn Hq & Co B, 767th Tank Bn (11 Offs - 152 EM) 40th QM War Dog Platoon (1 Off - 20 EM)	Offs--12 EM---177
LSV MONITOR			Det 480th DUKW Co (4 Offs - 106 EM)	Offs---4 EM---106

LST's indicated by # will each have 10 infantrymen embarked at Oahu in addition to the troops shown in embarkation plan. These troops to come from battalions to be transferred to their respective LST's.

NOTE: 644th Ord Amo Co)
3260th QM Serv Co) Ship's Platoons--To embark on STARLIGHT

472nd DUKW Co Ship's Platoon---To embark on LST #52

Transfer at target area onto LST's for Ship's Platoons as follows:

644th Ord Amo Co (1 Off - 35 EM) on LST #1
 " " " " (1 Off - 35 EM) on LST #2
 3260th QM Serv Co (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #11
 " " " " (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #28
 " " " " (1 Off - 40 EM) on LSV MONITOR
 472nd DUKW Co (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #7
 " " " (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #8
 " " " (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #9
 " " " (1 Off - 40 EM) on LST #12

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7 Inf Div
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7 Oct 1944

RLZ
Initials
7 Oct 1944

ANNEX 5 to FO 9

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

Maps: LEYTE ISLAND (Central Philippines), 1/25,000.
LEYTE ISLAND Terrain Map, 1/250,000.

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY INFORMATION.

- a. The strength of the enemy garrison on LEYTE Island was estimated, (as of 20 Sept 1944) to be approximately 22,000, of which number 11,625 were classed as combat troops, the balance being personnel of Service Units. Within the XXIV Corps Sector, defending the area containing airfields, enemy strength was believed to be about 5,500.
- b. The principal tactical unit identified on LEYTE Island is the 16th Inf Div, which previously fought in CHINA and in the 1941 assault on LUZON. In addition, elements of the 102nd Div are known to be present, as well as an Independent Tank Company.
- c. For details of enemy organization, see Appendix G (Order of Battle).
- d. For disposition of known enemy defenses in the Div zone of action, see Appendix F.1, (Map of Enemy Installations).
- e. Table of Aircraft, Table of Tides, Daylight and Dark, see Appendices A, B, and C respectively.
- f. Appendix E (Information of Terrain, Weather, Diseases, and population); a condensation of Terrain Study No 84, SOWESPAC Allied Geographic Section, 17 Aug 1944.
- g. The following Appendices have been given separate distribution to all ships, and are furnished for use in orientation of troops:
 - (1) Appendix D (Table of Distances).
 - (2) Appendix F (Enemy Installation); a discussion of enemy installations discovered in photos of 12 and 14 Sept 1944.

2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.

- a. Location, strength, composition of forces, and nature of enemy defenses in:
 - (1) Beach areas from CALBASAG River S to TALISAY River.
 - (2) Vicinity of airfields within Div zone of action.
- b. Location, strength, composition of enemy reserves:
 - (1) Within Corps BHL, particularly vicinity DAGAMI, BURAUEN, airfields from BURAUEN to S PABLO.
 - (2) LEYTE Valley, from DAGUITAN River S to ABUYOG.

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Annex 5 to FO 9 - Page 1

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- c. Location and extent of wire, mines, man-made obstacles, on approaches to the beach and beach areas, which remain in sufficient strength to impede the landing.
- d. Location of natural obstacles (including swamp areas, rice paddies, stream beds) not passable to foot troops, wheeled or track vehicles, with Corps BHL and from DAGUITAN River S to ABUYOG.
- e. Efforts of the enemy to interfere with our landings by small boat operations from RIZAL-ABUYOG.
- f. Efforts of the enemy to reinforce elements E of mountains with troops or supplies from W of mountains, either by ABUYOG-BAYBAY road or via mountain trails.
- g. Location, type, number, direction of movement, of enemy tanks or armored vehicles.
- h. Location, type, caliber of enemy artillery.
- i. Type (steel, wood, concrete), dimensions (length, width, height above stream bed, number and length of spans), and general condition of the bridges, particularly those vicinity of DAP, MAYORGA, CABARACAN, BURAUEN, DAGAMI.
- j. Width (including No of lanes), type surface, and general condition of roads within Corps BHL and within DULAG-MAYORGA-LA PAZ-BURAUEN area.

3. RECONNAISSANCE AND OBSERVATION MISSIONS.

- a. All requests for aerial photo missions and for detailed area reconnaissance will be made through G-2. Emergency requests for spot aerial observation will be made through attached AGE or FA Liaison Officers. Div Arty and Div Air Officer will be prepared to arrange execution of necessary aerial reconnaissance missions.
- b. 7th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop:
 - (1) Will be prepared to land two advance detachments immediately following assault battalions, contact Inf units of RCT 184 on left flank, and make an immediate radio report of any obstacles hindering movement of mechanized and motorized elements inland from the beach.
 - (2) Will land (less advance det's) on Div order and be prepared to initiate motorized distant reconnaissance in area bordering Div left flank. Priority as follows:
 - (a) Area between the DAGUITAN and TALISAY Rivers.
 - (b) Coastal road S toward ABUYOG.
 - (c) Area of LEYTE Valley S of TALISAY River and W of Coastal Road No 1.
- c. RCT 184 will report the following information when ascertained.
 - (1) Type (steel, wood, concrete), dimensions (length, width, height above stream bed, number and length of spans) and general condition of bridges at DAO and bridge S of CABARACAN.
 - (2) Fordability of MARABANG and DAGUITAN Rivers; degree of obstacle presented by DAGUITAN River to enemy forces attempting counter-attack.

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d. RCT 32 will report the following information immediately upon discovery:

- (1) Location and extent of swamp area, including passability to foot troops, wheeled or track vehicles, reported to be situated NW of DULAG.

x. Assault RCT's, AmTrac and AmTank Bn's, immediately after landing of first waves, will report the following by URGENT radio message IN THE CLEAR:

- (1) Height of surf, amount and direction of current.
- (2) Presence or absence of mines, extent of other remaining man-made obstacles in beach areas;
- (3) Enemy strength and attitude in beach area.

4. MEASURES FOR HANDLING PRISONERS AND CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

a. Prisoners, captured documents or materiel will not be evacuated to ships unless so ordered by CG, 7 Inf Div. This does not apply to documents of immediate tactical value to the Navy which are captured prior to landing of Div CP.

b. Prisoners:

- (1) All prisoners will be tagged by capturing units; all tags must show time and place of capture, in addition to any information obtained by interrogation.
- (2) Segregation of officers and enlisted men will be accomplished by capturing unit.
- (3) POW's will be detained by RCT's only long enough to obtain information of immediate tactical importance. Large groups of POW will not be detained for detailed interrogation of each individual.
- (4) All medical installations will report the presence of untagged enemy wounded to the nearest S-2 or G-2 prior to further evacuation.
- (5) See Administrative Order for details of POW evacuation and handling of civilians.

c. Documents and captured materiel:

- (1) All documents (including maps, sketches, photographs, orders, technical and field manuals, post cards, letters, diaries, code books, and all other written or printed matter in any form) will be immediately turned over to the nearest S-2 for forwarding to G-2. Forwarding by S-2's will be accomplished in accordance with priority as set forth in publication, "Seventh Division Language Team Procedure."
- (2) Enemy Hq, CP's, OP's, radio installations, public buildings and any other such installations of importance to Intelligence Agencies, will be placed under guard immediately by capturing unit. Only authorized officers and EM bearing "Search Permit" will be allowed to enter these areas. Location of such areas will be reported immediately to G-2, and responsibility for guarding will be taken over by Div Provost Marshal as soon as possible.

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- (3) No personnel other than those bearing "Search Permit" will be allowed to search enemy dead. Authorized personnel will carry an identification card signed by G-2.
- (4) Salvage dumps for captured enemy materiel: See Administrative Order.
- (5) The following items of enemy equipment are classified as souvenirs and may be retained by individuals: knives, bayonets, sabers, battle flags, and non-military personal items such as comfort kits and toilet articles. All other items of enemy equipment not listed in this paragraph will be considered property of the United States Government and personal appropriation is forbidden.

c. Interpreters.

- (1) Each interpreter will be identified by number and under no circumstances will an Interpreter sign his name to a translation. Numbers from 200 to 299, inclusive, have been reserved for interpreters with 7th Div. Assignment of numbers of individual Interpreters will be made by Div Language Officer.

5. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

a. Maps.

- (1) 1/25,000 mosaic and terrain map; distribution to Platoons.
- (2) 1/250,000 terrain map; distribution to Companies.
- (3) Beach Studies; distribution to Companies.

b. Photos. As issued.

6. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE; PUBLIC RELATIONS.

- a. Plans will be made and means kept available both afloat and ashore for the destruction of classified documents.
- b. Corps or Div operations maps, SOI's, Operations Plans, and similar documents will not be taken ashore by units lower than RCT's. Lower echelons will take ashore only such extracts of documents as are absolutely necessary; their Operations Plans, Situation and Operation Maps should include information relative to their own and adjacent units only.
- c. Troop Commanders of all ships are responsible that distinctive insignia, diaries, and letters are removed from all personnel before debarkation. In addition, they will remind all personnel that, in the event of capture, only Name, Rank and Serial Number will be given.
- d. Envelopes and portions of letters containing identifications should be destroyed on receipt; this applies to all mail received in the combat zone.
- e. Signal Security: See Signal Annex (Annex No 9).
- f. Censorship: See Ltr, this Hq, Subj: "Censorship and the Safeguarding of Military Information," dated 16 Aug 1944.

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g. Countersigns:

- (1) It is a command responsibility that every individual is fully informed on use of countersigns prior to arrival in the area.
- (2) Countersigns will be distributed by Div for a period of 6 days. Any compromise will be reported to AC of S, G-2.
- (3) Starting A-1 and continuing throughout the 6-day period, the countersign will be as follows:

<u>Time and Date</u>	<u>Challenge</u>	<u>Password</u>	<u>Reply</u>
1200 A - 1 to 1200 A-Day	"Halt, who is there?"	Leaping	Lena
1200 A-Day to 1200 A / 1	"	Lost	Lover
1200 A / 1 to 1200 A / 2	"	Nell	Bella
1200 A / 2 to 1200 A / 3	"	Molly	Malona
1200 A / 3 to 1200 A / 4	"	Leaf	Lettuce
1200 A / 4 to 1200 A / 5	"	Lucky	Logger

h. CIC Team:

- (1) Div CIC Team will be augmented with additional personnel from SWPA, including some Filipino personnel.
- (2) CIC Team will be assigned missions of counterintelligence, security, and collaboration with Civil Affairs Units in accordance with Counterintelligence Plan (Appendix 3 to Annex BAKER to FO 3), XXIV Corps, 28 Sept 1944.
- (3) CIC personnel will be retained under control of Div G-2; however, they will often work within areas occupied by subordinate units. CIC personnel will be granted necessary freedom of action to carry out assigned missions. In matters of counterintelligence nature, CIC personnel have the same power of arrest as Corps of Military Police. CIC credentials, badges and identifying insignia will be respected at all times, regardless of the rank of the bearer.

i. Public Relations.

- (1) Correspondents and photographers are attached to the Div for complete news coverage of the operation. Every consideration will be given their assignment and need for knowledge of events.
- (2) In order to present a true, accurate, factual account of the operation and of individual acts, all personnel will be cautioned to report true, uncolored facts when interviewed.
- (3) Presence of correspondents or observers in the combat area is subject to the permission of the officer in command of the sector concerned.
- (4) Div Public Relations Officer will maintain contact with PRO, GHQ and PRO, XXIV Corps, in order to expedite delivery of copy and photographs. No censorship will be made by subordinate units.

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- (g) Capture of friendly personnel or documents by the enemy.
- (h) Artillery fire received, including amount, direction, caliber.
- (i) Enemy use of leaflets or other propaganda means.
- (j) Condition of roads and bridges as detailed in EEI.
- (k) Fifth column activities or other unusual attitude of civilians.

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APPENDICES:

- A - Table of Aircraft
- B - Table of Tides
- C - Table of Daylight and Dark
- E - Information of Terrain, Weather, Diseases, and Population
- F.1 - Map of Enemy Installations
- G - Order of Battle

- D - Table of Distances; separate distribution to all ships
- F - Enemy installations; separate distribution to all ships

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APPENDIX A to ANNEX 5 to FO 9

TABLE OF AIRCRAFT

The following table shows the aircraft, both friendly and enemy, that may be operating in the area concerned during the operation of this Division. All personnel of the command should be familiar with these planes and capable of making quick identification.

FRIENDLY

<u>Fighters</u>	<u>Dive Bombers</u>	<u>Torpedo Bombers</u>	<u>Medium Bombers</u>
F4U Corsair FM-2 Wildcat F6F Hellcat P61 Thunderbolt P38 Lightning	SBD Dauntless SB2C Helldiver	TBF Avenger	B25 Mitchell PV Ventura A20 Boston
<u>Heavy Bombers</u>	<u>Patrol Bombers</u>	<u>Rcn Planes</u>	<u>Transports</u>
B24 Liberator	PBY5 Catalina PB2Y Coronado PBM Mariner	OS2U Kingfisher SOC	C47 Skytrain C46 Commando C54 Skymaster
<u>Artillery Spotting Aircraft: OY (Cub)</u>			

JAPANESE

<u>Fighters</u>	<u>Dive Bombers</u>	<u>Torpedo Bombers</u>	<u>Medium Bombers</u>
TOJO ZEKE HAMP TONY NICK OSCAR IRVING JACK	VAL JUDY	KATE JILL	BETTY NELL SALLY LILLY HELEN FRANCES
<u>Heavy Bombers</u>	<u>Patrol Bombers</u>	<u>Rcn Planes</u>	
LIZ	MAVIS EMILY	PETE DAVE RUFÉ JAKE DINAH	

Any additional planes, either friendly or enemy, identified in the combat zone and not noted in this table should be reported, with identifying factors to the G-2 at once.

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APPENDIX B TO ANNEX 5 to FO 9

TABLE OF TIDES

ABUYOG-LEYTE, P.I.

10° 45'N 125° 01'E

ALL TIMES -9 (ITEM)

DATE OCT 44	HIGH				LOW				DATE OCT 44
	A.M.	FEET	P.M.	FEET	A.M.	FEET	P.M.	FEET	
1	0646	2.1	1934	1.6	0034	0.5	1334	0.0	1
2	0732	2.1	1955	1.8	0120	0.2	1403	0.0	2
3	0814	2.1	2024	2.0	0203	0.0	1429	0.1	3
4	0854	1.9	2052	2.1	0245	-0.2	1454	0.2	4
5	0934	1.7	2122	2.2	0327	-0.2	1518	0.3	5
6	1014	1.5	2153	2.2	0412	-0.2	1540	0.4	6
7	1057	1.2	2226	2.1	0459	-0.1	1602	0.5	7
8	1146	1.0	2303	2.0	0554	0.0	1617	0.6	8
9	---	---	1314 2351	0.8 1.8	0708	0.2	1621	0.8	9
10	---	---	---	---	0905	0.3	---	---	10
11	0117	1.6	---	---	1054	0.3	---	---	11
12	0325	1.5	1840	1.2	1148	0.2	2328	1.0	12
13	0503	1.6	1849	1.3	---	---	1226	0.2	13
14	0602	1.6	1900	1.5	0017	0.7	1249	0.2	14
15	0644	1.7	1916	1.6	0052	0.5	1314	0.2	15
16	0718	1.7	1933	1.7	0121	0.3	1335	0.2	16
17	0750	1.7	1954	1.8	0148	0.2	1354	0.2	17
18	0820	1.7	2009	2.0	0215	0.0	1412	0.3	18
19	0849	1.6	2030	2.0	0244	-0.1	1429	0.3	19
20	0918	1.5	2052	2.1	0315	-0.2	1448	0.4	20
21	0951	1.3	2117	2.2	0349	-0.2	1506	0.5	21
22	1025	1.1	2149	2.2	0430	-0.1	1520	0.6	22
23	1107	0.9	2223	2.1	0517	0.0	1534	0.6	23
24	1209	0.8	2308	2.0	0621	0.0	1542	0.6	24
25	---	---	---	---	0757	0.2	---	---	25

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S E C R E T

DATE	HIGH				LOW				DATE
	A.M.	FEET	P.M.	FEET	A.M.	FEET	P.M.	FEET	
OCT 44									OCT 44
26	0011	1.8	-----	----	0955	0.2	-----	----	26
27	0210	1.6	1803	1.1	1106	0.2	2218	0.9	27
28	0412	1.6	1808	1.3	1119	0.1	2311	0.6	28
29	0532	1.7	1829	1.5	-----	----	1225	0.1	29
30	0634	1.8	1856	1.8	0035	0.3	1255	0.2	30
31	0723	1.7	1923	2.0	0120	0.0	1322	0.2	31

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APPENDIX C TO ANNEX 5 to FO 9

DAYLIGHT AND DARK

11° N 125° E

ALL TIMES -9 (ITEM)

DATE OCT.	BEGINNING MORN TWILITE	SUNRISE	SUNSET	END OF EVE TWILITE	PERIOD OF DARKNESS	MOONRISE	MOONSET	PHASE
1	0519	0629	1831	1941	9-38	1759	0518	---
2	0519	0629	1830	1940	9-39	1850	0619	Full
3	0519	0628	1829	1940	9-39	1940	0718	---
4	0518	0628	1829	1939	9-39	2030	0817	
5	0518	0628	1828	1938	9-40	2120	0916	
6	0518	0628	1828	1938	9-40	2212	1015	
7	0518	0628	1827	1937	9-41	2305	1112	
8	0518	0629	1826	1937	9-41	2358	1207	
9	0518	0629	1826	1936	9-42	---	1300	Last Qtr.
10	0518	0629	1825	1936	9-42	0050	1351	
11	0518	0629	1824	1935	9-43	0141	1437	
12	0518	0629	1824	1934	9-44	0232	1520	
13	0518	0629	1823	1934	9-44	0320	1601	
14	0518	0629	1823	1933	9-45	0406	1641	
15	0518	0630	1822	1933	9-45	0452	1719	
16	0518	0630	1822	1932	9-46	0537	1757	
17	0518	0630	1821	1932	9-46	0621	1835	New
18	0518	0630	1821	1932	9-46	0708	1914	
19	0518	0630	1820	1931	9-47	0755	1956	
20	0518	0630	1820	1931	9-47	0844	2040	
21	0518	0630	1819	1930	9-48	0935	2127	
22	0518	0630	1819	1930	9-48	1028	2218	
23	0519	0630	1819	1929	9-50	1123	2311	
24	0519	0630	1818	1929	9-50	1218	---	1st Qtr.
25	0519	0630	1818	1929	9-50	1312	0007	
26	0519	0630	1817	1928	9-51	1405	0106	
27	0519	0631	1817	1928	9-51	1456	0204	
28	0519	0631	1817	1928	9-51	1547	0303	
29	0519	0631	1816	1928	9-51	1636	0401	
30	0520	0631	1816	1928	9-52	1725	0459	
31	0520	0631	1816	1928	9-52	1815	0558	Full

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APPENDIX E to ANNEX 5 to FO 9

INFORMATION OF TERRAIN, WEATHER, DISEASES, AND POPULATIONTERRAIN1. LEYTE ISLAND.

General: The Island of LEYTE is located in the western portion of the VISAYAN GROUP of the PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO. This is an irregular shaped island about 115 miles long and only 15 miles wide at its narrowest belt, having a total area of 2,785 square miles. It has three prominent satellite islands and numerous other smaller islands around it. The three largest islands are PANAON, on the south, and BILIRAN and MARIPIPI on the north. Politically, LEYTE is a single province with no chartered cities. The capital and principal city of the island is TAGLOBAN situated on the northeast side of LEYTE at the southern entrance to SAN JUANICO Strait which separates LEYTE from SAMAR Island to the northeast. The broad fertile LEYTE Valley is the chief asset of the Island and runs in a general north-west - southeast direction in the northeast quarter of the Island. Good landing beaches and an extensive road net make this valley an important consideration for military operations. The topographic backbone of LEYTE is a range of mountains stretching from CARIGARA BAY on the north to the SURIGAO Strait on the south. At the south end, this range splits into two portions with SOGOD Bay dividing them. Another range of mountains parallels this central range and runs along the coast line in the north-western part of the Island. A valley extending northwest from ORMOC Bay separates these two ranges. A narrow coastal plain is present along the western coast of LEYTE. Except for the low swamp areas bordering SAN JUANICO Strait, the northeast tip of LEYTE is mountainous and irregular. The swampy area bordering SAN JUANICO Strait is heavily fringed with mangrove and the coastline is very irregular.

2. LEYTE VALLEY: This valley, which has been previously mentioned, has about 250 square miles of level, fertile, well-irrigated soil and is well honeycombed with rivers and streams. The valley is gently arched, being higher in the middle than on the ends. The northwest end drains into CARAGARA Bay, the center drains north and east, and the southeast end drains into LEYTE Gulf. The largest concentration of the island's inhabitants live in this valley. It is cultivated with rice, abaca (hemp), corn and other garden produce and has many coconut plantations along the coastal area. At one time this valley was a water channel connecting CARIGARA Bay and LEYTE Gulf. The good alluvial soil which has been washed from the mountains and deposited there by the rivers flowing to the sea makes this a rich agricultural area. The soil is a black volcanic soil, probably rich in humus which imparts the black color. During dry weather it would be passable to tracked and light wheeled transportation cross-country, but after heavy rains would be very muddy and any kind of transportation would have great difficulty in moving.

The Valley is punctured along the northeast and southwest sides by short ranges of mountains which jut out from the main mountain masses to the north and south. One such "finger" narrows the valley to less than five miles near the town of PASTRAMA. A short range of high hills, of which the most prominent peak is CATMON HILL, extends northwest inland from the east central coast of the valley in the vicinity of SAN ROGUE and is a prominent land mark. CATMON HILL itself rises to a height of approximately 1,000 feet and is the dominating piece of terrain controlling the beaches north of TOLOSA and south to DULAG. Along the sections of LEYTE Valley that border CARIGARA Bay on the north and LEYTE Gulf

on the east the terrain is generally low and much rice is cultivated. During prolonged rains, water may collect for several miles inland from the coast because there is not sufficient elevation for drainage. Since the center of the valley is higher than the coastal regions, it is, therefore, better drained and firmer during wet weather. There are several prominent rivers in the valley, none of which is navigable by other than small launches and all must be entered at high tide. The two most important rivers at the southeast end of the valley are the MARABANG, which empties into the sea south of the town of DULAG, and the BINAHAAN which empties into the sea at the town of TANAUAN. There are numerous other streams between those two which flow in a general easterly direction. Since the valley is so low in the eastern coastal portion, these streams meander greatly in their courses and frequently have developed distributaries. None of them have formed a very pronounced valley and the banks are in general quite low. During heavy rains these rivers frequently overrun their banks for two or three miles before reaching the sea. During dry weather, however, many of them are fordable. The area inland from the beaches for several thousand yards is broken up into countless small fields. Bordering these fields, hedges or high vegetation form natural obstacles, and the Japanese have taken advantage of this by building their defensive systems along these hedge rows.

5. VEGETATION.

a. Beach Area: Two types of trees indicate a firm sand beach, and these are the casuarina and the coconut. Casuarina trees look like pines, but have a somewhat more delicate grace to them than the ordinary pines. They seldom have undergrowth beneath them and the wood is hard and heavy, making excellent firewood and being suited for bridge and other construction. They offer good concealment from the air and are usually spaced far enough apart to allow vehicles to move beneath them. Coconut trees are generally cultivated and planted in uniform rows, about 25-30 feet apart, and about the same distance between trees. When fully grown they also provide excellent concealment from the air and seldom have undergrowth beneath them. Practically the whole coastal perimeter of LEYTE is planted with coconuts, and copra was one of the island's primary products.

Sandy beaches that do not have some type of substantial growth upon them should be viewed with caution particularly around the mouth of a river. The delta formed by flood waters during monsoon seasons produce a scrubby, tangled mass of vegetation that is difficult to penetrate. Mangrove swamps are found around certain portions of the coastal area and should be avoided since they are very difficult to penetrate and are often frequented by crocodiles and poisonous snakes. Nipa palms are often associated with the mangrove and are almost as difficult to penetrate as the mangrove.

b. Cultivated land: At one time LEYTE produced the greater part of the Archipelago's exports of abaca or hemp. Rice, corn, camotees, cane, tobacco, and copra were other major products. In tonnage produced, copra probably far exceeded other cultivated products, but rice was probably greatest in the total area under cultivation.

c. Grasslands: The commonest grass found in the grasslands of the PHILIPPINES is called Cogon. LEYTE has no extensive grasslands, the largest area being in the northwest tip of the island. In the LEYTE Valley small patches of cogon grass are intermingled with forage grasslands and cultivated lands. It has a fine saw-tooth edge which can tear the skin, and although not poisonous, can cause much discomfort by cuts. A fine hair may be left in the slight cut which may fester and cause a burning sensation. The cut should be treated with antiseptic as soon as possible. Another grass which is even coarser than cogon, is Tigbao, which frequently grows to 8-10 feet high although it is of no value as forage.

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d. Forest Areas: There is very little secondary growth forest on LEYTE, the largest patches are in the foot hills northwest of TACLOBAN, where quantities of primary forest have been used for timber, and in the lowland area of the LEYTE River Valley. Young secondary forest may be difficult for foot troops to penetrate because of the density of the undergrowth. Virgin forest occurs on the flat, hilly or mountainous terrain from sea level to the tops of the mountains on LEYTE. The large trees of this type of forest forms a heavy canopy of foliage, often 100 feet or more above ground, supported by the large and frequently buttressed trunks of the trees. The density of the undergrowth depends on the amount of sunlight that filters through the foliage of the heavier trees.

4. ROADS: There are two types of road systems on LEYTE. The first being a road net in the cultivated areas to bring produce to the market, and the second being a coastal road system in the rest of the islands, linking the ports and small coastal towns. There are two main routes which are described below.

a. Route 1: This road commences at GUINTIGUIAN, where there is a ferry crossing to SAMAR, and runs southward down the east coast for about 66 miles to ABUYOG. From ABUYOG the road crosses the island to BAYBAY on the west coast; thence southwards following the coast to HIMAYANGAN on the eastern shores of SOGOD Bay. The total length of this road is about 209 miles. This is for the most part a one-lane, all-weather road, except for the stretch from TACLOBAN to PALO which is two-lane. Although this is classed as a one-lane highway, it may be possible to run two lanes of traffic over it. At TANAUAN most of the traffic turns inland rather than using the coastal road to DULAG. This inland route is a one-lane, all-weather road and runs west from TANAUAN to DAGAMI, where it turns south to BURAUEN, and then east to DULAG. There are numerous other secondary roads throughout the LEYTE Valley which are passable to light traffic in dry weather, but would become muddy and practically impassable to wheeled traffic during wet weather.

b. Route 2: This road commences at PALO on the east coast and runs northwest to GACIGARA Bay; thence southward to ORMOC Bay; thence southward along the west coast to Route 1 at BAYBAY. The total length of this route is about 117 miles and throughout most of its length is a one-lane, all-weather road.

c. Construction Material: Timber, gravel, sand, rock suitable for crushing for road metal, and a large asphalt deposit are in sufficient quantities to be of military importance. An asphalt mine is located on the west coast of LEYTE near VILLABA. Sand and gravel are found along the beaches and in stream and river beds in abundance.

5. BEACHES:

a. General Description: Beach YELLOW 1 is located approximately midway between the town of DULAG to the north and the mouth of the MARABANG River to the south and is approximately 425 yards in length. Beach YELLOW 2 and VIOLET 1 and 2 are continuous, running from south to north in the order named. The southern extremity of these three beaches is at the south end of the town of DULAG and from south to north are 400, 400 and 385 yards in length respectively.

b. Composition: The beaches are free of obstructions and are composed of finely packed sand. Track activity from aerial photos indicate that motor vehicles can move laterally along the beach itself. They are gently sloping and average about 25 yards in width. There is apparently no reef offshore to limit the movement of small boats onto the beach.

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c. Area Behind the Beaches: The only feature limiting movement directly inland from the beaches is the town of DULAG which lies immediately behind beaches YELLOW 2 and VIOLET 1, while low swampy areas limit lateral movement between beaches YELLOW 1 and 2. Back of the beaches the soil supports a few scattered palms and scrub growth. Therefore, the vegetation offers slight concealment and practically no cover directly behind them. The broad, flat alluvial plain of the LEYTE Valley extends for at least ten miles to the west from the beaches.

d. Communications: The coastal road (Route 1) runs parallel to the beaches a short distance west of the town of DULAG. Three of the east-west streets of the town connect with this coast road. One of the other streets of the town runs north along the beach and over a small bridge near the mouth of the CALBASAG River. The streets in the town average about 20 feet in width. A one-lane, all-weather road runs west from DULAG to BURAUEN.

WEATHER

The high central mountain range running the length of LEYTE causes the island to be split into two areas of different climatic conditions. The north, east and south coasts, including the east side of SOGOD Bay and PANQAN Island, have no dry season, and there is a pronounced period of maximum rainfall from November through March. This is the period of the winter, or northeast monsoon. The direction of the monsoon is mainly between north and northeast, and when it is best developed (in January), it blows with remarkable steadiness, speed averaging 15-20 mile per hour. The west coast of LEYTE, from the vicinity of VILLABA to the south, including the west side of SOGOD Bay, has no pronounced maximum rainfall period and no dry season. The summer, or southwest monsoon, following a transition period of variable winds and calms, prevails from June until September or October, and is steadiest in July and August. Winds generally blow from the westerly quarter during this period and are less steady than in the Northeast monsoon. Squalls are prevalent during the southwest monsoon season and are often associated with thunderstorms. A large percentage of the typhoons which pass over the Archipelago cross the northern part of LEYTE, disrupting public works, agriculture and the general economy for months after.

Rainfall is very heavy in the area of LEYTE mentioned first above. Rainy days average not less than 10 per month at any time of the year and exceed 20 from October to January. In the western portion of LEYTE the rainfall is also quite heavy but more variation is apparent, although on the whole the average number of rainy days a month is not less than 10 in the spring and exceeds 15 from June to December. Serious floods are experienced. They generally follow the abnormally heavy rainfall associated with typhoons, although flooding has been known after unusually heavy Northeast monsoon rain. Torrential rainfall of short duration occurs at times during thunderstorms in spring and summer. During such a storm two inches of rain has been known to fall in little more than five minutes.

Temperature is consistently high, the major variation being with altitude above sea level. The winter months of December, January and February are those of minimum temperatures. Temperatures about sea level seldom exceed 95°F or fall below 65°F. The average temperature being 79°-80°F with an average daily maximum of 84°-85°F, and average daily minimum of 74°-75°F. Generally during winter and spring, average day temperatures are somewhat higher and night temperatures lower on the west coast than on the east coasts of the larger islands. Inland, particularly in the higher parts of the island, daily and annual ranges of

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temperature are increased. Rigorously cold conditions may be present above 3,000 feet. Relative humidity is constantly high with minimum values probably occurring in April. The humidity varies with the rainfall but the mean percentage for the whole year is less than 85 percent.

DISEASES

1. Insect-Borne Diseases: Malaria is common. In general the rice fields and swamps of the PHILIPPINES are not considered to be especially dangerous malarial areas, since the Anopheles mosquito breeds in fresh water streams, but the foothills regions up to 2,000 feet do include the worst areas. Dengue is prevalent. Cases of elephantiasis are rarely seen in this area. Mite-borne or endemic typhus is known to occur at times in the PHILIPPINES and mites which may carry it are widespread. It has not constituted a danger in the past, but care should still be exercised.

2. Intestinal Diseases: Bacillary, amoebic, and balantidial dysenteries all occur but the bacillary type is by far the most common, comprising 90 percent of the dysentery cases. All precautions should be taken by troops entering the area to insure the sterilization of water and protection of food from infection through flies, dust or any other source of contamination. Vegetables growing in or close to the ground must not be eaten without proper preparation by cooking. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are present in normal times, but they appear to have spread under Japanese occupation. An epidemic of cholera is reported to have occurred in the PHILIPPINES in 1943, therefore, it will be necessary for all troops to maintain the highest practicable standards of hygiene, including sterilization of water, as protection against this and other bowel diseases. Outbreaks of food poisoning occur from time to time, and common diarrhoea is widespread.

3. Venereal Diseases: Gonorrhoea is widespread and is the most prevalent venereal disease. Syphilis is less prevalent while chancroid is uncommon.

4. Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis is a common disease and ranks as the greatest single cause of death. Influenza is common. Bronchitis, broncho pneumonia and lobar pneumonia are all common.

5. Skin Diseases: As in all humid regions, small scratches or abrasions are liable to rapidly develop into large spreading ulcers which are common among the natives. In order to avoid their occurrence, even trivial scratches should be treated with antiseptic and dressings. Scaly fungus infections of the skin are very common as is scabies (the itch). Leprosy is scattered throughout the PHILIPPINES.

6. Other Diseases: There are a great number of worm infestations which occur, the most common of which are hookworm, round worm, and tape worms. No plague cases had occurred for a long time prior to the Japanese occupation, but there is always a possibility of introduction from infected ports since then. Yaws is common as in other tropical areas.

7. Pests and Animals: In addition to the mosquitoes and mites previously mentioned, there are houseflies, red back spiders (which are related to the Black Widow Spider of the United States and whose bite produces dangerous symptoms), terrestrial leeches, rats and their fleas, snakes and cockroaches. Several types of land and sea snakes have been reported, but are not very numerous. They include Indian Coral snakes and the Arrow-headed Rice Leaf Snake. Common cockroaches are everywhere and are a constant source of annoyance. Food must be kept well covered in metal, crockery or bamboo containers.

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POPULATION

The yellow, white, and mixed races constitute slightly more than one-half of one percent of the total population of 915,853 by the 1939 census. The largest non-Philippino stock was the Chinese, with a little over 3,000. Only a handful of white people lived there and were predominantly American, Spanish, and German. Only 73 Japanese nationals lived on LEYTE at that time, but it is possible that more have come in since the Japanese occupation. The people of LEYTE are Visayans. These people are usually placid, kind and very tolerant of foreign and American persons and attitude. They are predominantly agricultural people and are predominantly Christian, since they have been in contact with western culture for more than 300 years. Much of their religion has a background of centuries of formal Spanish Catholicism, with a venter of American Protestantism. Two dialects of the widely spoken Visayan parent language are common on LEYTE. These are Cebu-Bisaya and Samar-Leyte Bisaya. The former is the more important and is spoken by a little more than 60 percent of the population, mostly inhabitants of the east, south and southeast part of LEYTE. The latter is spoken by almost 40 percent of the inhabitants and is used in the northeast part of the Island. Tagalog is spoken by about 1 and 1 half percent of the people, while English is spoken by about one out of five of the natives. Tagalog and Japanese have been made the official languages of the Philippines under Japanese rule. In regard to the loyalties of the natives, the people of LEYTE are reported to be friendly and pro-American.

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APPENDIX G to ANNEX 5 to FO 9

ORDER OF BATTLE

The following estimate of Order of Battle is obtained from reports from JICPOA and THE SIXTH ARMY.

LEYTE ISLAND.

The major unit employed at LEYTE is the 16th Division. This Division has had experience in several CHINA campaigns and also took part in the BATAAN campaign. It has been in the PHILIPPINES continuously since landing there in February 1942. This Unit has spent considerable time in LEYTE, (since April?) and has carried out several manouvers there.

The following is a breakdown of the 16th Division:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Commanding General	Lt Gen MAKINO, Shiro	KAKI		6550?
CG, Division Infantry	-----	"		6551?
Chief of Staff	Col KAWAZOE, Mura ji	"		6552?
Senior Adjutant	Major SUMIDA, Isamo	"		6553?
9th Inf Regiment	Col TAKECHI, Susumu	"		6554
20th Inf Regiment	Col YOSHIOKA, Yorimasa	"		6555
33rd Inf Regiment	Col SUZUKI, Tatsunosuko	"		6556
76th Ren Regiment	Lt Col HIBI, Satoshi	"		6557
22nd FA Regiment	Col KONDO, Kameo	"		6558
16th Engr Regiment	Lt Col KATO, Yoshimoto	"		6559
16th Div Sigml Unit	-----	"		6560
16th Transportation Unit	Lt Col KISHIUE, Matayoshi	"		6561
16th Div Medical Unit	Major HIREMA, Kazuo	"		-----

Elements of the 102nd Division are also known to be present at LEYTE. This Division was formed from the 31st Independent Mixed Brigade about July of this year. The 31st IMB had previously been formed from Infantry Garrison Units which had been stationed in the PHILIPPINES, and from other replacements. It is therefore improbable that many men in this division have had any previous combat experience. The 102nd Division is composed of two Infantry Brigades, each of which has four Independent Infantry Battalions consisting of 931 men per battalion. Each Brigade also has an artillery unit of three batteries. There is also a Division Engineer Unit, a Division Signal Unit, a Division Transport Unit and a Division Medical Unit.

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It has been reported that the 102nd Division is in the process of moving into the LEYTE-SAMAR Sector, while an unidentified unit is taking over the 102nd Division's area at CEBU.

There is no available information on the tank company, however it is believed to have approximately 15-20 tanks. Some reports state that possibly two tank companies will be present, while another makes mention of 100 armored cars operating in the area.

The service Units present may be organized into combat units to be employed in case of an attack. If so, they will possibly be organized into combat units to be employed in case of an attack. If so, they will possibly be organized into Mixed Infantry Battalions and Regiments. They will, however, have had very little combat experience or training as such.

The following is the disposition of troops on LEYTE ISLAND:

<u>Tacloban Area</u>	7300
Hq 16th Division	
Hq 33rd Regiment, 16th Division	
33rd Regiment, 16th Division	
114th A. FD. Battalion	
7th Independent Tank Company	
Unidentified Units	
<u>Ormoc Area</u>	5100
Elements 102nd Division (1700 men)	
Elements 16th Ren Regt, 16th Division	
Elements 21st Ship Engr Regiment	
<u>West Coast and South Tip</u>	3800
Elements, 20th Inf Regt, 16th Div	
Unidentified Units	
<u>Dulag Area</u>	5500
Unidentified Units	
<u>TOTAL</u> (Combat 11,625) (Service 10,075)	<u>21,700</u>

INCLOSURE:

1 - Characteristics of Japanese Weapons.

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INCLOSURE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE WEAPONS

<u>Weapon</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Max Range in Yds</u>	<u>Rate of Fire Rds per min.</u>	<u>Ammunition</u>
Type 91 10cm How	105mm	11,500 - 14,200	6 - 8	HE

Type 88 AAA Gun	75mm	15,200 Horizontal 10,900 Vertical	15	AA Shell

Type 95 Field Gun	75mm	9,850	12	HE

Type 92 Howitzer	70mm	2,800	15	HE

Type 89 Grenade Discharger	50mm	153 - 732 For HE 43 - 207 For Frag	10 - 20	HE, Frag, & Smoke

Type 1 AT Gun	47mm	4,000 1,000 Max Effective	10 - 12	AP & HE

Type 92 HMG	7.7mm (.303in)	4,600 1,500 Max Effective	200	

Type 99 LMG	7.7mm (.303in)	3,800 1,500 Max Effective	250	

Type 99 Riflo	7.7mm (.303in)	3,800 300 Max Effective	5 - 6	AP, Ball & Incendiary

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ANNEX 6 to FO 9.

NAVAL GUNFIRE PLAN

MAPS: Operational Sheet Able, CENTRAL PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
LEYTE - SAMAR Area, 2" equals 1 Nautical Mile.

REFERENCES: Annex "D" to OTF 79 Atk Plan A-304-44.

1. Commencing on A minus 3 Day and continuing until A-Day, the Bombardment and Fire Support Group will:
 - a. Provide gunfire support for troops landing on DINAGAT and HOMONHON ISLAND.
 - b. Control and furnish necessary counter-battery fire in support of mine-sweeping and hydrographic survey operations.
 - c. Control and provide close gunfire support for demolition teams making reconnaissance of landing beaches and clearing obstacles therefrom.
 - d. Provide night harassing fires primarily on approach roads.
 - e. Destroy enemy guns and defensive installations in preparation for assault landings on A-Day. Priority of targets is as follows:
 - (1) Heavy guns and gun emplacements.
 - (2) Block houses, pillboxes, and strong points.
 - (3) Concentration of troops.
 - (4) Beach defenses and obstacles.
 - (5) Ammunition and fuel dumps.
2. Commencing at dawn on A-Day, the Bombardment and Fire Support Group will conduct bombardment of the landing beaches, OATMON HILL, and flank strong points. Fire will be intensified during the thirty (30) minute period prior to JIG Hour. When the leading wave is 800 yards from the beach the Air Observer will drop parachute flares (six in trail at three (3) second interval). At this signal, large caliber fire (6 inch and above) will be shifted 3000 yards inland. The 5 inch fire will be shifted to the flanks along the beach upon arrival of leading wave to the line of fire. At JIG plus 20 the covering fires inland will be raised another 1000 yards to a total of 4000 yards inland.
3. The OATMON HILL area will be subjected to continuous neutralizing fire until such time as fire is no longer desired by CG, 96th Div.
4. LOI gunboats will commence firing when about 2000 yards from beach, and release their rockets when proper range from the beach has been reached.
5. Four (4) Fire Support Ships will be available for call fires: The California and one (1) Destroyer initially to the 184th Inf Regt, and the Denver and one (1) Destroyer to the 32nd Inf Regt.

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6. Harassing fires will be placed during night of A and A-1 in the following general areas:
 - a. Northwestern part of CATMON HILL.
 - b. TARRONGA Area and inland to 3000 yards, and on DULAG - TARRAGONA Road.
 - c. Area vicinity ABUYOG and on the ABUYOG - TARRAGONA and ABUYOG and BAYBAY Road.
7. All illumination missions with star shells and searchlights will be screened through Div Naval Gunfire Officer.
8. Ships are prepared to use WP.
9. Reports of destroyed targets will be forwarded to Div Naval Gunfire Officer.
10. Communications - See Appendix A.
11. Div Naval Gunfire Officer aboard USS Appalachian; AGC 1.

ARNOLD
Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:

FREDERICKS

G-3

APPENDICES: Appendix A - Naval Gunfire Communications.

DISTRIBUTION: Annex 11.

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Annex 6 to FC 9 - Page 2

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APPENDIX A to ANNEX 6 to FO 9.

SHORE FIRE CONTROL COMMUNICATION PLAN

REFERENCES: Communication Plan, Annex E to CTF 79 Atk Plan No. A-304-44.
7th Inf Div SOI.

1. The Naval Gunfire Control Net is guarded by the Naval Liaison Officer with each regiment, all ships immediately available for Fire Support missions, the Task Force Commander (Net Control), Div Commander, Fire Support Group and Unit Commanders.
2. Fire Support Ships are assigned to direct support of battalions by the Attack Force Commander. The fire of these ships is controlled directly by the Shore Fire Control Parties (Spotters) under the supervision of the Bn Naval Liaison Officers. Each spotter, with his Bn Naval Liaison Officer and Fire Support Ship, is assigned a separate frequency.
3. Battleship and Cruiser Planes will be employed primarily for spotting scheduled fires and fires at targets of opportunity from their own vessels.
 - a. An Inf Bn Commander obtains Naval Gunfire from his Naval Liaison Officer who designates the target and results desired to the spotter. The spotter then directs fire on the target.
4. Naval Gunfire Liaison Officers and Spotters will be familiar with all communications nets which may be utilized in the event of failure of the regular spotting channels.
5. Each Naval Liaison Officer and Spotter is provided with adequate communications.
 - a. With each Shore Fire Control Party is a Radar beacon for more accurate control of firing.
6. The Naval Gunfire Liaison Officer should be in the vicinity of the CP. The Shore Fire Control Party should be at the point from which gunfire can best be directed.

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ANNEX 7 to FO 9

AIR SUPPORT PLAN

1. The fast carrier groups, as directed by Comdr Third Fleet, will make aircraft strikes against the objective area on ABLE minus 3, ABLE minus 2, ABLE minus 1, and ABLE-Day. On ABLE-Day the CSA, Central Philippines, through the Attack Force CSA's, will assure coordination of the air strikes with local air group strikes and Naval Gunfire. The ABLE-Day strike against LEYTE will be completed by 0900.
2. Night fighters over objective area beginning on ABLE minus 3 Day and continuing as long as a carrier with night fighters can be made available. Control of these VF (N) will be directed by the OTC. No friendly aircraft, except when in close interception of an enemy, will approach within five (5) miles of friendly ground forces or transport areas.
3. CTG 77.4 will furnish CVE based aircraft, air spotters for operation in support of the capture of LEYTE. Such aircraft as have been assigned him, will be controlled by CTG 79, through his CSA in MT OLYMPUS; standby CSA in APPALACHIAN.
4. Naval Gunfire spotting will be conducted by VO - VCS aircraft from fire support ships as directed by CTG 77.2.
5. Comdr Support Aircraft will assure coordination of air strikes with Naval Gunfire and artillery as necessary.
6. Schedule:
 - a. Aircraft for strikes and direct support missions will be available daily with specified armament loadings, and in the following numbers for specified periods on station as follows:
 - (1) Armament:
 - VF - Full ammunition, bombs if adaptable.
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ VTB - 10 - 100 lb GP bombs, rockets.
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ VTB - 500 lb GP bombs.
 - Fused .1 Sec delay.
 - (2) Numbers and Periods:
 - (a) Support Groups:

0700 - 0930	16 VF - 6 VTB - 1 Air Coordinator
0900 - 1100	8 VF - 6 VTB - (ABLE-Day only)
0930 - 1130	16 VF - 6 VTB - 1 Air Coordinator
1130 - 1330	16 VF - 6 VTB - 1 Air Coordinator
1330 - 1530	16 VF - 6 VTB - 1 Air Coordinator
1530 - 1730	16 VF - 6 VTB - 1 Air Coordinator
 - (3) Air Observers: 0730 - 1730 1 VTB \ Air Observer
 - (4) Artillery Spotter: 0700 - 1730 1 VTB Arty Spotter
 - (5) Special Beach Observer:

0700 - Completion of mission	1 VTB	To make observations of ORANGE, BLUE, VIOLET and YELLOW BEACHES
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 - (6) Photo Planes: 2 VTB (aboard CVE) available for mission on two hours notice.

Annex 7
Air Support
Post File

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(7) Smoke Planes:

ABLE-Day only - 6 VTB airborne (for use by CSA's of all attack forces) from JIG minus 60 until JIG plus 60; then on two hours notice.

ABLE plus 1 Day and subsequent - 4 VTB (aboard CVE) available for mission on 2.5 hours notice (for use by CSA's of all attack forces).

b. 12 VF on special dusk TCAP on station daily from 1730 - 1830; and 2 VF (N) as a TCAP from 1800 until 0700.

c. (1) ABLE-Day Missions:

- (a) 0700 - Completion: Special beach observation.
- (b) 0700 until commencement of TF 38 strike: Priority targets as assigned, reconnaissance of main N-S Highway on East and West coast, LEYTE, within CTF 79 area. Naval Gunfire (except that gunfire with a 3000 ft maximum ordinate falling into CATMON HILL) will have maximum ordinate of not more than 1000 ft.
- (c) TF 38 air strike to complete by 0900; Naval Gunfire will be concentrated on beach areas, maximum ordinate below 1000 ft.
- (d) 0850 - 0915: Strafe, bomb, and rocket West slope of CATMON HILL. Strike from W to E pulling out in slow right hand turn. Naval Gunfire in this area will be stopped during this strike.
- (e) 0915 - 0945 (approx): Priority targets, West of DULAG AIRFIELD, high ordinate mortar and rocket fire will be concentrated on the beaches and inland to AIRFIELD depth - aircraft will keep clear of this area.
- (f) JIG minus 15 - JIG minus 6: Strafe beaches with 24 VF, from South to North, four plane groups, pulling out to left. Strafing will stop when first set of flares are dropped or as otherwise directed by CSA.
- (g) JIG minus 6: When leading wave of amtracs are 800 yds from beaches, air observer will drop six (6) parachute flares in trail, just South of leading amtracs on a course about 180 degrees (T).
- (h) 1000 - 1730:
 - (1) Close support missions as assigned by CSA.
 - (2) Interdict roads leading to beachhead.
 - (3) Reconnaissance of main N-S road on East and West coast, LEYTE.

(2) ABLE plus 1 Day and subsequent:

- (a) 0700 - 1730: Close support missions, interdict all roads, early and late reconnaissance of main N-S roads on East and West coasts of LEYTE, within CTF 79 area.

Each infantry battalion and higher echelon, as well as the arty command, will be furnished an Air Liaison Party suitably trained and equipped to keep the Comdr Support Aircraft informed of profitable targets in their respective areas. The Air Liaison Party will coordinate with Div Arty, the artillery and Air effort. It will habitually be able to inform the Comdr Support Aircraft what targets are under fire and, when ordered by competent authority, be able to check artillery fire and permit Air attack.

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- a. Each liaison party will carry suitable panels for supplementing radio direction of aircraft to designated targets. These panels will be removed immediately upon the completion of attack.
8. Front line positions will be habitually marked by fluorescent panels when Air support is requested. These panels may be supplemented by colored smoke when there is danger of panels being obscured by dense vegetation.
9. Air-Ground Pyrotechnic Code:
 - a. Smoke (white phosphorous) Shells from shore arty - Indicates position of target
 - b. Colored smokes (from ground troops) - Indicates front lines
10. Allied Air Forces in Support of the Sixth Army:
 - a. Fifth Air Force.
 - b. Supporting Forces:
 - (1) Royal Australian Air Force.
 - (2) Thirteenth Air Force.
11. Allied Air Forces will:
 - a. Intensify their activities toward neutralization of enemy bases, air and naval forces, and installations in the PHILIPPINES within range, in coordination with the Third Fleet Carriers and land-based aircraft.
 - b. Covering movement of Naval forces by intensifying the neutralization of the Western VISAYAS and MINDANAO areas on and after ABLE minus 9.
 - c. Destroy enemy air and surface forces and shipping in the CELEBES SEA area.
 - d. Defending from the air, existing bases and forces in transit.
 - e. Conduct long range reconnaissances.
12. V Fighter Command will:
 - a. Provide fighter escort for bombers.
 - b. Cover movement of Naval and task forces in transit.
 - c. Defend existing bases.
 - d. Provide air defense for the 40th Fighter Sector (vicinity of LEYTE ISLAND) upon withdrawal of Allied Naval Force units.
 - e. Advance echelon, Hq V Fighter Command, will move to vicinity of TAUUAN, LEYTE ISLAND, arriving on ABLE plus 2 Days.
 - f. Hq V Fighter Command will move to vicinity of TAUUAN, LEYTE ISLAND, on ABLE plus 15 days, becoming operational by ABLE plus 20 days.

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APPENDIX A - Targets in Priority (to be issued).

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Initials
5 Oct 1944

7 Inf Div
APO 7
5 Oct 1944

ANNEX 8 to FO 9.

FIELD ARTILLERY PLAN

MAPS: Special Map, Portion of LEYTE ISLAND, 1/25,000.
Special Map, LEYTE ISLAND, 1/440,000 (Approx).

1. a. For Summary of Enemy information see Annex 5, Intelligence Annex.
b. For information of friendly forces see FO 9.
2. The 7th Inf Div Arty will land on and support the attack of LEYTE ISLAND as follows:
 - a. The 48th and 57th FA Bns will land on BEACH YELLOW 1.
The 31st and 49th FA Bns will land on BEACH VIOLET 2.
 - b. All Bns will be prepared to mass their fires in the zone of action of the 7th Inf Div.
 - c. The 31st and 49th FA Bns will be prepared to mass their fires in the zone of action of the 96th Inf Div during operations to seize areas within the O-1 line.
 - d. The 48th and 57th FA Bns will be prepared to fire south of the MARABANG - DAGUITAN Rivers.

3. a. Missions:

(1)	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PRIMARY MISSION</u>	<u>SECONDARY MISSION</u>
	31st FA Bn	Reinforce 49th FA Bn	General Support
	48th FA Bn	Reinforce 57th FA Bn	General Support
	49th FA Bn	Direct support of 32nd Inf	General Support
	57th FA Bn	Direct support of 184th Inf	General Support

- (2) The 48th FA Bn will be prepared to furnish one (1) observer and fire support to the 184th Inf on call. The 48th FA Bn will be prepared to furnish direct support to the 17th Inf upon commitment of any elements of the 17th Inf.
- (3) Prior to landing of the FA Bns, fire support will be provided by the 776th Amph Tk Bn and 91st Oml Co through FA Forward Observers.
- (4) The 91st Oml Co, 776th Amph Tk Bn and the 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn will be prepared to reinforce the fires of the Div Arty on call.

b. Position Areas:

- (1) An initial Recon Group composed of all Bn Commanders Parties, boated in LVTs and representatives of Div Arty Hq will rendezvous off the port side of the 31st FA Bn LST (Hull #686) at JIG minus 30 and proceed ashore as soon as the situation permits to select position areas generally as follows:

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ANNEX 8
FIELD ARTILLERY PLAN

S E C R E T

31st and 49th FA Bns west of the DAO - TANAUAN Road and north of the DULAG - BURAUEN Road.

48th and 57th FA Bns west of the DAO - TANAUAN Road and south of the DULAG - BURAUEN Road.

NOTE: If the situation has not progressed sufficiently to clear the above positions Bns will occupy positions as far off the beach as possible, directly inland from their landing beaches. If positions occupied are east of the DAO - TANAUAN Road Bns will notify Beach Party Commander of their locations. 31st FA Bn will bring Div Arty DUKW to rendezvous point.

c. Time of landing:

- (1) Bns will secure permission of the Div Arty representative ashore before ordering Bns ashore.
 - (2) Div Arty Hq Btry will be boated and prepared to land on call by JIG plus 60.
- x:
- (1) Minimum Range Line - Friendly front lines.
 - (2) Firing Chart - 1/25,000 Grid Sheet. In order to facilitate building up an unobserved fire chart and plotting of front lines the approximate map coordinates (1/25,000 Special Map) of the initial check point registered on will be used.
 - (3) Check Points - To be selected by Direct Support Bns and reported to Div Arty.
 - (4) Registrations - Initial registrations will be made as rapidly as possible by either Bn Observers or by Air Observers. Direct Support Bns will be prepared to adjust the fires of reinforcing or General Support Units to include check point registrations, defensive fires to cover lines upon which Infantry elements halt for reorganization and for night protective barrages. At the earliest opportunity the 31st and 49th FA Bns will secure check point registrations in the zone of action of the 96th Inf Div either by Air Observers or 96th Inf Div Arty Observers and the 48th and 57th FA Bns will secure check point registrations in that area south of the DAGUITAN River by Air Observers.
 - (5) Survey - Initially, base survey on available maps. The Div Arty Survey Officer will accompany the initial Ron Group ashore to designate the initial Point and Direction for the establishment of a common survey control. Bns will be prepared to send a representative of their survey section to meet the Div Arty Survey Officer on call. All declination constants determined on the Island of OAHU will be decreased by 170 mils for use in the target area. Survey will be extended to reinforcing units, other than FA, by the reinforced unit.
 - (6) Harassing fire schedules will be issued subsequent to landing.
 - (7) Air Observation - Two (2) FA Observers and two (2) FA Liaison Pilots embarked on CVE 61 will provide initial observation from Navy Planes. The senior officer aboard the CVE will arrange for one (1) Air Observer to be in the air at JIG Hour and thereafter one (1) Air Observer to be in position to

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provide immediate observation during all daylight hours until Div Arty Planes are in operation. The Div Arty Air Officer will accompany the Initial Recon Group ashore and in conjunction with a representative of the 15th Engineers, will select an area, and supervise the construction of a Div Arty Air Strip. The Div Arty Air Officer will coordinate the use of all Div Arty Liaison Planes.

(8) Metro messages to Bns when available.

(9) Assignment of concentration numbers:

31st FA Bn	0 - 99
48th FA Bn	100 - 199
49th FA Bn	200 - 299
57th FA Bn	300 - 399
Div Arty	1000 - 1999

(10) Bns will make the following reports direct to the Div Arty Fire Direction Center:

(a) Locations of positions and fire capabilities, as early as possible initially and thereafter when changes occur.

(b) Weapon losses or weapons out of action for extended periods of time.

(11) Bns will not fire closer than 1000 yards to friendly troops other than parent Division except on permission of the Troop Commander concerned.

4. Administration and Supply:

a. (1) Initial supply by DUKW from LSTs.

(2) Ammunition not to exceed one (1) unit of fire will be kept at the Battery Positions. Remainder of ammunition will be kept in Bn dumps. Ammunition piles will not exceed 3000 rounds. Ammunition piles will not be closer than 75 yards of each other. The area west of the DAO - TANAUAN Road and on both sides of the DULAG - BURAUEN Road is available for Artillery ammunition dumps.

b. For further administrative and supply details see Administrative Order, (Annex 2).

5. a. Normal FA wire nets. Wire will be laid to reinforcing units, other than FA, by the reinforced FA unit.

b. See Appendix A for FA Radio Nets.

c. OPs: Initially afloat:

Div Arty	APH 3 - USS RIXEY
31st FA Bn	LST 686
48th FA Bn	LST 242
49th FA Bn	LST 223
57th FA Bn	LST 733

OPs ashore to be reported.

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APPENDICES: Appendix A - FA Radio Nets.

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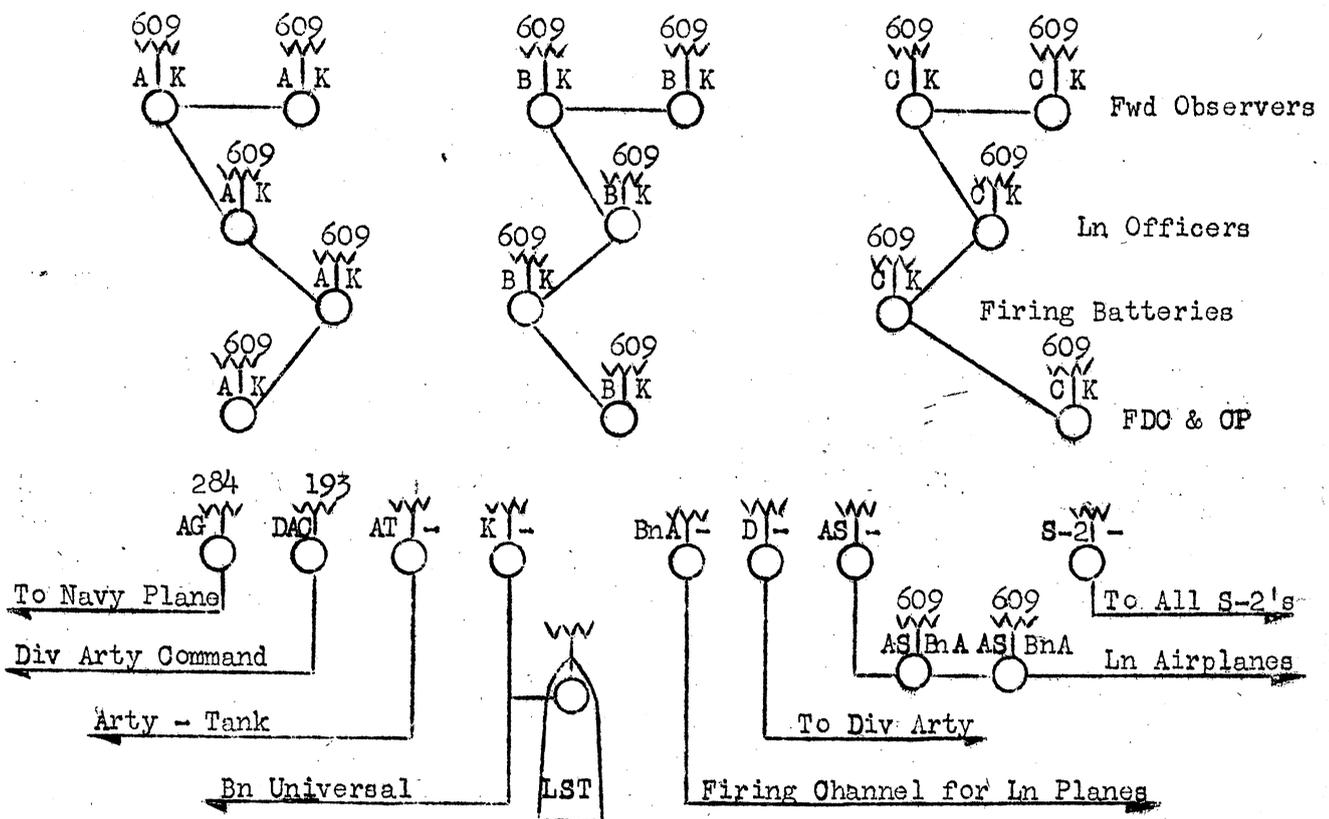
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5 Oct 1944

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 8 to FO 9

FIELD ARTILLERY RADIO NETS

1. The following Radio nets will be established in the 7th Inf Div Arty:
 - a. Artillery Battalion Radio Nets.



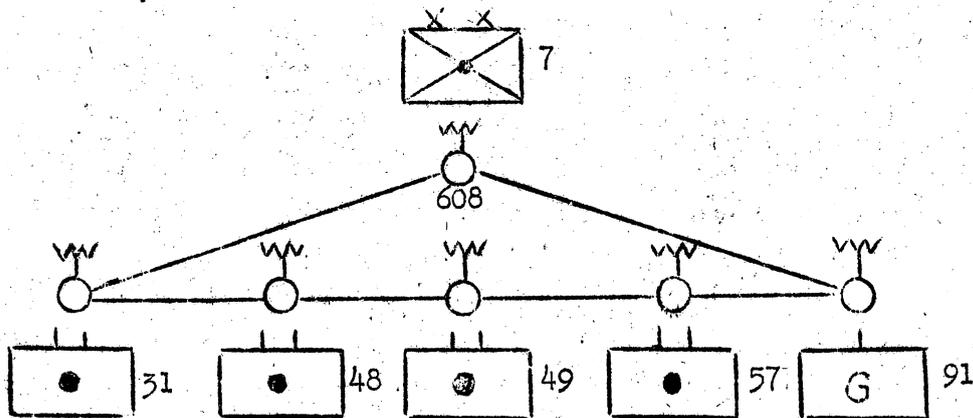
SYMBOLS:

- A - Able Battery Firing Channel.
- B - Baker Battery Firing Channel.
- C - Charlie Battery Firing Channel.
- K - Battalion Universal Channel.
- D - Div Arty Control Channel. (See Par 1.b. for complete net).
- AS - Div Arty Air Spot Channel. (See Par 1.j. for complete net).
- BnA - Battalion Air Spot Channel.
- AT - Artillery - Tank Channel. (See Par 1.o. for complete net).
- S-2 - S-2 Channel. (See Par 1.e. for complete net).
- AG - Air-Ground Net. (See Par 1.h. for complete net).
- DAC - Div Arty Command Net. (See Par 1.d. for complete net).

- NOTE:
- (a) The channel shown on left of Radio symbol (⊙) is guarded channel.
 - (b) Where type of radio is not indicated it may be either 609, 610 or 608. The Secondary Channel has been left blank to be filled at the discretion of the Bn or two (2) of the radios may be combined on a 608.
 - (c) The Bn Commander's Radio has not been shown. The Bn Commander will provide himself with radio communication with the Div Arty Commander on the "D" Channel at all times.

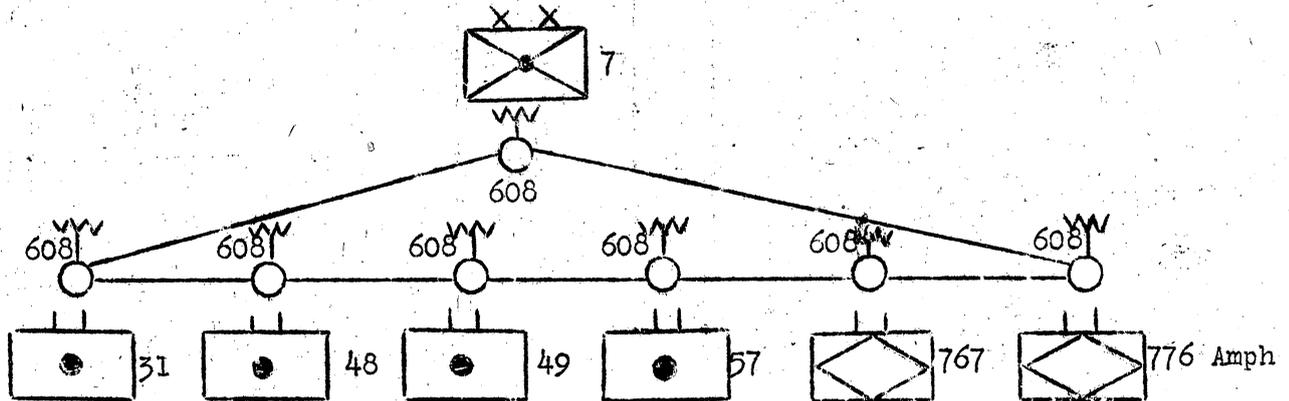
S E C R E T

b. Division Artillery Control Net ("D")



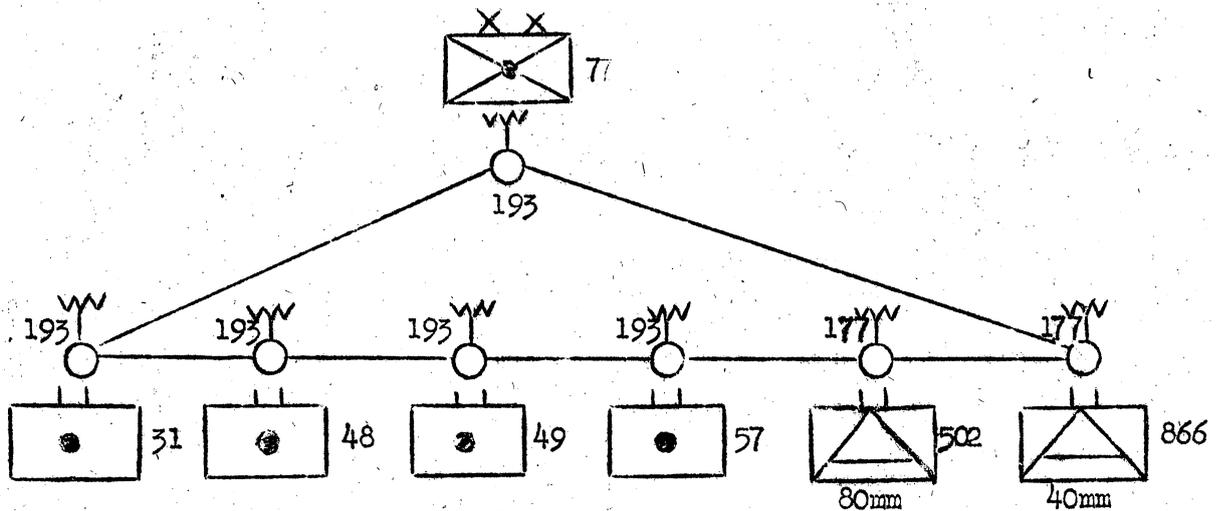
All units indicated will keep a constant watch on this net. This net will open at H-Hour, A-Day.

c. Division Artillery Tank Net (AM).



All units will guard this channel initially. Later it will be guarded by Div Arty for the FA Bns. Net will open for units concerned upon landing.

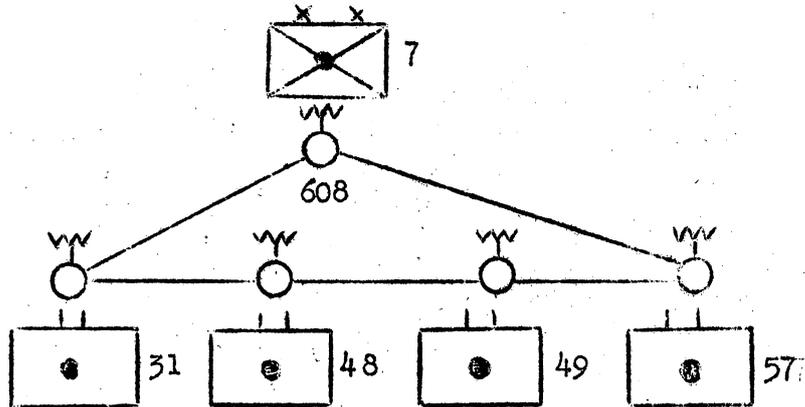
d. Division Artillery Command Net (AM).



All stations will keep a constant watch on this net. All routine messages will be routed over this net. Net will open at H-Hour, A-Day.

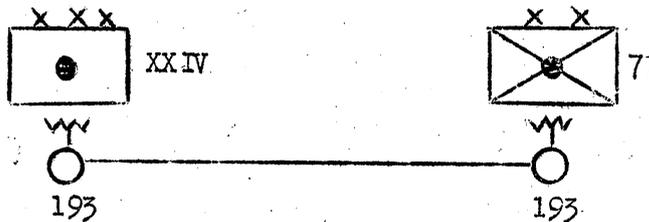
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e. S-2 Intelligence Net.



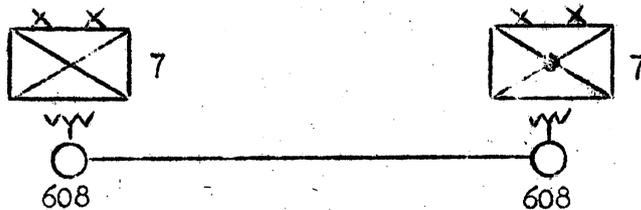
This net will be guarded by all Battalions. Net will open upon landing of units concerned.

f. Corps Artillery Net.



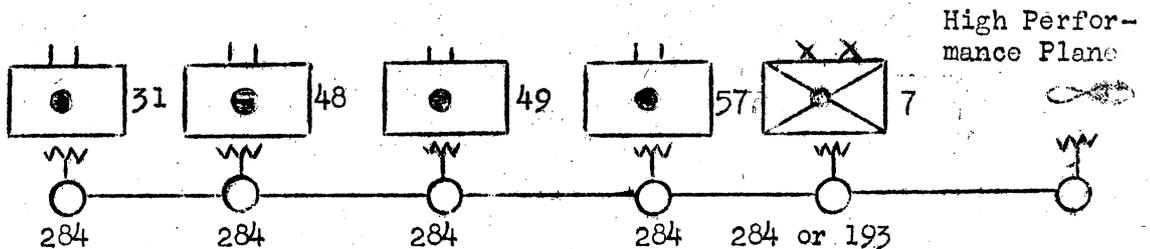
To be guarded at all times by Div Arty. Net will open upon landing.

g. Division Command Net.



To be guarded at all times by Div Arty. Net will open at H-Hour, A-Day.

h. Air - Ground Net (AM).

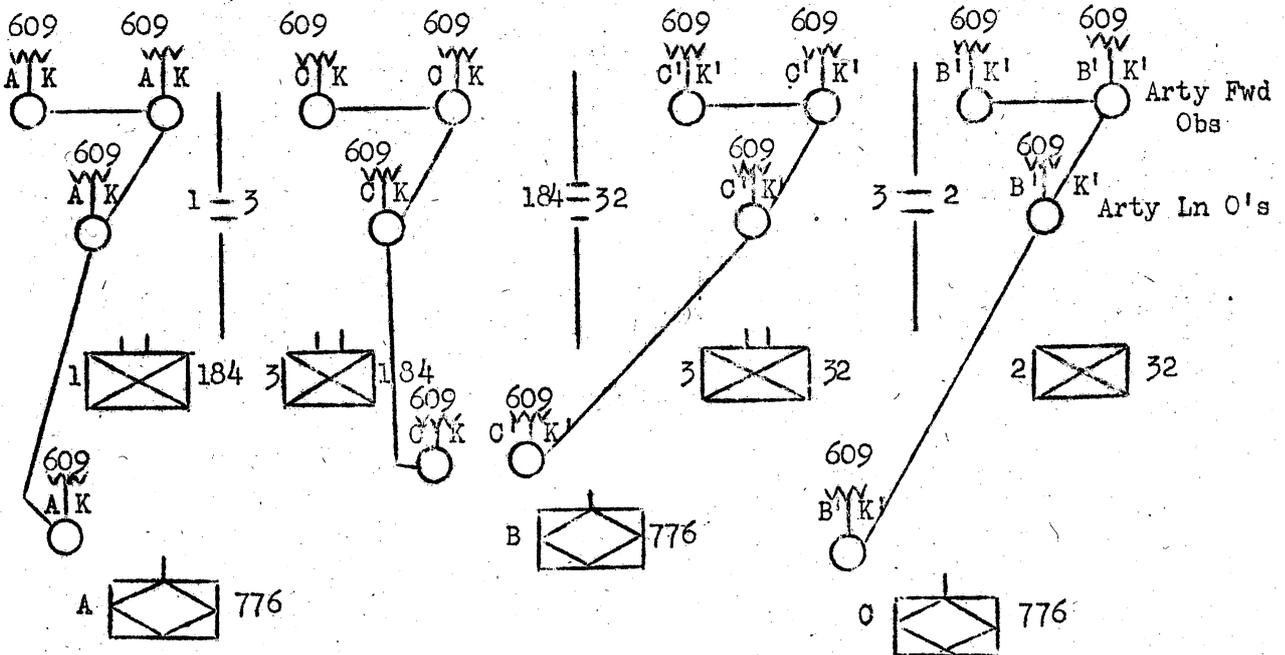


Each Arty Bn will set up an SCR 284 as soon as they are ashore zero beating on the Div Arty Net Control Station. The high performance plane will check in to Div Arty and be assigned to a Bn. Upon completion of the mission the plane will check out with Div Arty. Arty will guard this net commencing at H-Hour, A-Day.

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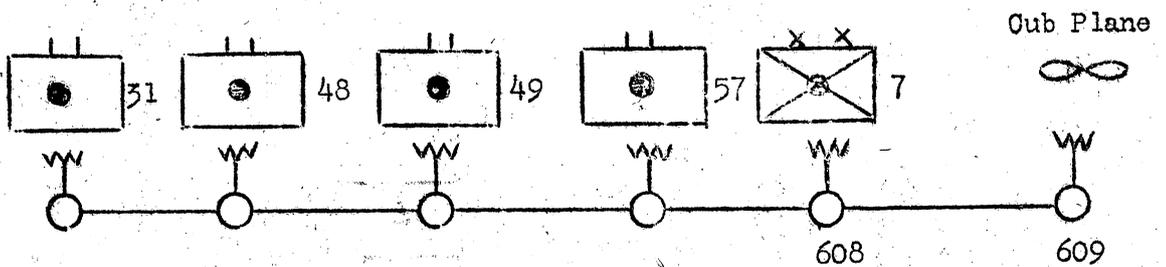
i. Diagram showing Communication Net for firing of Howitzers of 776th Amphibian Tk Bn by Field Artillery Observers during initial phase:



NOTE: (a) If Inf Bn's other than those indicated above are committed in the initial assault, the Amph Tk Co and Fwd Obs concerned will switch to Secondary Channel.

(b) Amph Tk Platoons will lay wire to Arty Ln O's.

j. Air-Ground Net (FM).

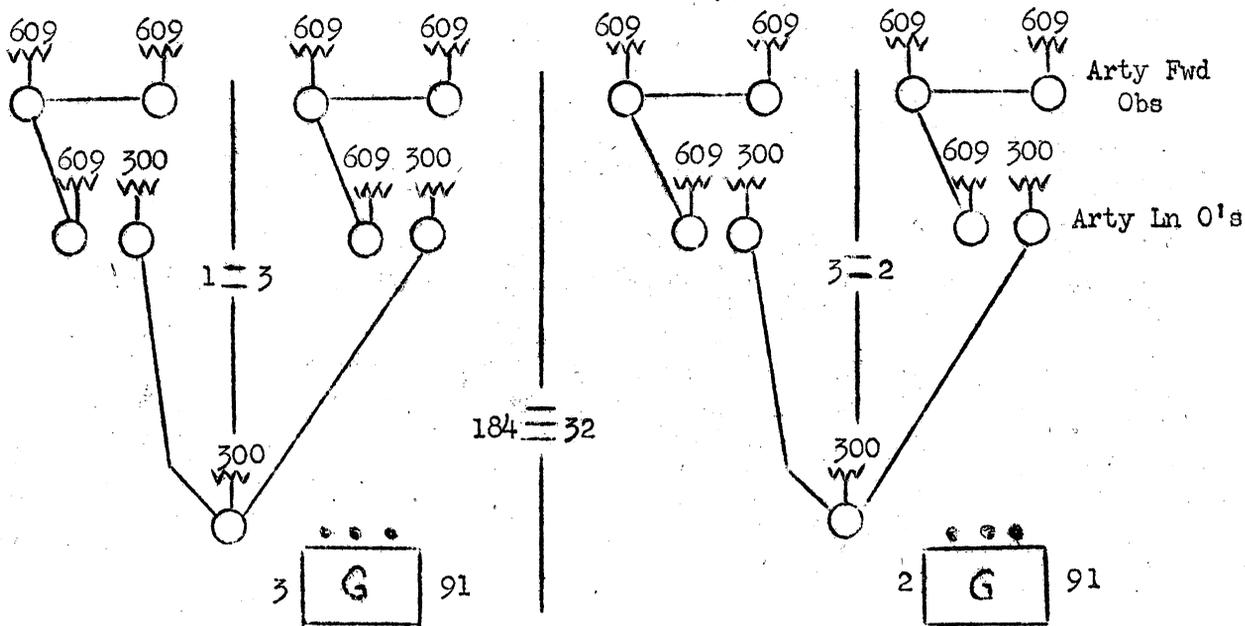


Each Ln-Plane (Cub) will have a common channel known as Air Spot Command. All missions will be assigned on this channel. Missions will be fired on the parent Bn Air Spot Channel. At the completion of each mission the observer will check in on the Air Spot Command for further orders. Battalions will be notified when net is to open.

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k. Diagram showing communication net for firing of Mortars of 91st Chemical Company by Field Artillery Observers during initial phase:



- NOTE: (a) Fire commands are sent from Observers to Ln O and relayed by Chem Co personnel to firing platoon.
- (b) When 1st Platoon, 91st Chem Co, has landed it can be fired through SCR 300 by changing to 1st Platoon Channel.
- (c) Div Arty will lay wire to 91st Chem Co.

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APO 7
7 Oct 1944

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7 Oct 1944

ANNEX 9 to FO 9

SIGNAL PLAN

MAP: Reference FO 9

1. a. It is known that the enemy has facilities for radio intercept and direction finding which may be used by him to take advantage of all violations of radio security. Also he may be expected to attempt jamming of our radio nets and to transmit false messages. Tapping of telephone lines is also possible.
- b. See paragraph 2, FO 9 for information pertaining to friendly troops.
2. The mission of all communication personnel is to install, operate and maintain signal communications in order that tactical control may be exercised by each commanding officer. Complete communications must be established as soon as possible after the landing is made by the communication personnel.
3. a. 7TH SIGNAL COMPANY - The 7th Signal Company is responsible for communications as listed:
 - (1) Message Center and Messengers
 - (a) The advance command post message center will be established on a twenty-four (24) hour basis immediately after landing. The time and position will be reported direct to the command ship. Scheduled messengers service will be established to each assault regiment on the hour beginning one (1) hour after the message center opens. Messenger service will also be established to the 7th Division Rear Echelon every hour on the half hour beginning as soon as a rear echelon is established ashore.
 - (b) The rear echelon message center will maintain a scheduled messenger service to the shore party command post on an hourly basis. When no rear echelon exists the advance command post will establish this service.
 - (c) Messenger Service will be established to Command Ship daily by boat, so as to arrive at 0800, 1300 and 1800.
 - (d) G-3 will be provided with a messenger on a twenty-four (24) hour basis. Messengers will also be made available to the operations tent.

ANNEX 9 to FO 9 - Page 1

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Signal
Plan

(e) Establish a forward message center as directed.

(f) Special messengers will be used as required.

(2) Radio

(a) At the advance command post three radio sets will be provided (1-SCR 508, 2-SCR 193) to operate in the three division command radio nets. See Appendix A, Figure 2, 3 and 4.

(b) At the rear echelon two radios will be provided to operate in two division command nets. See Appendix A, Figure 2 and 3.

(c) At the advance command post two radio sets (1-SCR 399, 1-SCR 193) will be provided to work in the Corps Command Net and Corps Intelligence Net. (Corps has made available one radio set and operators to work in the second Corps Command Net.) See Appendix A, Figure 1.

(d) One radio set (SCR 508) will be furnished to both G-2 and G-4 to work in their respective nets. Three operators will be provided for G-2; none for G-4. See Appendix A, Figure 6 and 7.

(e) Each Regiment will be provided with a vehicular mounted radio (SCR 193) and a portable radio (SCR 284) with three operators. The radio set will work in Division Command Net I. The portable radio is to be landed first and used until the larger radio is available. See Appendix A, Figure 3.

(f) One portable radio (SCR 509) and one operator will be provided G-3 for use on the control boat. Control of the radio and operator reverts to the Signal Officer at the command post when activity on the control boat ceases.

(g) The Commanding General and Assistant Commanding General will each be provided with a portable radio set (SCR 509) and two (2) operators. These radios are to provide contact when the Generals are away from their command post. Operators with radios will report to their respective Generals immediately prior to landing.

(3) Wire - Wire Communications will be provided as shown in Appendix B and as follows:

(a) The advance command post telephone switchboard will be installed immediately upon landing of the advance command post and a line connected to the Shore Party Command Post.

(b) Priority of trunks and long locals installed in the division area will be 112, 101, 103, 102, 104, 121, 122, 113, 111.

(c) The lowest numbered circuits will be simplex for telegraph.

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- (d) A line route map (overlay) will be submitted to the Signal Officer as soon as the system is completed.
 - (e) One wire team of five men with a weasel (M29C) will be furnished each regimental headquarters for the purpose of installing and extending the division - regimental wire lines. Construction of these lines will start at the beach and there be terminated on the Shore Party Switchboard until the Division CP lands.
 - (f) All wire leading into the command post will be overhead when possible and concealed if practicable.
- b. INFANTRY REGIMENTS: Communications in each regiment are normal except for the following:
- (1) Radio
 - (a) A radio set (SCR 509) will be operated in the division commanders voice net. See Appendix A, Figure 2.
 - (b) A radio set (SCR 509) will be provided for both the regimental S-2 and S-4 to operate in the division intelligence and supply nets respectively. See Appendix A, Figure 6 and 7.
 - (c) Tank-Infantry Liaison teams will utilize the special frequency on the radio set SCR 536. See Appendix A, Figure 8.
- c. DIVISION ARTILLERY: Communications are normal. See the Artillery Annex for details.
- (1) Radio: Division Artillery will establish a radio set in the division commanders voice radio net. A twenty-four (24) hour watch will be maintained. See Appendix A, Figure 2.
- d. 13TH ENGINEERS: Communications are normal. One radio will be maintained in the Division Command Net I. See Appendix A, Figure 3.
- e. 1140TH ENGINEER GROUP: The Group will establish communications as follows:
- (1) Radio:
 - (a) One radio set (SCR 284) will be maintained in the Division Command Net II. See Appendix A, Figure 4.
 - (b) A Group radio net will be established to include each Engineer Battalion exclusive of the 13th Engineers. See Appendix A, Figure 5.
- f. 75TH JASCO: The Jasco will furnish each Infantry Regiment the following:

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- (1) Two SHORE PARTY COMMUNICATION TEAMS. These teams will land with the assault battalions and remain on the beach to provide communications for the shore party engineers.
 - (2) Four AIR GROUND LIAISON TEAMS. One team for each battalion and one for regimental headquarters.
 - (3) Three SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTIES. One for each battalion.
 - (4) Four NAVAL LIAISON TEAMS. One for each battalion and one for regimental headquarters.
 - (5) All teams will land with hand carried equipment which will be replaced with larger radios, etc. at the earliest practicable time.
- g. 7TH RECONNAISSANCE TROOP: Communications are normal except:
- (1) Radio: One radio vehicle equipped with an SCR 510 and an SCR 193 will be provided for liaison use by G-2.
- h. 776TH AMPHIBIOUS TANK BN AND 767TH TANK BN: Communications are normal.
- (1) Radio:
 - (a) See Artillery Annex.
 - (b) One radio set will be operated in the Division Command Net II. See Appendix A, Figure 4.
 - (c) The 767th Tank Bn will operate in the Infantry-Tank Liaison Nets using SCR 536 radios on special frequency. See Appendix A, Figure 8.
 - (d) The elements of the 776th Amphibious Tank Bn will guard the frequency for the beach upon which they land until they are no longer water borne, at which time they will get off the frequency permanently.
- i. 502ND AA GUN BN AND 866TH AA (AW) BN: Communications are normal and as follows:
- (1) Radio:
 - (a) See the Artillery Annex and Appendix A, Figure 10.
 - (b) A radio set will be maintained in the respective Corps AA Group Nets.
 - (2) Radio and/or wire communication will be established with the 727th Air Warning Company.

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j. 536TH and 718TH AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR BATTALIONS and 480TH and 472ND AMPHIBIOUS TRUCK COMPANIES: Communications are normal and as follows:

(1) Radio:

- (a) The 480th and 472nd Amph Truck Companies will each maintain a radio in the G-4 supply net. See Appendix A, Figure 6.
- (b) The 536th and 718th Amph Tractor Bns will each maintain a radio in the G-4 common supply radio net. See Appendix A, Figure 7.
- (c) The Tractor Bns will maintain a radio on the LVT common channel.
- (d) The Amphibious Tractor Companies will have for a command frequency the frequency of the beach upon which each company lands.

k. 91ST CHEMICAL COMPANY: Communications are normal and as indicated in the Artillery Annex. See Appendix A, Figure 9.

l. 1st PLATOON, BATTERY A, 230th AAA SEARCHLIGHT BN: Communications will be established as directed by the 502nd AA Gun Bn.

x. Communications (General) within the division will be standard as outlined in GO 46, 19 June 1944.

(1) Message Centers:

- (a) All agencies of signal communication will be utilized to their fullest extent except radio which will be spared as much as possible.
- (b) Clear-text traffic during the assault phase will be transmitted if time is critical. Proper authority will be obtained before releasing a message for transmission in clear.
- (c) All message centers will report their location by service message through channels whenever a move is made.

(2) Radio:

- (a) Combined Communication Procedures are effective.
- (b) Transmit only those clear-text messages that have been authorized in writing by the originating officer.
- (c) Three days supply of batteries and spare parts will be carried ashore in assault phase by all units.

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(d) Authentication will be used whenever a radio station opens or closes and as needed otherwise.

(e) Listening watches will be established at Jig Hour - six (6) hours. Radio silence will be broken upon signal from the OTC after arrival in the transport area.

(3) Wire:

(a) Maintenance of wire lines is the joint responsibility of units connected by the wire lines.

(b) Infantry and Artillery will submit consolidated line route maps or overlays and circuit diagrams of their wire systems without delay after installation is complete.

(4) The axis of signal communication will in general follow the boundary between regiments. See operation map.

4. SIGNAL SUPPLY

a. DUMPS - The Division Signal Dump will be located near the beach initially.

(1) Twenty (20) days signal maintenance will be available for the assault phase.

(2) Requests for supplies and equipment will be filled, insofar as possible, on tally out. The requests may be submitted direct or through G-4.

(3) Supplies will be made available to the requesting unit at the Signal Dump.

b. RADIO REPAIR - This section will be located at the Division Signal Dump.

(1) Unserviceable equipment will be turned in for replacement and repair.

c. WIRE REPAIR - This section will be located at the Division Signal Dump.

(1) Unserviceable telephone equipment will be turned in for replacement and repair.

5. a. SOI 900-2 is effective upon receipt.

b. The Signal Officer will be located at the Division OP.

(1) Afloat on APPALACHIAN

(2) Ashore in vicinity DULAG.

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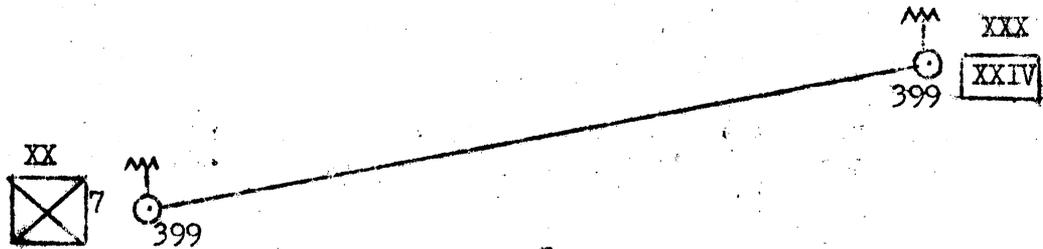
APPENDICES: Appendix A - Radio Nets
Appendix B - Circuit Diagram

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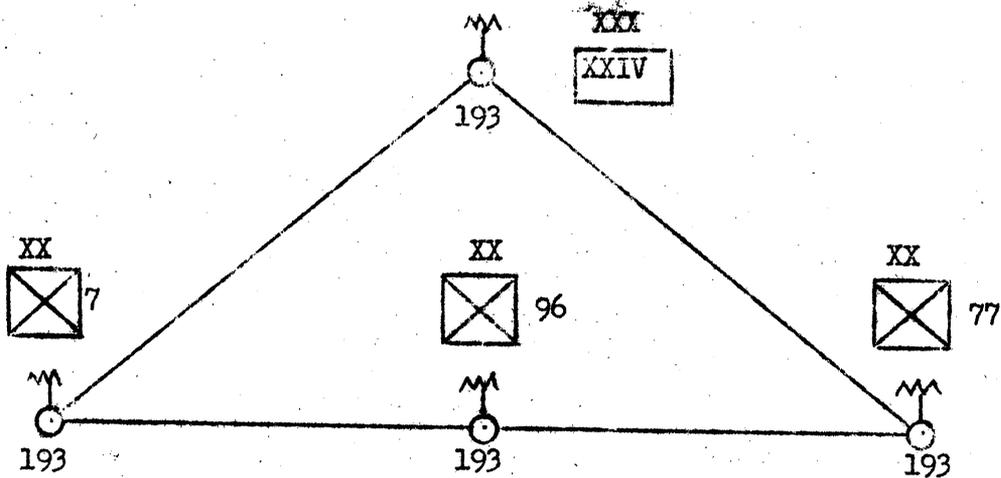
APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

CORPS COMMAND NET I



1. Two Station Net. Operates on shore only.

CORPS COMMAND NET II



1. Contains all Division Headquarters of Corps on common frequency.

Figure I

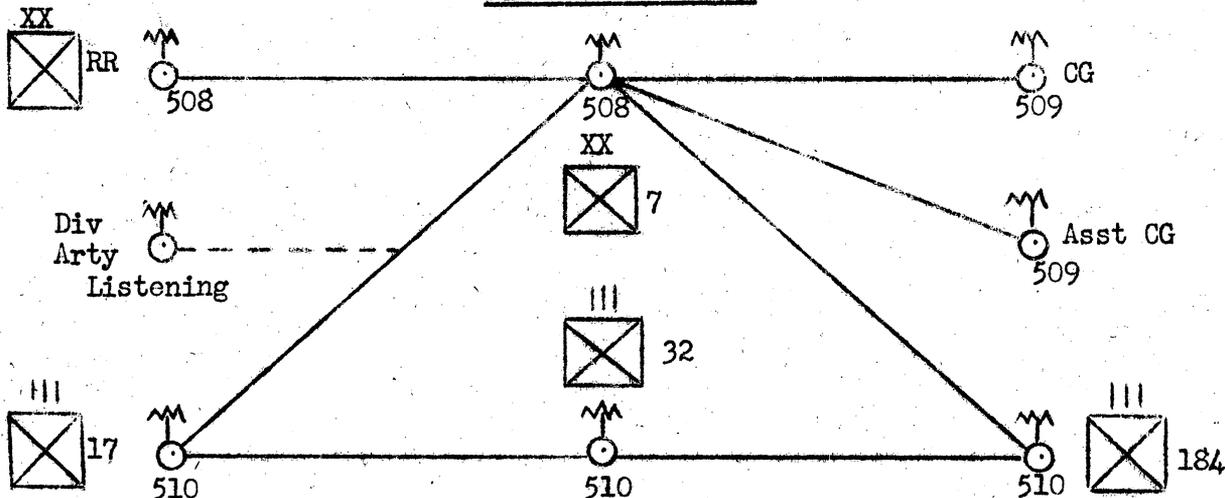
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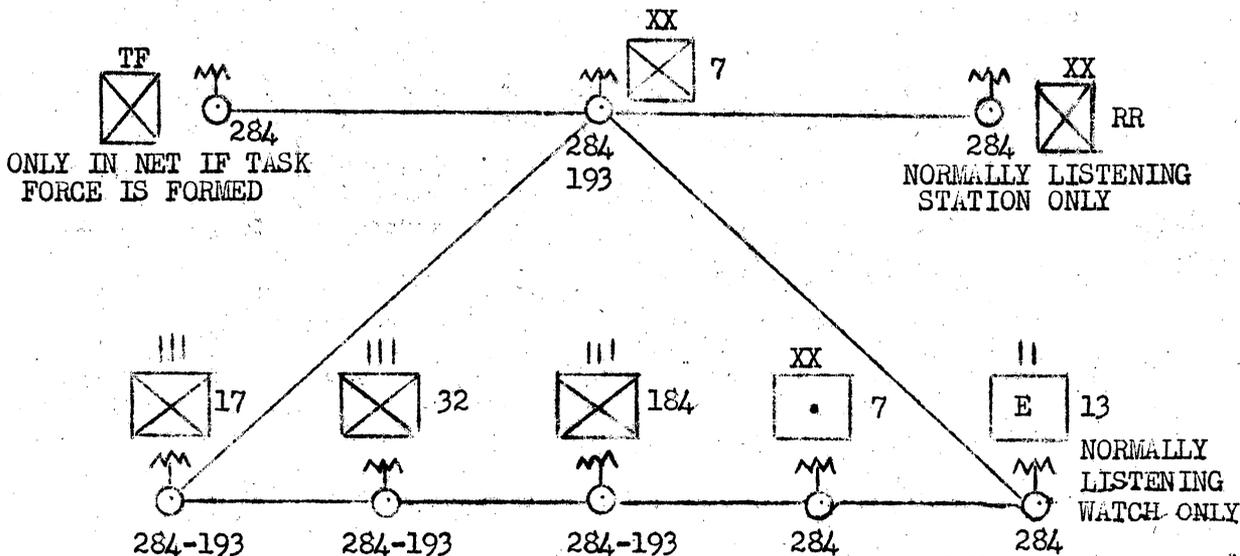
DIV VOICE CMD NET



1. 7 Sig Co operates Div Hq installations
2. This circuit used for command purposes only.

Figure II

DIV CMD NET I



1. Div Sets operated by 7th Sig Co.
2. Regtl Sets furnished by 7th Sig Co with 3 operators each.
3. Arty & Engr Sets and operators furnished by units.

Figure III

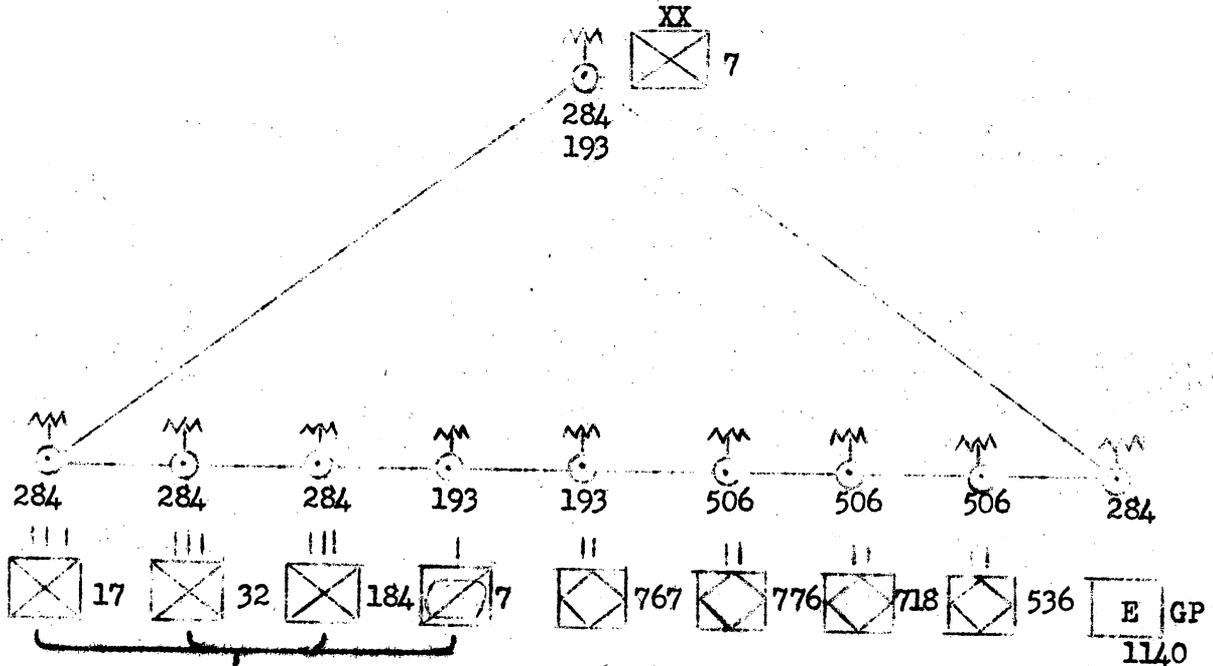
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APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

S E C R E T

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

DIVISION CMD NET II



NORMALLY LISTENING WATCH ONLY -
TRANSMIT ONLY IN EMERGENCY

1. Division Set operated by 7th Signal Company
2. Units operate own sets.

Figure IV

1140th ENGINEER GROUP CMD NET

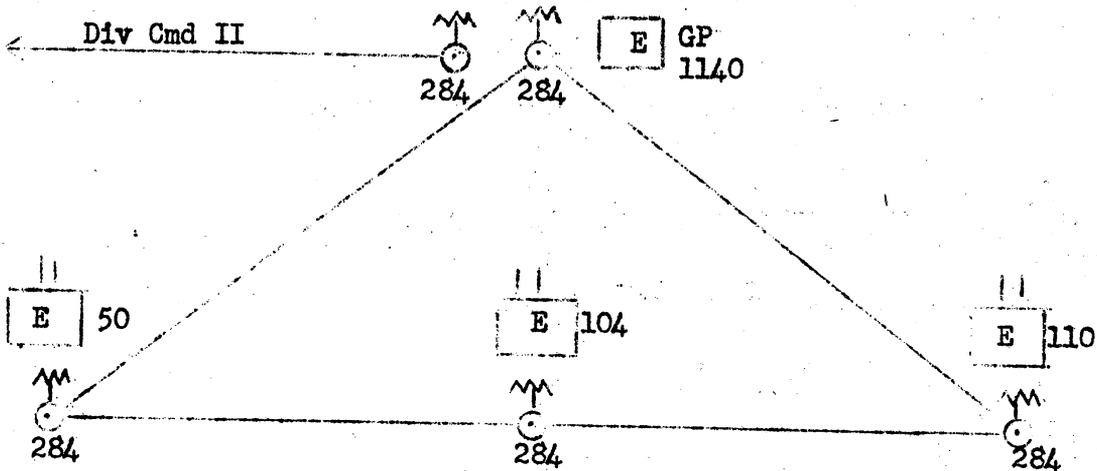


Figure V

S E C R E T

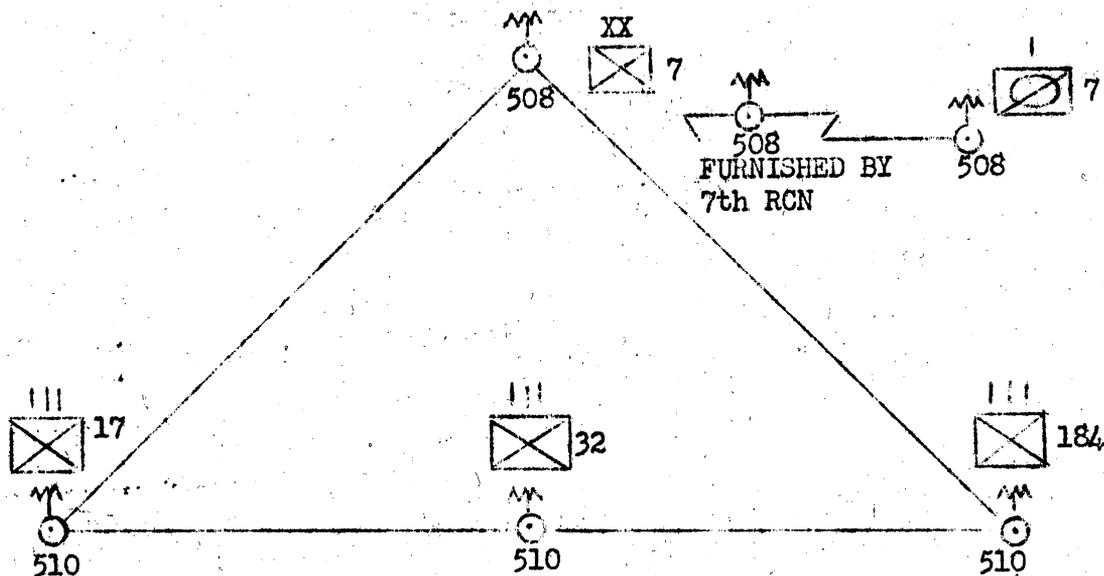
APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

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APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

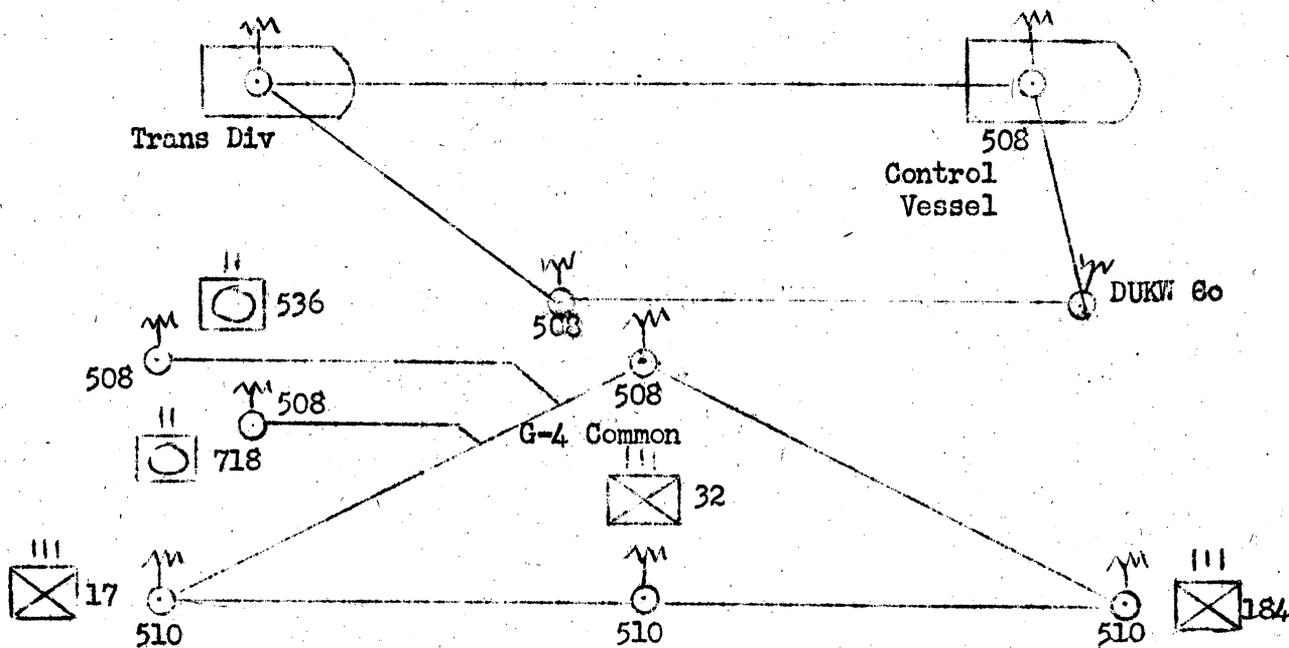
G-2 REPORTING NET



1. Infantry Regimental Sets operated by I & R Platoon Personnel.

Figure VI

G-4 NET



1. Reserve Regiment maintains listening watch only. Does not transmit until committed.

Figure VII

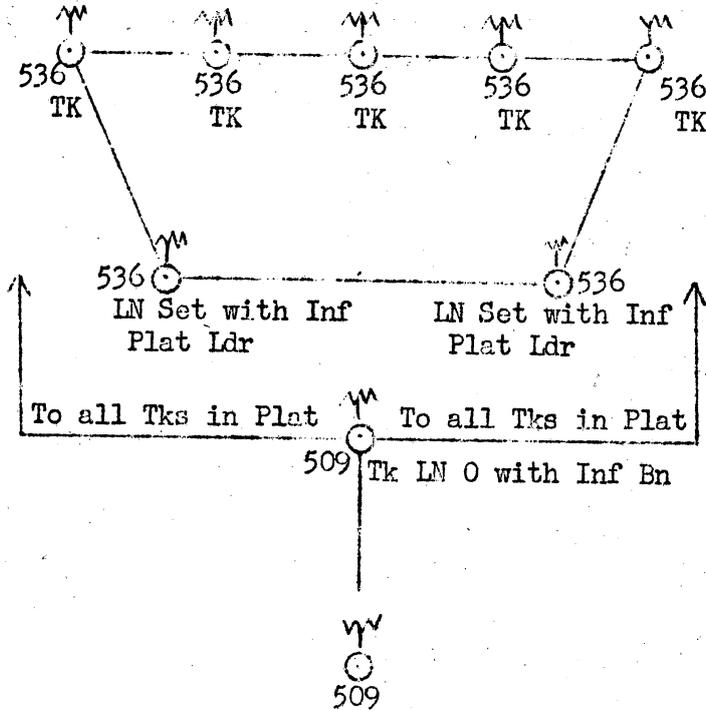
S E C R E T

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

S E C R E T

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

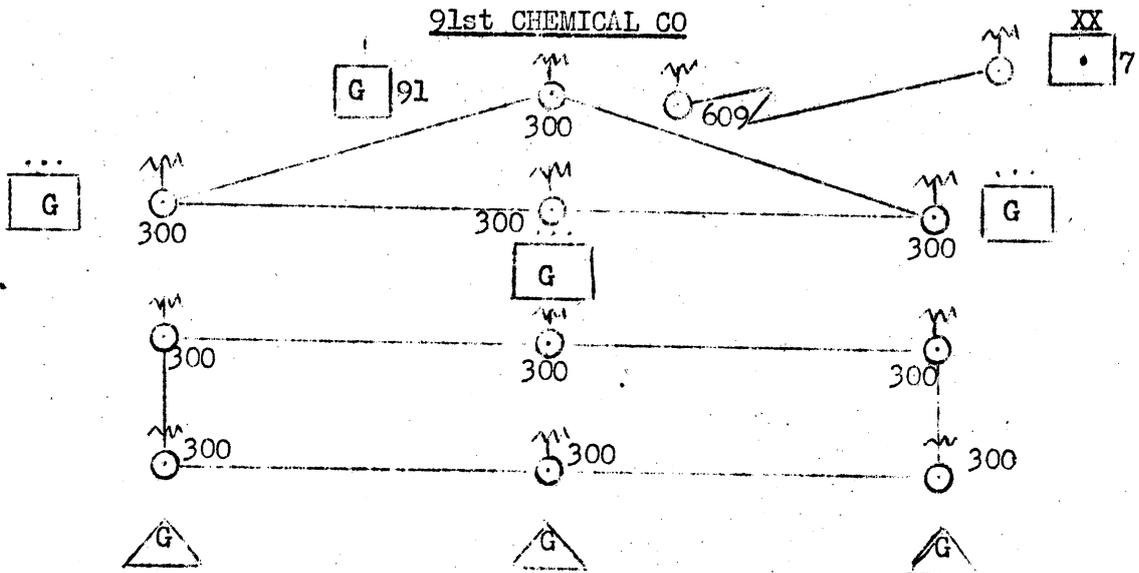
INFANTRY-TANK LIAISON NET (One Platoon)



Tk LN O with Inf Regt

1. All SCR 536 Radios on Common Specially Ground Frequency.

Figure VIII



If it becomes necessary to operate by platoons there will have to be a redistribution of radio sets and Co Hq will have to come up on the platoon frequencies as the situation dictates.

Figure IX

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

DIV ARTY CMD NET (TACTICAL)

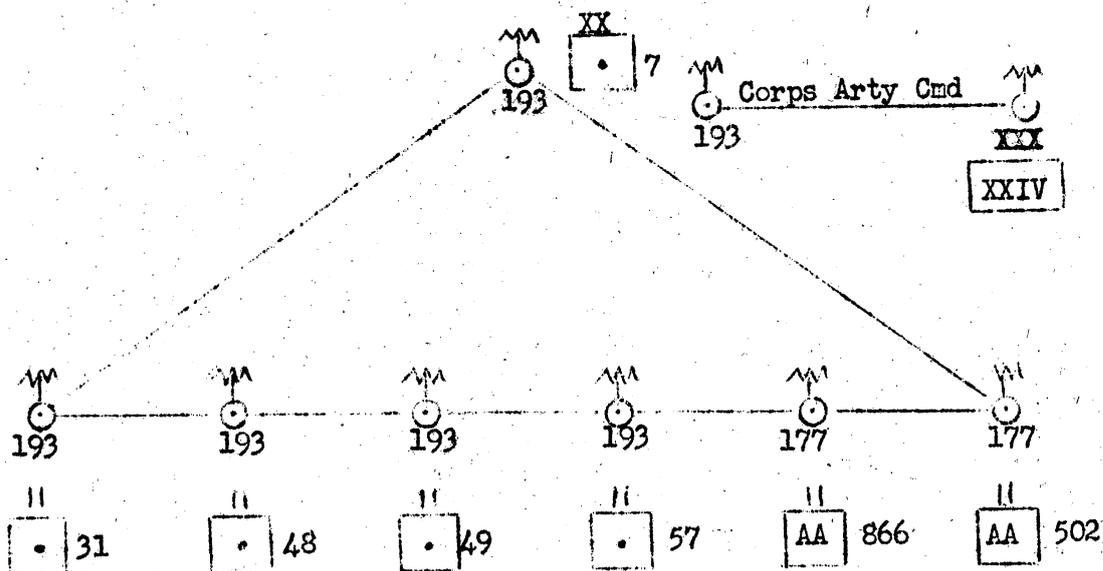
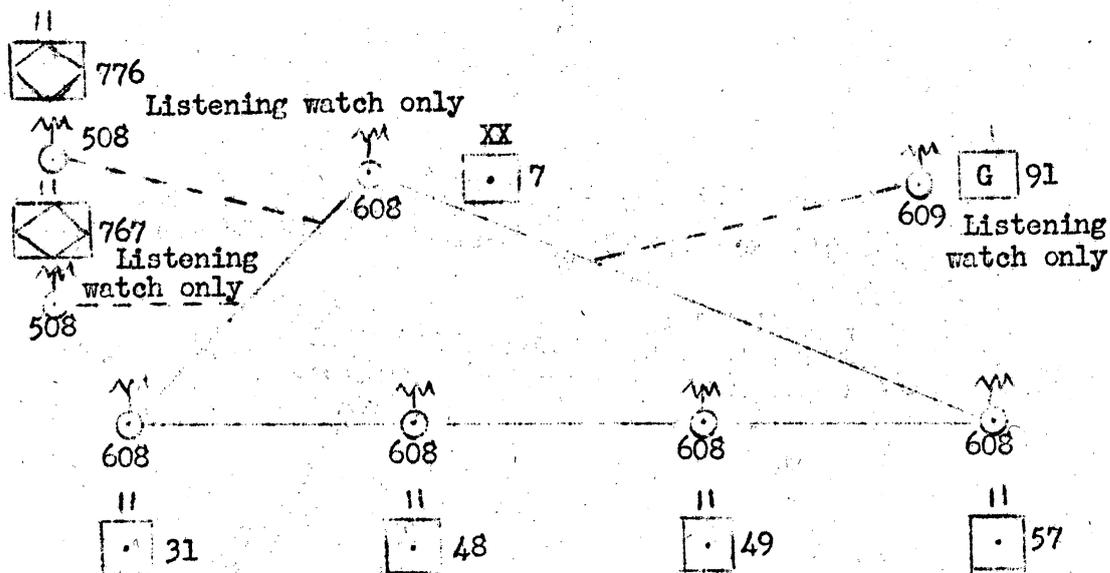


Figure X

DIV ARTY CONTROL NET (Voice)



1. One channel on each set of this net must be between 27.0 and 27.9 for Arty and Tank communication .

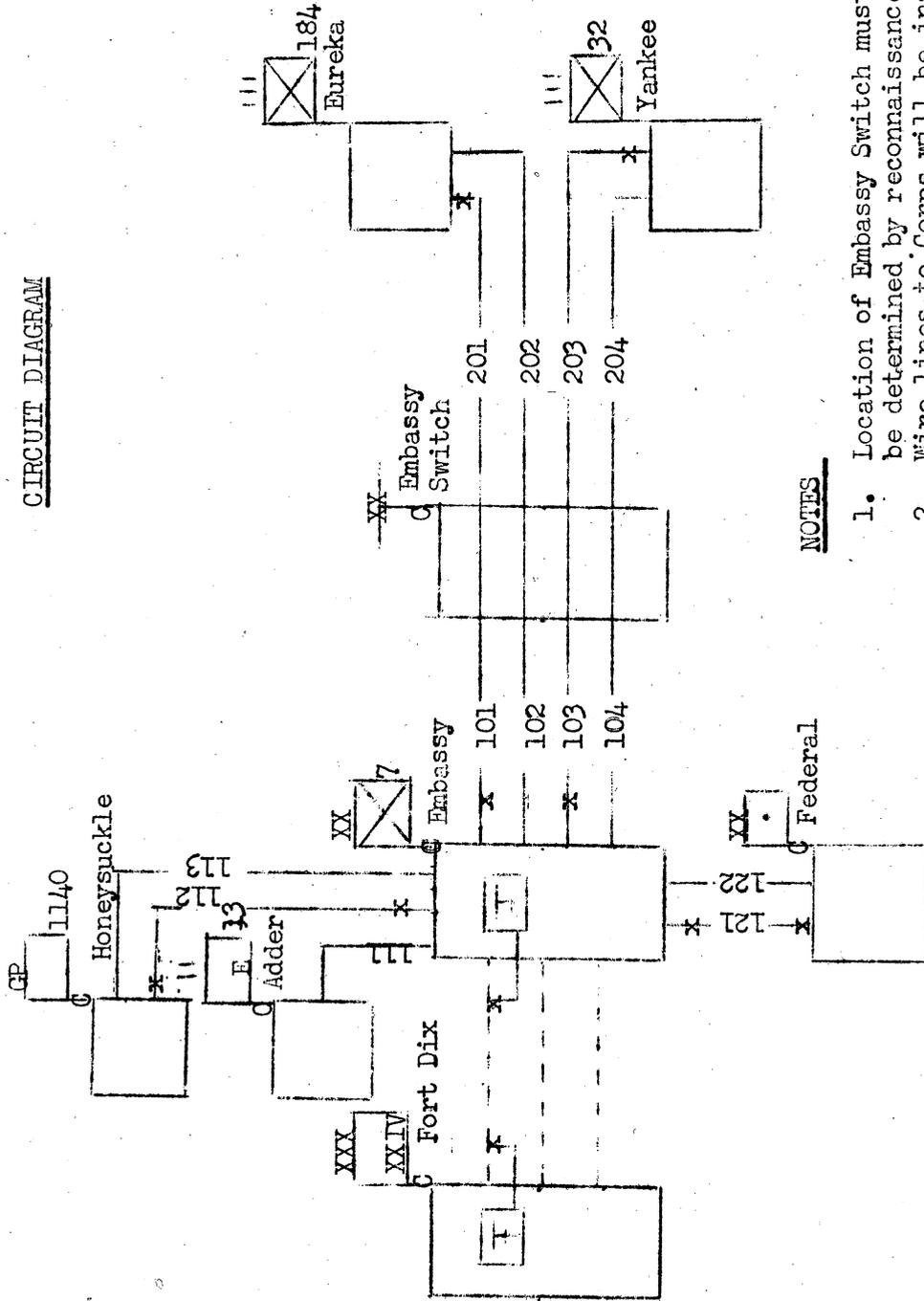
Figure XI

S E C R E T

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 9 to FO 9

S E C R E T

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



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NOTES

1. Location of Embassy Switch must be determined by reconnaissance.
2. Wire lines to Corps will be installed when possible.
3. All units not having switchboards will be given a local to some switchboard.

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BY AUTHORITY CG 7TH DIV

S E C R E T

Initials

1 Oct 1944

7 Inf Div

APO 7

1 Oct 1944

ANNEX 10 to FO 9

TRANSFER AND LVT PLAN

1. 776th Amph Tk Bn: Will execute missions as outlined in paragraph 3 f, FO 9.
2. RCT 32:
 - a. Transfer: Assault troops will be transferred in landing craft from APA's to LST's at staging area in accordance with LST Transfer Plan (Appendix A).
 - b. Assault Landing: For troop assignments, wave diagrams, time interval between waves, LVT control, Line of Traffic, and Line of Departure for assault BLT's in landing on BEACH VIOLET ONE and BEACH VIOLET TWO, see Appendices C and E.
3. 536th Amph Trac Bn:
 - a. Will embark troops of RCT 32 in accordance with Appendix C and debark for landing from respective LST's in accordance with Appendix D. For control of movement from LST launching area to BEACH VIOLET ONE and BEACH VIOLET TWO, see Appendix E.
 - b. Upon landing of assault troops of RCT 32 on BEACH VIOLET ONE and BEACH VIOLET TWO, 536th Amph Trac Bn will immediately move to right flank of RCT landing lang approx 2000 yards off shore. Commanding Officer, 536th Amph Trac Bn, will report to the 7th Div G-4 representative aboard PCS 470 for instructions on landing of vehicles in parking areas ashore when tactical situation permits.
 - c. When vehicles have been assembled ashore, be prepared to furnish approx 200 men to the Shore Party Comdr for handling supplies; further, be prepared to assist in close-in perimeter defense of shore installations. On completion of initial landings, and on Corps order, the Amph Trac Bn will be relieved from Div and attached to 20th Armored Group for purpose of rehabilitation and further operations as required.
4. RCT 184:
 - a. Transfer: Assault troops will be transferred in landing craft from APA's to LST's at staging area in accordance with LST Transfer Plan (Appendix A).
 - b. Assault Landing: For troop assignments, wave diagrams, time interval between waves, LVT control, Line of Traffic, and Line of Departure for assault BLT's in landing on BEACH YELLOW ONE and BEACH YELLOW TWO, see Appendices C and E.
5. 718th Amph Trac Bn:
 - a. Will embark troops of RCT 184 in accordance with Appendix C and debark for landing from respective LST's in accordance with Appendix D. For control of movement from LST launching area to BEACH YELLOW ONE and BEACH YELLOW TWO, see Appendix E.
 - b. Upon landing of assault troops of RCT 184 on BEACH YELLOW ONE and BEACH YELLOW TWO, 718th Amph Trac Bn will immediately move to left flank of RCT landing lang approx 2000 yards off shore. Commanding Officer, 718th Amph Trac Bn, will report to the 7th Div G-4



representative aboard PCS 470 for instructions on landing of vehicles in parking areas ashore when tactical situation permits.

- c. When vehicles have been assembled ashore, be prepared to furnish approx 200 men to the Shore Party Comdr for handling supplies; further, be prepared to assist in close-in perimeter defense of shore installations. On completion of initial landings, and on Corps order, the Amph Trac Bn will be relieved from Div and attached to 20th Armored Group for purpose of rehabilitation and further operations as required.
6. Div Arty:
- a. Transfer: Will transfer personnel from LST's to APA's indicated in LST Transfer Plan (Appendix A) at staging area after infantry assault troops have completed loading into LST's.
- b. Transfer at Target Area:
- (1) Personnel referred to in paragraph 6 a above will transfer back to respective LST's as indicated in LST Transfer Plan (Appendix B) on ABLE-Day, HOW plus 30 minutes.
- (2) Will transfer personnel from APH 3 on ABLE-Day, HOW plus 30 minutes, to LST's indicated in LST Transfer Plan (Appendix B).
7. Ship Platoons:
- a. Transfer at Target Area: Will be transferred from AP 175 to LST's and LSV indicated in LST Transfer Plan (Appendix B) on ABLE-Day at HOW plus 30 minutes.
- b. Ship Platoons will be transferred from LST 213 to LST's indicated on LST Transfer Plan (Appendix B) on ABLE-Day at HOW plus 30 minutes.
8. General:
- a. Control:
- (1) Senior Assault Control Vessel: Senior Control Officer will be aboard the Senior Assault Control vessel, DD 644 (Stombol). Commanding Officers of the following units will be aboard this vessel: RCT 32, RCT 184, 536th Amph Trac Bn, 718th Amph Trac Bn, 776th Amph Tk Bn, and the Asst G-3 and Asst G-4.
- (2) Asst Assault Control Vessels: Asst Assault Control vessels, at Line of Departure, will be YMS 81, SC 631, PC 470, SC 1004, and PC 563. Purpose of these vessels is to follow the movements of the Senior Control vessel and assist in dispatching assault waves to assigned beaches by means of flag signals. Upon departure of Naval craft from Line of Departure for screening missions, PC 470 becomes primary control vessel.
- (3) Traffic Control Vessels: The following vessels are designated as Traffic Control Vessels: PC 1391, PC 1429, PC 1418, and SC 632; they will take station on the shoreward side of the Line of Departure. Upon arrival of waves, these Traffic Control vessels will load the first wave from the Line of Departure to line of traffic control and upon arrival thereof will stop and allow first wave and subsequent waves to pass through. They will then act as control vessels for the ship-to-shore movement between the Line of Departure and assigned beaches. PC 1391 will have aboard the executive officer of

S E C R E T

the 718th Amph Trac Bn. SC 632 will have aboard the S-2, 718th Amph Trac Bn. PC 1429 will have aboard the S-3, 536th Amph Trac Bn. PC 418 will have aboard the executive officer of the 536th Amph Trac Bn.

- (4) LCC Control Vessels: LCC's C4, C14, C16, C9, C2 and C3 will take assigned positions on the shoreward side of LST launching area and as soon as the first wave is formed will act as primary flank guide vessels with the mission of guiding the first assault wave to the Line of Departure. On flag signal from control vessels at the Line of Departure, these flank guide vessels will continue their approach to the beach maintaining a distance of not more than 100 yards ahead of the second wave. After crossing the Line of Traffic Control at about 800 yards from the beaches, they will guide the amtk wave through the line of gunboat vessels and stop about 400 yards from the beach. From this position they will act as marker vessels for the remainder of the assault waves. LCC's will be identified as follows:

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
LCC - C4	1 Yellow flag	1 Yellow screened light
LCC - C14	1 Yellow flag	1 Yellow screened light
LCC - C16	2 Yellow flags	2 Yellow screened lights
LCC - C9	2 Yellow flags to port and 1 Violet flag to starboard	
LCC - C2	1 Violet flag	1 Blue screened light
LCC - C3	2 Violet flags	2 Blue screened lights

- (5) Boat Group Comdrs in LCPL's will assist in forming LVT assault waves and controlling the movement of these waves to their proper positions.
- (6) Flank guide boats will be of the LCVP type. Their function will be the forming of LVT assault waves in the LST launching area and the control of these waves to their respective positions. These vessels will display the numerical flag of their respective waves. They will accompany their waves to within 300 yards of the line of breakers.
- b. Each Amph Trac Co will designate one (1) amtrac to function as a medical evacuation craft after landing of troops. Amtrac aid men will be assigned to these amtracs and during the initial phases of the assault landing will remove wounded personnel from disabled tractors. Wounded will then be taken to Naval Control Vessel for evacuation to APA's by means of Navy landing craft. These amtracs will display a Red Cross Flag for identification after landing troops.
- c. Each Amph Trac and Amph Tk Bn Comdr will be responsible for salvaging all disabled amtracs and amtk's. If it is found impossible to tow a disabled vehicle from the vicinity of the beach, all armament and ammunition will be removed at once.
- d. A total of seven (7) amtracs from each Amph Trac Bn are free boats of the Amph Trac Bn for control, salvage and maintenance.
- e. Amph Trac and Amph Tk Bn Comdrs are responsible to see that on each amtrac or amtk there is a sufficient supply of wooden plugs to insert in any holes caused by enemy fire.
- f. Boat Team signs will be prepared and prominently displayed in accordance with numbers appearing in Appendix C.
- g. It is the responsibility of Commanding Officers, Amph Trac Bn's, to instruct all assault troop personnel on proper methods of unlatching the ramp on amtracs.

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- h. Co Comdrs of the 536th and 718th Amph Trac Bn's will display red flags on their amtracs.
- i. (1) 776th Amph Tk Bn will hold firing of all weapons until the LCI's have cleared the line of fire.
- (2) Firing from amtracs will be done only on order of an officer. Such firing will in no way jeopardize the safety of friendly troops in amtk's and amtracs of prior waves and will be confined to definitely located enemy positions.
- (3) Firing from all LVT's will be so conducted as to avoid jeopardizing LCI's.

ARNOLD
Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:

Fredericks
FREDERICKS
G-3

APPENDICES: A - LST Transfer Plan - Staging Area.
B - LST Transfer Plan - Target Area.
C - Troop Assignment and BLT Landing Diagram.
D - LVT Debarkation Plan.
E - Diagram of Assault Ship-to-Shore Movement Plan.
F - LST Ship and Code Numbers.

DISTRIBUTION: Amex 11

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7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944

APPENDIX A to ANNEX 10 to FO 9

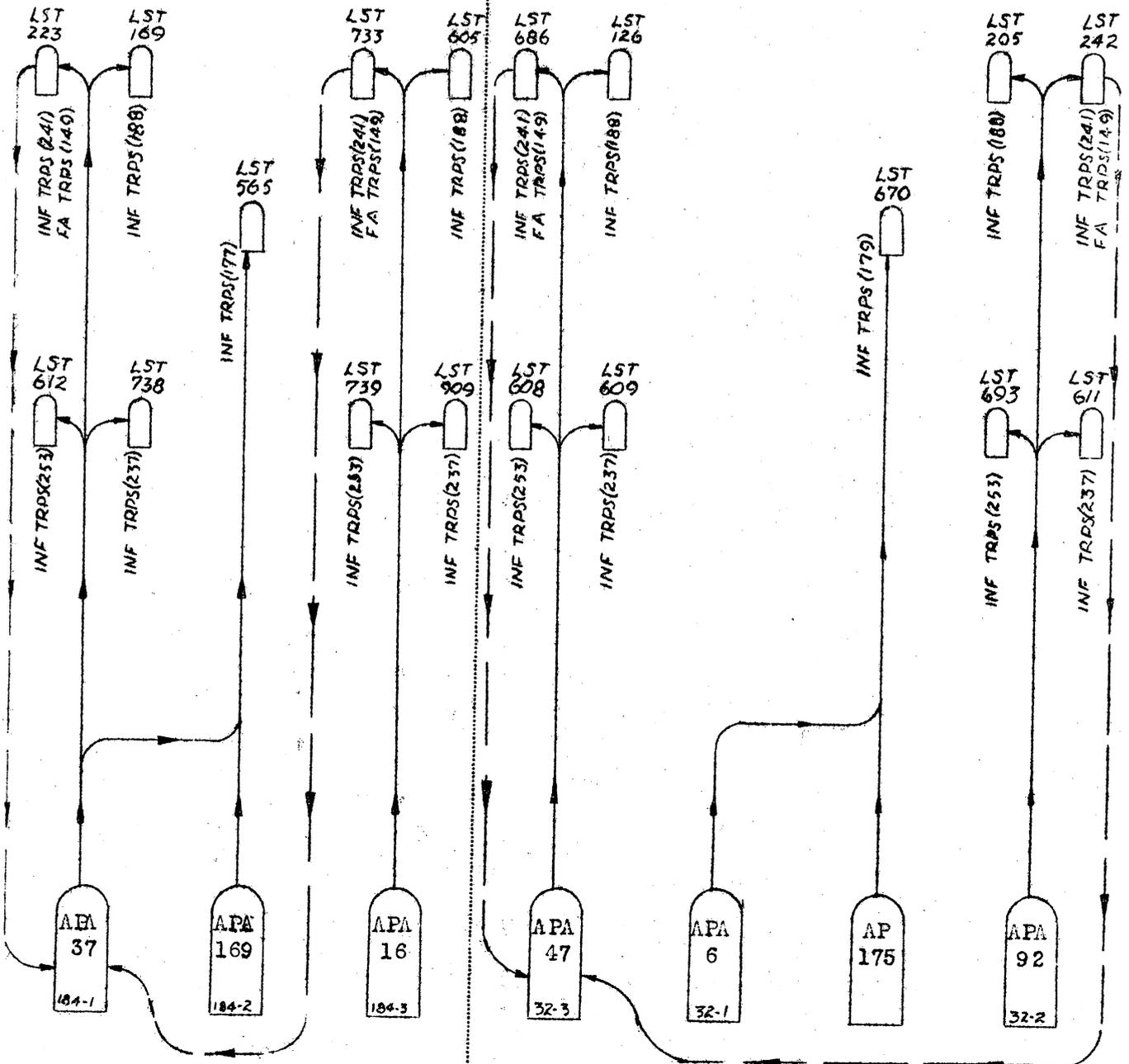
LST TRANSFER PLAN - STAGING AREA

(Assault Troops to LST's)
(Artillery Troops to APA's)

(Schematic)

TransDiv 7
718th Amph Trac Bn
1/2 776th Amph Tk Bn

TransDiv 38
530th Amph Trac Bn
1/2 776th Amph Tk Bn



Transfer assault troops at staging area from APA to LST.
Transfer of arty troops at staging area from LST to APA.

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LST TRANSFER PLAN - TARGET AREA

(Artillery and Ship Platoons to LST's)

(Schematic)

APPENDIX B to ANNEX 10 to FO 9

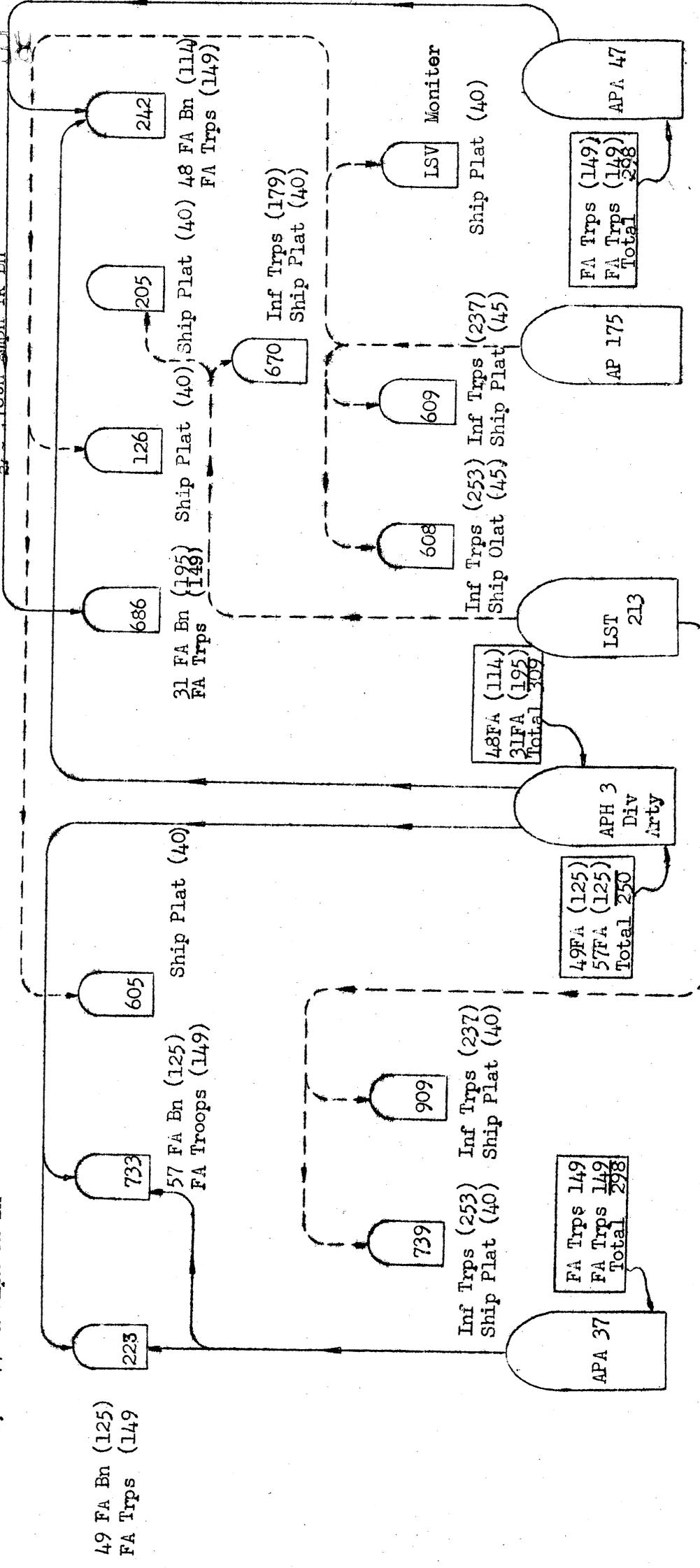
TD 7

718th Amph Trac Bn
1/2 776th Amph Tk Bn

TD 38

536th Amph Trac Bn
1 776th Amph Tk Bn

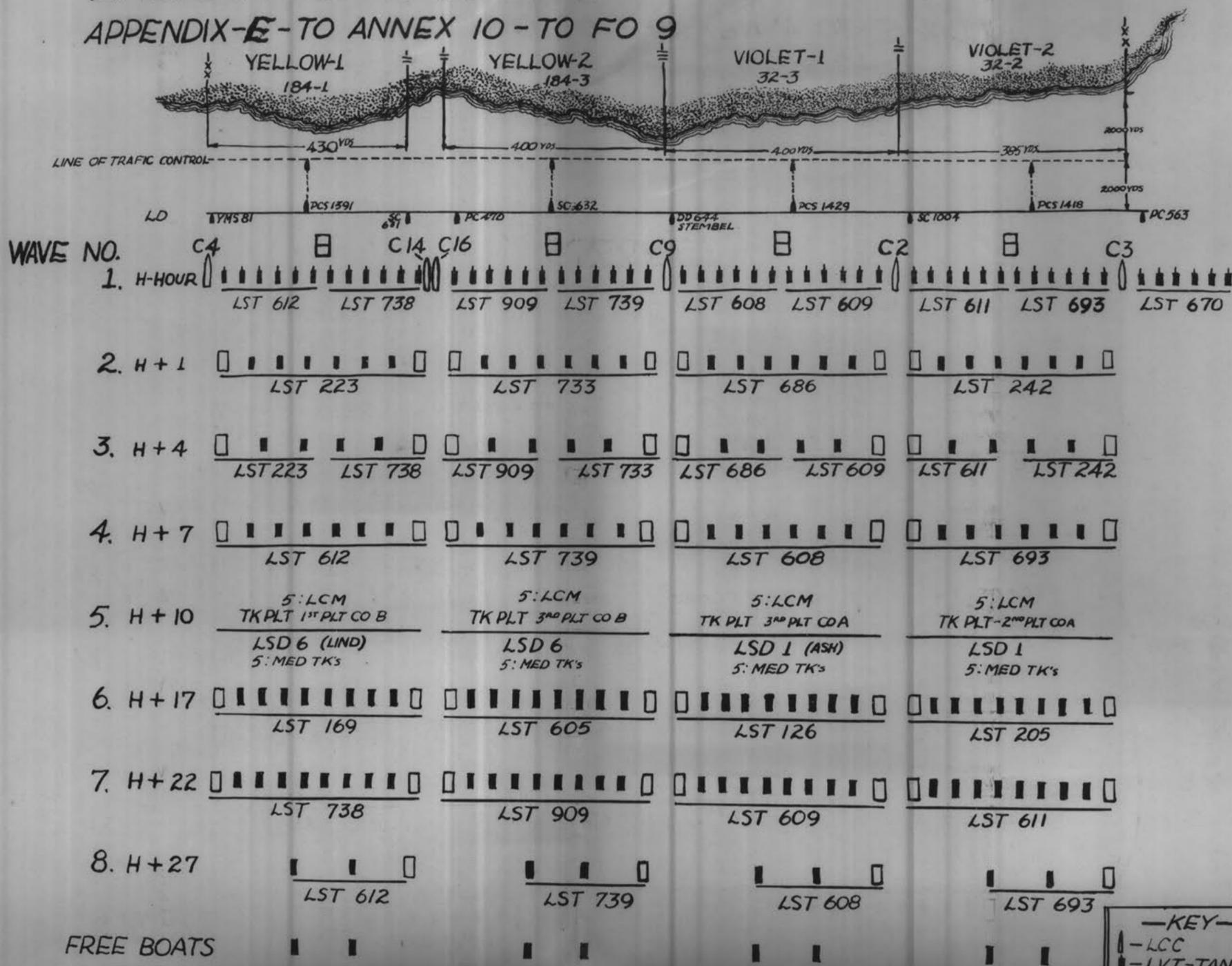
7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944



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DIAGRAM OF ASSAULT-SHIP TO SHORE MOVEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX-E-TO ANNEX 10-TO FO 9



KEY

- ▲ - LCC
- - LVT-TANK
- - LVT-PERS+EQIP
- ⊠ - LCPL-BG COMDR
- ▣ - LCUP WAVE GUIDE

9. ON CALL - INTERVAL -

10. 5 MINS -

CAVALIER PERSONNEL	BELL PERSONNEL	LAMAR PERSONNEL	ALPINE PERSONNEL
--------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------

11. 5 MINS -

CAVALIER GC	BELL GC	LAMAR	ALPINE
-------------	---------	-------	--------

12. 5 MINS -

CAVALIER	BELL	LAMAR	ALPINE
----------	------	-------	--------

13. 5 MINS -

CAVALIER VEHICLES	BELL VEHICLES	LAMAR VEHICLES	ALPINE VEHICLES
-------------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

14. 5 MINS -

xTHU BAN	THU BAN	LAMAR	ALPINE
----------	---------	-------	--------

KEY:

- ③ - LCM
- ⊠ - LCUP TYPE
- GC - MEANS GOLDEN CITY

SAME AS PREVIOUS PLAN

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7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944

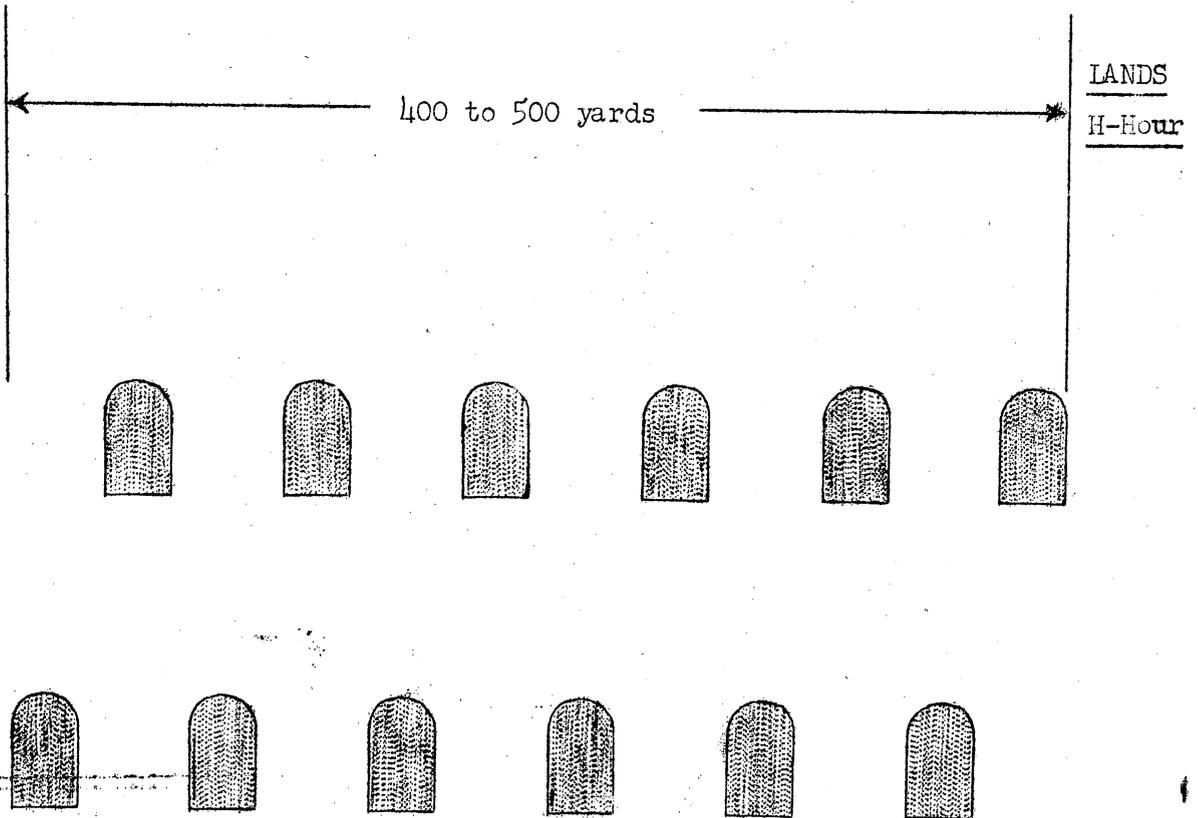
APPENDIX C to ANNEX 10 to FO 9

TROOP ASSIGNMENT AND LANDING DIAGRAM

FOR EACH BLT

FIRST WAVE

12 Amph Tks



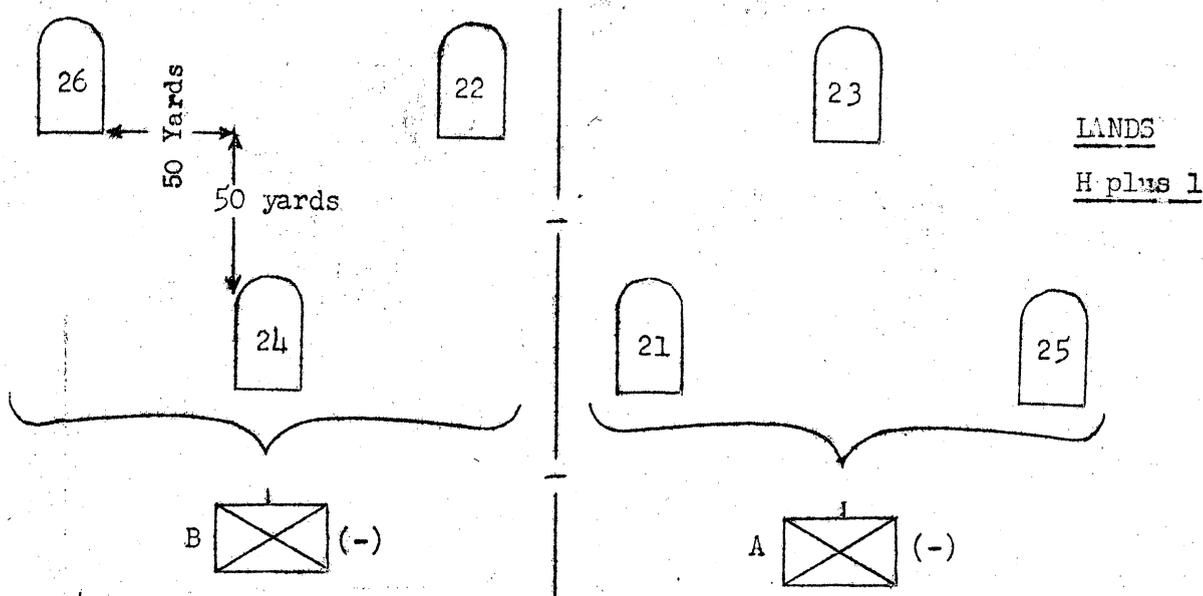
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SECOND WAVE

Consisting of 6 Amph Tracs (A-4's)



Amph Trac 26

1st Plat Co B	
(- 1 Sq & Plat Sgt)	28
Aid Man Co B	1
Basic Co B	1
	<u>30</u>

Amph Trac 22

2nd Plat Co B	
(- 1 Sq)	29
Basic Co B	1
	<u>30</u>

Amph Trac 23

Inf	
Plat Sgt & Sq,	
1st Plat Co A	13
Sq, 2nd Plat,	
Co A	12
	<u>25</u>

Amph Trac 24

Inf	
Plat Sgt & Sq, 1st	
Plat, Co B	13
Sq, 2nd Plat, Co B	12
	<u>25</u>

Amph Trac 21

2nd Plat Co A	
(- 1 Sq)	29
Basic Co A	1
	<u>30</u>

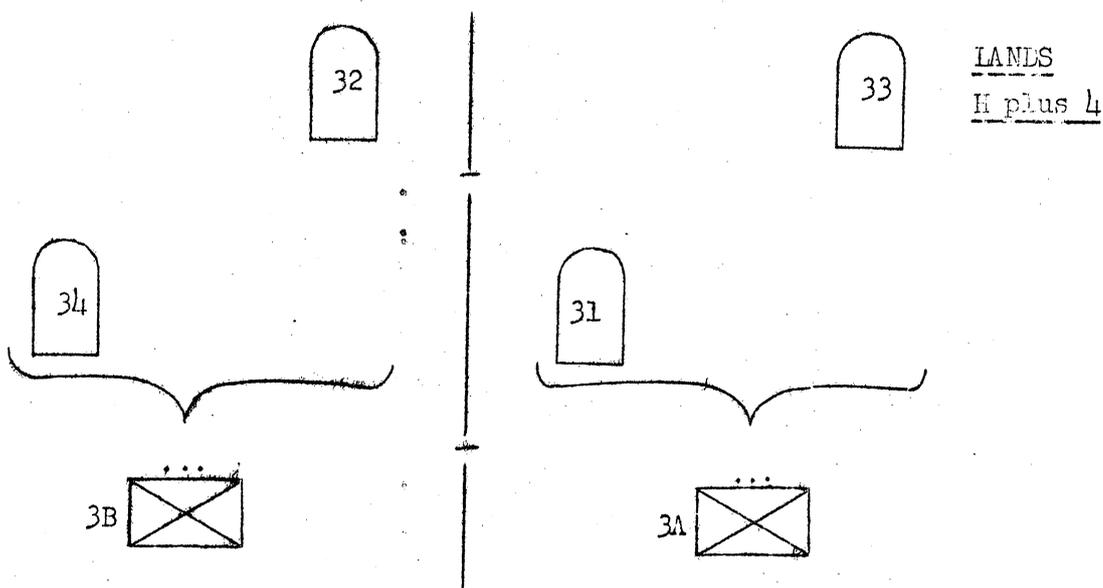
Amph Trac 25

1st Plat Co A	
(- 1 Sq & Plat	
Sgt)	28
Aid Man Co A	1
Basic Co A	1
	<u>30</u>

S E C R E T

THIRD WAVE

Consisting of 4 Amph Tracs (A-4's)



Amph Trac 32

Inf	
Plat Sgt & Sq, 3rd	
Plat, Co B	13
LMG Sect	12
	<u>25</u>

Amph Trac 33

3rd Plat, Co A (- 1	
Sq & Plat Sgt	28
Aid Man Co A	1
Basic Co A	1
Bn Int	1
	<u>31</u>

Amph Trac 34

3rd Plat, Co B (- 1	
Sq & Plat Sgt	28
Aid Man Co B	1
Basic Co B	1
Bn Int	1
	<u>31</u>

Amph Trac 31

Inf	
Plat Sgt & Sq, 3rd	
Plat, Co A	13
LMG Sect	12
	<u>25</u>

RESTRICTED

7TH INFANTRY DIVISION & ATTACHED TROOPS EMBARKATION PLAN

6/Sept/44

MAJ. GEN. A.V. ARNOLD, Commanding

TRANS DIVS:	AGC	No 1	TRANS	DIV 7	TRANS	DIV 30	TRANS	DIV 38	DIV	LST'S	DIV	LSV'S		
EMBARKATION GROUP:	COMMAND	SHIP	RCT	184	RCT	17	RCT	32	ENGRS, AMPHIB	F A & UNITS	767	TANK BN		
EMBARKATION GROUP COMMANDER:	Lt. Col.	TAYLOR	Colonel	O'SULLIVAN	Lt. Col.	PACHLER	Colonel	LOGIE	Lt. Col.	SAMACKI	Lt. Col.	EDMONSON		
SHIPS:	Appalachian 43 - 60 360	3.92	Cavalier 92 - 1405 67298	5892 744.3	Knox 95 - 1467 75558	6926 787.4	Lamar 86 - 1410 89055	6921 804.9	23 LST'S 181 - 3840 14,667.86	136947 13144	Lindenwald 120 - 177 53975	4001 675.5		
			J. F. Ball 96 - 1668 99182	8316 929.9	Colwest 86 - 1310 78402	5927 800.8	Alpine 80 - 1422 86732	8185 803.9			Asland 10 - 160 42649	4169 683.5		
			Feland 58 - 721 38407	4653 444.3	Gunter 73 - 1382 82028	6751 776.6	Heywood 75 - 1196 73106	4329 753.2			Monitor 4 - 105 94326	LSV 8503 856		
			Golden City 88 - 1485 63528	4134 688.2	Rixey 65 - 1037 35900.2	3045.4 376.7	Starlight 79 - 1061 60452	4346 581.0						
			Thuban 6 - 237 191134	12796 1991	Chara 8 - 239 265833	20198 2296.18	Alshain 8 - 243 254676	18669 2617.3						
GRAND TOTAL:	1225-20626 3219387	274708 30759.5	Sub Total 43 - 60 360	3.92	Sub Total 340 - 5516 459549	35791 4798.5	Sub Total 307 - 5435 537721	42847 5037.78	Sub Total 328 - 5332 564021	42450 5560.3	Sub Total 181 - 3840 14,667.86	136947 13144	Sub Total 26 - 443 190950	16673 2215.0
Div Hqs & Hqs Co	66 - 205		32 - 18 175	2	17 - 29 247	57 1.3	752 3.61	17 - 158 19798	2455 107.9					
7th MP Platoon	3 - 70				1 - 21 1811	171 8.1	0 - 21 1333	228 6.59	2 - 28 897	104 5.				
7th Recon Troop (Cav)	6 - 149				6 - 149 18298	4270 159.8								
184th Inf Regt	154-3045				154 - 2949 86432	10817 630			0 - 1	0 - 95 332	7			
17th Inf Regt	163-3039						162 - 3037 82401	11994 598.7		1 - 2 12				
32nd Inf Regt	158-2947								157 - 2836 98016	10103 790.9	1 - 111 392	8		
7th Med Bn	39 - 432				13 - 137 10302.5	1324 79.3	13 - 180 13656	1629 81.6	13 - 115 5933	627 38.3				
7th QM Co	12 - 197	2 - 8 34		.4	1 - 28 2081	351 14.5	2 - 49 5165	693 24.3	7 - 51 9400	976 49.1	0 - 61 73976	8565 388		
707th Ord (LM) Co	10 - 149				2 - 29 17249.5	2246 102.	3 - 53 10486	1766 62.03	5 - 67 9667	1127 70.				
7th Signal Co	11 - 213	3 - 24 95		1.08	0 - 28 824	159 7.1	0 - 16 7249	1127 29.5	8 - 145 21441	2628 137.6				
13th Engr Bn	28 - 594				14 - 184 29462.5	3749 167	5 - 179 38982	4630 285.3	7 - 181 29596	2975 156.4	2 - 50 10705	1131 67		
(Incl Band, atehd Med Hqs Spec Troops, & Chaplain)	6 - 81				1 - 14 57	.6	0 - 20 42	.5	5 - 47 277	2.9				
7th Div Arty (Hq & Hq Btry, 31st, 48th, 49th, 57th)	150 - 2026	3 - 8 39		.44	9 - 46 263	3.	51 - 633 18108	2671 119.5	9 - 53 7450	861 34.7	78 - 1286 250028	29842 1268		
TOTAL 7TH INF DIVISION	806 - 13147	40 - 58 343		3.92	218 - 3614 167026	23144 1172.7	236 - 4188 17817.4	24809 1211.7	230 - 3682 202475	21956 1392.8	82 - 1605 335445	39538 1738		
1140th Engr Group Hqs	12 - 54				11 - 47 1699	124 14.4	1 - 1		0 - 6 1987	373 9.2				
50th Engr Bn	30 - 576						29 - 549 75983	7762 407.48			1 - 27 52458	5304 281		
104th Engr Bn	30 - 593				27 - 527 46063.9	5626 297.2					3 - 66 76256	8364 466		
110th Engr Bn	32 - 585								31 - 531 75395	6974 443.7	1 - 54 49361	5027 335		
1st Pltn 722 Engr Depot Co	2 - 47				1 - 16 39	.4	1 - 20 1724	260 11.4	0 - 11 39	.4				
75th JASCO	50 - 334				23 - 133 9566	1126 51.4	13 - 98 11142	1387 40.	14 - 103 8723	1275 37.9				
Det, 101st Sig Serv Bn	0 - 13								0 - 13 1390	299 8.				
3117 & 3116 SSB (2 Photo Asmt)	3 - 8				1 - 4 380	57 1.6			2 - 4 379	57 2.				
502nd AAA (Gun) Bn	28 - 594				24 - 468 1965	21.5	2 - 34 47528	5150 290.6	2 - 92 53130	6965 422.9				
866th AAA (AW) Bn	38 - 737	1 - 0 3			21 - 361 28949	3216 164.2	6 - 157 12312	908 54.06	10 - 207 21180	2081 150.2	0 - 12 39	1		
1st Pltn Btry A, 230 AAA Slt	3 - 81				1 - 24 3645	433 22.6	1 - 24 3322	376 20.7	1 - 33 2640	433 21.4				
727th AWS Det (Team 2)	2 - 68				2 - 68 4065	474 28.5								
287th (FA) Obn Bn Det	3 - 10						3 - 10 79	.91						
767th Tank Bn	40 - 638	1 - 1 7			4 - 68 9260	1095 126.1	3 - 22 4829	582 82.3	2 - 29 2796	630 34	9 - 201 69319	7412 834	21 - 317 *94325	8170 1300.4
776th Amph Tank Bn (-D Co)	32 - 548	1 - 1 7					0 - 1 2662	261 17.8			31 - 546 196043	19605 1362		
536th Amph Tractor Bn	21 - 462						0 - 4 2680	261 17.9	1 - 3 12	.2	20 - 455 215202	24572 1501		
718th Amph Tractor Bn	21 - 458				1 - 2		0 - 2 2668	261 17.8			20 - 454 245070	24403 1513		
69th Field Hospital (-1 Pltn)	14 - 134								14 - 134 9789	784 78.5				
3rd Pltn, Co "B", 724 MP Bn	1 - 46								1 - 46 705	4.				
40th War Dog Pltn	1 - 20												1 - 20 *74	.8
3260th QM Serv Co	4 - 214						2 - 95 934	9.1	2 - 119 590	5.7				
2nd Pltn, Prov QM Grave Reg Co	1 - 23								1 - 23 1698	288 12.1				
291st Port Co	5 - 207				3 - 104 374.5	2.	2 - 103 494	5.13						
247th QM Depot Co (-2nd & 3rd Pl)	4 - 78								4 - 78 444	4.8				
472nd Amph Truck Co	6 - 175										6 - 175 3128	245 21		

TRANS DIV - 30 SHIP			KNOX F.	APA 46	CALVERT	APA 32	CUSTER	APA 40	RITKEY	AFB 3	CHARA	AKA 58	ASHLAND	LSD 1
CO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.			Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	HARTL BEASLEY	Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	WALLACE SMALLWOOD	Lt. Col. 2nd Lt.	MOORE ADAMSON	Colonel 1st Lt.	BOOTH BARBEE	Major 1st Lt.	BAUMGARTNER LUNDQUIST	Captain 1st Lt.	SCOTT SMILEY
CAPACITY OF (Troops - Sq Ft. SHIP (Cu Ft - Tons)			115 - 1512 1791.35	15777 850	85 - 1283 9591.8	15888 850	87 - 1315 11085.3	14077 850	60 - 1234 36000	3304 350	12 - 54 31976.5	34019 1800	22 - 218 60000	4500 700
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq Ft. ON SHIP (Cu Ft - Tons)	317 - 5595		95 - 1467 7555.8	6926 787.4	66 - 1310 7840.2	5927 800.8	73 - 1382 82028.03	6751 776.67	65 - 1037 35900.2	3045.46 376.73	8 - 239 26583.3	20198 2296.18	10 - 160 4264.9	4169 683.5
ORGANIZATION	BIVOUAC													
Div Hq & Hq Co (Det)									752	171 3.61				
7th MP Platoon (Det)	0 - 21		766	114 3.3			494	114 2.45	0 - 21 73	.84				
Hq & Spec Units 17th Inf Regt	50 - 589		28 - 227 1580.8	2495 118	5 - 117 358.6	575 39.2	13 - 167 2117.2	2810 121.88	3 - 74 819	9.32	1 - 4 999.5	159 8.4		
1st Bn, 17th Inf Regt	36 - 815		36 - 815 1434.1	2062 101.8										
2nd Bn, 17th Inf Regt	39 - 836						39 - 836 14981.3	1974 98.8						
3rd Bn, 17th Inf Regt	37 - 797				37 - 797 1069.4	1919 101.3								
7th Med Bn (Dets)	13 - 180		2 - 32 319.7	428 16.6	7 - 80 776.7	802 52.3	1 - 30 2541.7	399 11.1	3 - 38 150.5	1.67				
7th QM Co (Dets)	2 - 49		1 - 29 460	57 2.4					1 - 15 33	.72	0 - 5 4671.5	636 21.2		
7th Signal Co (Dets)	0 - 16		0 - 8 115.6	175 8.3							0 - 8 609.3	952 21.2		
13th Engr Bn (Dets)	5 - 179		2 - 69 467.4	667 40.2	1 - 50 1367.2	1111 93.4	1 - 42 4079.9	512 24.46			1 - 18 16556.5	2340 127.24		
Div Arty (Dets)	51 - 633		4 - 20 80	.7	3 - 15 82	1.0	2 - 10 42	.5	42 - 588 1790.4	2671 117.35				
Spec Troops (Incl Band Atch Med, Hq Spec Trps, Chap Dets)	0 - 20		0 - 7				0 - 13 42	.5						
707th Ord (M) Co (Dets)	3 - 53		1 - 10						1 - 34 109	1.22	1 - 9 1037.3	1766 60.56		
Attached Troops:														
1140th Engr Group Hqs (Det)	1 - 1						1 - 1							
50th Engr Bn (Dets)	29 - 549		12 - 173 275.3	28.4	7 - 155 261.5	26.3	7 - 153 367.8	27.99	1 - 23 135	1.16	2 - 45 66801.56	7762 323.63		
1st Pltn, 722 Engr Depot (Dets)	1 - 20						28	.22	1 - 16 53.1	.61	0 - 4 164.3	260 10.66		
75th JASCO (Dets)	13 - 98		6 - 45 320.1	55.2 16.1	4 - 36 545.4	360 10.1	3 - 17 1420.8	272 6.46	1066	203.46 7.41				
502nd AAA (Gun) Bn (Dets)	2 - 34								1 - 1 13	1.10	1 - 33 4751.5	5150 289.55		
866th AAA (AW) Bn (Dets)	6 - 157				2 - 57 859.6	908 44.5	4 - 100 371.6	9.56						
1st Pltn Btry "A" 230 AAA Slt	1 - 24		1 - 24 332.2	376 20.7										
287th (FA) Obn (Det)	3 - 10								3 - 10 79	.91				
767th Tank Bn (Dets)	13 - 182		2 - 6 35	.4	0 - 3 218.3	252 32.8	1 - 13 2611.4	330 49.1					10 - 160 4153.5	4169 654.2
776th Amph Tank Battalion (Det)	0 - 1										0 - 1 2661.5	261 17.8		
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)	0 - 4										0 - 4 2680	261 17.96		
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)	0 - 2										0 - 2 2668	261 17.8		
3260th QM Serv Co (Det)	2 - 95								2 - 95 93.4	9.04				
291st Port Co (Det)	2 - 103										2 - 103 494.44	5.13		
644th Ord Ammo Co (Dets)	1 - 33								1 - 30 99.2	1.24	0 - 3 255.5	390 20.75		
91st Cml Weapons Co (Det)	4 - 68						1360	170 7.1	4 - 68 350.4	2.0				
Sec "B", Prov Cml Pltn	1 - 19						1360	170 7.9	1 - 19 90	1.04				
Civil Affairs Team	1 - 5								1 - 5 25	.28				
Interpretation Team	0 - 2		0 - 2											
American Red Cross	1 - 0					1 - 0								

SECRET

TRANS DIV 30 & LSD 1 EMBARKATION PLAN

EMBARKATION GROUP CO: Lt. Col. PACHLER

6/Sept/44

TRANS DIV - 30 SHIP		KNOX F.	APA 46	CALVERT	APA 32	CUSTER	APA 40	RIXEY	APH 3	CHARA	AKA 58	ASHLAND	LSD 1	
S U P P L I E S														
Navy Stores										12408	34.6			
Initial Issue - Rations		252	4.3	211	3.1	217	3.7	191	3.29	43	.73	23	.4	
Initial Issue - Ammunition		1349	29.2	1011	21.6	951.4	20.9			11	.5	1091	28.9	
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke				20	.3	41	.7							
Grenades, High Expl		323	5.6	316	5.2	327	5.4	293	4.88					
High Explosives		3155	53.6	2866	47.	3019	53.4	3194	54.07	4318	93			
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)				51	.6	52.83	.6	3		442	7.7			
Small Arms		1880	50.3	1772	47.	1679.9	46.5	1832	49.18	1890	10.5			
Shells, HC & WP		361	7.4	127	2.5	255	4.	188	3.16					
Chemical - Maintenance		292	5.3			81.8	1.2			3300	8.92			
Engineer - Explosives		780	11.8	634	9.6	634	9.6			255	6.9			
Class II & IV Maint.		266	4.1	232	4.	232	4.			5929	59.1			
Water, 5-gal Drums		440	10.3	1204	25.5	2204	34.5	439	10.3					
Water, 55-gal Drums		3052	46.4	1288	22.	1196	20.5							
Medical - Maintenance		72	.8	72	.8	72	.8			594	7.63			
Ordnance - Maintenance		70	1.1	60	1.	70	1.1	70	1.13	6485	80.4			
Motor Parts										1159	7.55			
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1		6174	80.5	6174	81.0	6238	81.3	6236	81.27	15910	213.4			
QM Class II & IV Maintenance										13896	176.78			
Cl III Lubes, Grease		287	4.9	322	5.6	332	5.8			1643	23.75			
Cl III Diesel 5-gal		275	4.5	442	7.6	203	3.			316	6.44			
Cl III Diesel 55-gal		239	4.6	478	9.2	239	4.6			3224	62.			
Class III Gas 5-gal		3749	56.3	3749	56.3	3747	57.3							
Class III Gas 55-gal		2028	39.	2038	39.	2028	39			27073	525.4			
Signal - Maintenance		761	10.5	686	11.	677	10.5	769	9.93	1225	14.			
TOTAL (All Supplies)		25765	430.5	23753	399.9	24496.93	408.4	13215	217.21	100121	1354.3	1114	29.3	
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	236 - 4188	74 - 1217 40482	5998 291.3	53 - 1059 35801	4407 287.2	56 - 1098 43356.9	5809 259.94	50 - 770 19840.5	2842 134.73	3 - 44 38693.5	5853 238.6			
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	81 - 1407	21 - 250 9311	928 65.6	13 - 251 18848	1520 113.7	17 - 284 14174.2	942 108.33	15 - 267 2844.7	203.46 24.79	5 - 195 127018.5	14345 703.28	10 - 160 41535	4169 654.2	
GRAND TOTAL	317 - 5595	95 - 1467 75558	6926 787.4	66 - 1310 78402	5927 800.8	73 - 1382 82028.03	6751 776.67	65 - 1037 35900.2	3045.46 376.73	8 - 239 265833	20198 2296.18	10 - 160 42649	4169 683.5	

TRANS DIV - 7 SHIP		CAVALIER (F)	APA 37	J. F. BELL	APA 16	FELAND	APA 11	GOLDEN CITY	APA 169	TEUPAN	AVA 19	LITTEWALD	LSD 6
OO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.		Major 2nd Lt.	MAYBURY SORRELS	Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	WALKER QUILLEN	Major 1st Lt	DOUGLAS GRAF	Major 1st Lt.	BJORK CAMPBELL	Captain 1st Lt.	KEMPTON BOSS	Captain 1st Lt.	MAYS KARTEN
CAPACITY OF (Troops - Sq. Ft. SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)		97 - 1539 177059	16776 850	103 - 1676 160993	16551 850	65 - 810 62215	8993 850	76 - 1545 138716	8570 500	2 - 12 395911	31258 1800	22 - 218 60000	4500 700
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq. Ft. ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)	352 - 5693	92 - 1405 67298	5892 744.3	96 - 1668 99182	8316 929.9	58 - 721 38407	4653 444.3	88 - 1485 63528	4134 688.2	6 - 237 190614	12796 1988	12 - 177 53975	4001 675.5
ORGANIZAT. TOTAL													
ORGANIZATION	BIVOAC												
Div Hq & Hq Co (Det)	17 - 29	17 - 29 247	57 1.3										
7th MFPlatoon (Det)	1 - 21			1 - 21 741	3.5			1070	171 4.6				
7th Recon (Cav) Troop	6 - 149					6 - 149 18298	4270 159.8						
Hq & Spec Units - 184th Inf Regt	53 - 592	10 - 184 10160	1773 91.3	13 - 131 9633	1130 80.7			28 - 262 9120	1325 78.0	2 - 15 19954	1987 78.5		
1st Bn - 184th Inf Regt	34 - 772	34 - 772 19956	1822 100.3										
2nd Bn - 184th Inf Regt	35 - 786							35 - 786 15267	986 103.2				
3rd Bn - 184th Inf Regt	32 - 799			32 - 799 13842	1794 98.0								
7th Medical Bn (Dets)	13 - 137	8 - 75 4981	383 45.3	2 - 29 963	216 10.9			3 - 30 1524	228 7.8	0 - 3 2834.5	497 15.3		
7th Quartermaster Co (Dets)	1 - 28							1 - 26 1074	159 6.8	0 - 2 1007	192 7.7		
7th Signal Co (Det)	0 - 28	0 - 28 824	159 7.1										
13th Engr Bn (Dets)	14 - 184	2 - 37 3647	428 24.5	3 - 66 9979	829 56.6	8 - 19 512	57 3.7	1 - 43 2925	424 17.1	0 - 19 12399.5	2011 65.1		
Div Arty (Dets)	9 - 46	4 - 21 88	1	3 - 15 133	1.5			2 - 10 42	.5				
Spec Troops (Incl Band, Atchd Med, Hq Spec Trps, Chap Dets)	1 - 14							1 - 14 57	.6				
707th Ord (IM) Co (Dets)	2 - 29	312	57 1.9	1 - 10 39	.4			1 - 10 39	.4	0 - 9 16859.5	2189 99.3		
Attached Troops:													
1140th Engr Group Hqs (Dets)	11 - 47	2 - 0 31	.3	0 - 2		9 - 45 1668	124 14.1						
104th Engr Bn (Dets)	27 - 527	6 - 127 694	7.3	12 - 157 565	6.4			8 - 183 581	6.9	1 - 60 44223.9	5626 2766		
1st Pltn, 722nd Engr Depot Co	1 - 16							1 - 16 39	.4				
75th JASCO (Dets)	23 - 133	6 - 50 3657	612 13.5	4 - 36 2451	415 10.0	10 - 30 2355	23.4	3 - 17 1103	99 4.5				
3116th & 3117 SSB (Photo Asmt)	1 - 4							1 - 4 380	57 1.6				
502nd AAA (Gun) Bn (Dets)	24 - 468					24 - 468 1965	21.3						
866th AAA (AW) Bn (Dets)	21 - 361	1 - 60 590	136 5.2	20 - 301 28359	3080 159								
1st Pltn Btry "A", 230 AAA Slt	1 - 24							1 - 24 3645	433 22.6				
727th AWS Det	2 - 68			1 - 58 4020	474 28	1 - 10 45	.5						
767th Tank Bn (Dets)	15 - 225	2 - 19 3811	465 44.2	2 - 38 3265	378 49.1			0 - 11 2184	252 32.8			11 - 157 52790	4001 646.2
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)	1 - 2			1 - 2									
40th War Dog Pltn	1 - 20											1 - 20 74	.8
291st Port Co (Det)	3 - 104									3 - 104 374.5	2.		
644th Ord Ammo Co (Det)	0 - 1									0 - 1 1241.5	165 9		
204th Bomb Disposal Squad (Det)	0 - 1									0 - 1 928.5	129 4.9		
91st Cal Weapons Co (Dets)	2 - 55	0 - 3		0 - 3	990	202 4.3	2 - 49 178	2.0					
Standard Landing Craft Unit 24	0 - 23								0 - 23 79.5	.9			
American Red Cross	1 - 0			1 - 0									

TRANS DIV - 7 SHIP		CAVALIER(F)	APA 37	J. F. BELL	APA 16	FELAND	APA 11	GOLDEN CITY	APA 169	THUBAN	AKA 19	LINDENWALD	LSD 6	
SUPPLIES														
Initial Issue - Rations		239	4.2	273	4.7	135	2.3	251	4.3	43	.7	33	.6	
Initial Issue - Ammo		965	26.1	335	7.8	121	3.2	321	9.7	15	.5	1078	27.9	
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke				20	.3	5	.1	26	.5					
Grenades High Expl		237	3.8	773	12.0	545	8.6	314	5.5					
High Explosives		2867	48.8	4892	84.9	2295	39.7	3158	51.4	4219	92.7			
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)		23	.2	62	1.0	13	.2	13	.3	14	.5			
Small Arms		1712	42.2	3076	79.6	918	25.9	1788	47.5	355	9.2			
Shells, HC & WP		212	3.6	901	16.8	186	3.1	188	3.3					
Chemical - Maintenance		55	.9	32	.6			214	4.3	441	7.6			
Engineer - Explosives		799	11.0	724	11.1	722	10.1	774	11.4	720	13.8			
Cl II & IV Maint.		226	4.1	226	4.0	226	4.0	226	4.0	9250	88.4			
Water, 5-gal Drums		2149	33.3	1300	21.9	439	10.3	2204	34.5					
Water, 55-gal Drums		1288	22.2	1200	20.7			1288	22.2					
Medical - Maintenance		72	.8	72	.8			72	.8	594	6.1			
Ordnance - Maintenance		60	1.0	80	1.3	70	1.1	70	1.1	6146	81.6			
Motor Parts										1159	7.5			
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1		6174	80.5	6074	80.5	3318	45.4	6172	80.4	15910	213.4			
QM Class II & IV Maintenance										23896	255.1			
Cl III Lubes, Grease		275	4.7	265	4.7	285	4.9	285	4.9	1747	30.7			
Cl III Diesel 5-gal		239	4.6	291	4.6	203	3.1	203	3.1					
Cl III Diesel 55-gal				52	1.0	41	.8	239	4.6	3120	60			
Cl III Gas 5-gal		5990	98.6	3749	56.3	557	10.3	3749	56.3	331	8.2			
Cl III Gas 55-gal				83	1.6	1778	34.2	2028	39.0	28071	540.4			
Signal - Maintenance		718	10.5	712	9.6	717	9.9	717	9.3	704	16.1			
TOTAL (All Supplies)		24300	401.1	25192	425.8	12574	217.2	24300	398.4	96734	1432.2	1111	28.5	
TOTAL * 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	218 - 3614	75 - 1146 34215	4679 272.7	55 - 1071 35330	3936 251.6	14 - 168 18810	4327 163.5	72 - 1181 31118	3293 219	2 - 48 47033	6876 263.8			
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	134 - 2079	17 - 259 8783	1213 70.5	41 - 597 38660	4347 252.5	44 - 553 7023	326 63.6	16 - 304 8110	841 70.8	4 - 189 46847	5920 293	12 - 177 52864	4001 647	
GRAND TOTAL	352 - 5693	92 - 1405 67298	5892 744.3	96 - 1668 99182	8316 929.9	58 - 721 38407	4653 444.3	88 - 1485 63528	4134 688.2	6 - 237 190614	12796 1988	12 - 177 53975	4001 675.5	

TRANS DIV - 38 SHIP		LAMAR (F)	APA 47	ALPINE	APA 92	HEYWOOD	APA 6	STARLIGHT	AP 175	ALSHAIN	AKA 55	MONITOR	LSV 5
CO TROOPS ARMY TQM		Major 1st Lt.	WHITCOMB McCLURE	Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	NELSON EVANS	Major 1st Lt.	MATHIAS VICKERMAN	Major 2nd Lt.	HUTSON ELLIOT	1st Lt. 2nd Lt.	SPONZO PLUMLEY	Captain 2nd Lt.	JONES HERBERT
CAPACITY OF (Troops - Sq Ft. SHIP (Cu Ft - Tons		115 - 1512 179135	15777 850	85 - 1283 95918	15888 850	87 - 1315 110853	14077 850	60 - 1234 112460	3304 350	12 - 54 319765	34019 1800	80 - 795 157325	17136 850
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq Ft. ON SHIP (Cu Ft - Tons	332 - 5432	86 - 1410 89055	6921 804.9	80 - 1422 86732	8185 803.9	75 - 1196 73106	4329 753.2	79 - 1061 60542	4346 581	8 - 243 254676	18669 2617.3	4 - 106 94326	8503 856
		ORGANIZAT. TOTALS											
ORGANIZATION	BIVOUAC												
Div Hq & Hq Co (Dets)	17 - 158			0 - 6 5038	732 24.1			17 - 152 14760	1723 83.8				
7th MP Platoon (Det)	2 - 28							2 - 28 897	104 5.				
Hq & Spec Units 184th Inf (Det)	0 - 1							0 - 1					
Hq & Spec Units 32nd Inf Regt	50 - 560	16 - 192 13309	2054 98.0	11 - 134 9614	1599 86.6	15 - 124 4571	704 68.7	5 - 80 1198		3 - 30 18022	1488 207.9		
1st Bn, 32nd Inf Regt	37 - 779					37 - 779 9472	495 93.1						
2nd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt	35 - 740			35 - 740 15347	2124 106.								
3rd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt	35 - 757	35 - 757 26483	1639 121.2										
7th Med Bn (Dets)	13 - 115	2 - 34 2437	305 16.2	1 - 30 1546	228 7.7	2 - 29 230	2.2	8 - 22 1720	94 12.2				
7th QM Co (Dets)	7 - 51			0 - 1 247	57 1.2	0 - 6 5922	652 32.0	7 - 44 1754	104 8.	1477	163 7.9		
7th Sig Co (Dets)	8 - 145	0 - 10 678	175 4.8	0 - 14 10378	1281 60.1			8 - 121 10385	1172 72.7				
13th Engr Bn (Dets)	7 - 181	2 - 64 7488	879 48.2	1 - 48 4132	485 26.2	2 - 53 9514	613 28.0	2 - 11 2298	297 10.3	0 - 5 6864	701 43.7		
Div Arty (Dets)	9 - 53	4 - 20 164	1.4	3 - 15 123	1.1	2 - 10 55	.5			0 - 8 7108	961 31.7		
Spec Troops (Incl Band Atchd Med, Hqs Sp Trps, Chap Det)	5 - 47	0 - 11 158	1.5			0 - 7 24	.2	5 - 29 119	1.4				
707th Ord (LM) Co (Dets)	5 - 67							4 - 59 592	6.3	1 - 8 9075	1127 63.7		
Attached Troops:													
1140th Engr Group Hqs (Det)	0 - 6			0 - 6 1987	373 9.2								
110th Engr Bn (Dets)	31 - 531	11 - 162 1160	12.5	7 - 151 966	10.4	11 - 151 9258	1026 54.0	1 - 17 63	.6	1 - 50 63948	5948 366.2		
1st Pltn, 722 Engr Depot Co	0 - 11							0 - 11 39	.4				
75th JASCO (Dets)	14 - 103	6 - 43 2999	417 14.6	4 - 36 2297	341 11.4	3 - 17 1631	242 5.9	1 - 5 1796	275 6.0				
101st Sig Serv Bn (Det)	0 - 13							0 - 13 1390	299 8.0				
3116th & 3117 SSB (Photo Asmt)	2 - 4					2 - 4 379	57 2.0						
502nd AAA (Gun) Bn (Det)	2 - 92									2 - 92 53130	6965 422.9		
866th AAA (AW) Bn (Dets)	10 - 207			9 - 157 9075	908 54.0					1 - 50 12105	1173 96.2		
1st Pltn Btry "A" 230 AAA Slt	1 - 33	1 - 33 2640	433 21.4										
767th Tank Bn (Dets)	2 - 29	2 - 15 600	378 .8	0 - 3 13	.2	0 - 11 2183	252 33.0						
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)	1 - 3	1 - 3 12	.2										
69th Field Hospital (Pltn)	14 - 134	5 - 57 4209	641 24.5	9 - 77 2476	25.1					3104	143 28.9		
Pltn, Co "B" 724th MP Bn	1 - 46							1 - 46 705	99 4.0				
3260th QM Serv Co (Det)	2 - 119							2 - 119 590	5.7				
2nd Pltn, Prov QM Gr Co	1 - 23					0 - 3 1594	288 11.	1 - 20 104	1.1				
247th QM Depot Co (Det)	4 - 78							4 - 78 444	4.8				
480th Amph Truck Co (Det)	4 - 106											4 - 106 66770	8503 288.5
644th Ord Ammo Co (Det)	3 - 143							3 - 143 193	2.2				
204th Bomb Disposal Squad	1 - 5							1 - 5 125	.3				
91st Cml Weapons Co (Dets)	2 - 50	0 - 5 947	11.9	0 - 3 11	.1	1 - 1 7	.8	1 - 41 931	122 6.9				
C.I.C. Team	1 - 5			247	57 1.2			1 - 5 21					
Civil Affairs Team	3 - 2			0 - 1				3 - 1 247	57 1.2				
Interpretation Team (Dets)	0 - 3	0 - 2 7	.2			0 - 1							
71st Med Bn (Det)	0 - 5							0 - 5 17	.2				
American Red Cross	3 - 0	1 - 0						2 - 0		1500	15.0		
102nd Inf (Det)	0 - 5							0 - 5 17	.2				

TRANS DIV 38 & LSV 5 EMBARKATION PLAN

EMBARKATION GROUP CO: Col. LOGIE

6/Sept/44

TRANS DIV - 38 SHIP		LAMAR (F)	APA 47	ALPINE	APA 92	HEYWOOD	APA 6	STARLIGHT	AP 175	ALSHAIN	AKA 55	MONITOR	LSV 5
SUPPLIES													
Initial Issue - Rations		234	4.0	231	4.0	195	3.4	181	3.1	42	.8	17	.3
Initial Issue - Ammunition		1146	26.6	136	6.8	4095	23.2	109	3.9	144	38.7	18	.6
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke				29	.5	26	.5					93	1.7
Grenades, High Expl		323	5.4	393	6.8	404	7.4	363	5.5			221	4.9
High Explosives		3150	53.5	3644	64.3	3222	53.5	2445	41.9	923	89.7	3503	79.2
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)		73	1.0	8	.1	57	1.2					139	1.9
Small Arms		1875	49.0	1354	40.1	1965	54.5	1771	49.0			1384	60.2
Shells, HC & WP		362	7.4	271	5.2	284	5.3	186	3.1			305	7.8
Chemical - Maintenance		188	2.5	19	.4	110	2.1			184	2.4	249	4.1
Engineer - Explosives		768	10.6	652	9.6	721	10.0	721	9.8	48	10.0	362	8.5
Class II & IV Maint.		306	5.7	382	6.7	246	5.8	722	5.5	6378	72.9	10	9
Water, 5-gal Drums		2204	34.5	440	10.3	439	10.3	877	18.7			1795	42.2
Water, 55-gal Drums		1196	20.6	1764	24.2	2876	43.6	2876	40.6			7230	142.2
Medical - Maintenance		72	.8	72	.8	72	.8	72	.8	594	7.6		
Ordnance - Maintenance		70	1.1	70	1.1	70	1.1	60	1.	1157	15.3		
Motor Parts													
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1		6238	81.3	6238	81.3	6238	81.3	6236	81.3	15910	213.4	2742	43.2
QM Class II & IV Maintenance										20896	267.2	59	.9
Cl III Lubes, Grease		321	5.6	321	5.6	321	5.6	130	2.3	1616	28.5	947	17.5
Cl III Diesel 5-gal		87	1.6	146	2.3	146	2.3	32	.6	370	7.3		
Cl III Diesel 55-gal		506	8.6	239	4.6	239	4.6	239	4.6	3120	60.0		
Cl III Gas 5-gal		3806	57.1	3806	57.1	3806	57.1	443	8.6			5789	108.0
Cl III Gas 55-gal		2028	39.0	2028	39.0	2028	39.0	2029	39.0	26801	515.4	2236	34.0
Signal - Maintenance		811	11.6	992	8.5	730	9.4	611	11.4	425	4.0	457	9.4
TOTAL (All Supplies)		25764	427.5	23235	379.3	28290	422.0	20102	330.9	79043	1333.2	27556	567.5
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	230 - 3682	59 - 1088 50717	5052 291.3	51 - 988 46425	6506 313.	58 - 1008 29764	2464 224.5	58 - 547 33723	3494 209.1	4 - 51 41846	4440 354.9		
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	102 - 1750	27 - 322 12574	1869 86.1	29 - 434 17072	1679 111.6	17 - 188 15052	1865 106.7	21 - 514 6627	852 41.2	4 - 192 133787	14229 929.2	4 - 106 66770	8503 288.5
GRAND TOTAL	332 - 5432	86 - 1410 89055	6921 804.9	80 - 1422 86732	8185 803.9	75 - 1196 73106	4329 753.2	79 - 1061 60452	4346 581.0	8 - 243 254676	18669 2617.3	4 - 106 94326	856.

SHIP		LST	# 1	LST	# 2	LST	# 3	LST	# 4	LST	# 5	LST	# 6	
CO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.		Captain 1st Lt.	KIRKLAND FIELDS	Captain WOJG	SEHMLDT STUBBS	Captain 1st Lt.	YUNG SPETTEL	Captain 2nd Lt.	MOCKADAY BUKA	Captain 1st Lt.	GREENFIELD PORTER	Major 1st Lt.	WEBB BUSH	
CAPACITY (Troops - Sq. Ft.) OF SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)		15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq. Ft.) ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)	30 - 676	6 - 110 58295	4953 589	5 - 113 55936	4953 583	5 - 107 45221	5079 357	4 - 119 56153	5089 376	4 - 105 54428	5050 369	6 - 122 56645	4963 424	
ORGANIZATION TOTALS														
ORGANIZATION	BIVOUAC													
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	10 - 192	3 - 48 23525	2830 179	3 - 49 23220	2830 174	3 - 50 23818	2855 170	1 - 45 29860	3089 184					
776th Amph Tank Bn (Dets)	14 - 306	2 - 50 21523	1960 136	2 - 53 20112	1960 132	2 - 46 16429	2061 135	3 - 54 22088	2000 140	2 - 49 21670	1981 142	3 - 54 21523	1960 136	
7th QM Co (Dets)	0 - 4	0 - 1 1477	163 8	0 - 1 1477	163 8	0 - 1 1477	163 8					0 - 1 1477	163 8	
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	5 - 103									2 - 46 29620	3069 186	3 - 57 28670	2840 177	
1st Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Dets)	0 - 20									0 - 10 35	1	0 - 10 35	1	
2nd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Dets)	0 - 30					0 - 10 35	1	0 - 20 70	1					
3rd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Dets)	1 - 21	1 - 11 42	1	0 - 10 35	1									
SUPPLIES														
Initial Issue - Rations		24	.41	24	.41	17	.25	24	.41	24	.41	3	.04	
Initial Issue - Ammunition														
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke		215	5.42											
Grenades, High Expl		209	1.64	208	4.08							13	.25	
High Explosives		3463	60.07	3350	78.0							508	11.70	
Pyrotechnics (Spec. Stow)		28	.44											
Small Arms		1421	72.42	1421	62.09							147	6.36	
Shells, HC or WP		185	3.94	210	4.57							99	2.49	
Chemical - Maintenance		340	6.99	347	7.95									
Engineer - Explosives		306	7.32	305	7.32									
Class II & IV Maint.						2050	20.50	3000	30.00	1968	19.65	2083	43.75	
Water, 5-gal Drum		1795	42.20	1795	42.20							18	.83	
Water, 55-gal Drum														
Medical - Maintenance												81	.89	
Ordnance - Maintenance		59	.89									335	7.99	
Motor Parts														
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1		915	12.70	915	12.70	200	.50					158	2.74	
QM - Class II & IV Maintenance				59	.89							300	2.61	
Cl III Lubes, Grease		211	3.84	228	4.16	91	1.71	7	.11	7	.12	91	1.70	
Cl III Diesel, 5-gal		55	1.07	38	.70									
Cl III Diesel, 55-gal														
Cl III Gas, 5-gal		926	15.56	797	15.50	264	4.30	264	4.30	264	4.30	264	4.30	
Cl III Gas, 55-gal		840	16.00	840	16.00	840	16.00	840	16.00	840	16.00	840	16.00	
Signal - Maintenance		736	13.67	579	11.87									
TOTAL (All Supplies)		11728	264.58	11092	268.03	3462	43.26	4135	50.82	3103	40.48	4940	101.65	
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	1 - 75	1 - 12 1519	163 9	0 - 11 1512	163 9	0 - 11 1512	163 9	0 - 20 70	1	0 - 10 35	1	0 - 11 35	163 9	
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	29 - 601	5 - 98 45048	4790 315	5 - 102 43332	4790 306	5 - 96 40247	4916 305	4 - 99 51948	5089 324	4 - 95 51290	5050 328	6 - 111 51670	4860 313	
GRAND TOTAL	30 - 676	6 - 110 58295	4953 589	5 - 113 55936	4953 583	5 - 107 45221	5079 357	4 - 119 56153	5089 376	4 - 105 54428	5050 369	6 - 122 56645	4963 424	

SHIP		LST	# 7	LST	# 8	LST	# 9	LST	# 10	LST	# 11	LST	# 12
CO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.		Captain 1st Lt.	McALISTER ELLISOR	Captain 2nd Lt.	DEAN SMILEY	Captain 2nd Lt.	SWARTZ LINDQUIST	Lt. Col. 2nd Lt.	SAWICKI TAYLOR	Captain Captain	McPEAK BLAIR	1st Lt. 1st Lt.	PINKHAM SMITH
CAPACITY (Troops - Sq. Ft.) OF SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)		15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq. Ft.) ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)	45 - 1008	4 - 114 63123	4963 672	6 - 121 64846	4991 558	9 - 173 53046	4798 614	16 - 248 65857	4914 868	6 - 185 57305	5479 542	4 - 167 68809	6713 581
ORGANIZATION TOTALS													
ORGANIZATION													
BIVOUAC													
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	8 - 226					4 - 82 25846	2897 197	1 - 32 23051	2256 141	2 - 54 21754	3001 154	1 - 58 21432	2558 153
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	5 - 101	2 - 53 28855	2840 177	3 - 48 28869	2840 176								
776th Amph Tank Bn (Dets)	9 - 172	2 - 50 21523	1960 136	3 - 54 20275	1988 139	4 - 68 14655	1736 141						
Div Arty (31st & 48th FA Dets)	22 - 417							15 - 204 26109	2658 136	4 - 121 22499	2478 98	3 - 92 24594	2739 121
13th Engr Bn (Det)	0 - 2							0 - 2 7					
7th QM Co (Dets)	0 - 8	0 - 1 1474	163 8	0 - 1 1474	163 8	0 - 1 1474	163 8					0 - 6 11496	1416 56
Hqs & Spec Units, 17th Inf Det	1 - 2					1 - 2 12							
1st Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Det)	0 - 0						3						
2nd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Det)	0 - 10											0 - 10 35	
3rd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Dets)	0 - 40							0 - 20 70	1	0 - 10 35		0 - 10 35	
1st Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Det)	0 - 10				0 - 10 35								
3rd Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Dets)	0 - 18	0 - 10 35	1	0 - 8 28	1								
SUPPLIES													
Initial Issue - Rations		24	.40	24	.40	24	.40	84	1	24	.41	24	.41
Initial Issue - Ammunition						181	7.56	103	3.08				
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke		204	5.10	110	2.70	204	5.10	6	.11	91	1.69	93	1.74
Grenades High Expl		126	2.60	5	.10	126	2.59	60	1.11	201	4.01	201	3.89
High Explosives		3505	82.11	2932	75.16	3505	82.10	11951	495.35	3440	75.98	3573	77.00
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)		61	1.	61	.99	23	.40	6	.09	194	1.77	58	.99
Small Arms		1035	50.06	1460	54.54	1034	52.10	103	3.08	1784	74.65	1029	45.22
Shells, HC or WP		46	1.44	26	.40	116	1.40	995	27.23	445	8.12	269	6.35
Chemical - Maintenance		255	4.19	221	4.13	248	4.10			393	7.18	390	7.00
Engineer - Explosives		336	.80	32	.49	304	7.30			310	7.20	284	7.27
Class II & IV Maint.				64	1.31								
Water, 5-gal Drums		2112	49.20	2112	49.61	1795	42.20	569	13.37	1795	42.20	1795	42.20
Water, 55-gal Drums													
Medical - Maintenance													
Ordnance - Maintenance										59	.89		
Motor Parts													
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 195		915	12.71	1672	8.36	915	12.70	309	4.77	915	12.71	915	12.71
QM Class II & IV Maintenance		59	.89	62	.88	59	.89	8	.13	1434	5.71	59	.89
Cl III Lubes, Grease		211	3.85	560	4.57	211	3.85	78	1.45	228	4.16	238	4.17
Cl III Diesel 5-gal		38	.75	39	.79	39	.75	40	.16	38	.75	39	.75
Cl III Diesel 55-gal													
Cl III Gas 5-gal		926	15.56	793	14.64	926	15.56	1335	23.99	225	15.57	926	15.53
Cl III Gas 55-gal		840	16.00	4016	15.28	840	16.00	1008	16.14	840	16.00	840	16.00
Signal - Maintenance		543	103.77			439	8.75			601	11.26	519	8.72
TOTAL (All Supplies)		11236	350.43	14165	233.95	10989	263.75	16655	591.06	13017	290.26	11252	250.84
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	23 - 499	0 - 11 1509	163 9	0 - 19 1537	163 9	1 - 23 1556	163 12	15 - 216 26151	2658 136	4 - 131 22534	2478 98	3 - 109 36125	4155 177
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	22 - 507	4 - 103 50378	4800 313	6 - 102 49144	4828 315	8 - 150 40501	4635 338	1 - 32 23051	2256 141	2 - 54 21754	3001 154	1 - 58 21432	2558 153
GRAND TOTAL	45 - 1008	4 - 114 63123	4963 672	6 - 121 64846	4991 558	9 - 173 53046	4798 614	16 - 248 65857	4914 868	6 - 185 57305	5479 542	4 - 167 68809	6713 581

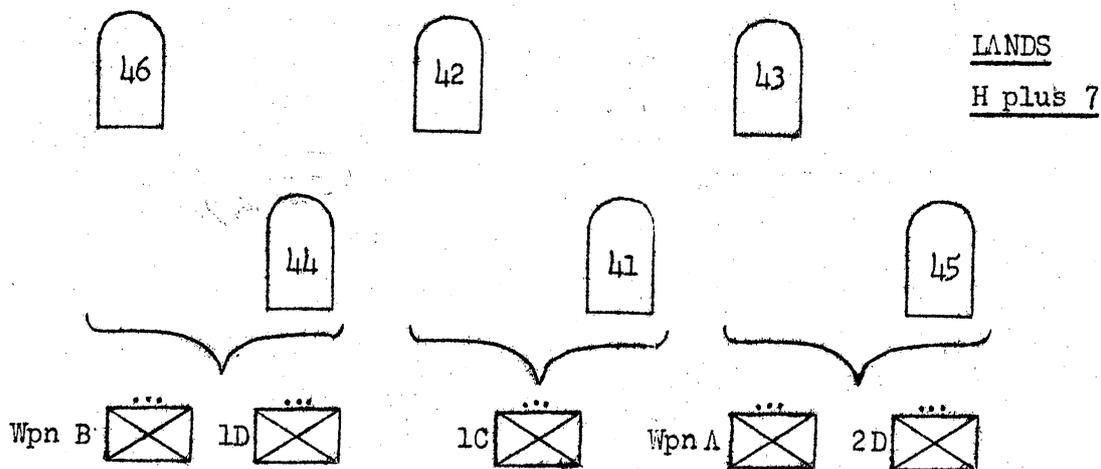
SHIP			LST	# 13	LST	# 14	LST	# 15	LST	# 16	LST	# 51	LST	# 52
CO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.			Captain 1st Lt.	DICKSON BOTI	1st Lt. 1st Lt.	O'BRIEN CLAUSSEN	Major 2nd Lt.	BECK CARAWAY	Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	HARRISON DICKINSON	1st Lt. 1st Lt.	TAUB RUSKIN	1st Lt. 1st Lt.	TAYLOR SCHULZE
CAPACITY (Troops - Sq. Ft. OF SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)			15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq. Ft. ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)		55 - 1203	3 - 81 98592	10033 554	4 - 98 84479	8830 574	16 - 240 66016	5543 844	14 - 240 64699	4914 840	8 - 294 67741	7313 344	10 - 250 55577	7618 304
ORGANIZATION		BIVOUAC	ORGANIZATION TOTALS											
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)		1 - 30					1 - 30 22668	2256 149						
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Det)		1 - 32							1 - 32 23051	2256 141				
480th Amph Truck Co (Det)		2 - 60									2 - 60 20683	2232 89		
472nd Amph Truck Co (Det)		6 - 174									6 - 174 630	7		
866th AAA (AW) Bn (Det)		0 - 12									0 - 12 39	1		
29th Cml Decontam Co (Det)		0 - 3									0 - 3 10			
Standard Landing Craft Unit 24		6 - 180											6 - 180 630	7
50th Engr Bn (Det)		1 - 27	1 - 27 52458	5304 281										
104th Engr Bn (Dets)		3 - 61	1 - 27 32575	3456 177	2 - 29 35983	4009 232					0 - 5 3984	411 21		
110th Engr Bn (Dets)		1 - 52	0 - 2 3667	373 18	1 - 50 45415	4590 313								
13th Engr Bn (Dets)		2 - 48	1 - 25 8771	900 60	1 - 19 1913	231 7	0 - 2 7		0 - 2 7					
7th QM Co (Det)		0 - 40									0 - 40 41092	4670 219		
Div Arty (48th & 49th PA Dets)		32 - 464					15 - 198 24960	3287 142	13 - 196 22425	2658 132			4 - 70 49992	7618 226
1st Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Det)		0 - 10							0 - 10 35					
2nd Bn, 32nd Inf Regt (Det)		0 - 10					0 - 10 35							
SUPPLIES														
Initial Issue - Rations			17	.28	17	.29	64	1.08	49	.9	47	.81	57	1.
Initial Issue - Ammunition							9	.61			54	1.94	13	.56
Ammunition Grenades, Chem Smoke									3	.04				
Grenades, High Expl							106	1.99	7	.13				
High Explosives							14182	466.17	14950	483.20	2	.05	208	10.22
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)							5	.10						
Small Arms							91	3.07	49	1.17	10	.41		
Shells, HC or WP							1104	29.70	1066	27.73				
Chemical - Maintenance											42	.28	199	1.25
Engineer - Explosives														
Class II & IV Maint							232	5.20					970	10.08
Water 5-gal Drums							600	14.10	711	16.69			64	1.28
Water 55-gal Drums													2001	38.53
Medical - Maintenance														
Ordnance - Maintenance											48	.87		
Motor Parts														
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1							390	6.56	364	5.73				
QM Class II & IV Maintenance							3	.04	6	.05			343	4.90
Cl III Lubes, Grease					47	.91	86	1.45	39	.68				
Cl III Diesel 5-gal							15	.29	10	.20	95	1.85	95	1.85
Cl III Diesel 55-gal														
Cl III Gas 5-gal					264	4.30	419	7.72	676	12.40	1005	1.04	1005	1.03
Cl III Gas 55-gal			264	1.80	840	16.00	1040	15.28	1300	19.10				
Signal - Maintenance			840	16.00										
TOTAL (All Supplies)			1121	18.08	1168	21.50	18346	553.36	19181	567.12	1303	7.25	4955	70.49
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)		34 - 572	1 - 25 8771	900 60	1 - 19 1913	231 7	15 - 210 25002	3287 142	13 - 208 22467	2658 132	0 - 40 41092	4670 219	4 - 70 49992	7618 226
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)		21 - 631	2 - 56 88700	9133 476	3 - 79 81398	8599 545	1 - 30 22668	2256 149	1 - 32 23051	2256 141	8 - 254 25346	2643 118	6 - 180 630	7
GRAND TOTAL		55 - 1203	3 - 81 98592	10033 554	4 - 98 84479	8830 574	16 - 240 66016	5543 844	14 - 240 64699	4914 840	8 - 294 67741	7313 344	10 - 250 55577	7618 304

SHIP		LST	# 26	LST	# 27	LST	# 28	LST	# 29	LST	# 30		
CO TROOPS ARMY T.Q.M.		Major 2nd Lt.	OTTOMAN DROEGE	Lt. Col. 1st Lt.	SLAUGHTER MILLS	Major 1st Lt.	MITCHELL PAUL	1st Lt. WOJG	HARDESTY SHOPNITZ	Captain 2nd Lt.	DUCKWORTH ANCOIN		
CAPACITY (Troops - Sq. Ft.) ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)		15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600	15 - 180 75000	6000 600		
TOTAL LOAD (Troops - Sq. Ft.) ON SHIP (Cu. Ft. - Tons)	51 - 953	12 - 155 53073	5110 343	16 - 242 69660	5094 841	8 - 176 62306	5674 574	6 - 176 65103	6971 402	9 - 204 79876	7902 991		
ORGANIZATION TOTALS													
ORGANIZATION													
536th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	1 - 7					1 - 3 14		0 - 4 14					
718th Amph Tractor Bn (Dets)	9 - 218	4 - 80 35585	3113 193	1 - 32 23059	2272 141	2 - 53 26812	2556 174	2 - 53 21549	2617 148				
776th Amph Tank Bn (Det)	8 - 68	8 - 68 16245	1997 125										
480th Amph Truck Co (Det)	0 - 2									0 - 2 2501	245 14		
472nd Amph Truck Co (Det)	0 - 1									0 - 1 2498	245 14		
767th Tank Bn (Det)	9 - 201									9 - 201 69319	7412 834		
104th Engr Bn (Dets)	0 - 5					0 - 2 2444	306 12	0 - 3 1270	182 24				
110th Engr Bn (Det)	0 - 2							0 - 2 279	64 4				
7th QM Co (Det)	0 - 7							0 - 7 11058	1338 57				
(31st, 49th, and Div Arty 57th FA Bn Dets)	24 - 405			15 - 200 27632	2822 147	5 - 108 22335	2812 125	4 - 97 29482	2770 141				
Hq & Spec Units 184th Inf (Det)	0 - 7	0 - 7 24											
1st Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Det)	0 - 10							0 - 10 35					
3rd Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Dets)	0 - 20			0 - 10 35		0 - 10 35							
2nd Bn, 184th Inf Regt (Det)	0 - 0	0 - 0	3										
SUPPLIES													
Initial Issue - Rations		24	.41	46	.66	24	.41	24	.41	43	.74		
Initial Issue - Ammunition								136	5.15	1264	33.85		
Ammunition Grenades Chem, Smoke						91	1.72			205	5.13		
Grenades, High Expl				40	.80	201	4.50			3	.10		
High Explosives				15007	473.51	3433	75.45						
Pyrotechnics (Spec Stow)				7	.12	143	1.99	61	.05				
Small Arms				123	5.17	1651	59.92			10	3.17		
Shells, HC or WP				1069	27.86	328	7.33						
Chemical - Maintenance						294	5.08			294	5.08		
Engineer - Explosives						307	7.42			310	7.47		
Cl II & IV Maint.				143	.87								
Water, 5-gal Drums				569	13.36	1795	42.20			1795	42.20		
Water, 55-gal Drums													
Medical - Maintenance													
Ordnance - Maintenance				10	13.0								
Motor Parts													
Class I Rations C,D,K & 10 in 1				368	5.86	915	12.71						
QM Class II & IV Maintenance						59	.89						
Cl III Lubes, Grease		91	1.76	75	1.25	211	3.83	91	1.72	50	.92		
Cl III Diesel 5-gal				13	.27								
Cl III Diesel 55-gal													
Cl III Gas 5-gal		264	4.3	424	7.79	981	16.64	264	4.30	264	4.30		
Cl III Gas 55-gal		840	16.00	1040	15.30	840	16.00	840	16.00	840	16.00		
Signal - Maintenance						393	6.37			480	9.74		
TOTAL (All Supplies)		1219	22.47	18934	552.95	11666	262.46	1416	27.63	5558	128.70		
TOTAL - 7TH INF DIV (Dets)	24 - 449	0 - 7 24	3	15 - 210 27667	2822 147	5 - 118 22370	2812 125	4 - 114 40575	4108 198				
TOTAL - ATTACHED TROOPS (Dets)	27 - 504	12 - 148 51830	5110 318	1 - 32 23059	2272 141	3 - 58 28270	2862 186	2 - 62 23112	2863 176	9 - 204 74318	7902 862		
GRAND TOTAL	51 - 953	12 - 155 53073	5110 343	16 - 242 69660	5094 841	8 - 176 62306	5674 574	6 - 176 65103	6971 402	9 - 204 79876	7902 991		

Embarkation Plan

FOURTH WAVE

Consisting of 6 Amph Tracs (A-4's)



LANDS
H plus 7

Amph Trac 46

Wpn Plat Sgt, Co B	1
Mortar Sect, (- 1 Sq) Co B	12
Ex Off, Co B	1
1st Sgt, Co B	1
Msgr Co B	1
Aid Man Co B	1
Plat Sgt & MG Sect, 1st Plat, Co D	16
	<u>33</u>

Amph Trac 42

<u>Inf</u>	
Wpns Plat Hq (- Plat Sgt) Co B	5
Basics Co B	2
Plat Sgt & Sq, 1st Plat, Co C	13
<u>Engr</u>	
1/2 Engr Sq	
F1 Thrower Team	2
Deml Man	1
Wire Cutter	1
Sq Ldr	1
<u>Arty</u>	
Fwd Observers	6
	<u>31</u>

Amph Trac 43

CO, Co A	1
Comm Sgt, Co A	1
Bugler Co A	1
Msgrs Co A	2
Radio Operator Co A	1
Sq, Mortar Sect, Co A	5
2nd Plat (- Sect & Plat Sgt) Co D	20
	<u>31</u>

Amph Trac 44

CO, Co B	1
Comm Sgt, Co B	1
Bugler Co B	1
Msgrs Co B	2
Radio Operator Co B	1
Sq Mortar Sect, Co B	5
1st Plat (- Sect & Plat Sgt) Co D	20
	<u>31</u>

Amph Trac 41

<u>Inf</u>	
Wpns Plat Hq (- Plat Sgt) Co A	5
Basics Co A	2
1st Plat (- Plat Sgt & 2 Sqs) Co C	16
<u>JASCO</u>	
SFC Spotters	8
	<u>31</u>

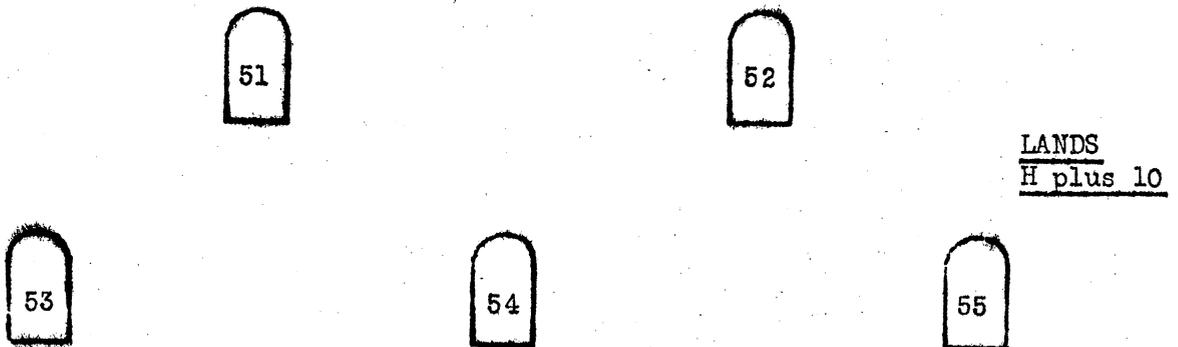
Amph Trac 45

Wpns Plat Sgt, Co A	1
Mortar Sect (- 1 Sq) Co A	12
Ex Off, Co A	1
1st Sgt, Co A	1
Msgr Co A	1
Aid Man Co A	1
Plat Sgt & MG Sect, 2nd Plat, Co D	16
	<u>33</u>

S E C R E T

FIFTH WAVE

Consisting of 5 LCM's



One Platoon of Medium Tanks

(One (1) tank plus operating personnel per LCM)

Distance: 50 yds
Interval: 50 yds

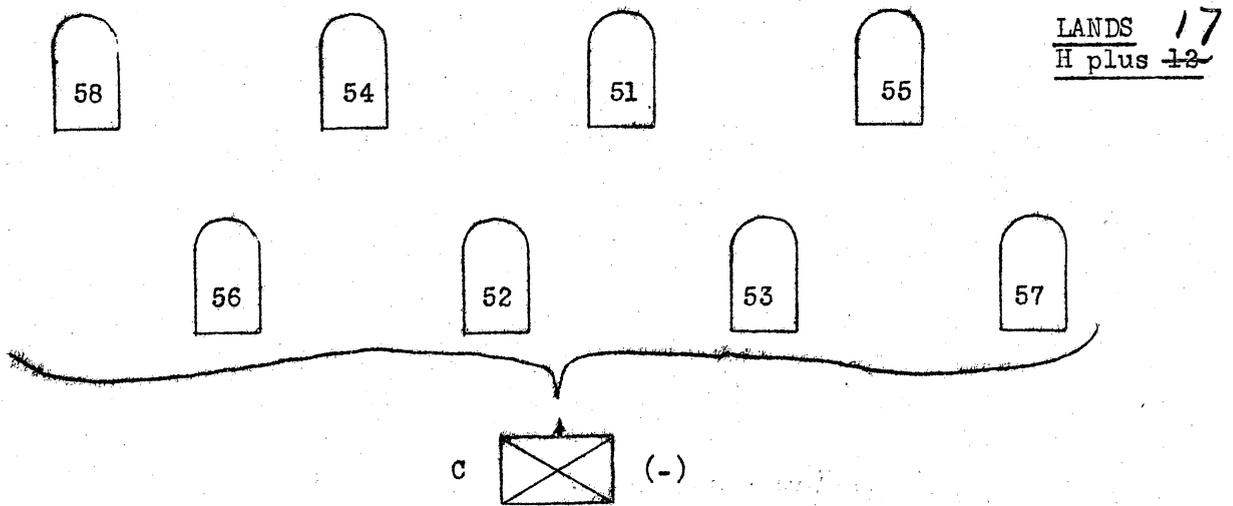
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S E C R E T

S E C R E T

SIXTH WAVE

Consisting of 2 Amtracs (4's) and 6 Amtracs (A-2's)



LANDS ¹⁷
H plus ~~12~~

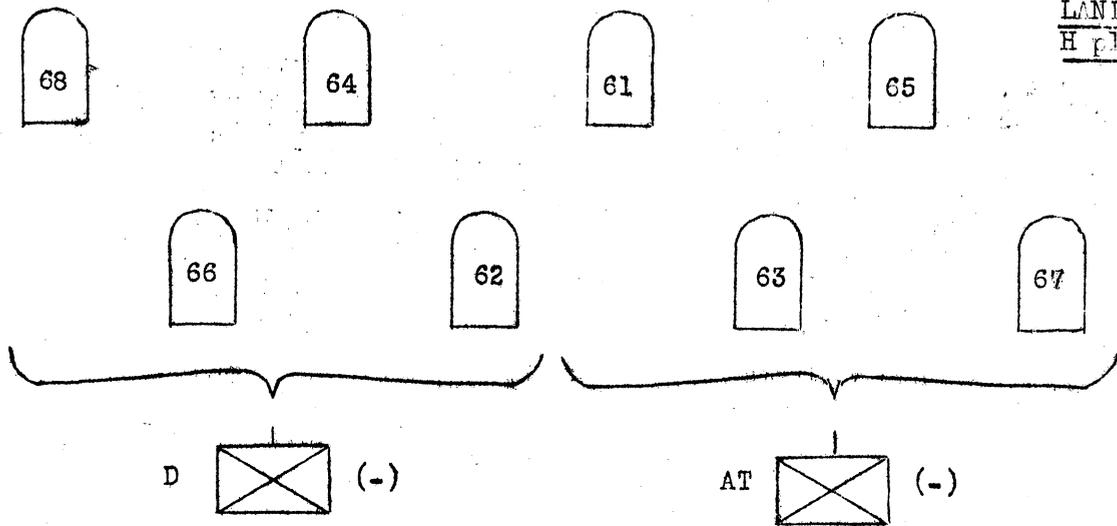
<u>Amtrac 58</u>		<u>Amtrac 54</u>		<u>Amtrac 51</u>		<u>Amtrac 55</u>	
2nd Plat, (- 1 Sq)		3rd Plat (- 1 Sq &		LMG Sect (- 1		Bn Command	
Co C		Plat Sgt) Co C	28	Sq)	7	Gp	7
	<u>29</u>	LMG Sq, Co C	<u>5</u>	Mortar Sect		Beachmaster	
	29		33	(- 1 Sq)	12	& SP Gp	<u>14</u>
				Basic Co C	<u>1</u>		<u>21</u>
					<u>20</u>		
<u>Amtrac 56</u>		<u>Amtrac 52</u>		<u>Amtrac 53</u>		<u>Amtrac 57</u>	
<u>Inf</u>		Mortar Sq Co C	5	<u>Inf</u>		<u>Inf</u>	
Sq, 2nd Plat,		Wpns Plat Hq, Co C	5	Ex Off, Co C	1	Sq 1st Plat,	
Co C	12	CO, Co C	1	Bugler, Co C	1	Co C	12
Aid Man Co C	1	1st Sgt, Co C	1	Msgr Co C	1	Basics Co C	2
Basics Co C	2	Comm Sgt, Co C	1	Basics Co C	2		
<u>Engr</u>		Msgrs Co C	2	Plat Sgt & Sq		<u>Engr</u>	
Engr Plat Hq	3	Basics Co C	<u>5</u>	3rd Plat, Co C	13	$\frac{1}{2}$ Engr Sq	
Engr Equipment	<u>3</u>		20			Bazooka Tm	2
	21			<u>Cml</u>		Deml Man	1
				Cml Mortar		Wire Cutter	1
				Observers	<u>2</u>	Asst Sq Ldr	<u>1</u>
					<u>20</u>		<u>19</u>

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

SEVENTH WAVE

Consisting of 8 Amtracs (A-4's)



LANDS
H plus 22

<u>Amtrac 68</u>	<u>Amtrac 64</u>	<u>Amtrac 61</u>	<u>Amtrac 65</u>
Mortar Sect & 1 Sq, Co D	Mortar Sect, Co D	Bn Med Det	Bn AT Driver
26	18	12	1
<u>26</u>	CO, Co D	<u>Vehicles</u>	Bn Hq & Hq Co
	1	Bn Med Det	10
	Msgrs Co D	<u>1/4-ton</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
	2	20	Bn AT 1/4-ton
	1st Sgt, Co D	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>
	Comm Sgt, Co D		<u>51</u>
	1		
	Bn Med Det		
	8		
	<u>31</u>		

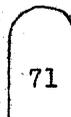
<u>Amtrac 66</u>	<u>Amtrac 62</u>	<u>Amtrac 63</u>	<u>Amtrac 67</u>
Mortar Plat Hq & Mortar Sect (- 1 Sq) Co D	Ex Off, Co D	Bn AT Sq (- driver)	Bn AT Sq (- driver)
16	1	9	9
Basics Co D	Bugler, Co D	Bn A & P Plat	Bn Hq & Hq Co
2	1	12	11
<u>18</u>	Msgr Co D	<u>Weapons</u>	<u>Weapons</u>
	1	Bn AT Gun	Bn AT Gun
	1st Sgt, Co D	10	10
	1	<u>31</u>	<u>50</u>
	Basic Co D		
	10		
	Bn AT Sq		
	6		
	Bn A & P Plat		
	6		
	<u>Weapons</u>		
	Bn AT Gun		
	10		
	<u>31</u>		

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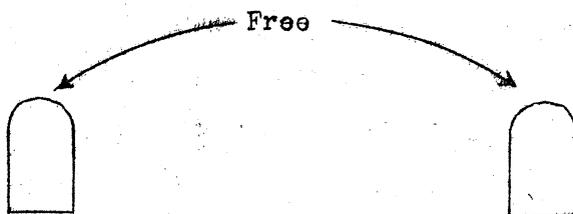
S E C R E T

EIGHTH WAVE

Consisting of 4 Amtracs (A-4's)



LANDS 27
H plus ~~22~~



Amtrac 74

Bn AT Plat Hq	3
Bn A & P Plat	8
Bn Mod Personnel	3
Regtl AT Mine Sq	8

Vehiclos

Mod $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trailer	12
	<u>34</u>

Free Amtrac

Bn Commander

Amtrac 71

Arty Liaison Party	9
Navy Liaison Party	6
AGL Party	6
Bn Mod Det	10
	<u>31</u>

Free Amtrac

Amtrac Co Commander

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

NINTH (REGTL) WAVE

8 Amtracs (4's) under Regimental control to be landed on order of Regimental Commander

88

84

81

85

ON CALL

86

82

83

87

Amtrac 88

Cml Mortar Plat 16
Weapons
2 Cml Mortars &
4 Carts $\frac{16}{32}$

Amtrac 84

Inf
AT Driver 1
Reserve Bn AT
Plat Hq 3
Vehicles
Reserve Bn AT
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton 20
Cml
Cml Mortar
Plat $\frac{8}{32}$

Amtrac 81

Rogtl Fwd CP Party $\frac{33}{33}$

Amtrac 85

Reserve Bn AT
Sq 5
Rogtl Pers 18
Weapons
Reserve Bn AT
Gun $\frac{10}{33}$

Amtrac 86

Cml Mortar Plat 16
Weapons
2 Cml Mortars &
4 Carts $\frac{16}{32}$

Amtrac 82

Inf
Reserve Bn AT
Sq 5
Regtl Pers 5
Weapons
Reserve Bn AT
Gun 10
Cml Mortar
Plat $\frac{11}{31}$

Amtrac 83

Reserve Bn AT Sq 5
Rogtl Personnel 18
Weapons
Reserve Bn AT Gun $\frac{10}{33}$

Amtrac 87

Engr Bn Shore
Party Plat
(- 1 Sect) $\frac{33}{33}$

S E C R E T

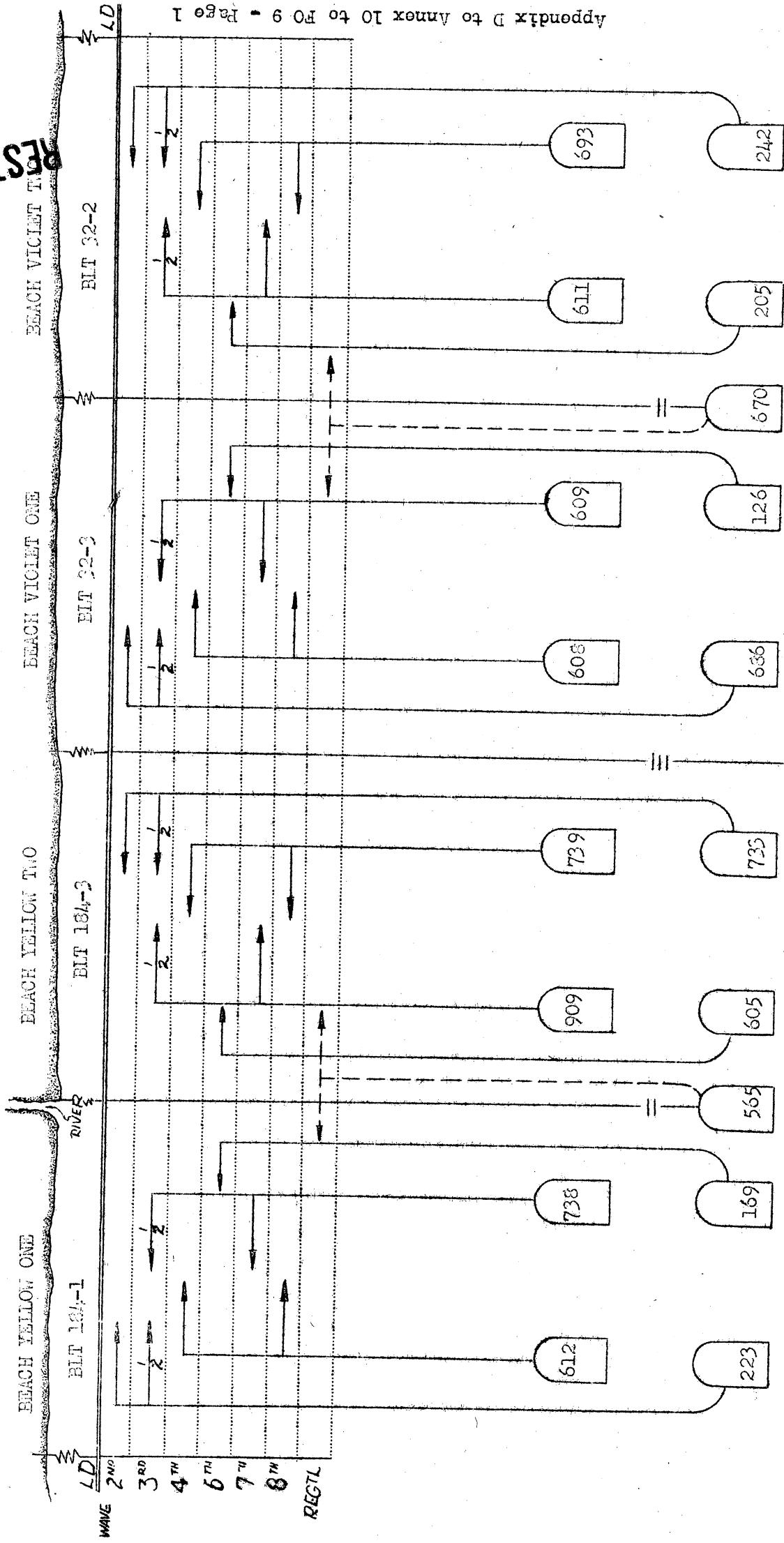
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SECRET

EVT DECONTAMINATION PLAN

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944

RESTRICTED



SECRET

S E C R E T

7 Inf Div
APO 7
1 Oct 1944

APPENDIX F to ANNEX 10 to FO 9

LST CODE AND SHIP NUMBERS

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>SHIP NUMBER</u>
LST LCT (s)	1	608
LST LCT (s)	2	609
LST LCT	3	693
LST LCT	4	611
LST LCT	5	612
LST LCT	6	738
LST LCT (s)	7	739
LST LCT (s)	8	909
LST LCT (s)	9	670
LST C	10	686
LST C (s)	11	126
LST C (s)	12	205
LST C	13	1006
LST C	14	34
LST C	15	242
LST C	16	223
LST C	26	565
LST C	27	733
LST C (s)	28	605
LST C	29	169
LST C	30	617
LST O	51	213
LST O	52	461

S E C R E T

SECRET

SECRET

BY AUTHORITY CG 7TH DIV

Initials

1 Oct 1944

7 Inf Div

APO 7

1 Oct 1944

ANNEX 11 to FO 9

DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. Initial distribution:

Div Gen & Sp Staff	27	Hq Co, 7 Div	1
AG File and Opns Rpt	10	7 QM Co	1
Div Arty	5	7 Sig Co	1
17 Inf	5	707 Ord Co	1
32 Inf	5	7 Ren Tr	1
184 Inf	5	75 JASCO	1
1140th Engr Gp Hq	2	644 Ord Co	1
7 Med Bn	1	91 Cml Co	1
13 Engr Bn	1	480 Amph Trk Co	1
767 Tk Bn	1	472 Amph Trk Co	1
776 Amph Tk Bn	1	3260 QM Sv Co	1
536 Amph Trac Bn	1	291 Port Co	1
718 Amph Trac Bn	1	Observers w/7 Div	10
866 AAA Bn	1		
502 AAA Bn	1	TOTAL	89

2. Distribution to higher echelons:

CinCPOA	5	CTF 79	5
Com Phibs Pac	2	CTU 77.2.2	5
CG Sixth Army	15*	CTU 77.2	5
CG Tenth Army	2*	Com Gp I Phibs Pac	2
CG USAFPOA	3	Com Gp III Phibs Pac	75
Com Third Flt	2	Com Gp V Phibs Pac	5
Com Seventh Flt	2	Com Gp VI Phibs Pac	5
CG XXIV Corps	15*	Com Air Pac	1*
CG X Corps	10*	Com Air Fwd	1*
CG V Phib Corps	2*	DELAYED DIST (Thru	
CG 96 Inf Div	10*	CG Sixth Army)	
CG 32 Inf Div	2*	Naval War College	1*
CG 77 Inf Div	2*	ANSCOL	1*
CO 381 Inf	1*	C & GS School	1*
CG V Phib Corps Arty	8*	Com Phib Tra Pac	1*
CO 97 AAA Gp	1*	Com Phib Tra Lant	1*
CO 20 Armd Gp	1*	MCS	5*
CO 1118 Engr Gp	1*	CNO	3*
CO 101 Sig Bn	1*	War Diary	1*
CTF 38	25	TOTAL	230
Com Seventh Phib Force	2		

* Forwarded thru CG XXIV Corps

3. Distribution to CO's of Troops of 7 Inf Div:

STARLIGHT		HEYWOOD	
<u>Lt Col R K Hutson</u>		<u>Maj L H Mathias</u>	
Sp Trs RCT 32	2	Sp Trs RCT 32	2
7 Med Bn	1	BLT 32-1	6
Extra	1**		8
	4		
LAMAR		ALPINE	
<u>Maj C A Whitcomb</u>		<u>Lt Col G A Nelson</u>	
Hq RCT 32	3	Sp Trs RCT 32	2
BLT 32-3	6	BLT 32-2	6
	9	Btry A, 866 AAA Bn	1
			9

SECRET

S E C R E T

CUSTER

Lt Col W B Moore
BLT 17-2 6
866 AAA Bn 1
Extra 1**
8

CALVERT

Lt Col L Wallace
BLT 17-3 6
Extra 1**
7

KNOX

Lt Col A V Hartl
BLT 17-1 6
Hq RCT 17 5
Extra 1**
12

CHARA

Maj G S Baumgartner
50 Engr Bn 1
Extra 1**
2

RIXEY

Col R H Booth
Div Arty 7
91 Cml Co 2
7 Med Bn 1
502 AAA Bn 1
Extra 1**
12

FELAND

Maj M B Douglas
502 AAA Bn 4
7 Ron Tr 2
1140 Engr Gp Hq 2
13 Engr Bn 3
75 JASCO 1
12

CAVALIER

Maj D C Maybury
Hq RCT 184 3
BLT 184-1 6
Extra 1**
10

J E BELL

Lt Col W P Walker
BLT 184-3 6
866 AAA Bn 2
8

GOLDEN CITY

Maj D L Bjork
Sp Trs RCT 184 4
BLT 184-2 6
Extra 1**
11

THUBAN

Capt J G Kempton
291 Port Co 1
Extra 1**
2

LST 608

Capt I. M Kirkland
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn 1/2

LST 609

Capt I. H Schmidt
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn 1/2

LST 603

Capt G P Young
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn 1/2

LST 126

Capt J M McPeak
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
31 FA Bn 1/2

LST 605

Maj C Mitchell
718 Amph Trac Bn 1
49 FA Bn 1/2

LST 565

Maj I. Ottoman
776 Amph Tk Bn 2
718 Amph Trac Bn 2/4

LST 169

FLT J E Hardesty
718 Amph Trac Bn 1
57 FA Bn 1/2

LST 617

Capt G J Duckworth
767 Tk Bn 2

LST 1006

Capt A N Dickson
1140 Engr Gp Hq 1**

LST 686

Lt Col S Sawicki
31 FA Bn 3
536 Amph Trac Bn 1/4

LST 242

Maj J D Beck
48 FA Bn 3
536 Amph Trac Bn 1/4

LST 223

Lt Col F B Harrison
49 FA Bn 3
718 Amph Trac Bn 1/4

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

LST 733
Lt Col D F Slaughter
57 FA Bn 3
718 Amph Trac Bn $\frac{1}{4}$

LST 611
Capt L W Hackaday
776 Amph Tk Bn 1
536 Amph Trac Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LST 738
Maj W Webb
718 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LST 612
Capt C O Greenfield
776 Amph Tk Bn 1
718 Amph Trac Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LST 739
Capt E.E McAlister
718 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LST 34
FLT JJ O'Brien
1140 Engr Gp Hq 1**

LST 909
Capt J A Dean
718 Amph Trac Bn 1
776 Amph Tk Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LSD 1 - ASHLAND
Capt B B Scott
767 Tk Bn 2

LST 670
Capt L L Swartz
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
48 FA Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LSD 6 - LINDENWALD
Capt H B Mays
767 Tk Bn 3
40 QM War Dog Plat $\frac{1}{4}$

LST 205
FLT J H Pinkham
536 Amph Trac Bn 1
48 FA Bn $\frac{1}{2}$

LSV - MONITOR
Capt D B Jones
480 Amph Trk Co 1

LST 461
FLT O L Taylor
Div Arty 2**

LST 213
FLT H H Taub
480 Amph Trk Co 1**
472 Amph Trk Co $\frac{2}{3}$

** Copy to be available for reference by miscellaneous detachments.

ARNOLD
Maj Gen

OFFICIAL:

F. Fredericks
FREDERICKS
G-3

DISTRIBUTION: Annex 11

S E C R E T
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

/kbf

9 September, 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : See Distribution.

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to acquaint all individuals concerned with the personnel, transportation and internal arrangements of the Division Command Post.

2. The Command Post will consist of the forward and rear echelons.

a. The elements, assigned personnel and transportation of the forward echelon are shown on the attached list "Forward Echelon" (Annex D).

b. The elements, assigned personnel and transportation of the rear echelon are shown on the attached list "Rear Echelon" (Annex E).

c. The transportation assigned to Headquarters Company not allocated to sections will form a motor pool that will be dispatched upon call.

3. The internal arrangement of the CP on the ground will follow the arrangement shown on the attached diagram (Annexes A, B, & C) as closely as the terrain features and the tactical situation will allow. (The Division Engineer will furnish adequate personnel and equipment to prepare a dug-out for the Operations Office of the forward echelon Command Post).

4. When the Division Commander wishes to function nearer to the front than the forward echelon, a Division Commander's Party will be detached from the personnel assigned to the forward echelon to accompany him. This party will vary in size and composition according to the situation. The following is a set-up as a minimum for the organization of the Division Commander's Party:

a. Division Commander's Party:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
Division Commander & Aides	3	1
G-2	1	1
G-3	1	1
Sig Off	1	
Det, 7th Sig Co		4
Det, Hq Co		4

- 1 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L RESTRICTED

C O N F I D E N T I A L

b. Other possible attachments to Division Commander's Party:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
Hq. Commandant	1	1
CG, 7th Div Arty	2	2

5. In the event the Assistant Division Commander is directed to take command of a task force, a group will be detached from the personnel assigned to the forward echelon to accompany him. Following elements are prescribed as a minimum for the organization of the Assistant Division Commander's Group. (Additional personnel may be attached depending upon the situation).

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
Ass't Div Commander & Aides	3	1
Ass't G-2	1	1
Ass't G-3	1	1
Det, 7th Sig Co		2
Det, Hq Co		3

6. Dispersion - There will be at least 25 yards between elements of the CP. Slit trenches will be prepared by each member of the CP, in the vicinity of his respective section. (The special platoon will prepare slit trenches for officers and warrant officers.

7. Camouflage - Camouflage discipline will be rigidly enforced. Maximum use will be made of natural cover provided by the surrounding terrain.

8. Blackout will be enforced during the hours of darkness. Flashlights shielded with a red translucent material will be permitted.

9. Security - The security of the CP will be provided by the Defense Platoon plus any additional troops that are assigned for that specific mission. Interior guides and guards will be furnished by Hq Co Commander. Protective wire will be installed around the CP sector. All troops are cautioned to use authorized entrances and exits.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

A. A. Watson
A. A. WATSON,
Major, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

5 Annexes: A - Command Post, Forward Echelon.
B - Breakdown of Command Post, Forward Echelon.
C - Command Post, Rear Echelon.
D - Strength & Transportation, Forward Echelon.
E - Strength & Transportation, Rear Echelon.

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plus 10 copies....G-3
10 copies....Hq Comdt
10 copies....G-3, XXIV Corps

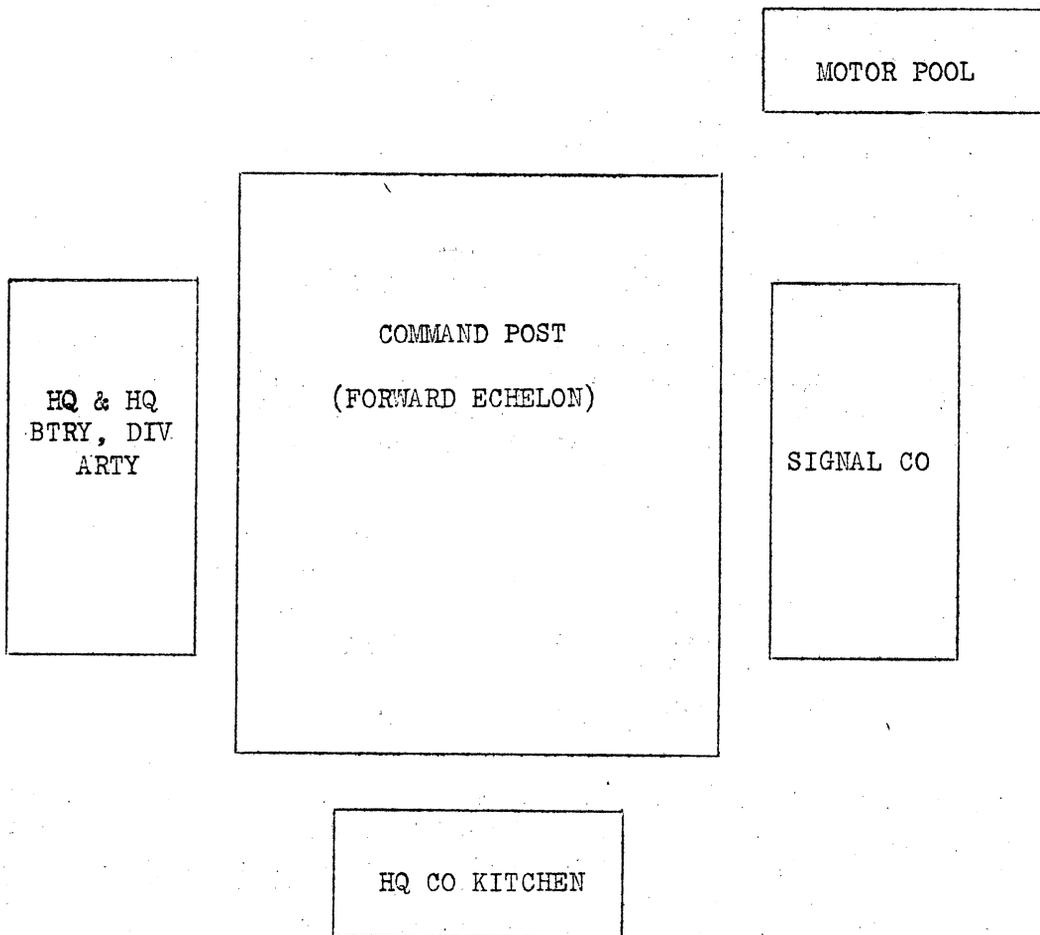
C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ANNEX A

COMMAND POST - FORWARD ECHELON



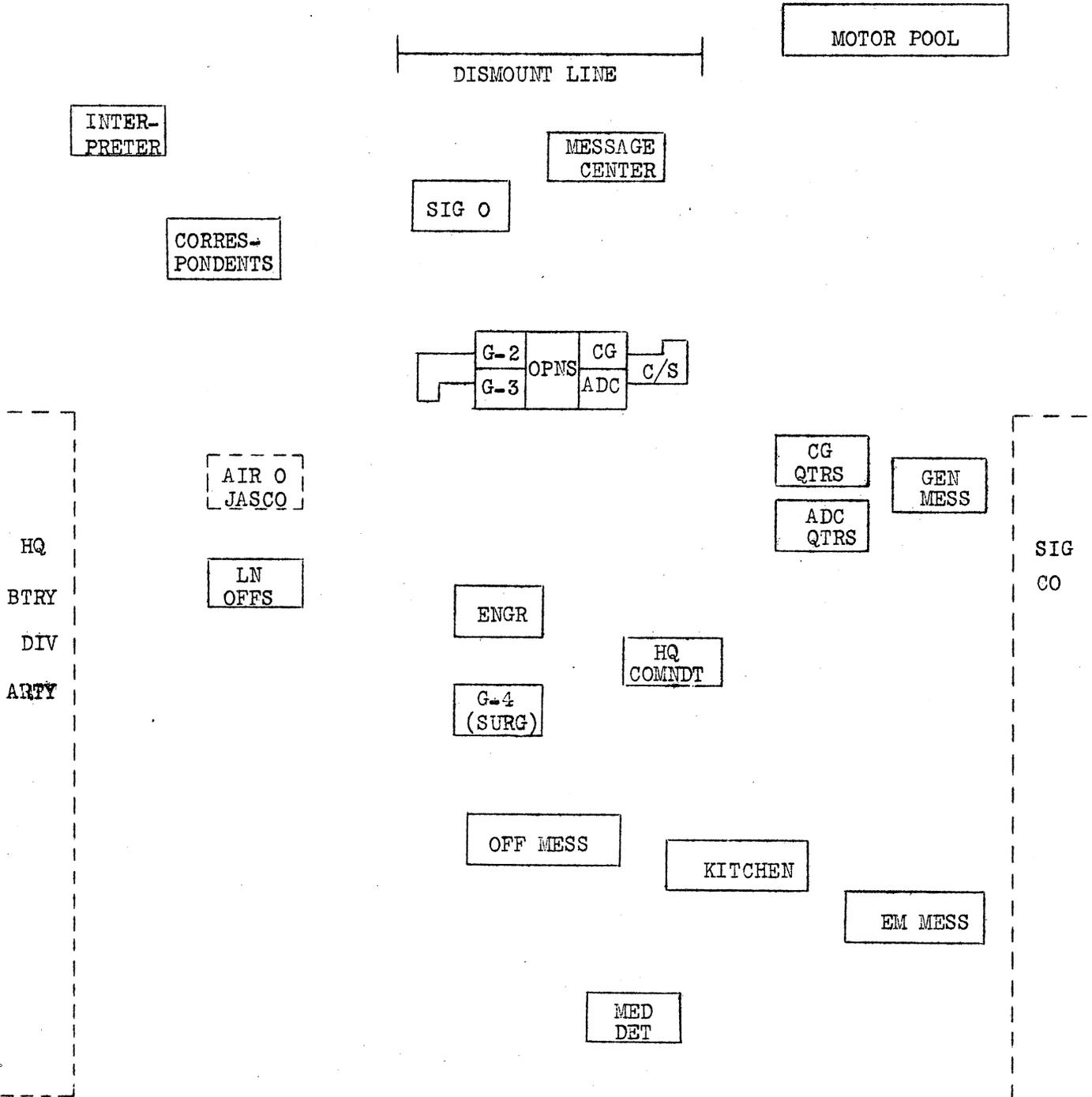
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ANNEX B

BREAKDOWN OF FORWARD COMMAND POST

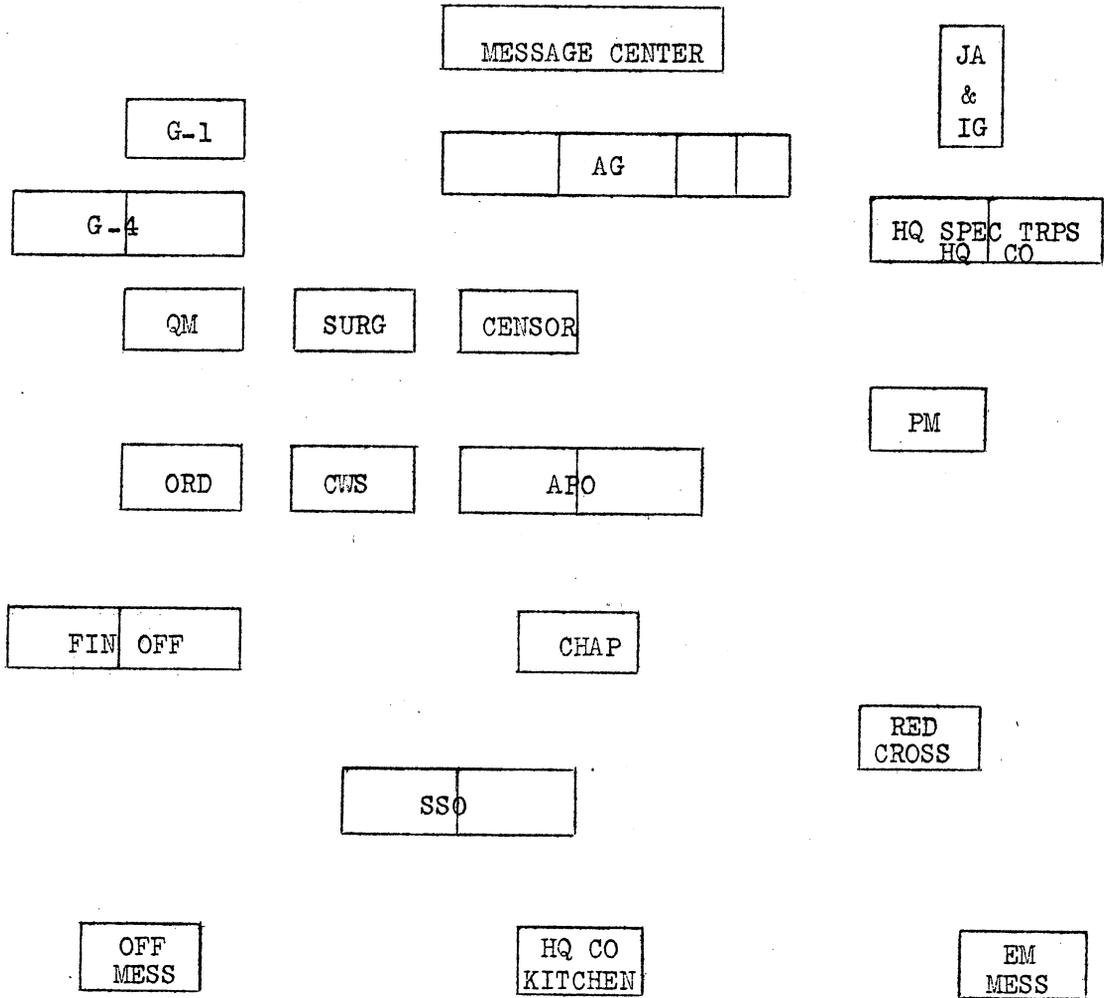


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ANNEX C

COMMAND POST - REAR ECHELON



C O N F I D E N T I A L

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STRENGTH & TRANSPORTATION - FORWARD ECHELON

PERSONNEL					TRANSPORTATION						
Section	Off	WO	EM	Tot- al	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	M29	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tlr	Ton Tlr
Commanding General	3			3	1					1	
Asst CG	3			3	1						
C/S	1	1	3	5	1						
G-2	4		9	13	2						
G-3	5		8	13	2						
G-4	*2		1	3							
Signal Office	2		1	2							
Engineer	3		8	11							
75th JASCO	1			1							
Hq Commandant	1		2	3							
Liaison Officer	2			2							
Air Officer	1			1							
AA Off (W/G-3)	1			1							
Observers											
Signal Company											
Band		2	53	55							
Hq Company	2	1	85	88	5	3	2	1	1		2
Med Det (Spec Trps)	2		13	15							
Hq & Hq Btry, Div A											
Correspondents											

* Includes Surgeon

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ANNEX E

STRENGTH & TRANSPORTATION - REAR ECHELON

SECTIONS	PERSONNEL				TRANSPORTATION							
	Off	WO	EM	Tot- al	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	H/T	M29	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tlr	Ton Tlr
G-1			3	3								
G-4	4	1	4	9	1							
Engineer	1	1	8	10								
Div QM	4		14	8								
TQM	3		4	7								
Div Ordnance	3		11	14								
Div Surgeon	5		5	10	1							
AG & Postal	2	2	25	29								
CWS	1		4	5								
JA & Civ Affairs	2	1	2	5								
Finance Office	1	1	16	18								
Div Chaplain	2		3	5								
Spec Service	1		7	8								
Base Censor	2		1	3								
Provost Marshal	3		10	13								
Hq Commandant	1		5	6								
Red Cross	4			4								
Hq Company	2	1	39	42	4		2	2				1
Sig Company	1	2	9	12								

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

OMD/kbf

6 September, 1944

TRAINING CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 55)
:
ADDENDUM 1)

SHIPBOARD TRAINING

1. The following notes will be utilized for troop orientation during shipboard training. The necessity for conservation will be stressed.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

BURTON L. LUCAS,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

A. A. Watson
A. A. WATSON,
Major, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl: Supply Notes.

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10 copies.....G-3, XXIV Corps.

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image(s) may be of
poor quality due to
the poor quality of
the **original.**

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCLOSURE to ADDENDUM 1 to TC 55.

SUPPLY NOTES

Reference: SOP Supply and Evacuation, Administrative Order.

1. Initial resupply during combat will be by DUKW's from LST's. Requests will be made by radio over the G-4 Administrative Radio Net. This will initially provide resupply direct to Battalion Dumps without the necessity for a shore party.

2. Once the Shore Party is ashore and operating, supply will be by normal methods.

3. Conservation means WISE USE. Conservation of supplies and equipment is of utmost importance. We are now a long way from the source of supplies and we will be much further away when we reach our objective. For our own protection we must use our supplies wisely. The stock pile of supplies and equipment in the depots in the States means very little to us out here. What really counts is the things we have in our possession. The demands of the European Theater, the lack of shipping, and the great distance supplies must be transported before they reach us demand that we waste nothing. Every time you waste, destroy or discard food, ammunition, or equipment it means that someone else, your buddy perhaps, will get less, or do without.

4. Waste and destruction of supplies and equipment cannot be tolerated as these articles are vital to the success of the operation and even to our own existence. Remember it was a lack of food, medicine and ammunition which finally forced us to give up Bataan. Make full use of the things you have. Do not waste them.

5. Battlefield Salvage.

Recovery of supplies and equipment on the battlefield is a necessity. Each unit has set up a salvage team which will collect all salvage materials in the unit area. Quartermaster salvage will evacuate this material to a dump where they will be able to segregate the various articles and turn them over to the appropriate supply branch for reissue or reclamation. Certain large articles such as Ordnance equipment will be handled directly by the supply branch concerned.

6. Individual Equipment.

Duffel bags and officer's luggage will be brought ashore only on order. It will be placed in a Quartermaster dump and segregated by units. This equipment will be under guard at all times. Individuals WILL NOT be allowed to draw duffel bags or to procure articles from them at the dumps. Individual equipment will be issued only to organization and only on requests approved by G-4.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCLOSURE to ADDENDUM 1 to TC 55 (cont'd)

7. Organizational equipment not carried ashore in the assault will be landed only on order. It will be placed in a dump operated by the Shore Party. Individuals will not be allowed to draw equipment or procure articles except by requests approved by G-4.

8. Looting of duffel bags and equipment WILL NOT be tolerated. All equipment will be kept under guard furnished by the Shore Party. The Commanding Officer of Troops aboard ship will furnish the necessary guard aboard ship.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

OMD/ri

2 Sept 1944

TRAINING CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 55)

SHIPBOARD TRAINING PROGRAM

1. References:

- a. Tng Memorandum #12, para 4, Hq XXIV Corps, 13 July 1944.
Tng Memorandum #15, Hq XXIV Corps, 4 August 1944.
Tng Memorandum #16, Hq XXIV Corps, 5 August 1944.
- b. Tng Circular #28, Hq 7th Inf Div, 21 May 1944.
Tng Circular #34, Hq 7th Inf Div, 8 June 1944.
Tng Circular #48, Hq 7th Inf Div, 21 July 1944.
Tng Circular #50, Hq 7th Inf Div, 24 July 1944.
- c. General Order #46, Hq 7th Inf Div, 14 August 1944.
- d. FO 8A, 7th Inf Div, 28 August 1944.
- e. Inclosure #1A, 1B, 1C, 1D - Combat Notes.
Inclosure #2, Civil Affairs.
Inclosure #3, Medical Notes.

2. Purpose:

The purpose of this training circular is to provide instructions for training of Division organic and attached personnel, while on shipboard, for maximum physical and mental efficiency in combat.

3. General:

Unit Commanders will ascertain that necessary training memoranda, circulars, field manuals, and training aids are available aboard ship for conduct of training. Ship Commanders of troops will check with ships to determine what ship training aids will be available for use in troop training.

4. Subjects to be Covered: Training priority will be given subjects listed in subparagraphs a to g inclusive.

a. Orientation: This will include detailed instructions covering background of the native populace and useful phrases in the native tongue, target terrain, enemy installations and organization, our plan and responsibilities of all units and personnel. See FO 8A, 7th Inf Div.

b. Division Organization: This instruction will stress the supporting power available to the infantry and how this may best be utilized. See Inclosure #1. Material will be covered by a one-hour lecture.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Tng Circular 55 (cont'd)

c. Civil Affairs: This training will stress correct handling of enemy prisoners of war and civilians. See Inclosure #2. Material will be covered by a one-hour lecture.

d. Aircraft Identification: See Annex 5 to FO 8A, 7th Inf Div. Naval flash projectors will be found particularly valuable in conduct of this training.

e. All officers and noncommissioned officers of the first four grades will receive instruction and be required to demonstrate their full knowledge and understanding of the brevity code, shackle code, SOI voice radio calls, telephone directory calls, and grid designation of positions.

f. Physical Conditioning: Ship Commanders of Troops will schedule regular periods of calisthenics and sun bathing as indicated by deck space available. Physical conditioning periods will include a minimum of one hour per man per day.

g. Physical hygiene and disease preventive measures: See Annex 5 to FO 8A, 7th Inf Div, and Inclosure #3. Material will be covered by a one hour lecture.

h. Camouflage: See General Order #46, Hq 7th Inf Div, dated 14 August 1944.

i. Perimeter Defense: See Training Circular #50, Hq 7th Inf Div, dated 24 July 1944.

j. Tank liaison and designation of targets to tankers: See Training Circular #34, Hq 7th Inf Div, dated 8 July 1944.

k. Practical instruction in the reduction of weapons stoppages.

l. Land Mines and Booby Traps: See Training Circular #48, Hq 7th Inf Div, dated 21 July 1944.

m. Adjustment of Artillery Fire: See Inclosure #1B.

n. Neutralization and destruction of enemy tanks: See Inclosure #1D.

o. Intelligence responsibility of individuals: See Inclosure #1C.

p. Patrols: Planning, instruction and conduct: See FM 21-75.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

BURTON L. LUCAS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

A. A. Watson

A. A. WATSON
Major, G.D.
Adjutant General

- 2 -

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Tng Circular #55 (cont'd)

- 3 Inclosures: #1A - Division Organization.
#1B - Artillery Notes.
#1C - Intelligence.
#1D - Effect of Infantry Weapons on Japanese Tanks.
#2 - Civil Affairs.
#3 - Medical Notes.

DISTRIBUTION "D" plus 5 copies.....G-3
10 copies.....G-3, XXIV Corps

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCLOSURE 1A

DIVISION ORGANIZATION

Almost every man in the 7th Division has a pretty good idea of just what units make up this Division. He knows what each of these units does in combat and how it fits into the whole picture.

The backbone of this, as of any other infantry division, is the fighting doughboy. As anyone with combat experience knows, the doughboy is our key to victory, and every other arm and service is designed primarily to help him go through. Supporting forces must find out what the enemy is doing and where he is most vulnerable to attack; they must procure everything that is needed for a particular fight; take the doughboy safely where he needs to go; smash the maximum number of Nips and Nip installations before the doughboy runs into them; support his advance all the way; protect him from counterattack; and care for him when sick or wounded.

The infantry regiments of this Division are the 17th Infantry, the 32nd Infantry, and the 184th Infantry. Each of these is organized into three battalion landing teams which include, in addition to infantry personnel, field artillery liaison and forward observers, Naval gunfire spotters, air-ground liaison parties, combat engineers, shore party engineers, and medical personnel. The regiment itself is part of a regimental combat team, which means, essentially, that it trains and fights with a particular battalion of field artillery. We proved on Attu and Kwajalein how well these doughboys and cannoneers work together and how important each one is to the other. With the 17th Infantry we have the 48th Field Artillery Bn, with the 32nd Infantry the 49th Field Artillery Bn, and with the 184th Infantry the 57th Field Artillery Bn. The 31st Field Artillery Bn is in general support.

Backing up Division Artillery in our next show will be the big guns of XXIV Corps, 155mm howitzers and Long Tons, with the range and power to pulverize Hirohito's best defenses and blast any batteries that he may bring into action. All of this, with the antks, adds up to more than twice the artillery support that we have had in past engagements.

The 13th Engineer Bn is right there in the front lines, blasting enemy positions with satchel charges and a variety of specially designed demolition equipment. They are also prepared to handle almost any type of pioneer mission that you can dream up. We've seen what they can do and we know that they have guts and are good.

The 7th Medical Bn and our unit aid men have made their own reputation. We watched them bringing in the wounded under heavy fire and treating them in the field, in some cases behind the Japanese lines. We stopped calling them pill rollers a long time ago.

Without the 7th Quartermaster Co we wouldn't eat and we haven't missed eating yet.

Lacking the 707th Ordnance Co, our vehicles and weapons would soon be in sad shape but they haven't let us down. We know they never will.

- 1 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

RESTRICTED

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCL 1A (cont'd)

All of these elements, and more, make up our normal division organization. They are always with us. When we go into combat, however, our strength is greatly increased by the addition of approximately 6,000 well equipped specialists, plus the indispensable and overwhelming support of the Navy.

When we went to Kwajalein, our fleet was the most powerful Naval force ever assembled. They took us to the target area, deep in what the enemy liked to claim were his waters, without loss of a man. They landed us right on schedule, LCI's moving beside us to the beach with rockets spraying high powered destruction on the enemy. Their supporting guns plastered the Nips before we landed and kept on plastering 'til the show was over. The Fleet Air Wing and 7th AF did such an effective job that throughout the operation no single enemy plane was able to so much as come in sight. Their strafing makes any Nip keep his head down or else. As we advance they will be pouring lead where it does the most good. Before we landed they had been smashing enemy defenses for weeks and just before H-Hour we watched their dive bombers give the beaches a final going over. They did it before and they're ready and waiting to do it again. Both bombing and strafing will be accurate and controlled, moving ahead of our advancing lines by carefully timed and coordinated bounds. Additional air support can be called when needed. Specially trained personnel in the front lines, with radio communication to the planes, will be certain that the full force of our air attack strikes exactly where we want it.

One Naval outfit that we know less of than we should is the Underwater Demolition Team, or UDT. These gentlemen have the interesting job of moving in on reefs and beaches long before any assault landing is attempted, and blasting out underwater obstacles of all kinds, tetrahedrons, mines, wire, walls, or anything else that the fertile imagination of our little yellow opponents can devise. It's a job requiring the utmost skill and valor. The story comes back from Guam that, when assault waves reached the beach they found a large and solid billboard reading, "UDT #4 WELCOMES THE U.S. MARINES."

But let's consider those 6,000 odd Army specialists who are going to be in there with us on the next show. Just what are they prepared to do?

The 718th and 536th Amphibian Tractor Bn's and the 480th and 472nd Amphibian Truck Bn's will land us, our equipment and supplies.

The 776th Amphibian Tank Bn has, among other things, 36 amphibian tanks equipped with 75mm howitzers, fire power equal to three 75mm field artillery battalions. It also has 21 amphibian tanks armed with 37mm guns. They all mount machine guns. This outfit will hit the beach first, clean out enemy defenses, and move inland to support our advance in the manner of field artillery. After the artillery land, the amtk's are prepared to continue supporting fire or take off and move in on the enemy flanks, whichever seems more desirable.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCL LA (cont'd)

The 767th Tank Bn has power and experience. It's going in with 57 medium tanks and 17 lights, working forward with out assault elements, and operating in close teamwork with the infantry to blast the Nips in close combat.

The 75th JASCO, a bunch of signal experts, will make sure that we have communication with shore parties, Naval gunfire and aircraft whenever we need it, and that the full power of these elements can be used to the greatest advantage.

The 502nd AAA (Gun) Bn will come in with 12 90mm guns. These guns can reach out 16,000 yards to knock out enemy aircraft or point targets on the ground. They are accurate and fast. One battery alone can deliver as much as 120 rounds per minute.

The 866th AAA (AW) Bn has 32 high speed 40mm automatic guns and can really pour out a hail of lead.

The 91st Chemical Weapons Co has been in combat with us before. Their 4.2 mortars pack a terrific wallop and they can drop them right on the button.

These comments only begin to cover the number and capabilities of our supporting troops. They have everything we need, including war dogs who can smell out the last skulking Son of Heaven and, if necessary, haul him out by the britches.

Our supporting troops are smart, well equipped, and good.

Glad to have you all aboard.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCLOSURE 1B

ARTILLERY NOTES

1. KNOW YOUR ARTILLERY!

An Artillery Battalion has up to a dozen forward parties whose only job is to find out where the Infantry needs fire and to bring it down there. Each of the three gun batteries has two or three Forward Observers up front. Battalion headquarters also sends out three liaison parties. The Forward Observers are free to go wherever they can do their job best. You will usually find the Forward Observers in the front lines, or on some high ground nearby which has good observation of enemy positions. Often they are with the company commanders of assault companies.

Liaison parties usually stay in the vicinity of the infantry battalion commanders.

Remember, the job of Artillery and Forward Observer Liaison personnel is to give the Infantry the fire that it needs. The artillerymen up forward want your help in locating targets that you want knocked out or softened up. Help him and he will be able to help you better. Tell him of any targets you have located. Tell him where they are and show him on the ground if possible, and tell him what the enemy has there. Even if you can't pick out the exact spot where the Jap machine gun is emplaced, try to get the general location. Artillery can beat up an area several hundred yards square, and make the Jap take cover while you advance.

All forward parties of the Artillery are connected by wire or radio, or both, to their own battalion CP, and are tied into the Division Communications net. If you can't get an urgent message through any other way, try the nearest Artillery forward party. It may be able to help you.

You may even be called upon to protect the Artillery forward parties with your riflemen. Do this willingly, as the Artillery cannot fire as rapidly and accurately when its observers get knocked out. It can still shoot, but not as well. So, help the Artillery Forward parties to keep going.

Get to know the Artillery outfit that supports you. Know the battalion and the batteries, and know the names of the Artillery Officers who work up forward with you. Your company commander will give you this information before an engagement, and be sure you get it straight. Be sure, also that you always know where the nearest Artillery Observer is, and pass the word along to your buddies. When you need him you need him in a hurry, and won't have time to scout him up.

Learn to use your Artillery as if it were one of your own weapons. In many battles, infantry sergeants, corporals, and privates have gotten on the wire to the artillery battalion and adjusted artillery fire, with good results. If you can adjust mortar or machine gun fire you can adjust artillery fire. All you need is a pretty good eye for ranges. Can you tell whether a round landed 500 or 200 yards beyond a Jap machine gun? If so, you can act as an artillery observer.

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INCL 1B (cont'd)

Remember, Artillery is one of your weapons. Learn the best ways of getting artillery fire brought down where and when you need it. Know how close behind a barrage you can move without getting hurt. You can come closer than you think. The more you know about artillery, the better friend it will be when you need it.

2. IF YOU KNOW WHERE IT IS, THE ARTILLERY CAN HIT IT!

The Artillery is there to help you out. But remember: The Artillery can't bring fire on a target if it doesn't know where it is. So help out the Artillery Forward Observers by locating good targets, especially enemy weapons or units that are giving you trouble.

Let's say several Jap machine guns are firing at you from a well fortified position, and your own mortars can't get them out. What are you going to do? Lie there and take it? No! Show the nearest Artillery observer. Point out the Jap machine gun positions as closely as you can, and tell him it is holding up your unit. If there is howitzer ammunition available, and the guns are not busy on other missions, he will probably bring fire on the target and you will be able to move forward.

If you spot a target but can't get to the Artillery Forward Observer, send a messenger to him, or get word to your battalion CP or company commander, who will send it on. "Jap machine guns firing at us from 500 yards west of creek fork. Request artillery fire". That would be a typical message. Don't be afraid to ask for artillery fire. Your job is to move forward, using any and all weapons available. The Artillery wants to know of all possible targets, so it can best decide where to expend ammunition. Sometimes the forward observer won't have picked up the target until you tell him about where it is. Then he will see it and bring fire on it.

Supposing you get to the forward observer's position and find he is a casualty. Get his communication equipment working and call his Artillery unit. Tell them the situation, give the nature of your target and its approximate location. The Artillery may send the information to another forward observer. It may ask you to adjust the fire.

For example, you would send, "Three Jap machine guns holding us up. Firing from approximately 500 yards west of creek mouth west side of Lake Nicholas. Request fire." There may be some delay; the Artillery may require more information before it can fire. If you can indicate the target with respect to a target previously fired upon by the Artillery, you can indicate the new target location by sensing it with respect to the other target; for example, "Target is 200 yards right of the 100 yards short of target fired at by "A" Battery ten minutes ago." If the Artillery can spare the guns and ammunition for your target, you will soon get an "On the Way", which means they are firing on the target. Anywhere from 10 seconds to a minutes later you will see the rounds burst somewhere near the target, if your original estimate of 500 yards was correct.

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Let's say the rounds land 400 yards short of the target. Send up "400 yards short". If they land 600 yards beyond, send up "600 yards over". Rounds landing 500 yards left of the target would be sensed, "500 left, 600 over", but until you have had some experience at it, sense in only one direction at a time. See the diagram for sample sensings.

Notice in the diagrams that you sense to the left and right of the line between the guns and the target. Thus, in diagram I, rounds bursting directly between the target and the observer would not only be short, but also right. Rounds bursting in a line over the target from you would be left as well as over. So, "500 over" means that if the guns shoot at 500 yards less range, they will be in the money.

If your rounds are right on the gun-target line, don't send left or right sensing, just sense range. But always send a range sensing. If you don't want the range changed, send "Repeat range".

When you judge you are within less than 100 yards of your target, send a last correction, such as "50 left, 50 over", and command, "Fire for Effect". Artillery will fire as many rounds as it judges necessary. If you want more, command, "Repeat fire for effect". Or, if the first fire for effect was off a little, send for example, "50 short, repeat fire for effect".

One pointer on adjusting Artillery: Speed is important. Don't give the enemy a chance to take cover. Don't think too long about your sensings. Usually your first guess is as good as any.

Another hint: If you get confused about how to sense, tell the artillery CP about where you are, and talk to them in plain language. For example, if the Artillery knows where you are, it can use such sensings as "That round burst about 500 yards over the target from me". Or, "Those rounds were 500 yards on the right of the target as I face it."

Artillery puts as many observers as possible in the front lines. But the Artillery needs the help of every infantryman in making the best use of the big guns. If you see a target, notify the nearest Artillery observer. If you can't reach him, notify your own battalion CP or company commander. Or, in a pinch you can adjust the fire yourself if you can get communications. Artillery observers can't find all the targets by themselves. They need your help. And they want to know what enemy targets are giving you the most trouble.

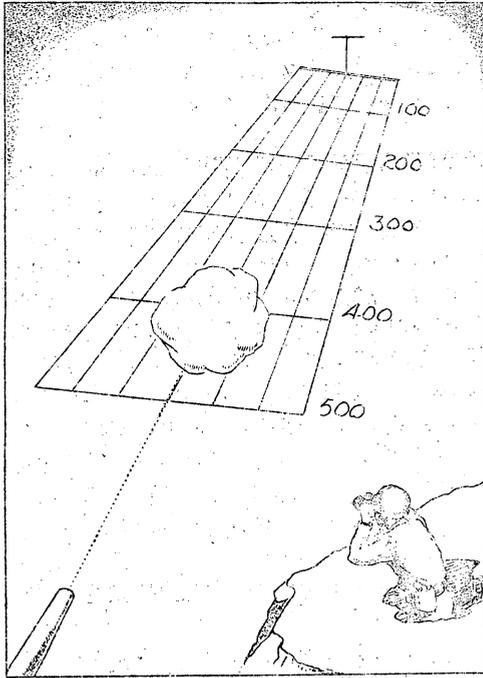
Remember: IF YOU KNOW WHERE IT IS, THE ARTILLERY CAN HIT IT!

FORWARD OBSERVATION

Look at Each Diagram Separately

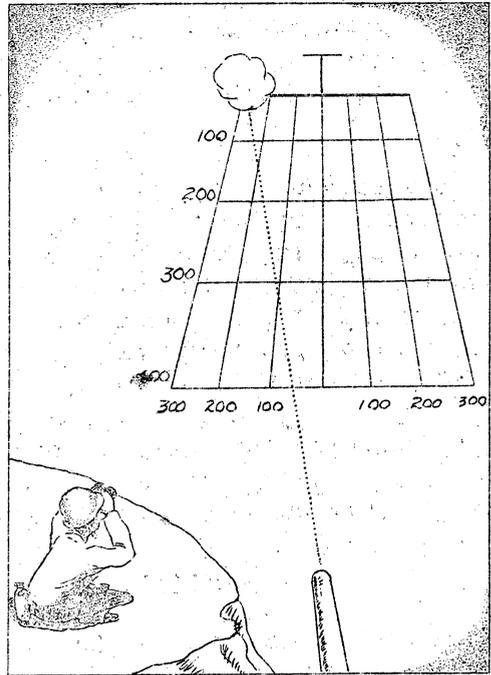
INCL 1B (cont'd)

I



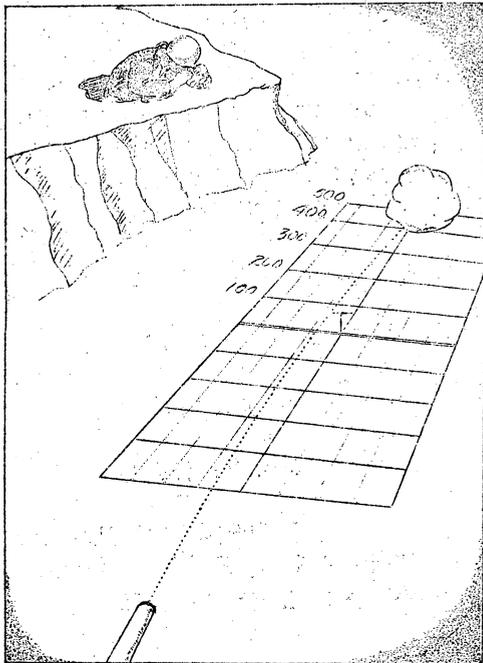
"400 short"

II



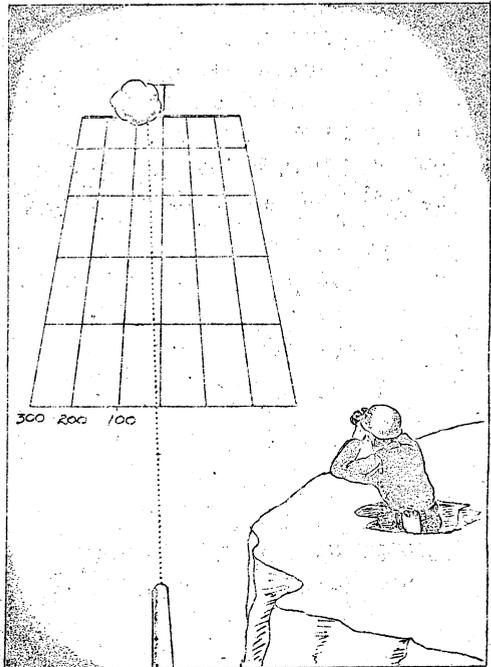
"300 left"

III



"500 over"

IV



"50 left, fire for effect"

INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE is the WHERE - WHAT - WHEN - HOW of anything and everything that the enemy is doing - appears to be doing - or might do in the future.

WHERE is he?

WHAT's he doing?

WHEN did he do it?

HOW did he do it?

When we get all the information about the enemy that we possibly can, we are then in a position to beat him. The S-2 in the battalion and regiment and G-2 in Division are in charge of getting all this information about the enemy and using it where it will do the most good. Their jobs are to collect all the facts that we can get for them, decide where they fit in with the other things the enemy is doing, and then give all of us the whole story so that we can fight with the odds in our favor.

So we have to remember while we're fighting, or patrolling or whatever we are doing, that what we know about the enemy is going to help us more and help out a lots of our buddies if we get it to our S-2 as soon as we can. When you have any ideas or have anything that you have heard or seen that has to do with the enemy, tell your squad or platoon leader about it. He'll get it to the S-2. Then something can be done about it!

INTELLIGENCE IS THE JOB OF EVERY MAN WITHIN THE DIVISION

We know that some of us will say "What's that got to do with me? I'm not the G-2." "I'm busy carrying and shooting this BAR." That's right, you are busy fighting with that BAR or machine gun, or bayonet, but remember, someone else is just as busy trying to "spot" that Jap machine gun or mountain howitzer that has kept you pinned down all day. That Jap is close enough to cause you plenty of trouble, and he is also close enough for you to have a pretty good idea where he is. Why not tell somebody about it? The Navy or the Air or the Artillery back there behind you is much more effective on that Jap than your BAR! You might not be included in the S-2's or the G-2's T/O, but you certainly are an important member of his organization. He can be of little use to you unless you tell him what you know.

Now about prisoners - We all know they aren't too easy to take, but then some of us also know that it is possible to get them, and it wasn't such a hard job either. The more we get, the more we realize how important they can be to us. Some of us haven't been able to see the value of what a prisoner can tell us because we don't see or hear much about them after they are once taken and sent back to the beach. Just to give you an idea about how much a prisoner will talk if you get one, the third Jap we brought in alive on ATTU pointed out on the map the exact location

of an AA gun in Chichagof Harbor and told G-2 it was "200 meters from the church". G-2 called the Artillery and Navy and they started firing on the enemy gun. This same Jap, showing off all he knew, pointed out just where the Jap Headquarters was located and in a few minutes a destroyer that was out patrolling near Chichagof Harbor shelled the enemy headquarters. Some of us can remember what that enemy headquarters looked like when we arrived at Chichagof. Then there was the prisoner at Kwajalein who told us there were about 100 Japs on one island that we though contained 25. We took his word for it and used plenty of troops and tanks to take the island. How would you have enjoyed being a member of a platoon which might have been ordered in to "Mop up those 25 Japs?"

So be careful, be wary, don't take foolish chances, but be smart. Take every prisoner you can safely lay your hands on. It'll be good insurance to have and we will win the battle in short order and live to tell about it.

THE WOUNDED JAP YOU NEEDLESSLY KILLED YESTERDAY WOULD HAVE TOLD US ABOUT THE MACHINE GUN THAT WILL KILL YOU AND YOUR BUDDY TODAY!

The same thing applies to captured documents and materiel. By "documents" we don't mean just official papers, but all papers, books, postcards, sketches, newspapers, letters, records, manuals, diaries, notebooks, charts - or just everything the enemy has written or is reading or studying. Of course, they don't mean anything to you - except as souvenirs. That's a costly mistake because there are men behind you who are just waiting to get their hands on such things that will tell them what the Jap is doing. They are the interpreters, but they can't do you any good if you don't send them the material to do it with.

You know there is a big difference between searching enemy prisoners and his dead for usable intelligence material and looting them for your personal souvenir collection. You all know what we, and every other civilized country on earth, think of the Japs' job of looting at Nanking. We also know they will "pay through the nose" for their atrocities, but did you ever stop to think that in looting the enemy dead and sacking his stores of supplies and civilian homes we are, in a sense, doing the same things that we have condemned the Jap for? Besides we must remember that all captured materiel automatically belongs to our government and not to us. In the past many of us have taken captured items which we "thought" were classed as souvenirs because we never really knew what the word "souvenir" stood for. So here's the dope on souvenirs, and it isn't a guide - it's the gospel. We can retain as personal souvenirs: knives (includes sabers); flags; field packs and bags; inner clothing; and non-military personal items such as comfort kits and toilet articles. That's all, and if your souvenir doesn't fall under one of those headings, you had better start it on it's way to the S-2. Just so there isn't any misunderstanding, here's what the War Department says will not be retained as souvenirs: Any type of name plate; gas masks; ammunition and explosives; optical instruments (including field glasses, range-finders, gun sights); helmets and web equipment; armament (including pistols, rifles, machine guns, mortars, and grenade throwers); uniforms; signal equipment (including radar, radio parts); aircraft equipment; chemical warfare and medical equipment; photographs, negatives, drawings, maps, orders, communication signals and documents of any kind.

The following
image(s) may be of
poor quality due to
the poor quality of
the **original**.

When you kill an enemy and find some papers, send them back to your CO just as soon as you can. If you can't pass them back, don't carry them off. Somebody will be along from the Intelligence Sections to pick them up and get them to an interpreter. This may save your life and lots of others!

So let's apply what we have already learned in the past to what we will have to do in the future. The more you know about the Jap the easier it will be to lick him. We all want to talk about something. We know we are fools to talk about ourselves - so let's TALK, TALK and TALK about the Jap now - then we can be alive to talk about ourselves when we have licked him!

SHELLING REPORTS

"How can I get back at the Jap guns or heavy mortars that are shelling me? If I could only get our artillery on them!"

You can! But you must be alert and accurate in observation. Then you must report any small fact which may be the missing key to an accurate location of that weapon.

What facts should you report? Any or all of the following:

- a. Time you were shelled.
- b. Where you were shelled (to nearest 100 yards if possible).
- c. Caliber and type of piece (approximately).
- d. How many rounds.
- e. Compass direction from which you were fired on. State whether this direction is in reference to the point where shells landed or to a point from which the flash or smoke of guns firing was observed. It is possible in some cases to determine the direction from which a shell came by examining the shell hole. For example, a ricochet will draw a line on the ground.
- f. The time between the flash of the piece and the noise of the piece, not the shell burst. Sound travels at roughly 370 yards per second. If the interval is 10 seconds then the piece is 3700 yards from you.

Don't worry about not turning in a complete report. If you can report any one of the above points of information, it will help knock out the Japs.

EFFECT OF INFANTRY WEAPONS ON JAPANESE TANKS

The effectiveness of standard American infantry weapons against Japanese tanks has been proven in combat.

The following extracts are quoted from a report of Japanese counter-attacks made against positions held by the 6th Marines on Saipan, 17 June 1944:

a. "On the afternoon of 16 June, 1944, air observers reported the presence of enemy tanks in front of our lines. Front line troops were alerted to the possibility of a tank attack and during the night close support destroyers furnished star shell illumination in order to assist in detecting movements of enemy tanks. However, no tanks were seen until they struck our lines at 0345, 17 June."

b. "The attack lasted until 0630. The enemy employed the medium tank mounting a 57mm turret gun. The tanks approached along a ravine in groups of four and five, and upon reaching our positions cruised up and down our front lines. Riding on the outside of each tank were a few riflemen, usually four. Each of these groups carried at least one light machine gun. Some of the guns were strapped to the backs of the men who carried them."

c. "The tanks overran our front lines, cruising up and down. The Marines held stubbornly to their positions. Individual Marines crouched in their foxholes and slit trenches as the medium tanks rolled over them. As the tanks passed the men leaped from their foxholes and attacked the enemy tanks with bazookas and antitank grenades (M9A1). Thermite grenades and demolition charges were dropped into disabled tanks. 37mm guns and half tracks fired on moving tanks. The attack was finally broken and remnants of the enemy force withdrew to the north."

d. "Bazookas and antitank grenades were particularly effective against the Japanese medium tank. Our 37mm guns did not penetrate the turret of the tank but were effective against the bogie wheels and tank tracks, stopping the tanks, and enabling our troops to destroy them with other weapons. The 75mm AP shell fired by the half tracks penetrated tanks wherever the shell struck."

e. "The terrain over which the tank attack was made consisted of open country and gently rolling hills with occasional shallow swampy areas. Approach to this area was made through a ravine."

f. "A total of twenty-four medium Japanese tanks were destroyed by the 6th Marines during this attack."

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INCLOSURE 2

CIVIL AFFAIRS

One of these days the Seventh Division is going to run into a problem entirely different from any we have had. We have fought in the tundra and snow, and on coconut atolls. We have stormed beaches and knocked over pillboxes, but we haven't run into any real problem with enemy civilians. We ought to know how to handle that situation just as well as any other because it is quite a responsibility. Some people think that our fighting on Kwajalein was about the smoothest thing they've seen yet. There isn't any question that the evacuation of the natives there was very good. If we run into a large enemy civilian population and handle that situation as well as we have handled our other problems, we can really be proud of ourselves.

The first thing to know is how to handle the people. We know that enemy soldiers and sailors are prisoners of war when captured. We also know that we must take them prisoner when we can do it safely. If they try to surrender in good faith, then we have to accept their surrender. But we can't take any chances, as we know that they are pretty treacherous customers.

But how about civilians? Civilians can be proper prisoners of war, they can be war criminals, or they can be civilians, depending on how they act. If they take up arms and fight with the army against us, as our civilian workers did on Wake Island, then they are prisoners of war when captured. But they must bear arms openly and cannot pose as civilians and still try to help the enemy, either acting as spies, blowing up our stuff, or anything like that.

What happens to civilians when they do help the enemy, and at the same time pose as civilians? They are war criminals and can be tried and punished, and can even be put to death. That doesn't mean we can line them up against the wall and shoot them without trial.

If civilians mind their own business, and do nothing to help the enemy, they are entitled to be treated as civilians and let alone as much as possible. If we feel that we cannot control them, by letting them live in their own homes, or need that area for radar, or gun emplacements, or docks, we might evacuate and intern them; but as far as we can we will let them very much alone. We will post guards to keep them in line, but will not put them in concentration camps except for their protection and ours. Of course, during the assault phase, we will have to intern them.

It is probably unnecessary to mention the following, except for a few who might not use their heads. Every decent American knows that he must not injure or mistreat these people, whether they are prisoners of war or civilians. The women must not be molested. The penalty for anyone who

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gets out of line for offenses like that will be severe. The same thing applies to mutilation of dead bodies. We can be a little proud that none of our men have been caught cutting off ears or pulling gold teeth from dead bodies.

The real problem which seems to bother outfits which aren't so well disciplined, is looting of property. It has been said that men who should be up in the front lines, or doing other duty, roam through deserted villages, dumping over dressers and pawing over someone's else's property. There will probably be some pretty strict orders declaring native homes off limits, whether they are occupied or not. But, whether or not orders are issued, just remember that entering a building for the purpose of stealing, is housebreaking under our own law, and the maximum penalty is ten years. It doesn't mean that if you suspect that a Jap is hiding in a building, or during a battle a building will give you cover, that you can't go in. No one wants to handicap the fighting troops in any way. But it is desired that any such entries be made in good faith and for a real purpose, and not just to steal some child's doll that will be thrown away the next time a person sees something else.

Both private and public property is not the property of the first soldier who gets hold of it. Public military property belongs to our government, and is subject to capture for our own use. We can help our own war effort if we can use military vehicles, artillery, food, and supplies, which we capture from the enemy. Some of them, our specialists will want to study, so we can find out how to fight them better. Any such property will be taken possession of under the supervision of officers, and put to the best use.

Public property of the enemy such as railroad equipment, public records, money, and public buildings can be taken over by us for use when we need it for our own transport, and to assist in handling the civilian population. Public stores of enemy food will be used to feed the people and will save our own supplies, therefore it should not be wasted. At Holtz Bay, on Attu, there were warehouses of food, and lots of the bags of rice and millet which were well packed, were destroyed by our own men who stuck their bayonets in it just for the hell of it. That was stupid and a recruit's trick. We don't want any needless waste. The more of that kind of stuff we can save, the more shipping space we can save for our own supplies, and the sooner this war will be over and we can get home.

Private property of the natives and civilians is not lawful booty and may not be taken. We can take things which they can use against us, like guns, binoculars, cameras and even automobiles, but this will be done only under officer control, and a receipt will be given, with a copy of the receipt being forwarded to Division Headquarters.

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We may find boats, tractors, cows, pigs, oxen, chickens and the like. Their own personal property will not be taken for any purpose, and any soldier found in possession of any property, which was obviously taken from the natives or civilians will be presumed to have stolen it, and will be punished. Orders will be issued forbidding any transactions of any kind during the initial phase of the battle, so it will not help to say that the property has been bought. Anyone can see the reason for this. It isn't fair for the front line troops to have to go on fighting while the hangers-back and the troops in the rear buy up all the stuff they might want. Also, if some price control isn't exercised, the natives and Japs will rob us blind. It may get to be as bad as the curio places in Honolulu.

I suppose you have been wondering about souvenirs. Some outfits have issued orders that there would be no souvenirs, and the men have gone right ahead and gotten them. This Division has tried to take a broad view in that regard, and recently the War Department has authorized commanding officers to permit certain types of souvenirs. This will be restricted to certain property taken on the battle field, such as sabers, battle flags and the like. Stuff stolen from the natives and civilians is a poor souvenir anyway. If anybody wants to remember that he is a heel, that is a good way to impress it on his mind. One of the native women who was evacuated from Kwajalein wanted to go back there after the battle and pick up her belongings. She didn't know that even those pitifully few and pathetically poor things were probably in some GI's possession already, if they seemed even worth picking up. There is bound to be a lot of destruction, and a lot of natives and civilians will be killed. We can't help that. But we can do a lot to make the war a little easier for people who didn't have anything to do with starting it, and probably don't like to see husbands, sons, and brothers killed any more than our own folks do. Particularly when it doesn't cost us anything but a little effort.

There are some Articles of War which we must be familiar with, known as the war offenses.

Article of War 75 is as follows:

Misbehavior before the enemy. Any officer or soldier who, before the enemy, misbehaves himself, runs away, or shamefully abandons or delivers up by any misconduct, disobedience, or neglect endangers the safety of any fort, post, camp, guard, or other command which it is his duty to defend, or speaks words inducing others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post to plunder or pillage, or by any means whatsoever occasions false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death or such other punishment as the courtmartial may direct.

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You will notice that part which refers to quitting his post or colors to plunder or pillage. That means that any soldier or officer who quits fighting or leaves his post to gather souvenirs may be shot.

Article of War 77 is as follows:

Improper use of Countersign. Any person subject to military law who makes known the parole or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or gives a parole or countersign different from that which he received, shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

An observer from Saipan said that any English speaking Jap any place close to a battalion headquarters could have picked up the countersign in a few minutes.

I wonder how many of us were as careful as we should have been in telling anyone about a countersign. We might be more careful if we know that improperly giving it away is an offense carrying the death penalty.

Article of War 78 is as follows:

Forcing a safeguard. Any person subject to military law, who, in time of war, forces a safeguard shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Just how many soldiers who know what a safeguard is in questionable. A safeguard is a detachment of soldiers posted or detailed by a commander of troops for the purpose of protecting some person or persons, or a village or building. Or it may be a written order by a commanding officer for the protection of an enemy subject or property.

Article of War 79 is as follows:

Captured Property to be Secured for Public Service. All public property taken from the enemy is the property of the United States and shall be secured for the service of the United States, and any person subject to military law who neglects to secure such property, or is guilty of wrongful appropriation thereof shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

You will take notice that all public property taken from the enemy is the property of the United States, and not only the person who wrongfully takes it, but the person who fails to secure it commits an offense. The penalty is not quite so severe, as the person may not be put to death, but only be sentenced to life imprisonment.

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Article of War 80 is as follows:

Dealing in Captured or Abandoned Property. Any person subject to military law who buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he shall receive or expect any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself or to any other person directly or indirectly connected with himself, or who fails whenever such property comes into his possession or custody or within his control to give notice thereof to the proper authority and to turn over such property to the proper authority without delay, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial, military commission, or other military tribunal may adjudge, or by any or all of said penalties.

This article merely restates more or less what has been said about property belonging to the United States. One sometimes wonders how many soldiers have been guilty of a violation of this article, and how surprised they would be if charges were brought.

Article of War 81 is as follows:

Relieving, Corresponding with, or Aiding the Enemy. Whosoever relieves or attempts to relieve the enemy with arms, ammunition, supplies, money, or other things, or knowingly harbors or protects or holds correspondence with or gives intelligence to the enemy, directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as the court-martial or military commission may direct.

This article of course doesn't apply to our men, as it is most unlikely that any American soldier would aid the Japs. It would apply if anyone were guilty.

Article of War 82 is as follows:

Spies. Any person who in time of war shall be found lurking or acting as a spy in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MEDICAL NOTESAvailable Supplies for Sanitation Measures

The application of well-established practical measures for the preservation of the health and the prevention of disease is essential in order that the military personnel may be kept at its maximum effective strength. For the control of carriers of diseases (flies, mosquitoes, lice, mites) there are available in Quartermaster dumps certain supplies which, if used properly, are effective in killing these carriers or preventing their breeding.

1. DDT

a. There are 226 lbs DDT, Larvicide, dissolving, available for use for a 20-day period; 2250 lbs DDT Larvicide, dusting powder available for the same period.

b. The basis of issue of DDT Larvicide is 15 lb per 1000 men per month.

c. The purpose of this item is to control mosquitoes, houseflies, bed bugs, and cockroaches.

d. For use in oil, it should be prepared in a concentration of 5%. To prepare a 5% solution, add DDT at the rate of 2 lbs for each 5 gallons of oil. 24 hours will be required for DDT to go into solution. However, exposure to sunlight will hasten the action. Either kerosene, diesel oil, fuel oil or crank case oil will dissolve the material. The spray should be applied to the inside of barracks, tents, latrines, dug-outs, mess halls, under bridges and all resting places for mosquitoes within the campsite. The most economical rate to apply the 5% solution is about one quart per 300-400 square feet. A large barracks would take approximately 2 gallons. Investigations indicate that a single application will remain effective against mosquitoes entering treated building for two months. When 5% DDT in oil is used as a larvicide over water, effective results can be obtained by applying two quarters per acre of water area. However, the quantity of solution needed is dependent upon the amount of vegetation and debris, and the distance the oil will spread.

2. Aerosol Bombs

a. 4500 aerosol bombs are available.

b. Basis of issue is 225 bombs per 1000 men per month.

c. The purpose of this item is mosquito and insect control.

d. The aerosol bomb is a solution of pyrethrum oil in Freon and is highly effective against mosquitoes and related insects that are responsible for the major disease problems of the armed forces. The present aerosol bomb provides an effective and convenient method of destroying mosquitoes in tents, barracks, billets, bomb shelters, trenches, gun replacements and other somewhat confined spaces. The use of aerosol in trenches, fox holes and similar situations by first line troops is recommended. However, opportunities for their use may be limited and

repellents and protective clothing are the chief means of protection in such situations. The aerosol bomb can be used effectively to eliminate mosquitoes in thickly wooded areas by releasing the aerosol as the operator walks back and forth in the area to be treated. The aerosol should be released systematically, taking swaths 30 feet wide, as close to the ground as possible. One bomb should be effective in a one acre plot in thickly wooded areas.

3. Para Dichloro Benzine (PDB)

- a. The amount available is 6095 lbs.
- b. The basis of issue is one pound per latrine hole per 3 weeks.
- c. Purpose of this item is fly control in latrines.
- d. Paradochlorobenzine (PDB) is a crystalline chemical that produces a heavy gas and is very toxic to flies but harmless to humans. To obtain the maximum effectiveness of PDB the latrine pits should be dug at least six feet deep, and deeper if possible without disturbing the ground water table. The pit should be as dry as possible to obtain the maximum results of PDB. Latrines should be treated twice weekly at from three to four day intervals with PDB at the rate of 1/6 lb per latrine hole, scattered by hand over the pit surface. All urinals should be constructed to drain into a soakage pit.

4. Diesel Oil

- a. 70,000 gallons of diesel oil are available for use in this Division.
- b. The purpose of this oil is for fuel and as a solvent for insecticides and larvicides.
- c. Diesel oil can be used alone as a larvicide for mosquito control. When straight oil is used, about 20 gallons should be applied per acre of water to obtain results as a mosquito larvicide. This oil also is effective to a certain degree in controlling flies in and around latrines, garbage pits, and slit trenches. However, more effective control can be obtained by adding DDT to the oil solutions that are applied for all purposes.

5. Insect Powder

- a. The amount available is one 2-oz can per individual, already issued to the troops.
- b. The basis of issue is 3000 2-oz cans per 1000 per month.
- c. The purpose of this item is to control body and head lice.
- d. A liberal application of the powder from the sifter-top can should be made over the entire inner surface of the underwear, paying

special attention to the seams. As the powder is applied, the garments should be rubbed lightly by hand to spread the powder more evenly. The seams of the inside of the shirt and trousers should be treated in a similar manner. Approximately one ounce of powder, or one-half the contents of the can, will be necessary for one application. Although it is desirable to apply the powder thoroughly and uniformly to the clothing, soldiers in the field may not find it possible to remove their clothing for treatment. Control of lice can be obtained without removing clothing by unbuttoning the shirt and trousers and distributing the powder as effectively as possible by dusting the inside of the underwear, shirt and trousers. Since the lasting effect of the treatment is due to residual action of the powder remaining on the treated clothing, it will be necessary to re-apply the powder if the underwear is changed.

6. Mosquito Repellent

a. The amount available is one 2-oz bottle per individual issued to all the troops in the Jungle First Aid Kit.

b. Basis of issue is one 2-oz bottle per individual.

c. Purpose of this item is mosquito and mite repellent.

d. Repellents and protective clothing are frequently the only means of protecting troops in forward combat positions or while on the march. Repellents should be applied directly to the exposed skin; care should be taken not to get the repellent on the lips or in the eyes, and the clothing that fits tight over the body such as the buttocks, to prevent mosquitoes from biting through the fabrics. Applying the repellent to the skin, shake from one-half to one teaspoonful of the liquid into one hand, rub hands together and apply in a thin layer to the face, neck, ears, hands and wrists to protect from mosquitoes. The present GI repellent will give protection up to 5 hours depending on the rate of application, the amount of perspiration and rubbing of the treated area. The same repellent issued for use as mosquito repellent can also be used to protect individuals from mites, ticks and fleas. For the protection against nites the clothing should be treated prior to exposure. The simplest method and most effective is to apply the repellent to clothing in the following manner: Draw mouth of bottle along cloth, apply a thin layer $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide along all openings of uniform on inside of neck, fly and cuffs of shirt; waist fly and cuffs of trousers; socks above shoes, and all edges of leggings. Clothing may be treated several days before it is worn and one application is effective until uniform is normally changed for laundering.

Poisonous Flor and Marine Life

7. Poisonous and Dangerous Snakes, Fish, Scorpions, etc.

a. Snakes:

Many species of poisonous sea snakes are found in the waters about the islands. They are highly colored and have wide, paddlelike tails, vertically compressed. Although capable of some underwater respiration, they must frequently come to the surface for air. The poison

of some of them is highly toxic, whereas that of others is only slightly so. They are not inclined to bite except when forcibly restrained, and are reported never to attack bathers in the water. Fisherman are sometimes bitten. All sea snakes should, if possible, be avoided. Poisonous land snakes are reported to be absent from the islands.

b. Fish and Other Forms of Dangerous Sea Life:

(1) Cases of fish poisoning occur commonly among the natives of these islands. The poisonous fish found in this area may be divided into three groups; first, those which poison by their bite or sting; second, those the flesh of which is definitely poisonous; and third, those the flesh of which is doubtfully poisonous. Included in the first group are the morays or tropical eels which are greatly feared by the natives. They have well-developed hollow teeth through which the venom is injected into the wound made by their bite. The venom is hemolytic; large doses produce practically instantaneous death, and smaller doses cause rapid and embarrassed respiration, violent cramps, and convulsions. Others have poisonous glands connected with dorsal and lateral spines. After puncture wounds or pricks by such spines, poison enters the wounds. These fish are more dangerous during the spawning season. In this general group are included the stonefish, toadfish, weever fish, zebra fish, and others. The flesh of these fish is not poisonous however. The stingray is most dreaded. It is fond of basking in shallow water, and when stepped on, inflicts serious wounds. It is a flat pancake like fish with a long, flexible, whip-like tail which terminates in a bony spine. Along its tail there are many barbed spines. When the ray attacks, it strikes its tail around some part of the victim and forces its spines into the flesh, causing deep, lacerated wounds which are slow to heal because of the poison deposited in them. Poisonous jellyfish are found. Their stings are painful; in a few instances deaths have resulted from them. Some species of coral also have tentacles which inject poisonous material; the pain from their sting is somewhat like that of the jellyfish. Poisonous cone shells, which sting through tentacles, have been reported.

(2) The second group includes fish whose flesh is poisonous; many of these are commonly known as puffer or bladder fish. Porcupine fish also are in the general group. The poison of these fish exists chiefly in the ovaries and testes. Fish of this group may fail to cause poisoning at one time but may do so at another time. It is particularly noted that poisoning occurs during spawning.

(3) The third group includes doubtfully poisonous fish, the poisonous effects probably being due to bacterial decomposition. Fish included in this group are the box, cow, or trunk fish, parrot fish, barracuda, red snapper or red bass, file fish, trigger fish, and the groper fish. The goatfish is sometimes poisonous also; eating of its head should be avoided. In fact, the head, liver, kidneys, ovaries, and testes of poisonous fish contain more poison than other parts of the body. Instances are recorded in which natives have been poisoned from eating fish caught in certain areas, and have not been poisoned from eating the same fish caught in other areas. Some feel that this is due to the food which the fish ingest in various places and at different seasons of the year. As a rule rockfish are poisonous while shoal and deep-sea fish are not.

INCL 3 (cont'd)

(4) Man-eating sharks, swordfish, garfish, sea urchins, and octopuses are found in the water about these islands; the latter usually are not dangerous, swimming away at the least provocation. The giant clam, which sometimes becomes over 2 feet long, is present also. It may do serious injury to the unwary person who happens to place a hand or foot between its valves.

c. Scorpions, centipedes, etc.

Several species of scorpions and centipedes are reported on South Pacific Islands. The scorpions and centipedes frequently are found in thatch houses, under matting floors, and in other damp places. They are most active at night, and may crawl into shoes, clothing, and luggage. Their bites, although extremely painful, are rarely fatal except for children.

8. Dangerous Animals:

a. Wild pigs may be found on some of the islands, but are usually not dangerous.

b. The robber crab, with his dangerous pincers a foot long, will not fight unless attacked. Moving through the jungle, it is well to avoid stepping on a green rock until one is sure it is a rock and not a Galuf; this is a giant iguana (lizard) four or five feet long. It does no harm unless annoyed, then inflicts a vicious bite.

9. Poisonous Plants and Foods:

a. Several poisonous plants and trees have been reported from the South Pacific. A poisonous weed, described as appearing somewhat like Wistaria ~~might~~ be found. The bruised roots tied in bundles are dabbled in the water of surf pools at low tide. A milky tinge is imparted to the water; the fish, stupefied, rise to the surface and are caught by the fishermen. The natives call the plant "up." The Chongot, or poison tree, is reported in the South Pacific. It is a tall tree with light bark and long leaves. It has a white, acrid juice over the bark which, if it reaches the skin, causes sores to develop and at times causes death. Arrows and spears are tipped with this poison. Another poisonous tree reported to be found in the South Pacific has blossoms which give off a sweet and sickly scent. The leaves, bark, and fruit all contain a deadly poison. It is said to be used for suicidal purposes. The seeds, when swallowed cause convulsions, followed by stupor, and at times, death. Another poisonous tree found in the South Pacific is described as a smooth tree, the crushed fruit of which is used as a poison to stupefy fish.

b. Kava, often spoken of as the "national drink" of certain portions of the South Pacific is made by crushing the root of the pepper. The concoction is said to taste like soapsuds and is mildly intoxicating. Sour toddy, made from the flowers of the coconut palms, formerly was extensively used by the natives of the islands. Its vitamin B content is high. Sour toddy wine, however, which is not to be confused with sour toddy, is extremely intoxicating, and is reported to have a harmful effect on the urinary and nervous systems. Its use has been made illegal, but it is

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probably still used by some of the natives. Betel-nut chewing is practiced in many of the South Pacific Islands.

10. Dysentery.

a. Dysentery is easily contracted and especially prevalent in tropical regions. In the Marianas it caused a high percentage of disability and may be expected to appear whenever the greatest care is not exercised. Acute dysentery, which is not uncommon in the tropics, may result in quick fatality.

b. Dysentery, both bacterial and amoebic, is most often acquired by ingestion. It is commonly the result of drinking polluted water or of eating raw fruit and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables which grow close to the ground, especially those in actual contact with night soil, are most liable to pollution. Fruits such as papayas, bananas, and avocados, which grow in trees, are less dangerous.

c. In all cases, the safest preventive principle is to avoid water which has not been purified by chlorination and avoid eating any vegetables or fruits which have not been prepared in the kitchens.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

By Authority
C.G., 7th Div *Calley*

Init.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION

APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

19 August 1944

SUBJECT: Troop Commanders.

TO : Commanding Officers, All Units, Assigned and Attached, 7th Inf Div.

1. The following are designated Commanding Officer of troops aboard each of ships indicated and will function as such from departure from this island to the intermediate staging area:

AGC	APPALACHION	Lt Col	Edward W Taylor, Div Hq
AP	STARLIGHT	Major	Richard K Hutson, Spec Trps
APA	LAMAR	Major	Charles A Whitcomb, 32nd Inf
APA	HEYWOOD	Major	Leigh H Mathias, 32nd Inf
APA	ALPINE	Lt Col	Glen A Nelson, 32nd Inf
AKA	ALSHAIN	1st Lt	James F Sponzo, 502d AAA Bn
APA	CUSTER	Lt Col	William B Moore, 17th Inf
APA	CALVERT	Lt Col	Lee Wallace, 17th Inf
APA	KNOX	Lt Col	Albert V Hartl, 17th Inf
AKA	CHARA	Major	George S Baumgartner, 50th E Bn
APH	RIXEY	Colonel	Robert H Booth, Div Arty
APA	FELAND	Major	Marvin B Douglas, 502d AAA Bn
APA	CAVALIER	Major	Daniel C Maybury, 184th Inf
APA	J F BELL	Lt Col	William P Walker, 184th Inf
AP	GOLDEN CITY	Major	Delbert L Bjork, 184th Inf
AKA	THUBAN	Captain	John G Kempton, 291st Port Co
LST	# 1	Captain	Lonnie N Kirkland, 536th A Trac Bn
LST	# 2	Captain	Louis H Schmidt, Jr., 536th "
LST	# 3	Captain	George P Yung, 536th A Trac Bn
LST	# 11	Captain	John M McPeak, 31st FA Bn

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LST # 28	Major	Carroll Mitchell, 49th FA Bn
LST # 26	Major	Louis J Ottoman, 776th A Tk Bn
LST # 29	1st Lt	Joe E Hardesty, 57th FA Bn
LST # 30	Captain	George J Duckworth, 767th Tk Bn
LST # 13	Captain	Allan N Dickson, 13th Engr Bn
LST # 10	Lt Col	Stanley Sawicki, 31st FA Bn
LST # 15	Major	Jack D Beck, 48th FA Bn
LST # 16	Lt Col	Francis B Harrison, 49th FA Bn
LST # 27	Lt Col	Donald F Slaughter, 57th FA Bn
LST # 6	Major	Williard Webb, 718th A Trac Bn
LST # 7	Captain	Ernest E McAlister, 718th "
LST # 8	Captain	John A Dean, 776th A Tk Bn
LST # 9	Captain	Leonard L Swartz, 536th A Trac Bn
LST # 12	1st Lt	John H Pinkham, 536th A Trac Bn
LST # 4	Captain	Lawrence W Hockaday, 776th A Tk Br
LST # 5	Captain	Carl O Greenfield, 718th A Trac Br
LST # 14	1st Lt	John J O'Brien, 13th Engr Bn
LSD ASHLAND	Captain	Bruce B Scott, 767th Tk Bn
LSD LINDENWALD	Captain	Harry B Mays, 767th Tk Bn
LSV MONITOR	Captain	Donald B Jones, Jr., 480th DUKW Co
LST Y	1st Lt	Orney L Taylor, 49th FA Bn
LST X	1st Lt	Herbert H Taub, 472nd DUKW Co

2. After the transfer at the intermediate staging area the senior infantry or artillery officer aboard each of the 18 assault LST's will assume duty as CO of troops from the staging area to the target.

3. On all other LST's the CO of troops will remain unchanged.

4. After the transfer at the intermediate staging area of assault troops

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from the four (4) APA's, the senior infantry or artillery officer aboard each of the four (4) APA's will assume duty as CO of troops from the staging area to the target.

5. The commanders of RCT 32 and RCT 184 will submit lists of names of officers who will function as CO of troops of these assault LST's and APA's after the transfer at the staging area. Report to be submitted to the AC of S, G-1 by 1700 Monday, 21 August 1944.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

A. A. Watson
A. A. WATSON
Major, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: "C" plus "A"

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S E C R E T

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INF REGT (Cont'd)	1-ton Truck		3/4-ton w/ps carrier w/winch		1 1/2-ton Truck w/winch		2 1/2-ton Truck w/winch		2 1/2-ton Truck w/o winch		1/2-ton Trailer		1-ton Trailer		M 29 C		Carriage Mtr N-8	
	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E
Hq & Hq Co, Bn (3)	(5)	6	(3)	1	(3)	4	(3)	4	(3)	3	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)			
Bn Sq					(1)													
Bn Hq Co				1	(1)													
Comd	(1)	(3)								(1)								
A-T	(4)	(1)			(1)	(3)				(1)								
Comm	(1)	(5)								(2)	(2)				(3)			
A & P Plat					(1)	(1)												
Rifle Co		2																
Hvy Wpns Co	6	19		1						6	14							
Co Hq		(2)		(1)														
Plat Hq																		
(2)																		
50 C MAG Plat	(2)	(5)								(2)	(4)							
61mm Mortar Plat	(2)	(7)								(2)	(6)							
Sq Total	15	54		2	4	4	0	0		10	23	0	3/2	0				
Batt Total	57	139	0	12	16	31	15	54		36	70	1	26	18			6	3

INF REGT (Cont'd)	1-ton truck		3/4-ton w/ps carrier w/winch		1 1/2-ton Truck w/winch		2 1/2-ton Truck w/winch		2 1/2-ton Truck w/o winch		1-ton Trailer		M 29 C	
	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E	Auth	T/E
Anti Tank Co	10	6		2	2	12								
Co Hq	(1)	(3)		(2)	(2)	(3)							2	
A-T Plat	(3)	(1)				(3)							(2)	
A-T Mine Plat														
Med Det - Regt	4	(7)					1							
Hq Section	(1)	(1)					(1)						4	7
Bn Sect (ca)	(1)	(2)											(1)	(1)
													(1)	(2)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

19 June, 1944

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 46)

SOP FOR DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL ATTACK..... I Section
SOP FOR SIGNAL COMMUNICATION.....II

SECTION I

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

FOR

DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL ATTACK

1. General.

a. References: Defense against chemical attack will be governed in general by the principles contained in FM 21-40 and such additional instructions as contained herein.

b. Responsibility: Unit Commanders are responsible for the state of gas discipline, and for the provision, use, and maintenance of protective equipment.

2. Procedure Prior to Chemical Attack.

a. Unit Organization: Each regiment and battalion will have designated at all times one Unit Gas Officer and one Gas NCO as assistant. Each company will have designated two Unit Gas NCO's. All men will be so trained that decontaminating parties may be selected in the field at any time from available personnel.

b. Gas Sentinels: In addition to their normal duties, all sentinels, including military police, will function as gas sentinels. Special gas sentinels will be equipped with percussion type gas alarms and posted at all times, well upwind over sleeping men, working parties, at ammunition dumps, food dumps, gasproof shelters, command posts, and first aid stations. Close attention will be given to weather conditions and terrain features favorable to gas attack, especially wind direction.

c. Protection from Aerial Chemical Attack: When danger of chemical attack is imminent, eyeshields will be worn while low flying enemy aircraft are active. Security from actual aerial chemical attack requires immediate adjustment of the gas mask and individual protective cover.

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d. Use of Protective Equipment: Personnel are individually responsible for having their gas masks, protective ointment, individual protective covers and eyeshields available at all times. Paulins or other protective coverings will be kept in place on food, water containers, instruments, guns, ammunition, and other equipment where feasible when not in use or operation. In cooking areas in bivouac, tarpaulins or other cover must be provided both overhead and to windward to reduce the danger of food being subjected to chemical spray.

e. Choosing Bivouac Areas: In choosing bivouac areas, low lying patches of woods, defiles, ravines, and low lying areas with high grass or dense underbrush should be avoided as much as possible since these are types of areas favorable for gassing.

3. Procedure During and After Chemical Attack.

a. Reconnaissance: Immediately after a gas attack, Unit Gas Officers and/or Gas NCO's will carry out a reconnaissance to determine the limits of the contaminated area and the intensity of the contamination.

b. Weapons, Food, and Water: Weapons exposed to gas will be decontaminated by the users as soon as the attack is over. Food and water that have been exposed or suspected of having been exposed to gas or WP particles, will not be used for any purpose until after inspection and approval by a medical officer.

c. Contaminated Areas: Areas contaminated with vesicant chemical agents will be by-passed if possible. When it becomes necessary to traverse such areas, personnel will mask and proceed rapidly but carefully, avoiding contact with contaminated foliage and tall grass.

d. Reports: In the event of a gas attack or discovery of a contaminated area, a report will be made to the Division CP by the most expeditious means available. Report to include time, agent, weather, terrain factors, approximate size and coordinates of area involved, number of casualties if known, method of attack as: spray, bomb, howitzer shell, mortar shell or land mine, with number of projectiles or planes in attack. Report, and mark plainly, duds found.

e. Decontamination: Decontamination of roads, bridges and other permanent installations will be carried out to extent possible with material available.

4. Supply and Maintenance:

a. T/O & E and Expendable Allowances: All units will draw up to limit of T/O & E and to limit of expendables as prescribed in CPA Circular #123, dated 10 September, 1943.

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b. Training Allowances: Authority for requisition is ASF Catalogue CW-4-1, 6 January, 1944.

c. Maintenance: Maintenance will be carried out within the unit so far as possible with means available. Parts for repair of gas masks can be procured through Division Chemical Office. Flame thrower parts for repairs by using units are available in service and fuel filling kits.

SECTION II

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

FOR

SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

1. General.

a. SOP prescribes methods of installation, operation, and maintenance of signal communication for this Division. Signal orders will be reduced to supplement or to modify the instructions contained herein.

b. Classification of this publication as "Confidential" does not preclude dissemination of necessary information to all personnel concerned. It is the responsibility of Communication Officers that enlisted personnel be thoroughly indoctrinated in communication SOP.

c. Commanders of immediate subordinate units will supplement this SOP with unit SOP. Four (4) copies of each unit SOP will be furnished this Headquarters.

d. The provisions of FM 24-5, FM 11-5, FM 11-10, and FTP 211 apply. Use current editions of codes, ciphers, and authenticators as prescribed.

e. Provisions of this SOP apply to the highest echelon of the landing force and to its elements.

f. Complete distribution of communication plans and orders will be made before sailing. Radio silence and night blackout must be observed afloat. Communication and Signal Officers will arrange for last minute visual or other contact service between agencies prior to sailing.

2. Preembarkation.

a. Final inspection will be made to insure that all equipment and supplies are packaged to facilitate loading, handling in the ship, and unloading.

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b. Attention is especially directed to the provisions of Section 4, paragraph 811, FTP 211. (Advance Parties. Insofar as practicable, Communication and Signal Officers shall embark three days in advance of the landing force.)

3. Embarkation.

a. To insure adequacy and security of ship's space assigned for stowage of assault signal equipment, Signal and Communication Officers will inspect space prior to arrival of communication units. Assault equipment will be stowed under the personal supervision of an officer attached to the communication unit concerned. Radio vehicles to be used in the assault must be stowed to be readily accessible during the voyage.

b. Signal equipment and supplies not needed in the assault will be stowed as directed by the TQM. It is, however, incumbent upon the Signal or Communication Officer to ascertain personally that plans for stowage of such material provide for the correct unloading sequence.

4. Movement to the Theater of Operations.

a. The Communication Officer of each unit embarked will offer the services of his communication personnel to the Communication Officer of the ship. He will insure continuous representation of his unit message center in the ship's communication office from the time that embarkation begins until debarkation is complete. Dispatch traffic between units embarked in different ships will pass through the ship's communication office via the message center of the unit concerned. The Unit Communication Officer will arrange for the ship to furnish the embarked unit with a copy of all Fox method schedule dispatches. Messenger service will be provided aboard ship to assist in the delivery of traffic between the message center, the ship's communication office, the radio room, the signal bridge, and the staff of the unit embarked. Immediately upon embarkation, landing force commanders will, if requested, detail qualified signalmen to augment the signal force of the ship, with the understanding that such personnel will be withdrawn when necessary to prepare for the landing. It will be the responsibility of the senior army officer aboard to furnish the above service.

b. Personal or organizational recreation radio receivers which are taken aboard for transportation to the theater of operations will be placed in a locked compartment during the voyage.

5. Approach Phase.

a. Communication Officers will insure that sufficient equipment lowering lines are available to each unit.

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b. Communication Officers will insure that boat assignment tables provide adequate boat space for communication personnel of the signal unit, shore fire control and air liaison parties. In each instance space must be provided to permit operation while embarked in landing craft.

6. Debarkation and Assault Phase.

a. Signal communication during the ship to shore movement shall be as prescribed by FTP 211.

b. Landing teams will be prepared to provide signal communication while embarked in landing craft.

c. Each higher headquarters will detail men of the message center, radio, and telephone sections to accompany like sections of the next lower echelon when landing. These men will become familiar with installations of the lower echelons and, if necessary, will assist in making installations. They will revert to control of the higher echelon when that unit lands or when ordered. Details to lower echelons will be equipped to perform the specific tasks which will be required of them.

d. Although radio silence may prevail during the landing and assault phase, receivers will be turned on and transmitters will be prepared for instant operation.

e. Landing companies will leave two messengers on the beach with orders to report to the battalion command post when the latter lands.

f. If feasible, assault companies may lay wire forward from the beach. The battalion may utilize one of the company circuits in lieu of laying its own wire. In any event, the beach end of wire circuits will be connected to a telephone and a man left in attendance.

g. Commanders of assault units are responsible for firing prescribed pyrotechnics.

h. When installing wire on or near the beach, care must be taken to lay the circuit where it will not be subject to damage by vehicles. In some cases this may not be possible. Full advantage must, however, be taken of stream beds and other difficult terrain not suited to vehicles but which can be negotiated by wire teams on foot. Lateral circuits on a beach must be installed on lance poles at the earliest possible moment. If lateral beach circuits cannot be buried or raised on lance poles, underwater lines parallel to the beach may be most satisfactory.

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7. Message Center.

a. General.

- (1) Message center operation will be continuous at all echelons. Message centers at forward echelons will be established and locations announced prior to closing of rear installations.
- (2) M-209-A code will be used when maximum security is desired for external communication and for such internal communication as operation summaries. Such messages will be encoded with twenty five (25) groups per series, using new indicator and settings per series.
- (3) The officer in charge or message center chief will take positive action to keep informed of changes in disposition and organization of all troops of the landing force. He will see that all message center personnel are similarly informed.
- (4) The phonetic alphabet will be used when transmitting verbal messages, abbreviations, coded messages, and whenever its use will prevent errors.
- (5) No message which can be dispatched promptly by other means will be sent by radio. The transmission of dispatches and routine reports by radio will be particularly avoided.
- (6) It is the responsibility of the message center chief to determine that every message sent in the clear by radio is properly authorized by an officer.
- (7) The coding clerk and/or coding officer will encrypt all messages to be transmitted by radio except those authorized to be sent in the clear. After encryption of the message has been completed, he will designate the addressee (s) in clear text at the top of the message blank. He will then deliver the message to the radio supervisor who will insert the proper heading.
- (8) The officer in charge of message center, or message center chief, will keep a continuous check on messages awaiting transmission. He will reroute messages when necessary to avoid delay and will report delays in clearing traffic, with the reason therefore, to the Communications Officer.

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- (9) Message center clerks will not be directed to prepare dictated dispatches or to transmit oral messages by telephone or otherwise.
- (10) Urgent messages will be delivered by the message center immediately upon receipt. These will be logged and serviced AFTER delivery has been effected.
- (11) U. S. Mail, not of dispatch character, will not be handled by or cleared through the message center.

b. Messenger Service.

- (1) Local service is routine at Division CP, Division Rear Echelon, and Division Advance message center.
- (2) Scheduled service between higher echelons and immediate subordinate units will be on time schedule, to be determined by the Signal Officer.
- (3) Special service from all echelons will be made available as required.
- (4) Scheduled and special messengers from any Division message center will report with their messages to the message center of the addressee. Special messengers will be directed to the addressee and will deliver their messages personally.
- (5) Message center messengers will not be used as AGENTS, to transmit oral messages.
- (6) Liaison officers should notify the message center upon arrival or departure from a CP, in order that an officer messenger list may be maintained.
- (7) A list of officer messengers, including liaison officers, will be maintained in the message center. These officers will be provided with properly prepared delivery lists and route information by the message center.
- (8) If a messenger is overdue, he will be traced. If a messenger cannot be located, the messenger dispatcher's records will be inspected to determine the office of origin of messages entrusted to the messenger. Interested parties will be notified.
- (9) The message center will keep a map showing the location of all units with which it communicates and the best routes between units. G-3 will furnish this information on request.

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8. Radio.

a. Each unit ashore will maintain direct radio communication with its rear echelon aboard ship and with its superior command afloat. In the event of failure of this direct channel of communication, commanders may relay dispatches via the shore party.

b. Each shore party will operate in nets prescribed by FTP 211.

c. Radio nets will normally be operated as directed nets unless the Net Control Station (NCS) orders otherwise. Circuit discipline must be strict.

d. Ultra high frequency channels, when available, will be used in preference to high frequency channels.

e. Operating signals contained in FM 24-11 will be employed. Unnecessary use of operating signals will be avoided.

f. No frequency assignment or change in frequency assignment will be transmitted in plain language. When it is necessary to shift operation from a primary to an alternate frequency and vice versa, the change will be indicated by use of the appropriate operating signal.

g. Commanders of subordinate units will take appropriate action to coordinate radio operation with adjacent units whenever mutual interference is experienced.

h. Whenever enemy interference is encountered, the Net Control Station will key both the primary and secondary frequencies when practical. Dummy traffic WILL NOT be sent on any frequency unless specifically ordered.

i. Every effort must be made to maintain all time pieces correct to within one minute. Units will synchronize watches with ship's time prior to debarkation. Subordinate units are responsible for coordination of time within their lower echelons.

j. Radio stations will check out of net only on orders of or by permission of Net Control Station.

k. The term RADIO SILENCE dictates the following procedure:

(1) All transmissions, including tuning, are prohibited.

(2) Radio sets will be ready for instant operation. Continuous listening watch will be maintained.

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l. The term RADIO OPERATION RESTRICTED dictates the following procedure:

- (1) Q signal for O messages only will be sent.
- (2) Only extremely important messages will be transmitted.
- (3) Transmissions necessary to establish and maintain nets on proper frequency are permitted.

m. For the purpose of security, radio transmission will be held to a minimum by the following means:

- (1) Reduce transmission to a minimum when setting up a net.
- (2) Avoid unnecessary testing. Requests for signal strength and frequency checks are unnecessary.
- (3) Do not use preliminary calls unless they are actually required.
- (4) Do not receipt when no receipt is required. Abbreviate receipt whenever possible.
- (5) Do not use unauthorized procedure or operating signals.
- (6) Disconnect or remove part of the antenna when testing transmitters.

n. Procedure prescribed in TM 11-454 will be followed.

o. Text authenticators will always be used.

p. Radio Supervisors will record URGENT messages ("O") special service.

q. Abbreviated procedure will generally be employed in radio or telegraph communication within the Division. When in direct communication, heading will be composed as follows:

The call, serving as address.
The operator's authenticator. (When Used).
The time group.
Information addressee. (When Required).
O or Y. (If Required).
The text authenticator.
The break sign.

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r. Authenticators will be used by operators when:

Establishing communication.

Deception is suspected or interference is encountered.

Doubt occurs as to the identity of a station.

It is considered desirable to challenge a station for any reason.

When time is involved in authentication by operators, local time of transmission will be used.

s. In external communication, SCR 299 teams will be organized and trained in high speed operation. Procedure as set forth by the next higher echelon, Army or Navy, will be used.

t. Internal communication will be maintained on the following basis:

- (1) Division Command Net I will include all units operating radios in the Division and Division attachments, these units operating on a frequency common to all vehicular and hand carried amplitude modulated radios. Units will furnish their own radios and operating personnel. Reserve battalions will enter this net automatically upon assuming Division Reserve status.
- (2) Division Command Net II will include infantry regiments and special mission units or patrols. AM Sets with frequency range 3800-4500 KC will be used.
- (3) Division G-2 Reporting Net will include infantry regiments and special mission units or patrols. This net will be used exclusively for intelligence information. Radio operators for this net will be furnished by I & R Platoons.
- (4) Division Reconnaissance Liaison Net: The Reconnaissance Troop will furnish liaison operator and radio to Division Headquarters.
- (5) Air-Ground Net will provide air-ground contact from Division and other echelons as may be ordered.
- (6) Air-Ground Liaison Net will work air-ground liaison parties only.
- (7) Naval Gunfire will provide a voice circuit between naval gunfire liaison officer (Navy) at each battalion headquarters; naval gunfire spotter associated with each battalion and the firing vessel. Secondary frequency will be common to all firing vessels and naval gunfire parties.

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- (8) Regimental Command Nets will include those battalions not assigned to Division Reserve.
- (9) Regimental Intelligence Nets may be established at the discretion of the regimental commanders to parallel the regimental command nets.
- (10) Battalion Command Nets will include the battalion commander, executive officer, and the companies. This net will be voice operated.
- (11) Artillery Command Net will be established by artillery headquarters and include field artillery battalions.
- (12) Artillery Air-Ground Net will parallel the artillery command net.
- (13) Ship to shore radio and visual equipment will be furnished by the Navy.
- (14) Lateral Beach Net will include all beaches on radio circuit with personnel and equipment furnished by JASCO.
- (15) Tank Command Net: Tank company will furnish liaison party with communication equipment to the regimental commander concerned. This party will be in charge of company executive.
- (16) Call signs will be assigned to all echelons operating radios, including infantry battalions. For a given period, call signs will be used by all radios operating at any one echelon. Individuals such as commanders, executives, and staffs will be assigned call signs.
- (17) Frequencies of all nets will have a minimum of 20 KC separation. Frequencies of Division nets will be in band 3800-4500 KC's.
- (18) Radio interference intended to disrupt enemy radio communications will not be set up except on order of the senior landing force commander.

9. Visual Communication.

a. Units will employ all practicable visual means of communication between and within the various echelons.

b. Visual stations will be sited so that they are concealed from direct enemy observation.

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c. Whenever possible, panel and pick-up stations will be chosen sufficiently distant from the CP they serve so that they will not disclose CP location.

d. Aircraft message drop bags will be forwarded to Division message center daily.

e. Front line units will be on the alert to mark front lines on call of friendly planes.

f. Pyrotechnics are for use in sending prearranged signals of an emergency nature. It must be kept in mind that:

- (1) It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine from a distance the exact location from which a signal was fired.
- (2) Confusion may be caused by enemy use of similar signals.

10. Sound Communications. Units will use sound signals as prescribed in the current SOI. None other shall be employed.

11. Wire Communications:

a. Telephone.

- (1) The telephone and telegraph section of the operations platoon, 7th Signal Company, will be organized into three teams, trained to operate at the Rear Echelon, Division CP, and Advance CP.
- (2) Telephone directory, exchange, and number assignments will be made in accordance with FM 24-5. Individual stations will be installed in the following order of priority: Code numbers 5, 3, 2, 11, 6, 10, and the remainder in numerical order.

b. Telegraph will be habitually installed to regiments from Division CP. The lowest numbered circuit will be simplex for telegraph.

c. Teletype will be installed on Signal Officer's order only.

d. Line Construction:

- (1) Wire will be laid well off roads in such a manner as to make full use of the protection afforded by fences, stumps, trees and other terrain features. Wire laid

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on beaches will be sited to avoid damage by wheel or track vehicles. Lance poles will be used if feasible. Subordinate units are responsible for the condition of wire in their units. Units will insure that no wire failures result from careless laying, piking or tying in.

- (2) A consolidated line route map and circuit diagram showing the wire circuits as of 1200 will be forwarded to Division Signal Officer daily. A notation will be made indicating any abandoned circuits.
- (3) The following wire installations will be routine at Division:
 - (a) Two physical circuits to each regimental combat team.
 - (b) Two physical circuits to Division Artillery.
 - (c) Two physical circuits to Rear Echelon CP.
- (4) Responsibility for Installation: The higher echelon is responsible for the installation of wire to the subordinate unit. Installation of lateral circuits is the responsibility of the unit or beach on the left.
- (5) Responsibility for Maintenance: Once a circuit is installed, the maintenance of that unit is a joint responsibility of the units served by that circuit. Trouble on all circuits, regardless of who installed the circuit, will habitually be "shot" from both ends. In the case of Division to regiment lines, the maintenance will normally be performed by wire teams of the 7th Signal Company.
- (6) Organization of the 7th Signal Company Construction Platoon: Six construction teams will be organized. One team will be assigned to each infantry combat team. In sectors where Division Headquarters is expected to land behind a regiment (s) this assignment will be made prior to embarkation and construction from regiment to Division Headquarters will start at the beach. In sectors separated from Division CP by probable enemy forces, regimental wire team will be held at Signal Company Headquarters and will start construction to their regimental CP as soon as the situation permits. Remaining three teams will stay at Division Echelon for trouble shooting, installation for Rear Echelon facilities, and replacements.

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- (7) The wire chief at each central in all organizations will check carefully on repair linemen. If a lineman is overdue and lines are not repaired, a second lineman will be sent out. Linemen will always be armed.
- (8) Wire will be tagged ever one quarter mile as a minimum. The use of distinguishing color tags (or symbols) will be used. The designation of the tactical unit will not appear in plain language. Tags will contain only circuit numbers and code (symbol or color) unit identification.
- (9) Continuity of circuits will never be interrupted, if at all practicable, when installing or moving equipment.
- (10) Assault battalions will, upon request, install and maintain wire lines between their switchboards and shore fire control parties.

12. Signal Security.

a. All signal operations will be conducted in such a manner as to take maximum advantage of concealment from enemy ground and air observation.

b. Classified Documents:

- (1) SOI's, codes, ciphers, and classified documents will be destroyed when capture by the enemy is imminent. Rapid means of destruction will always be available.
- (2) SOI's and SOP's will not be taken forward of the CP's of front line battalions. Limited extracts of essential material may be made for use by OP's, aircraft, tanks, scout and reconnaissance cars, but no material that is not absolutely necessary will be carried where danger of capture exists.
- (3) Loss of any of the above documents will be reported to the Division Signal Officer promptly, giving a complete description of the document, circumstances, and time.

c. Equipment:

- (1) In combat, wire circuits leading into enemy territory will be cut. Wire, radio equipment, and code devices will be positively destroyed before being abandoned. A standard procedure will be adopted by each unit concerned and means for destruction kept readily available at all times.

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- (2) Wire circuits laid parallel to roads and trail will always be concealed as well as possible. This is particularly necessary in the case of battalion and regimental circuits.
- (3) In cutting brush and jungle growth for passage of wire, disturb vegetation as little as possible.

d. Plain Language:

- (1) Signal and Communication Officers will point out to their staffs that messages sent in the clear by radio will probably become known to the enemy while messages enciphered are subject to delay incident to cryptographing. Most judicious use of the time-safety factor must be made. When prompt action is called for, the commander must decide whether the urgency of sending the message in the clear outweighs the value to the enemy of information contained therein. Radio transmission in the clear is justified in situations when the time available to the enemy is insufficient for exploitation of information in the message.
- (2) Responsibility for the control of vital information transmitted in the clear by radio, rests with the Signal (Communication) Officers. In the case of nets not operating through a message center, the staff officer concerned is responsible for clear text transmission.

e. Classification: All combat messages, actual or simulated, are classified as "Confidential" unless otherwise designated. (Paragraph 43, FM 24-5). Such messages will not be stamped or labelled "Confidential" but will be treated as such. The use of the "Confidential" stamp is reserved for communications passing outside the theater of operations, or which are likely to compromise current operational and administrative codes of higher echelons of the Army or Navy.

f. Inter-organizational telephone calls will be authenticated.

g. Unit numerical and tactical identification will be removed from all signal equipment before entering the theater of operations.

h. Command Posts:

- (1) All signal communication personnel and equipment will be concealed from aerial observation whenever possible. It shall be routine to prepare slit trenches and fox-holes for all personnel. Signal personnel will always be prepared to furnish their own defense.

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- (2) Airplane drop and pick-up messages will be used with discretion because of probable compromise of CP locations to enemy observation.
- (3) Natural vegetation will be disturbed as little as possible in setting up a command post. Wire circuits leading to the CP will be laid in an irregular fashion. Two basic requirements must be borne in mind when laying CP circuits: that circuits do not disclose site of CP and that they are not in danger of damage by traffic.

13. Oral Orders.

a. To expedite operations, Signal Officers will issue all oral orders to Signal Officers of subordinate units direct. They will be issued in the name of the Commanding General of Corps or Division. Signal Officers are responsible that unit commanders and designated staff officers are informed of such orders.

b. Regimental and battalion signal orders usually will be given orally except in the amphibious phase of an operation.

14. Time.

a. The 24-hour clock system will be used.

b. Time within the landing force will be expressed as specified in the effective SOI and Annexes. This will include time group on field messages, times of receipt on delivery lists, and time orders become effective.

By command of Brigadier General ARNOLD:

BURTON L. LUCAS,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


A. J. SALISBURY
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO #7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 46)

19 June 1944

SECTION III

S O P FOR ADJUSTMENT AND DELIVERY OF FIRE OF UNITS
OTHER THAN FIELD ARTILLERY, ASSIGNED MISSIONS OF REINFORCING OR SUPPORTING
THE FIRES OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION ARTILLERY

1. GENERAL.

- a. Wire communications will be installed by the reinforced or supported unit. Maintenance is a mutual responsibility.
- b. The Communications Officer of the reinforced or supported unit will contact the reinforcing or supporting unit and provide a ready, workable plan for alternate means of communications.
- c. It is the responsibility of the reinforcing or supporting unit to establish liaison with the reinforced or supported unit.
- d. The reinforcing or supporting unit will notify the reinforced or supported unit of any change of position.
- e. The rate of fire, priority of fire and amount of ammunition to be expended will be specified by the Division Commander, or as authorized by higher headquarters.

2. REQUEST FOR FIRE.

- a. Normally, requests for fire will originate through the reinforced or supported unit from Field Artillery Forward Observers, or from Field Artillery Observation Posts, which in most instances will be in position to adjust fire. Requests may be made in any of the following forms:
 - (1) Prearranged concentration.
 - (2) Fire on target designated by compass direction and range.
 - (3) Fire on target designated by giving location of some known point with respect to target. Example: (Check Point No. 1) (Concentration No. 1) (Base Point) is 600 (yards) Right, 40 (yards) Below, 400 (yards) Short.
 - (4) Fire on target designated by coordinates or target square.
- b. Requests for fire on targets for which there is no observation available will be by coordinates or target square.

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c. Requests for fire will include the following information:

- (1) Location of target.
- (2) Nature of target.
- (3) Observation available.
- (4) Time at which fire is to commence.

d. The reinforcing or supporting unit will notify reinforced or supported unit of Batteries or Pieces that will fire.

3. CONDUCT OF FIRE.

a. It is the responsibility of all Field Artillery officers and enlisted men who may be called upon to adjust fire to know the general location of reinforcing or supporting units. This knowledge is necessary in order to visualize the gun-target line.

b. To visualize the gun target line the Observer may call for "Ladder". A "Ladder" is not fired unless called for. When called for, it consists of firing three (3) rounds in rapid succession from the same piece with the same deflection setting. The first round is fired 300 yards over target range. The second round is fired at target range and the third round is fired 300 yards short of target range. Sensing is made on Center Round. Observers will use caution in calling for a "Ladder" in the vicinity of friendly troops.

c. Adjustments will be made using a center piece or pieces.

d. In adjusting range and/or deflection, bracketing the target will be the objective. In going into fire for effect, range will be corrected to nearest fifty (50) yards, and deflection to nearest ten (10) yards. Deflection deviations will be sensed in yards right or left of target.

(1) If there is no error in deflection, or deflection is doubtful, no deflection sensing will be made.

(2) Deviations of height of burst will be sensed in yards above or below desired height of burst, (Desired height of burst for fire for effect is 15-20 yards). If initial round strikes on impact without bursting in the air, the sensing will be made at least 30 below, or multiples of 30, and similar sensings will be made until air bursts are secured. If height of burst is correct, no sensing will be made.

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(3) All series of sensing are terminated by a range sensing as prescribed in (4) (5) (6) and (7) below.

(4) If burst is visible to Observer the range deviation is sensed in yards or short of the target.

(5) In the adjustment, if no range change is desired, the Observer senses "Repeat Range". This is not a sensing for fire for effect.

(6) If, in the adjustment, deflection, height of burst and range are close enough to go into fire for effect, the range is sensed as "Range Correct", followed by the command, "Fire for Effect". In this instance, sensing for elements other than range is as prescribed in (1) and (2) above.

(7) If the Observer does not see the burst, he makes a sensing that will, in his estimation, move the burst to an area and to a height where he may observe.

e. Fire for effect will not be commenced until the command, "Fire for Effect" is received from the Observer. The Observer can see the target and it may move during adjustment. If, during fire for effect, the fire is clearly ineffective, the Observer may send "Cease Firing" and make a sensing that will bring the fire upon the target. If the original fire for effect did not completely neutralize the target, the command "Repeat fire for Effect" may be sent down.

f. As soon as mission is accomplished, Observer will send back "Cease firing, mission accomplished".

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

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Major, A.G.D.

Actg Adjutant General

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RHC/sk

14 August, 1944

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 46)

SECTION IV
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
FOR
NIGHT SECURITY IN COMBAT

1. General:

a. Reference: Preparations for combat security at night will be governed in general by the provisions contained in FM 7-20 (The Rifle Bn), the principles outlined in FM 100-5, Chapter 10, and such additional provisions as contained herein.

b. Responsibility: Unit commanders are responsible for the night security and protection of installations within their command.

2. General: Experience gained, both first hand and from other operations, indicates that the Japanese almost invariably, prior to final defeat, will assemble all forces and counterattack vigorously. The considerations presented below will apply with equal effectiveness in repelling a limited counterattack. It should be borne in mind that all requirements of a defensive position must be given consideration; this SOP contemplates accenting those most pertinent in operations against Japanese.

3. Detailed considerations: In general, operations toward the close of the day will be directed toward the following:

a. Occupation of the strongest ground within the zone of action to include the best possible utilization of terrain and natural obstacles.

b. Preparation of the position for all-around perimeter defense with emphasis placed upon:

- (1) Fields of fire (with thought accorded the possible movement of organic weapons whose positions have been disclosed by daylight firing).
- (2) The laying of AT weapons and emplacement of bazookas along most likely avenues of vehicular approach.
- (3) Coordination with adjacent units to provide contact from right to left.
- (4) Preparation of final protective lines to include:

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- (a) Utilization of terrain and natural obstacles.
 - (b) Employment of trip flares, anti-personnel mines, and protective wire and patrolling of the latter.
 - (c) Positive laying of automatic weapons to cover wire and assurance that gaps are covered by organic or supporting mortars or artillery.
- c. Location of supports and reserves so as to hold dominating terrain.
- d. Preparation of plans for counterattack.
- e. Coordination of artillery and all other supporting weapons (chemical mortars, cannon company howitzers, organic mortars and machine guns) in the preparation of defensive fires against:
- (1) Likely enemy assembly areas.
 - (2) Front areas adjacent to the perimeter.

This coordination should include a communication check and the establishment of a positive system of alerting units to insure the immediate employment of these supporting fires.

- f. Establishment of integrated listening posts to provide a warning system.
- g. Exploitation of cub plane observation.
- h. Daylight establishment of ammunition reserves.

4. General Instructions.

- a. Issuance of strict orders to effect that:
 - (1) Position will be held at all cost and any withdrawal will occur only on battalion or comparable authority.
 - (2) Promiscuous firing at night noises will not occur; probing of night noises will be accomplished by grenades.
 - (3) All luminous equipment will be covered, and tracer will not be used except in the firing at enemy aircraft.
 - (4) All challenging will be done quietly and use of the reply will be held to a minimum.
 - (5) Movement will be held to an absolute minimum and no movement will occur during a counterattack.
 - (6) Perimeter weapons only will fire, except during a breakthrough.

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b. Instructions to all elements of the command as related to patrol actions, giving place of exit, probable duration, probable time of departure and return, and exact place of entrance.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

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GENERAL ORDERS)

14 August, 1944

NUMBER 46)

SECTION V

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR CAMOUFLAGE

1. General.

a. References: The use of camouflage and camouflage materials will be governed by the principles set forth in FM 5-20, 5-20A, 5-20B, 5-20C, and 5-20D. Such additional instructions as are required are contained herein.

b. Responsibility: The unit commander is responsible for all camouflage measures within his command. This responsibility includes detailed instruction by means of standing operating procedure and training in (1) choice of position, (2) camouflage discipline, and (3) the efficient employment of materials and construction methods for concealment.

c. Division Engineer: Division Engineer is responsible for the methods and materials used in camouflage work, supply of camouflage materials, and instruction in camouflage and camouflage discipline. Engineer Troops are not available to do camouflage work but the engineer officers attached to units as a member of the unit commander's special staff are available for technical advise on matters pertaining to camouflage.

2. Camouflage of Vehicles.

a. All vehicles will be equipped with a net to be used as a drape.

b. The nets will be carried on the vehicle in the place indicated in the following list and in those instances where the net is carried on the exterior of the vehicle the net will be protected from the weather by carrying it in a canvas bag or wrapper.

- (1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks - 36' x 44' net folded, covered, and fastened on right front fender.
- (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck - 22' x 22' net folded to fit under rear seat.
- (3) $3/4$ ton weapons carrier - 29' x 29' net folded and carried in right rear compartment under bench seat.
- (4) 1 ton trailer - 29' x 29' net folded, covered, and tied to forward platform.
- (5) 4 ton wrecker - 36' x 44' net folded, covered, and tied to bed.
- (6) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton air compressor - 36' x 44' net folded, covered, and tied behind tool box.

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- (7) All nets for tractors and other heavy equipment will be boxed and secured to the tractor or other equipment.

c. The camouflage nets furnished for use as drapes may either be twine nets or shrimp nets and will be garnished or colored in the following manner:

- (1) Sand colored shrimp nets will be pattern painted similar to Illustration No. I of Enclosure 1.

- (2) Green colored shrimp nets will be pattern painted similar to Illustration No. II of Enclosure 1.

- (3) Ungarnished twine nets will be garnished with pre-colored garlands using the bow tie method shown in Illustration No. V of Enclosure 2 to obtain a pattern similar to Illustration No. III of Enclosure 1.

- (4) In the case of garnished twine nets containing garlands of improper colors, an effort will be made to spray paint these nets to obtain a pattern similar to Illustration No. III of Enclosure 1. If this is unsatisfactory the net will be regarnished according to paragraph 2 c (3).

d. It must be clearly understood that nets prepared for use as drapes are not satisfactory for flat tops and should not be used for this purpose. Nets intended for use as flat tops will be garnished in the manner shown in Illustration No. IV of Enclosure 2. The object or position to be concealed with a flat top must be no larger than the center area or heavily garnished portion of the flat top.

By command of Major General ARNOLD:

BURTON L. LUCAS,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

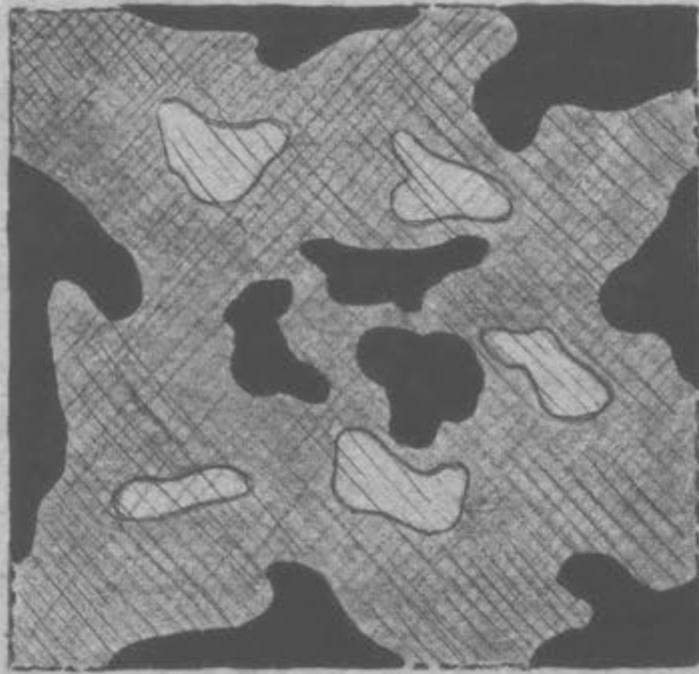
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Actg Adjutant General.

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PATTERNS FOR DRAPE NET CAMOUFLAGE



ILL. No. I

METHOD FOR PATTERN PAINTING OF SAND COLORED SHRIMP NET.

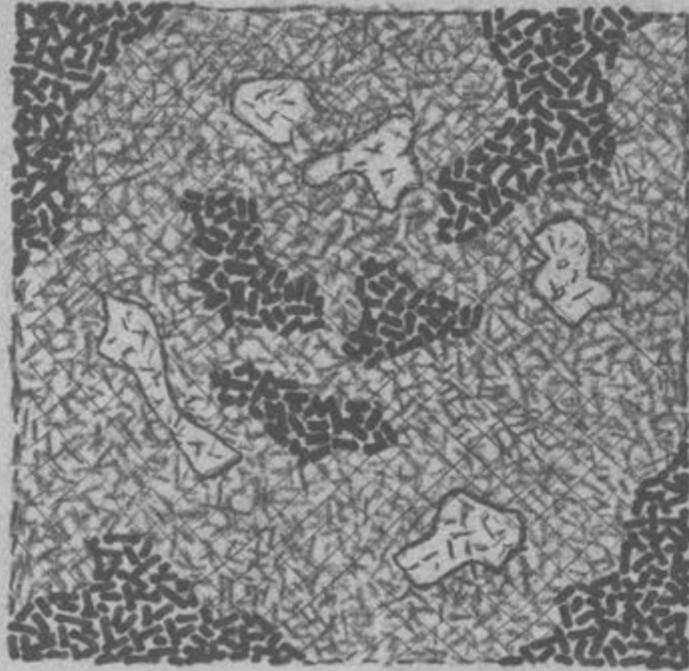
BLACK - - - - -
 DARK GREEN - - - - -
 LIGHT GREEN - - - - -



ILL. No. II

METHOD FOR PATTERN PAINTING OF GREEN COLORED SHRIMP NET.

NOTE: TWINE NETS USED AS DRAPE SHOULD HAVE 80% OF THE CENTER AREA GARNISHED, GRADUALLY THINNED TO 50% GARNISHED AT THE EDGES.



ILL. No. III

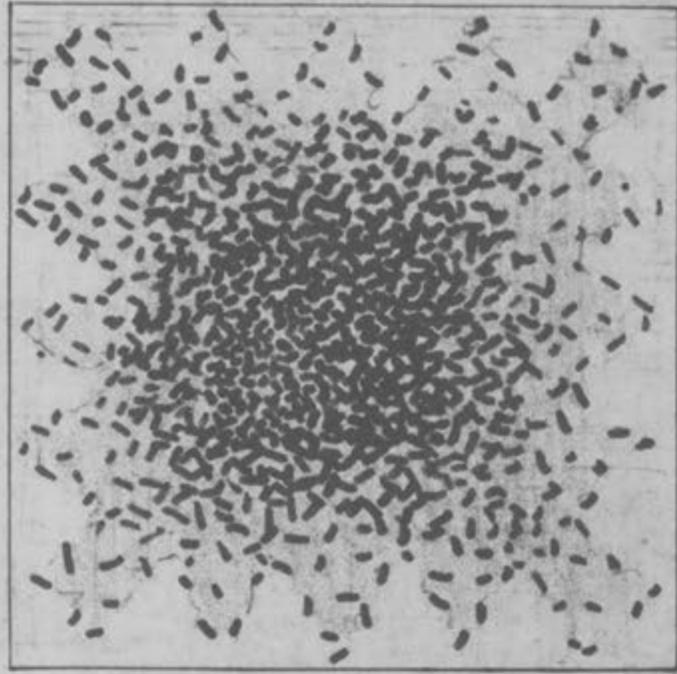
METHOD FOR GARNISHING OR PATTERN PAINTING OF A TWINE NET. (72% DARK GREEN - 12% LIGHT GREEN - 16% BLACK.)

TREATMENT OF T/E CAMOUFLAGE NETS

DRAWN P. B. H.	HQ. 13 th ENGR. BN.	APPR. C. E. V.
	DATE - 8-1-44	APPR.
TRACED		

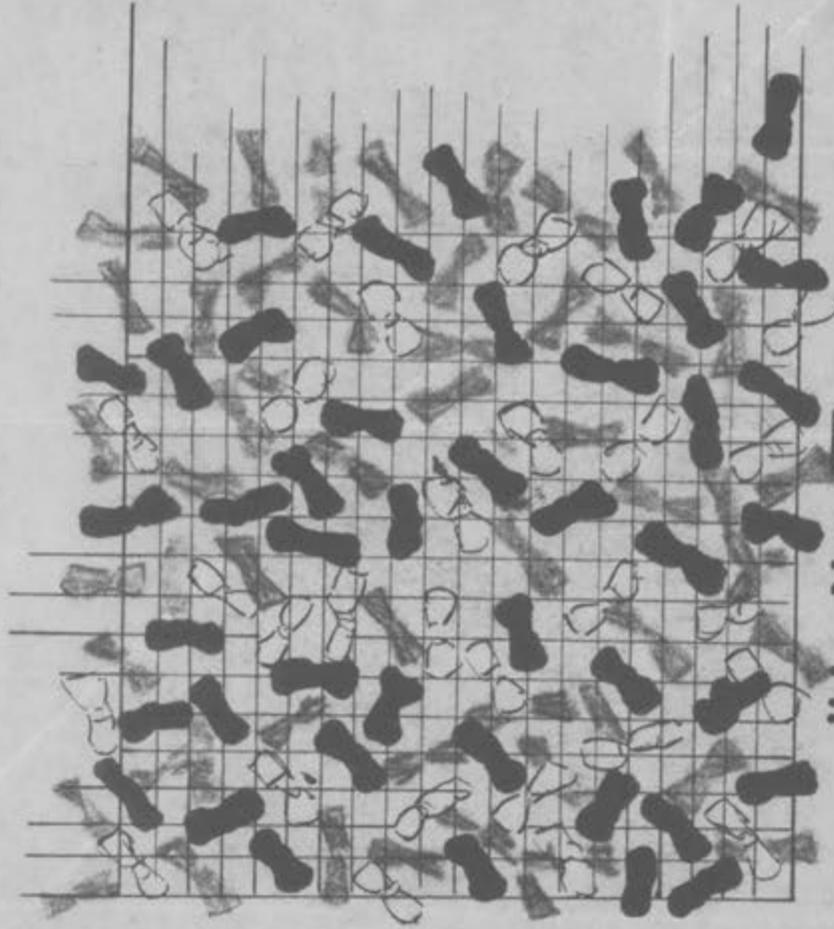
PATTERN FOR FLAT-TOP NET.

IRREGULAR EDGES	CENTER AREA 90%	IRREGULAR EDGES
1/6	1/6	1/6
1/6	1/6	1/6



ILL. No. IV

CENTER AREA 90% GARNISHED, GRADUALLY THINNED TO 10% GARNISHED AT THE IRREGULAR EDGES.



ILL. No. V

DETAIL

BOW TIE GARNISHING IS MADE BY TYING A SIMPLE OVERHAND KNOT, IN A 2 INCH GARLAND 8 INCH TO 9 INCH IN LENGTH, AROUND THE KNOTTED JOINTS IN THE TWINE NET.

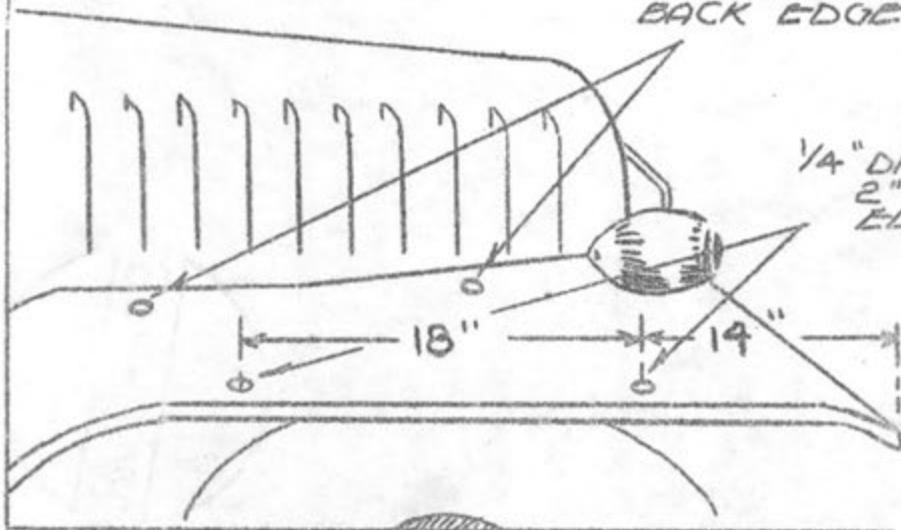
TREATMENT OF T/E
CAMOUFLAGE NETS

DRAWN <i>[Signature]</i>	HQ. 13 TH ENGR. BN	APPR. E.C.F.
TRACED	DATE 8/1/44	APPR.

FASTENING OF CAMOUFLAGE NETS TO VEHICLE FENDERS

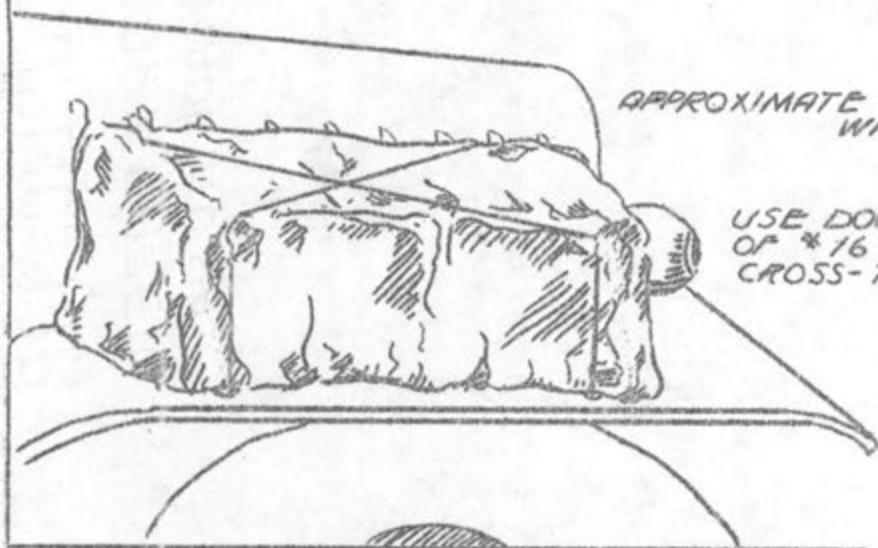
1/4" DIA. HOLES ARE 4" FROM BACK EDGE.

1/4" DIA. HOLES ARE 2" FROM SIDE EDGE.



APPROXIMATE SPACE NET WILL FILL.

USE DOUBLE STRAND OF #16 WIRE & CROSS-TIE OVER NET



NOTE: A MINIMUM SPACE OF TWO INCHES MUST BE LEFT OPEN BETWEEN NET & LOUVERS TO PROVIDE AIR CIRCULATION FOR THE ENGINE.

CAMOUFLAGE NETS ON VEHICLES

DRAWN P	13 TH ENGRS.	APPR.
	DATE 8-15-44	APPR.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE
Supply and Evacuation
for
Amphibious Operations

- o -

25 August 1944

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HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO #7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California.

25 August 1944

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE, SUPPLY AND EVACUATION

FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

- References: (a) General Order 48-44, 2 April 1944, Headquarters
V Amphibious Corps
(b) CPA-POM, 13 October 1943
(c) WD Circular 198, 1 September, 1943
(d) SOP (Supply and Evacuation), XXIV Corps, 15 July 1944
(e) TM 9-2853
(f) TM 10-460
(g) FM 31-5
(h) FM 100-10
(i) FM 101-5
(j) FM 101-10

1. Standing Operating Procedure, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, as promulgated herein will become effective upon receipt. All previous publications covering this subject are rescinded herewith.

2. Temporary modifications to this SOP will be announced in administrative orders or memorandums or Supply Instruction Letters. Permanent changes will be published as changes to the basic publication.

3. This SOP covers those features of an amphibious operation which can normally be standardized without loss of effectiveness. Changes made by subordinate units in operational emergencies will be reported to this Headquarters at the earliest practicable time.

By Command of Major General ARNOLD:

A. A. Watson
A. A. WATSON,
Major, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

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Section III COMBAT SUPPLY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURE	2
Section IV REEMBARKATION AND REHABILITATION PROCEDURE	8

ANNEXES:

- "A" - Packing and Crating Instructions
- "B" - Marking Instructions
- "C" - Pallet Loading Instructions
- "D" - Preparation of Vehicles and Equipment for Overseas
 Shipment
- "E" - Troop Commander's SOP
- "F" - Transport Quartermaster SOP
- "G" - Shore Party SOP
- "H" - LST - DUKW Combat Supply SOP
- "I" - SOP for Medical Service
- "J" - Recovery, Evacuation, and Salvage SOP
- "K" - Graves Registration SOP
- "L" - Report Form - Lost or Expended Property

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE, SUPPLY & EVACUATION FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

SECTION I

GENERAL

1. In general, the basic principles of administration and supply outlined in FM 100-10 will be followed. Limitations in shipping may result in certain of the normal logistical functions being absent during the initial stages of the landing. Because of this, the landing team and combat commanders are responsible for the logistical support of their respective units until supply and evacuation is taken over by the next higher echelon.

2. This Standing Operating Procedure, Supply and Evacuation for Amphibious Operations, is divided into three separate Sections to cover all aspects of the Operation from the time the initial plans are made until the mission has been accomplished and the combat troops have entered the rehabilitation phase.

3. The main Sections of this SOP are as follows:

- a. Section II - Preparation of Supplies and Equipment and Cargo Embarkation
- b. Section III - Combat Supply and Evacuation
- c. Section IV - Reembarkation and Rehabilitation Procedure

SECTION II

PREPARATION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AND CARGO EMBARKATION

1. Packing, marking and identification of supplies and equipment, refer to ANNEXES "A" and "B".

2. Pallet loading, refer to ANNEX "C".

3. Vehicles and Ordnance equipment

a. Preparation for overseas shipment, waterproofing for landing operations and special preventive maintenance. See ANNEX "D".

b. Vehicles will have bows removed and stowed and tied inside body of vehicle. Normal combat loads will be stowed in vehicles and lashed firmly in place. Vehicle tarpaulins will be used to cover combat loads if carried,

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or if no load is carried, tarpaulins will be folded, and stowed and tied in body of vehicle. Windshields will be crated on vehicle in folded position, with windshield cover (canvas) in place.

c. Vehicles will be embarked with gasoline tanks 3/4 full and with one (1) gallon reserve oil. In addition reserve fuel in five gallon drums will be carried as follows:

- 1/4-ton truck - 5 gallons gas
- 1/2-ton truck or larger - 10 gallons gas
- Combat vehicles - none

5. Cargo Embarkation

a. Battalion Landing Teams and Regimental Combat Teams will be combat unit loaded. Other elements of the Division and attached or assigned troops may be combat loaded or organizational unit loaded as the situation requires.

b. Responsibility - the Transport Troop Commander is responsible for the following on his ship: (See ANNEX "F")

(1) That loading is planned and accomplished with deliberate care so as to contribute in every possible manner to progressive support of the tactical plan. (Refer to ANNEX "F", Transport Quartermaster SOP)

(2) The establishment, prior to embarkation, of a system for landing the required equipment and supplies in accordance with the tactical situation.

(3) The embarkation of equipment and supplies in a manner that will permit the schedule of landing priorities to be followed. (This is the essence of Combat Unit Loading.)

(4) Provision of a trained and carefully instructed "Unloading Detail" commanded by an officer of sufficient experience to enable him to act in a liaison capacity, with reference to supplies and material between the unit ashore and the ship (usually the TOH Ass't).

SECTION III

COMBAT SUPPLY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURE

1. General

a. The Senior Commander of Combat Troops ashore in each subordinate

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zone of action is responsible for, and will coordinate the functioning of, supply and evacuation within his assigned zone.

b. Combat Unit loaded transports, once committed to unloading, will be unloaded with all possible dispatch. Due regard will be accorded:

(1) Priority requirements of the specific tactical problem.

(a) Priority "A": Equipment and supplies required for the initial entry into combat, (Individual and organizational arms, specified items of equipment and transportation, initial supply of ammunition, water, rations, and medical supplies.)

(b) Priority "B": Equipment and supplies for the continuation of combat and its extension inland. (Additional water, ammunition, rations, and medical supplies. Also additional motor fuel, lubricants, and specified vehicles.)

(c) Priority "C": Remainder of the equipment and supplies within the transport group. Includes supplies necessary for prolonged combat or occupation subsequent thereto. (Maintenance items, remaining ammunition and other supplies; camp, office, and mess equipment; balance of transportation and heavy engineer equipment.)

(d) Priority "C-A": Variable - includes equipment and supplies which must be available for landing at any time after H-hour by reason of unexpected enemy action, or necessitated by an unforeseen withdrawal. (Sea water distillation units, chemical decontamination material, etc.) If "C-A" priority is not exercised, land as priority "C".

(2) The possibility of reembarkation for further operations elsewhere.

(3) The necessity for rapid unloading of the ship and of the landing craft at the beach in order that the ship may leave the transport area as soon as possible, and for maintaining adequate reserve stocks ashore to allow for interruptions in the ship-to-shore supply by enemy action or adverse weather.

c. Cargo ships and organizational loaded vessels will be retained intact, unloading when and as directed by competent authority.

d. Landing areas will be kept clear, supplies moved rapidly off the beaches, segregated, and dispersed.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

c. Dumps

(1) The Shore Party will establish dumps for supplies. Ammunition, rations, water, vehicles, gasoline and other Class III items, medical, organizational impedimenta, and miscellaneous supplies will be segregated. See ANNEX "G".

(2) Prior to landing, dump locations will be tentatively selected from a study of maps and aerial photographs. These locations will be confirmed by personal reconnaissance by the Shore Party (Beach Combat Team) Commander immediately upon landing.

(3) Ordinarily on each beach there will be one (1) dump for each type of supplies. Due consideration must be given to the tactical requirements, control of shore party personnel, and the effects of enemy air or ground action, before making final decision as to number of dumps for the various classes of supplies.

(4) Dump Characteristics:

- (a) Sufficient area to permit dispersal of supplies.
- (b) Convenient location with respect to unloading points.
- (c) Accessibility to seaward, and to road net to be established inland.
- (d) Concealment from air and ground observation by use of natural cover and defiladed terrain, but not at the sacrifice of dispersion.

(5) Dumps will be laid out so as to permit free circulation of traffic within each dump. Supplies will be segregated as to type, calibre, etc. Size of stacks will be such as to reduce loss by enemy action.

(6) Shore Party (Beach Combat Team) Commanders will be alert constantly to the possible necessity of a change of dump area location because of the changes in the tactical situation, or the fact that the quantity of supplies brought ashore exceed the capacity of the dump.

f. Advance dumps will be established by Unit Supply Agencies whenever practicable to reduce carrying efforts of using forces.

2. System of Supply

a. General

(1) Normal: Dump distribution from DP's established by Shore

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Party. Forward dumps will be established by battalions, regiments, and division as the situation permits.

(2) Initial Combat Resupply and Emergency: To meet supply demands prior to the establishment of normal Shore Party Operations, high priority combat supplies of all types will be placed aboard LST's which transport DUKW's and LVT's. These supplies will be carried ashore in DUKW's supplemented if necessary by LVT's released from tactical mission. (See ANNEX "H")

(3) Control: A representative of G-4 (with TOH and Surgeon) boated on the control vessel will receive requests for supplies and dispatch ingoing supply craft. The Surgeon will direct outgoing evacuation craft. Radio will be the means of communication. (See net diagram in ANNEX "H".)

(4) Transportation for supplies ashore: When the organic transportation of a unit is insufficient to move the unit's supplies, additional transportation will be provided from the Division Pool upon request to the Transportation Officer.

b. Special

(1) Water

(a) Initial supply brought ashore in 5-gallon containers and 55-gallon drums.

(b) Emergency storage: Canvas tanks erected by engineers, (T/E Water Purification Unit) in dump areas close to beach. Filled with water available from ships, including LST's.

(c) Sea water distillation equipment will be placed in operation as soon as practicable as directed by the Division Engineer.

(d) The Division Engineer will develop any local resources that are available.

(e) Supply to troops will be by 5-gallon containers. Re-supply by exchange of empty containers for full ones.

(2) Class II Supplies

(a) Standard kits of QM expendables and Ordnance cleaning and preserving materials will be available (See ANNEX "A") for initial needs.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(3) Class III - Gasoline

- (a) Initial supply brought ashore in 5-gallon drums.
- (b) Reserve supply brought ashore in 53-gallon drums.
- (c) Supply to troops will be in 5-gallon containers. Resupply by exchange of empty containers for filled ones.

(4) Class V - Ammunition

- (a) Initial supply brought ashore by assault echelons. Amounts will be prescribed in orders.
- (b) Additional ammunition will be brought ashore in accordance with priorities established in orders, and placed in Dumps.
- (c) All ammunition in hands of units will be considered expended until reported "On Hand" in ammunition report.
- (d) Resupply by drawing on Dump against credits established in Administrative Order.
- (e) Ammunition reports and requests will be submitted daily to Division Headquarters.

3. Evacuation

a. Personnel Casualties - In accordance with instructions in Annex "I".

b. Burial

(1) Battalion Collecting Point - Each Battalion Commander will evacuate deceased in his zone of action to a battalion collecting point near the supply axis, but not immediately adjacent to medical installations. Enemy and friendly dead will be kept separate. The Battalion Commander will notify the Division Quartermaster of the location of these collecting points.

(2) The Division Quartermaster is responsible for evacuation of deceased from Battalion Collecting Points, hospitals, and other sources, to cemeteries, utilizing available land and water transportation.

(3) The Division Quartermaster is responsible for burial of deceased.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(4) Graves Registration Service - Normally a Graves Registration Platoon will be attached to the Division. This service section is principally an office of record, and it supervises burial in the cemeteries. If no attached Graves Registration personnel is provided, the Division Quartermaster will organize temporary teams as needed. See ANNEX "K" for method of operation and service provided.

(5) Additional labor troops and mechanical equipment as needed for evacuation and excavation will be furnished to the Division Quartermaster as directed by G-4.

(6) Summary Court Officer to act as personnel effects officers; will be appointed and assigned as required.

(7) The burial of deceased personnel will be done only in cemeteries under the supervision of the Graves Registration personnel.

(8) Enemy dead will be buried in the same manner as friendly dead, but in separate cemeteries.

(9) Cemeteries will be located as designated in Administrative Order.

(10) Disposition of effects found on deceased personnel, see ANNEX "K".

c. Prisoners of War.

(1) Capturing units will deliver POWs to collecting points designated by the Division Provost Marshal.

(2) Division Provost Marshal is charged with custody and evacuation of POWs from collecting points, to

(a) POW Enclosures

(b) Ships, when released by Division G-2.

d. Enemy Aliens or civilians - same as POWs.

e. Captured Materiel - see Salvage SOP, ANNEX "J".

f. Other Materiel - as specified in Administrative Order.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

4. Salvage

a. Battlefield salvage is a command responsibility.

b. See ANNEX "J".

5. Traffic

a. Circulation

(1) Control will be by subordinate units within their respective areas, as coordinated by Division.

(2) Division will designate principal supply routes through subordinate areas and will be responsible for maintenance of these routes.

(3) Road priority as ordered.

(4) Route marking and preparation of circulation maps will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

b. Control - by Division Provost Marshal

SECTION IV

REEMBARKATION AND REHABILITATION PROCEDURE

1. Reembarkation

a. Troops will reembark in vessels designated by this Headquarters.

(1) Upon advice of movement, unit commanders will immediately send necessary billeting, mess, loading and supply personnel aboard designated vessels.

(2) Organizational rosters must be available, in triplicate, for purposes of construction of sailing lists.

(3) Upon completion of loading of troops, the Commander of Troops aboard each vessel will notify Division Headquarters (AC of S, G-1) direct.

(4) Upon completion of loading of supplies, the Commander of Troops aboard each vessel will notify Division Headquarters (AC of S, G-4) direct.

b. Supplies and Equipment

(1) Individual Equipment

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(a) General: Unit Commanders are responsible that troops board ship with individual equipment, prescribed allowances of ammunition, baggage, and **such other** T/E equipment that is not directed to be left behind.

(2) Organizational Equipment

(a) Except as prescribed by Division Order, all organizational equipment will be reloaded.

(b) Proper release from property responsibility will be secured by reembarking units on property turned over to Garrison Forces.

c. Procedure

(1) Priority of embarkation is as follows:

- (a) Wounded
- (b) Supplies and equipment
- (c) Troops
- (d) Prisoners of War

(2) Organization liaison officers will coordinate and arrange for Military Police through proper channels.

d. Prisoners of War

Disposal as directed by Division Order

e. Casualties

(1) Wounded will be evacuated to hospitals as directed by Division Surgeon.

(2) Casualties accompanying troops (in ship's sick bays) will be given priority on loading (see par. 1, c, (1), above).

f. Captured Materiel

(1) Instructions as to disposition of captured property on reembarkation will be issued by Division.

(2) Where captured materiel is shipped with troops, troop commanders will take every precaution to prevent looting and pilfering aboard ship.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

g. Report of equipment left with Garrison Forces

(1) Submitted to Division Headquarters (AG) within ten (10) days of arrival in rehabilitation area in quadruplicate.

(2) To include all property left with Garrison Forces broken down by:

(a) Supply services

(b) Controlled; non-controlled; expendables

(c) T/E and supplementary equipment

(3) To be submitted by all units, assigned and attached.

2. Rehabilitation Procedure

a. Debarkation

(1) Troops will debark at rehabilitation area at times and places designated by Division Order.

(a) Priority of Debarkation

(1) Wounded

(2) Troops

(3) Prisoners of War

(4) Supplies and equipment

(b) Transport Troop Commanders will leave aboard necessary unloading, guard, and clean-up personnel.

(c) Unit Commanders will have ready for immediate debarkation advance billeting **and mess details.**

b. Supplies and Equipment

(1) Showdown Inspections

(a) Complete showdown inspections will be held as soon as possible, but not more than 10 days after debarkation.

(b) Normal shortage reports will be made from results of the showdown inspection as directed above. See ANNEX "L" for form to be used.

The following
image(s) may be of
poor quality due to
the poor quality of
the **original.**

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(c) Report forms will be submitted to this Headquarters (AG) on schedule to be announced, in quadruplicate.

(d) Immediate requisitions will be forwarded through normal supply channels for replacement of shortages and unserviceable property which cannot be placed in serviceable condition or exchanged for serviceable property.

(e) Local service command policies and procedures may necessitate modification of the above procedure, but the general policy will remain unchanged. Separate Supply Instruction Letters will announce details.

(2) Progress reports giving approximate percentages of completeness of T/E equipment and major items, the lack of which have a serious effect on training or combat efficiency will be submitted to CG, XXIV Corps, monthly beginning thirty (30) days after showdown inspections. Reports to be prepared by respective branch supply agencies.

(3) Report of special equipment on hand:

(a) All organizations will report through channels, in triplicate, all equipment over T/E allowances, especially issued for the operation. Report to reach Division Headquarters not more than fifteen (15) days after debarkation.

(b) Request for continued use or recommendations on its utilization may be attached to this report.

(c) This equipment will be held and maintained by units pending directives from higher headquarters on its disposition.

(4) Report on Adequacy of Supplies during operation:

(a) Prior to twenty-one (21) days after debarkation, unit commanders will submit written reports on the adequacy of amounts and type of all supplies and equipment carried by the unit. Such report will be submitted by class of supply, and specific items will be mentioned when necessary.

(5) Recommendations for changes in T/E and especially authorized equipment, together with recommendations for modifications of present equipment, in separate form, will be submitted with the report required in (4) above.

c. Property Responsibility

(1) Property responsibility will not be terminated at any time.

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RESTRICTED
C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(2) Property books will be adjusted after operation as follows:

(a) Inventories will be established by showdown inspections directed above.

(b) Results of showdown inspections will be entered in property books as balances.

(c) Property shipped to Garrison Forces will be credited.

(d) Report of Survey for the property lost or destroyed in combat will bring property books into balance.

(3) Combat operations cannot excuse careless and wasteful expenditure of property.

d. Vehicles

(1) Command inspections will be made of all vehicles returned with troops, and proper maintenance procedures taken.

c. Unit Combat Reports

(1) As directed by Division Order

f. General Rehabilitation

(1) Unit commanders will make every effort to bring troops to a high standard of appearance. Military courtesy will be emphasized.

(2) Living areas will be policed.

(3) All weapons and equipment will be thoroughly cleaned and stored, where need be.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "A" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

PACKING AND CRATING INSTRUCTIONS

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

RESTRICTED

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Packing and Crating Instructions

1. GENERAL.

a. Crates and boxes must be of strong construction to withstand rough handling. Crates for organization and other equipment to be reembarked after the operation must be suitable for reuse. Top or side removable and replaceable (See attached diagram).

b. Not more than one hundred fifty (150) pounds of supplies or equipment should be packed in any one crate or box in so far as is possible. However, it is not desirable to separate equipment that is used together.

c. Standard size boxes (12" x 18" x 36") will be used as far as is practicable, for packing small pieces of equipment and supplies. (See attached diagram).

d. Crate all equipment which might be damaged in shipment, except equipment carried by the troops during landing operations.

e. Field ranges and other bright equipment will be painted O.D. or otherwise toned down for camouflage purposes.

2. STANDARD PACKING.

a. Expendables.

Quartermaster Expendables and Ordnance C & P Kits will be packed by Division Supply Branch carried as Division supplies and issued at destination when requested by units.

(1) Standard QM expendable Kit.

Expendables and insect control items for 200 men for 3 days, size 27" x 15" x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Weight 85#. 2.81 cu. ft.

List of contents:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Brush, G.I.	ea.	2
Calcium Hypochlorite, 3-3/4 lb can	can	1
Calcium Hypochlorite	tube	18
Candles	lb	6
Compound, Germicidal Rinse	unit	10

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Cord, 1/16" diameter	ball	1
Halazone Tablets	ca.	4,800
Insecticide, Freon-Aerosol, 1# Dispenser	ca.	6
Matches, Safety	box	5
Orthotolidine Testing Sol ^l , 100cc bottle	btl.	1
Paper, Toilet	roll	15
Salt Tablets	ca.	4,500
Soap, Laundry, Ordinary Issue	lb.	20
Wool, Steel, Fed. Grade #1	lb.	1/2

(2) Standard Ordnance Kits:

(a) Combat Ordnance Cleaning and preserving Materials Packs, (Small Arms), basis: One per company or similar organization, 1.5 cu. ft. Weight 50#.

List of contents

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Brush, cleaning, cal. .30, M2	ea.	6
Cleaner, rifle bore	qt.	3
Cloth, crocus	sht.	4
Cloth, wiping	lb.	4
Container, grease, M1	ca	9
Oil, engine, SAE #10	qt.	2
Oil, lubr. M & MG	qt.	1
Oil, lubr. and pres., med.	qt.	1
Paper, lens tissue	sht.	10
Patches	ca.	2,500
Red, cleaning, jtd., M1	ca.	1

(b) Artillery Firing Battery, C & P Pack
Basis; One per battery, 4.5 cu. ft. Weight 115#.

List of contents:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Burlap, jute, 8 oz., 40" wide	yd.	4
Cloth, crocus	sht.	10
Cloth, abrasive, aluminum oxide 3/0	sht.	3
Cloth, wiping	lb.	25

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<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>5-DAY QUANTITY</u>
Compound, rust prev., lt	lb.	5
Grease, Cd, No. 0	lb.	5
Oil, lubr., AA & MG	qt.	1
Oil, engine SAE #10	gal.	11
Oil, engine, SAE #30	gal.	1
Oil, recoil hvy., USA 2-96A	qt.	2
Paper, lens tissue	sh.	20
Soda, ash	lb.	20
Waste, cotton	lb.	7

b. Standard Packing of Organization Equipment.

(1) Field Ranges and Kitchen Equipment will be packed and marked as indicated below.

(a) With Assault Echelon.

1. The field range and kitchen equipment which accompanies the assault echelons will be turned in to the Division Quartermaster on call. It will be loaded and unloaded as quartermaster supplies, issued from Division Dumps to organizations, as ordered by G-4, without regard to original organizational ownership.

2. Marking. No organizational marking or identification will be placed on any of this equipment which is turned in to the Quartermaster. Corners of crates will be painted green and marked as follows:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Mark</u>
Field Range, Pack A**	Range A
" " " B	Range B
Water Heater, Pack A	Heater A
" " " B	Heater B
Immersion Heater	Imm. Heater
Can, Nesting	Can, Nest
Lister Bags	Lister Bags
Container, food, 5-gal	Cont. Food.

(b) On following Shipping.

Field Range Equipment which is to be shipped in other than assault shipping and will be carried as organization

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equipment and marked as prescribed for such equipment. (See Section II Annex "A").

(2) Range, field, M-1937, Pack A.

Packed in one box, containing the following articles:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Part</u>	<u>Part No.</u>
1	Can, Gas, 5 gal.	
1	Blade, 14" C to C for saw, butcher's, 14" blade	250
1	Book, Instruction	
1	Boxes, tool, metal (empty)	181
1	Brushes, wire, w/handle, 19 rows long and 3 rows wide. Width of block 15/16", length overall 14"	213
1	Chains, tie-in, left	216
1	Chains, tie-in, right	215
1	Cleaners, burner-slot, fire unit	211
1	Cleaners, generator, fire unit	212
1	Cleavers, butcher's Type II, blade 8"	240
1	Container, dia. 2-9/16", ht. 1" empty (for small parts).	219
1	Container, dia 2-9/16", ht. 1", graphite grease	218
150	Disc, filter, fire unit, in filter disc cans (50 per can).	153
1	Extinguisher, fire, CTC, 1-qt., pump style	239
1	Funnel, tin, w/wire strainer, 1/2 qt.	214
4	Gaskets, filter case cap screw, fire unit	156
1	Kit, canvas, utensils	244
2	Hooks, hay (hook 3/8", handle, 5-1/4", length 9-7/16")	233
4	Jets, fuel, fire unit	140
1	Knob, valve stem, air	133
1	Knob, valve stem, flame	135
1	Knob, valve stem, fuel	134
1	Machines, hand operated, chopper or grinder, w/o fly wheel, meat and food; small w/three cutters, coarse, medium and fine	248
4	Packing, valve stem, fire unit (braided and molded asbestos ring) 3/8" x 18/32" x 9/32"	132
1	Pump, air pressure	190
1	Roamer, fuel, jet, fire unit	210
1	Saw, butcher's, 14" blade	249

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Quantity	Part	Part No.
1	Screwdriver, common, Type III, normal duty, class C, single grip, length of blade 3"	209
4	Screws, filter case cap, fire unit	155
1	Steel, butcher's type 1, length of blade, 10"	254
1	Stone, sharpening, Type 1, mounted, Medium grip, size 1" x 2" x 6"	
2	Tubes, fuel, or air, long (complete) fire unit	118
2	Tubes, fuel, short (complete) fire unit	117
2	Tubes, manifold (complete) fire unit	116
2	Valves, flame, w/o knobs, fire unit	137
1	Whip, wire, 16"	
1	Wrench, open end, 9/16	207
1	Wrench, open end, 5/8"	206
1	Wrench, cap screw, filter case, fire unit	205
1	Wrench, set screw, 5/16	208

(3) Range, Field, M1937, Pack B.

Crated separately to contain the following items:

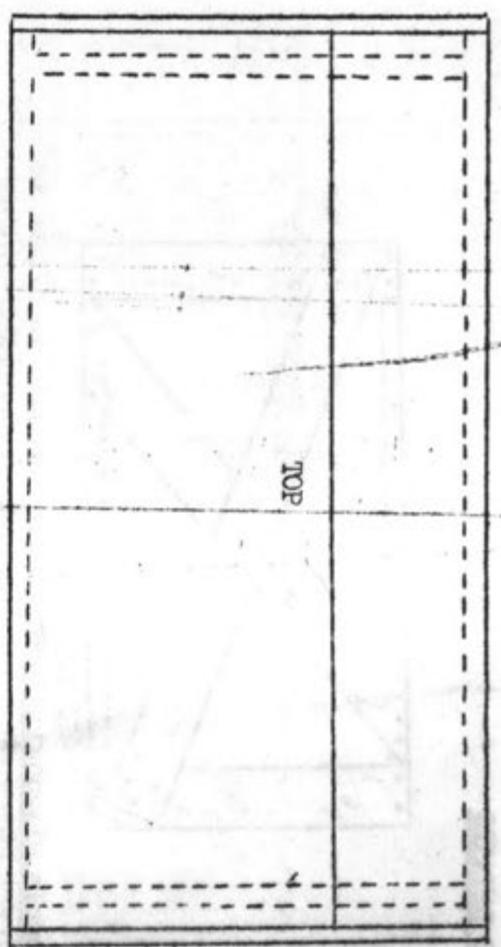
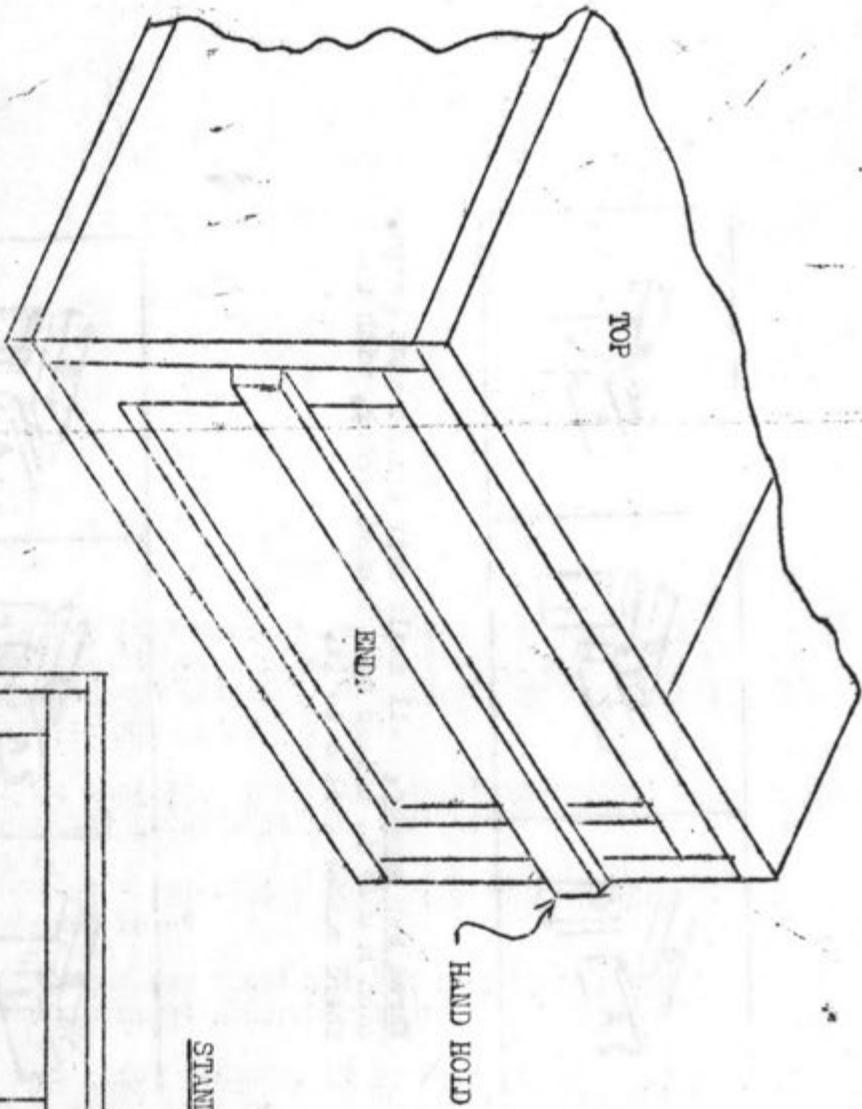
Quantity	Part	Part No.
1	Cover, light, 10 gal., insert or cook pot	226
1	Cabinet, range, field, M-1937	1
1	Cover, 21 1/8" x 17 5/8" x 2" bake and roasting pan	230
1	Cover, heavy, 15 gal., cook-pot	223
1	Cradle, cook-pot	159
1	Dipper, Type I, 1-qt	241
1	Fork, Cook's, flesh, 2-tine, length overall 15"	242
1	Fork, Cook's, flesh, 2-tine, length overall 21"	243
1	Grate, wood-burning	160
1	Insert, 10 gal., for 15-gal, heavy cook-pot	225
1	Knife, butcher's with metal bolster, 10" blade	245
2	Knives, paring, M-1937, length of blade 3-9/16"	246
1	Ladle, capacity 8 oz., dia. of bowl 4-1/4", length overall, 21"	247
1	Pan, bake & roast, 20 1/4" x 17" x 6 13/16	227
1	Pan, cake, 19 1/2" x 16" x 1 3/8 "	231
1	Plate, splash, 15 gal.	224
1	Pot, cook, heavy, 15 gal	222

C O N F I D E N T I A L

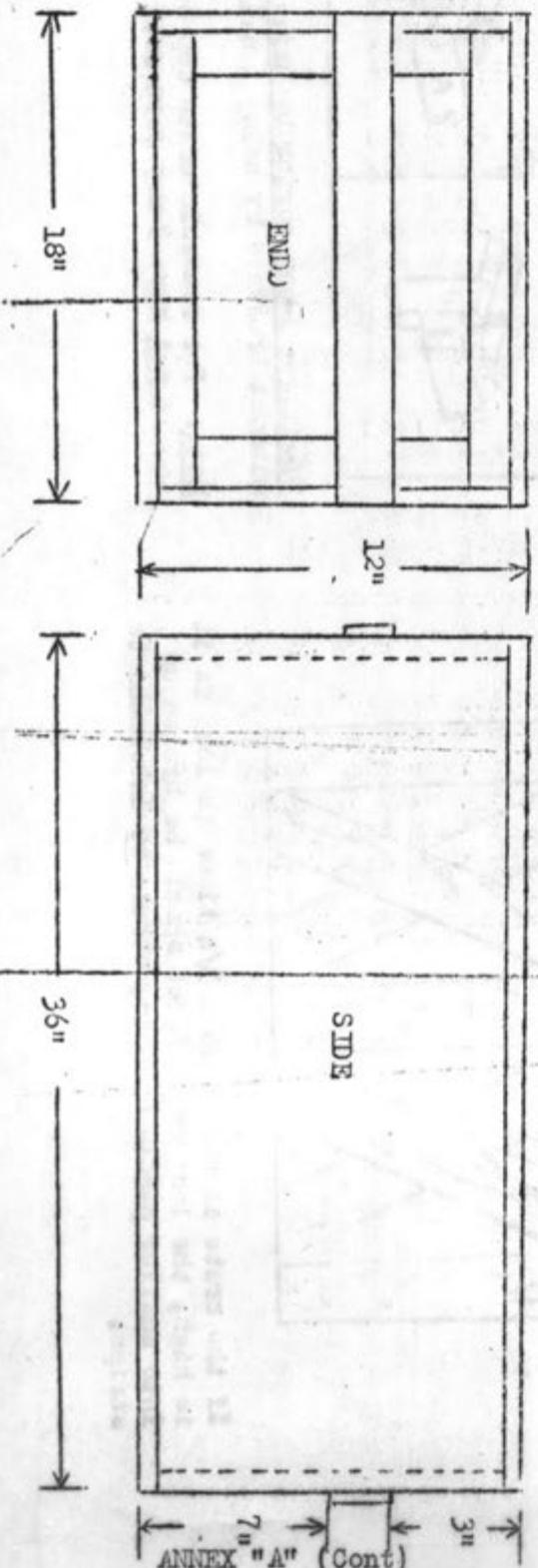
<u>Quan-</u> <u>tity</u>	<u>Part</u>	<u>Part No.</u>
1	Protector, arm, long	220
1	Protector, arm, short	221
11	Skimmer, dia. 5", length overall 15"	251
1	Spoon, basting, length overall 15"	252
1	Spoon, basting, length overall 21"	253
1	Turner, cake, length overall 15" or 21"	255 or 256.
1	Unit, fire	84

- (4) Water Heater, Pack A.
Contents Fire unit (1) and case assembly (1).
- (5) Water Heater, Pack B.
Contents Cans, corrugated, 24 gal. (3) and shield (3).
- (6) Can, Corrugated, Nesting, Pack.
Contents one (1) each, 10, 16, 24 & 32 gal cans.
- (7) Lister Bag Pack.
Contents two (2) Lister bags with cover and rope.
- (8) Containers, Insulated, Food, 5 gal.
Contents four (4) each containers, insulated, food, 5 gal
- (9) Immersion Water Heater Pack.
Contents, Can, corrugated, nesting, 32 gal, w/cover (1);
pipes, stove, joint or section, straight, 4" diameter,
24" height (3); heater, water immersion type (1).

C O N F I D E N T I A L



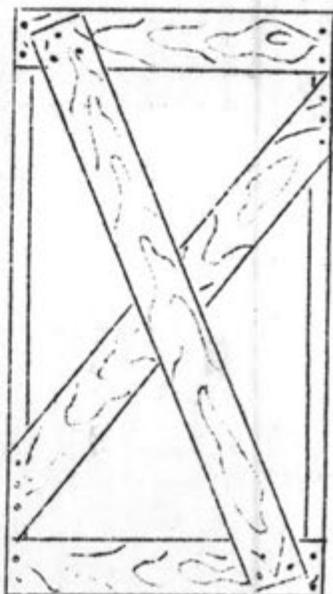
STANDARD BOX 12" X 18" X 36"



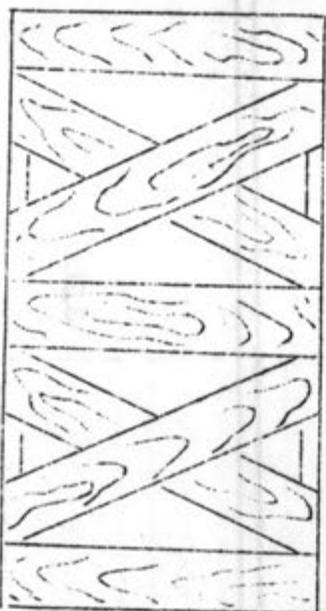
Bill of Materials

Item	Size	Pieces	Requirement
Top	1" x 12" x 36"	2	6 linear ft.
Bottom	1" x 6" x 36"	2	6 linear ft.
Side	1" x 10" x 36"	2	6 linear ft.
End	1" x 10" x 16 1/2"	2	3 linear ft.
Cleat	1" x 2" x 16 1/2"	4	6 linear ft.
Cleat	1" x 2" x 16 1/2"	4	6 linear ft.
Hand Hold	1" x 2" x 13"	2	3 linear ft.
Nails		100	1 pound.

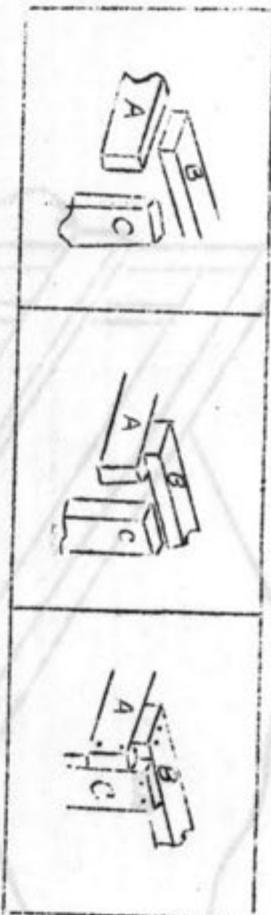
GRATING DETAILS



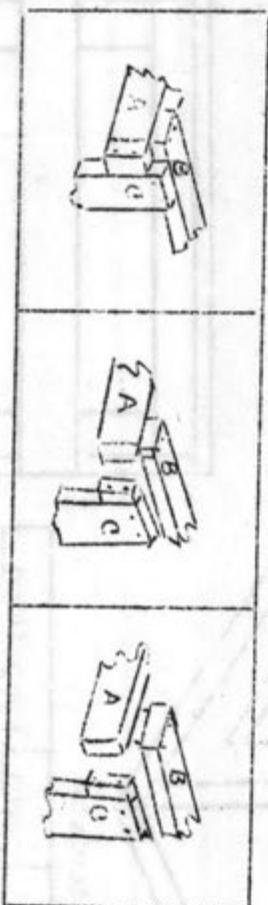
Double diagonal bracing. One diagonal is nailed to narrow edges of two frame members, while the other is nailed to the wide faces of the other two frame members. Either one or both diagonals may be used, depending on strength required.



If the crate is more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as it is high, the long crate faces should be broken up into smaller panels by using struts or intermediate strips.



Three way corner. All nails driven into side grain. Each member is nailed to a second member, with the third member nailed to it.



Opening a 3-way corner by using a saw. It can also be done without breakage by using a nail puller.

Note: For reusable crate top or one side, the crate should not have 3-way corners.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "B" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBICUS OPERATIONS

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

25 August 44

Annex "B", Marking Instructions, was distributed 10 August 44, under distribution "C", as "SECTION II TO ANNEX "A" TO S.O.P. FOR SUPPLY AND EVACUATION."

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "C" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

PALLET LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

PALLET LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

1. GENERAL

a. Supplies and Equipment on AP's, APA's, and/or AKA's to be unloaded in landing boats will be palletized as far as practicable, other than that to be carried ashore by Combat Troops.

b. Supplies and Equipment to be unloaded from LST's by means of N.L. Pontoon Causeway, lift trucks and cargo trucks will be palletized.

c. Supplies and Equipment on any type ship to be unloaded by DUKW's and/or LVT's will not be palletized.

d. Supplies for garrison forces will be palletized as far as practicable.

2. SPECIFICATION OF PALLET

a. Standard "Runner Type Pallets" will be utilized. (See Incl #1 for design).

b. Characteristics of Standard Pallets are as follows:

(1) Weight of pallet	200 lbs.
(2) Lumber	72.0 B.F.
(3) Slings, hauling (1/2" diam.)	2 each 14 ft. (28 ft.)
Slings, hauling (1/2" diam.) (Most desirable) *	2 each 17 ft. (34 ft.)
(4) Loading Area (Surface of Pallet)	24 sq. ft.
(5) Size	4' x 6'
(6) Maximum load	3000 lbs.
Desirable load *	2000 lbs.
(7) Maximum height of load	42"
Desirable height *	32"

c. One tandem hook (S shape) 3/4" diameter, mild steel, is secured to each pallet by 16d nail or 1" staple.

d. Strapping and waterproofing materials as furnished.

(1) Wire strapping recommended for use is 1 1/2" in width and 0.035" in thickness. 3/4" strapping has been found to be too weak for general use.

(2) "Bemis Bags" or "Sisal Kraft" paper may be utilized as waterproofing material. (See par. 5).

C O N F I D E N T I A L

3. LOADING AND TOWING SLINGS

a. Each ship used in an operation will be equipped with a spreader bar sling or spreader type sling for loading and unloading the pallets from the hold. Experience dictates that the spreader type sling be used when available.

b. Each vehicle that may be used by the Shore Party during unloading operations will be equipped with at least two snatch slings for towing the pallet or pallets.

4. LOADING OF PALLETS

a. Weight and Weight distribution.

(1) The standard pallet is designed to handle a load of 3,000 lbs. Easier handling of lighter pallets indicates that a 2,000 lb. load is the most desirable.

(2) To facilitate handling when there is more than one type of material being loaded, it is desirable that the weight distribution be as symmetrical as possible.

b. Height of load.

(1) From the Transport Quartermasters point of view, all pallets should have the same height in order that the cargo in the ships hold can be floored over when necessary. Because of the variety of material palletized, this is obviously impossible without using large amounts of dunnage and wasting valuable shipping space.

(2) To permit as much uniformity as possible, however, a maximum height of 32" for the load proper has been adopted.

(3) In addition to the transport quartermaster's desires for uniformity, it must be remembered that a lower center of gravity decreases the tendency of the pallets to tip over while they are being lifted or towed.

c. Arrangement of load.

(1) Combinations of supplies to be loaded on one pallet, such as combat supplies for a platoon or company, are to be expected. This involves the arranging of various sized boxes and articles so that a stable, secure

C O N F I D E N T I A L

load is obtained. To accomplish this type loading, rigid materials will be used to make up the four corners and non-rigid materials will be used as filler in the center of the load. The load must be solid, square, and level on the top, permitting stacking of the pallets.

d. Standard Pallet Loads.

(1) See Inclosure #2.

5. WATERPROOFING

a. Supplies susceptible of damage by salt water or rain will be water-proofed. In the absence of "Bonis Bags", covering the entire pallet and its contents, "Sisal Kraft" paper may be utilized, and the joints sealed by the use of asphalt cement.

6. STOWAGE OF PALLETS

a. Transports and Cargo Ships.

(1) Although no absolute doctrine can be promulgated concerning the stowage of pallets, experience has shown that amidships holds are more adaptable to the stowage of pallets than extreme forward and aft holds. Where practicable "lift" or "fork" trucks should be used to stow cargo in holds. These are generally available in warehouses and on well equipped docks. Where the overhead clearance of the hold is not sufficient to accommodate the forked truck, the use of wheeled hydraulic jacks has proven satisfactory. When neighbor is available 3" diameter rollers (standard equipment on all amphibious force ships) placed under the runners provide a simple means of stowing and moving pallets in the hold of a ship.

b. LST's.

(1) LST's on which it is intended to load pallets should be equipped with at least two fork trucks. Successful loading and unloading can then be accomplished in one of two ways:

(a) Load the pallets in the aft end of the cargo hold tiered one, two, or three high by the fork trucks, and then load all wheeled vehicles in the forward section. After debarkation of the vehicles, fork trucks can then carry the pallets to the ramp, from where they can be dragged ashore by tractors, trucks, or by winches on either the tractors or trucks, or the trucks may be backed into the ship and loaded with pallets by means of the forked trucks.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(b) Load all the pallets starboard and port; from the forward to the aft end of the cargo hold leaving an aisle down the middle in which the wheeled vehicles are loaded. The vehicles and pallets may then be debarked in the same manner as in the foregoing paragraph.

* See Annex "B" to GO #63, Hq 7th Inf Div dated 27 November 43.

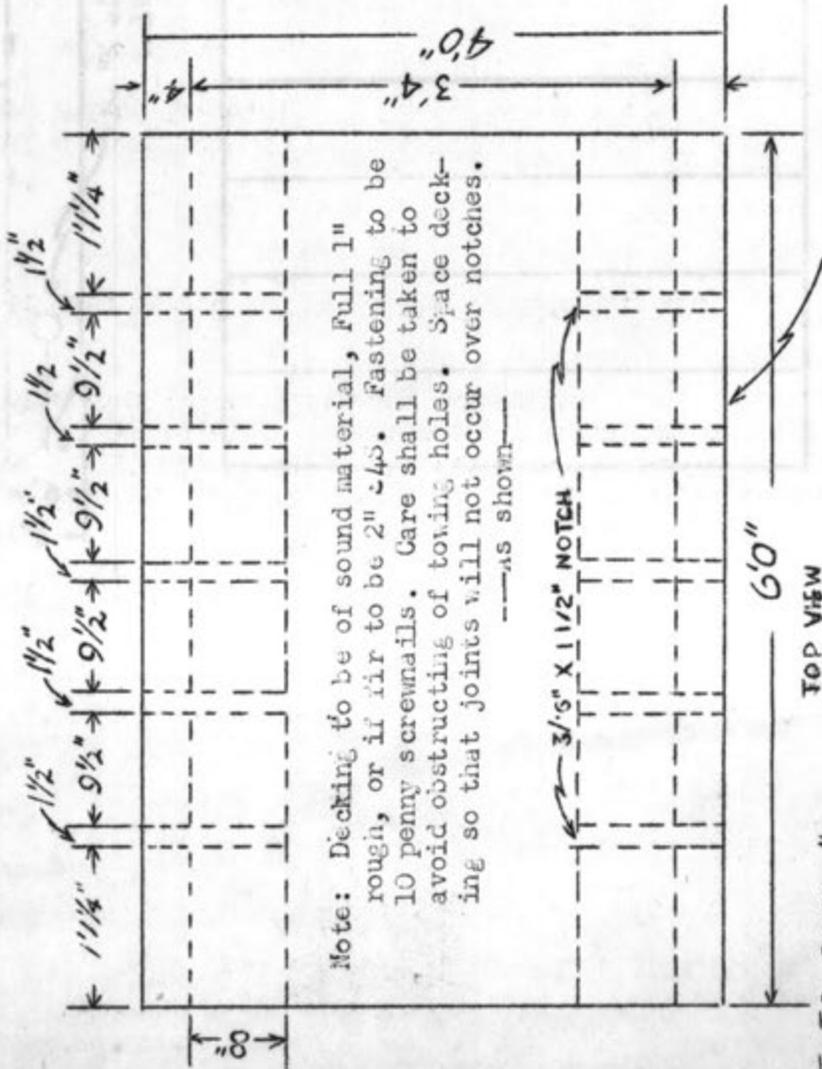
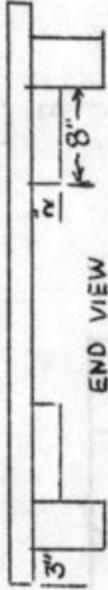
2 Incls:

Incl 1 - Cargo Sled Design.

Incl 2 - Standard Pallet Loads.

CARGO SLED

MAX. LOAD—3,000 LBS

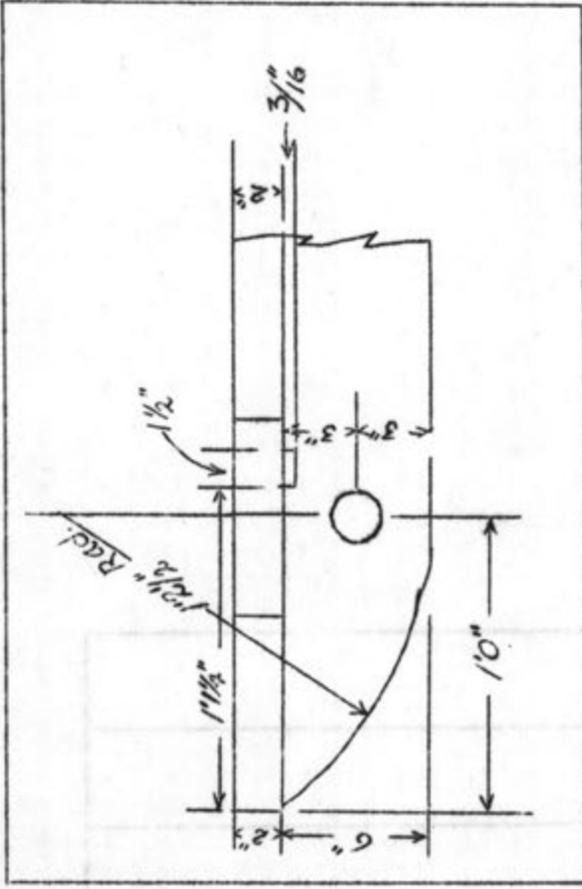


Note: Decking to be of sound material, Full 1" rough, or if fir to be 2" 4S. Fastening to be 10 penny screws. Care shall be taken to avoid obstructing of towing holes. Spacing so that joints will not occur over notches.

---AS SHOWN---

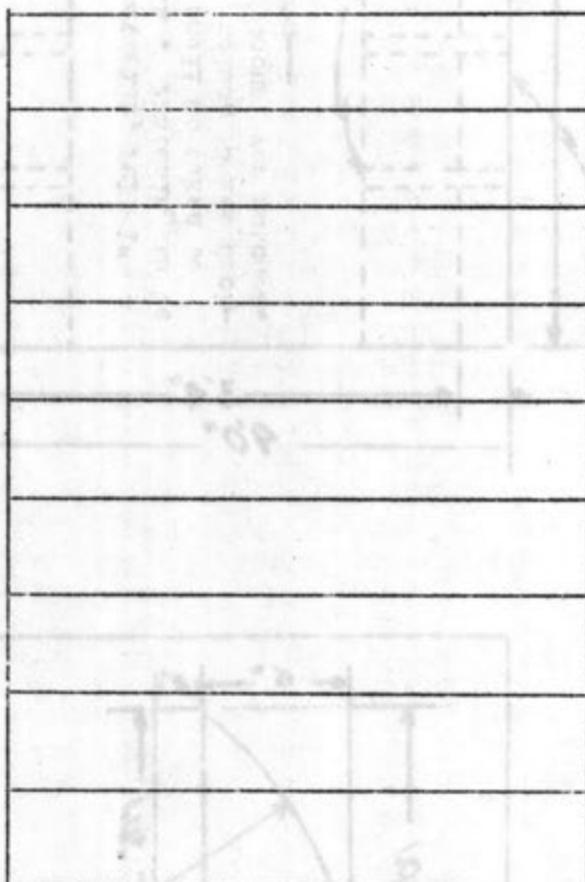
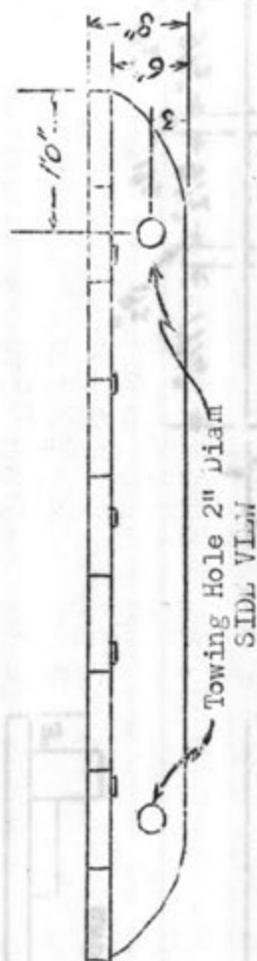
"NOT TO SCALE"

NOTE: RUNNERS SHOULD BE IN 3" FROM EDGE OF SLED AS SHOWN IN END VIEW.



CARGO SLED

MAX LOAD - 3000 LBS



Incl. w/1 to ANNEX 'C'.

Decking 2" x 3" Full Rough

The following
image(s) may be of
poor quality due to
the poor quality of
the **original.**

C O N F I D E N T I A L

STANDARD PALLET LOADING

4' x 6' Pallets

Type Supply	Units Per Box/ Crato	Boxes/ Crato Per Pallet	Total Units Per Pallet	Height (Inches)	Cu.Ft.	Weight (Pounds)
<u>CLASS I:</u>						
Rations, Army Type "C"	8 Ra	33	264	33"	66	1475
Rations, Army Type "C"	8 Ra	35	280	33	66	1505
Rations, Army Type 10-in-1	10 Ra	36	360	34	68	1800
Rations, Accessory Packet	200 Ra	15	3000	34	68	1149
Water, 5-gallon cans	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
Water, 15-gallon drums	15 Gall	16	240	42	84	2305
Water, 55-gallon drums	55 Gal	6	330	46	92	3165
<u>CLASS II:</u>						
DR 5 W-110	1 Milo	7	7	30	60	1218
DR 4 W-110	1/2 Milo	18	9	30	60	1701
DR 4 W-130	2 Milo	18	36	27	60	1701
<u>CLASS III:</u>						
Gas, U-67	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
Gas, V-80	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
Gas, V-91, Aviation	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
Diescl	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
Oil, Engine, #50 (all types)	5 Gal	35	175	29	58	2070
<u>CLASS V:</u>						
<u>Small Arms Ammunition</u>						
Cart, carbine, cal 30 (3000)	3000 Rds.	21	63000	20.75	41.5	2350
Cart, carbine, cal 30 (3450)	3450 "	24	82800	21.5	43	2962
Cart, AP, Cal 30 (ctns)	1500	21	31500	27.5	54.75	2880
Cart, AP, cal 30 8/clip	1344	21	28224	27.5	54.75	2580
Cart, Ball, cal 30 5/clip	1500	21	31500	27.5	54.75	2880
Cart, Ball, cal 30 8/clip	1344	21	28224	27.5	54.75	2520
Cart, Tracer, cal 30 8/clip	1344	21	28224	27.5	54.75	2520
Cart, Tracer, cal 30 (ctns)		21	31500	27.5	54.75	2880
Cart, AP&T, cal 30 (4-1)	1000	30	30000	26.75	53.5	2560
Cart, Ball, cal 45 (1800)	1800	28	50400	21.5	43	2826
Cart, Ball, cal 45 (2000)	2000	24	48000	24.25	48.5	2770
Cart, AP-I-T, cal 50 (AA) (2-2-1)(210)	210	30	6300	24.5	49.25	2500

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Incl. #2 to Annex "C" (Cont'd.)

Type Supply	Units Per Box/ Crate	Boxes/ Per Pallet	Total Units Per Pallet	Height (Inches)	Cu.Ft.	Weight (Pounds)
<u>CLASS V (Cont'd)</u>						
<u>H.E. Ammunition</u>						
Shot, AP, M51, 37mm, M3	20	Rds 30	600	45.5	91	3220
Shell, HE, M63, 37mm, M3	20	30	600	45.5	91	2980
Canister, M2, 37mm, M3	20	30	600	46.75	93.5	3310
Shot, AP, 40mm	24	18	432	45.5	91	3094
Shell, HE, 40mm	24	18	432	45.5	91	3130
Bomb, Smoke, 2" Mortar	18	42	756	37	74	2140
Shell, HE, M49A2, 60mm Mortar	18	15	270	38.75	77.5	1810
Shell, HE, M43A1, 81mm Mortar	6	30	180	37.5	75	2380
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm Mortar	3	35	105	37.75	75.5	2210
Shell, WP, M57, 81mm Mortar	3	35	105	37.75	75.5	2280
Shell, HE, 75 How w/f M48A1	3	35	105	37.5	75	3050
Shell, HE, 75 How w/f M54	3	35	105	37.5	75	3050
Shell, HE, AT, 75 How	3	35	105	37.5	75	3050
Shell, WP, 75 How w/f M57	3	35	105	37.5	75	3120
Shell, HE, 75 Gun, S.C.	3	30	90	37.5	75	2770
Shot, AP, 75 Gun	3	30	90	37.5	75	2800
Shot, AP, 90mm Gun	4	10	40	34	68	2600
Shell, HE, 90mm Gun	2	19	38	35.5	71	2720
Fuzes, PD, M46	50	8	400	19	38	666
Rocket, HE-AT, 2.36", M6A $\frac{1}{2}$	20	13	260	34.5	69	1914
Grenade, HE, M43A1	25	48	1200	40.25	80.5	2746
Grenade, AT, M9A1	17	60	600	37.5	75	2110
Shell, W.P., 75mm Gun	3	30	90	37.5	75	2500

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "D" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

PREPARATION OF VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT FOR OVERSEAS SHIPMENT

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

PREPARATION OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR OVERSEAS SHIPMENT

1. MAINTENANCE

a. Vehicles will be given service check as follows:

(1) Wheeled vehicles - 6,000 mile check if operated more than 500 miles since previous 6,000 mile check.

(2) Tanks and LVT's - 100 hour check if operated more than ten (10) days since previous 100 hour check.

b. All other equipment, to include weapons, will be given normal maintenance checks so as to assure efficient operation.

2. WATERPROOFING

a. Vehicles will be waterproofed in accordance with instructions contained in TM 9-2853, "Preparation of Ordnance Material for Deep Water Forging".

b. Preparation of Weapons and Instruments for Landing Operations

(1) General - Preparation of Ordnance Equipment involves:

(a) Cleaning of equipment before departure.

(b) Application, before departure, of preservatives which will protect material from corrosion while on shipboard.

(c) Cleaning of equipment on shipboard.

(d) Cleaning of equipment after landing operation.

(2) Detailed Instructions:

(a) Small arms weapons including machine guns - clean weapons thoroughly, removing all dirt, oily grit and rust from all metal parts and surfaces. Protect all metal parts and surfaces with a film of light oil. Check weapons daily. Clean and oil as needed.

(b) Gun Stocks - clean thoroughly, treat with linseed oil and hand rub.

(c) Mortars - clean all parts thoroughly including base plate, and cover all parts with a coat of light oil. Check daily.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(d) Guns - clean gun and mount thoroughly. Protect all metal and working parts with a film of light oil, grease or preservative, as applicable (see TM 9-350 & FM for weapons). Check as often as possible. Treat wheel mount bearings the same as for vehicles.

(e) Instruments - clean thoroughly, using only paper, lens tissue, on all glass, lens, surfaces. Do not use cloth, chamois or other material to wipe lens. Deposits left on lens will cause corrosion, detectable by a brown film on the glass. Water allowed to remain on glass surfaces will cause pock etching. Store in case provided, but do not place rag, paper or other material over or near glass surfaces as these materials will absorb moisture and cause corrosion. Check daily or as often as is practicable.

(f) Leather - clean thoroughly with saddle or Castile soap, working soap into leather. Leather normally treated with neatsfoot or similar oil should be hand rubbed.

3. SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AFTER LANDING OPERATION IN SALT WATER

a. Instructions for cleaning and maintaining vehicles after operation in surf.

- (1) Spray parts with cleaning solvent.
- (2) Steam clean vehicle.
- (3) Repaint.
- (4) Check all gear and oil cases for presence of water. If water is present, drain, flush, and refill.
- (5) Remove wheels, clean brake drums and brake mechanism with cleaning solvent.
- (6) Repack all wheel bearings and front wheel universal bearings.
- (7) Remove generator and starter. Disassemble and clean.
- (8) Remove cover from voltage regulator and inspect. If corroded, remove and send to 3rd echelon shop.
- (9) Remove battery. Clean battery case. Clean and repaint battery box with Asphaltum B paint or Iron Hydroxide and Iron Oxide ready-mixed paint.

b. Instructions for cleaning equipment after landing operations in salt water.

- 2 -

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ANNEX "D"

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(1) Small arms:

(a) Field strip piece and examine each part carefully for evidence of corrosion or rust. (Pieces may be completely disassembled when required, but under proper supervision.)

(b) Parts found corroded or rusted should be immersed in fresh warm water to dissolve salt deposits.

(c) Pump fresh warm water through bore several times the same as after firing piece.

(d) Dry all parts thoroughly with dry rag.

(e) Cover all parts with a thin coat of light oil.

(f) Assemble piece and cover all metal surfaces including bore with thin coat of light oil.

(2) Gun stocks:

Remove from piece, examine for evidence of corrosion between stock and rifle seats. If corrosion is present, wash (do not soak) entire stock in fresh warm water. Dry thoroughly and treat with linseed oil before assembling of piece.

(3) Guns:

(a) Strip as far as allowed, examine and clean all parts. If rust or corrosion is evident on parts which are beyond the scope of removal of using arm, notify Division Ordnance at once.

(b) Wash all parts in fresh warm water, if necessary, to dissolve salt deposits.

(c) Dry thoroughly and coat parts with protective coating of light oil, grease, or preservative as applicable.

(d) Clean and repack mount wheel bearings and clean brake mechanism.

(4) Instruments - same procedure as before departure.

(5) Leather - same procedure as before departure.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "D" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

TROOP COMMANDER'S S.O.P.

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

S.O.P. FOR TROOP COMMANDERS ABOARD TROOP TRANSPORTS

1. General. Troop Commanders, when designated, will be given a ship assignment and all pertinent data thereto to include, name of ship, personnel and cargo capacities, galleys, boat equipment, etc. Upon receipt of these plans, the Troop Commander will require selected personnel to assist him during loading of supplies, equipment, and personnel, and en route.

2. Organization. The following personnel will be required to assist the Troop Commander:

- a. TQM's and assistants.
- b. Dock Officers. (for regiments)
- c. Pier Bosses.
- d. Transportation Officer.
- e. Troop Mess Officer.
- f. Billeting Officer and guides.

3. Personnel. Commanding Officers of all units will notify the Troop Commanders of the names of officers and the number of B.M. from their unit which will be assigned to Troop Commander's ship. Upon receipt of this information, the Troop Commander will arrange for a meeting of liaison officers from each of the organizations represented on the list of units to be embarked, and will then prepare a billeting plan and embarkation schedule.

4. Supplies and Equipment. Troop Commander must exercise supervision over the preparation of organizational equipment for shipment and check for correct preparation and marking. He must furnish the TQM with a vehicle priority list and an additional priority list for all other materials and equipment to be loaded aboard his ship.

5. Operation. Upon completion of packing and preparation of plans for loading, Troop Commander will coordinate through his Dock Officer and TQM the necessary dock working parties and ships platoons, both based on 24-hour operation. Transportation Officer will coordinate (through Dock and Regulating Officer) the movement of organizational equipment and vehicles to the piers. Billeting Officer, with necessary detail, will board the ship and make billet assignments and furnish necessary guides for troops during embarkation. Troop Mess Officer will coordinate with the Ship's Mess Officer for necessary details with regard to troop messing facilities. The Troop Commander will establish the necessary ship's guard immediately upon embarkation of troops in accord-

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ance with ship's regulations. He will appoint a police officer who will be aboard with the continuous, proper, police of all parts of the ship in use by troops and officers embarked.

6. Reports.

a. The Troop Commander will insure that various TQM reports (UP & T Table, Cargo Manifests, Stowage Plans, etc.) are rendered on schedule as set forth by this Headquarters.

b. Reports on completion of loading of supplies and on completion of loading of personnel will be rendered to this Headquarters as soon as practicable.

7. Ships Regulations. Troop Commanders will secure copy of Ships Regulations, Ships Details, Guard Orders, etc., and will make necessary distribution of this information to insure that all personnel concerned are properly instructed prior to the time troops embark.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "F" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

TRANSPORT QUARTERMASTER S.O.P.

25 August 44

TQM SOP was separately distributed to Staff and to all Transport
Quartermaster Officers, assigned and attached, 7th Inf Div, on
11 July 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "G" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

SHORE PARTY S.O.P.

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SHORE PARTY SOP

SECTION I

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

1. Definition: The Shore Party is a special task organization formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement of troops and materiel off the beach.

2. Missions (By priority):

- a. To unload ships and small boats at the beach.
- b. To establish dumps.
- c. To provide air and local ground security of the Beach Area
- d. To assist in the evacuation of casualties and prisoners of war.

3. Composition: The Shore Party is composed of elements of the landing force and Naval force.

a. The Naval force is known as the Beach Party and is under command of a Naval officer known as the Beachmaster.

b. The landing force component will be determined by the tactical situation: Any or all of the following may constitute a Shore Party.

- (1) Engr Combat Co (reinforced) generally assigned to a BLT.
- (2) Engr Combat Bn (reinforced) generally assigned to a RCT.
- (3) Engr Combat Group (reinforced) generally assigned to a Division or similar force.

c. The basic Shore Party may be reinforced by additional units or detachments which, because of their training and equipment, can assist in:

- (1) Protection of the beach area.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section I - General Organization (cont'd).

- (2) Maintenance of vehicles and equipment.
 - (3) Operation of dumps.
 - (4) Control of personnel in Beach Area.
 - (5) Evacuation of prisoners of war.
 - (6) Evacuation of wounded.
 - (7) Labor and transportation in connection with movement of supplies at the beach and at the ship.
 - (8) Personnel from the supply sections of the unit or units supported. (This will facilitate the supply procedure when the normal supply system is established).
 - (9) Communications.
- d. Units referred to in "c" above may include any or all of the following.
- (1) QM Service, Railhead, Gas Supply, and Port Units.
 - (2) Ordnance Maintenance, Service, and Bomb Disposal Units.
 - (3) Military Police Units.
 - (4) Amphibian Truck Companies.
 - (5) Medical Units.
 - (6) Communication personnel (JASCO).
 - (7) Overhead personnel of units supported.

4. Command:

- a. The commander of a Shore Party for a BLT is the Commanding Officer of the basic Shore Party Engineer Combat Company.
- b. The commander of a Shore Party for a RCT is the Commanding Officer of the basic Shore Party Engineer Combat Battalion.
- c. The commander of a Shore Party for a Division is the Commanding Officer of the basic Shore Party Engineer Combat Group.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section I - General Organization (cont'd).

d. The corresponding Naval Beachmaster assists the Shore Party Commander, commands all Naval personnel in the performance of strictly Naval tasks and is the Naval adviser to the Shore Party Commander.

5. Control and Responsibility.

a. The senior tactical commander ashore is responsible for the functioning of the supply, security and evacuation systems within the assigned zone.

b. The senior Shore Party commander ashore is the rear area commander for the commanding officer of the senior tactical unit ashore and as such will coordinate the activities of all units within the area.

c. The early establishment of the normal supply system is essential. The Shore Party supply dumps will be considered the next higher echelon of supply.

SECTION II

THE BEACH PARTY

The following is quoted from FTP 211 Part 1, HQ, C.I.C., US Fleet.

1. Mission: The beach party (Naval) is responsible for execution of the following general tasks:

- a. Mark hazards of navigation in the vicinity of the beach.
- b. Effect emergency boat repair.
- c. Direct landings, retraction, and salvage of boats.
- d. Maintaining of communications with Naval task groups, Naval vessels, and commander of landing force while afloat as necessary for tactical missions.
- e. In conjunction with the Beach Combat Team (Shore Party) commander, determine the most suitable landing points for the various types of equipment and material.
- f. In conjunction with the Beach Combat Team (Shore Party) medical officer, assist in the evacuation of casualties in accordance with Naval Attack Force and Landing Force medical plans.
- g. Maintain liaison with the Beach Combat Team (Shore Party) Commander.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section II - The Beach Party (cont'd)

2. Composition: The beach party shall consist of two Naval line officers, one Naval medical officer, and 43 Naval enlisted personnel. The beach party shall be subdivided into a Command, Hydrographic, Boat Repair, Communication, and Medical sections.

3. Training: The training of the beach party is a function of the Navy.

4. Operation:

a. The Command Section is responsible for all beach party tasks.

b. The Hydrographic Section is responsible for the following duties:

(1) Keeping beach clear of boats.

(2) Mark hydrographic reconnaissance.

(3) Assist in removing underwater obstacles, particularly those requiring the use of a boat.

c. The Boat Repair Section is responsible for the following duties:

(1) Repair broken and damaged boats and boat motors on the beach.

(2) Assist the Hydrographic Section in retracting boats.

(3) Assist the Hydrographic Section in the evacuation of casualties from the beach to the evacuation station.

d. The Communication Section is responsible for the following:

(1) Maintain necessary communication channels for the Beachmaster.

(2) Repair and maintain equipment.

(3) Assist the troop communication center as required.

(4) Provide the Beachmaster with local security.

e. The Medical Section will work in conjunction with the Shore Party Medical Section.

5. Hydrographic Markers: The beach party will provide hydrographic markers in accordance with the following:

a. Rocks, shoals, and submerged obstructions - by a yellow pennant on buoy or stake.

b. Boat channel - red pennant on buoy on right as seen from seaward; black pennant on left as seen from seaward.

Section II - The Beach Party (cont'd).

6. Location of CP: The Beachmaster's CP and message center will be located in the vicinity of the Shore Party CP. The Medical Section will be located with the Shore Party Medical Section.

SECTION III

TRAINING

1. General: The training of the military component of the Shore Party is a responsibility of the highest tactical commander to whom the Shore Party is attached.

2. Objective: The training of the Shore Party will be directed toward the attainment of proficiency in operating as a coordinated team in supporting an amphibious operation.

3. Training of Engineers: The Engineer Unit of the Shore Party shall be trained in the knowledge of all Shore Party functions. In addition, they will be trained in their normal combat engineer functions to include skilled use of all weapons.

4. Training of Attached Units: Attached units shall be trained in their technical functions by their own commanders, however they shall be made available to Shore Party commanders for training in Shore Party operations in order that proficiency as a coordinated unit may be attained.

5. The training of all Shore Party Personnel shall include vigorous physical training and night operation.

6. If possible, the Army and Navy elements should train together and coordinate plans, remedy deficiencies in procedure that may become apparent, and correct any misunderstandings.

SECTION IV

ORGANIZATION

1. The Basic Shore Party (Engr Combat Co reinforced) assigned to a BLT is organized as follows: (see Annex A).

a. Command Section - 2 Officers and 15 EM

(1) Command Post - 3 EM

(2) Map Party - 1 EM

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section IV - Organization (cont'd).

- (3) Liaison Party - 3 EM
- (4) Mess & Supply - 8 EM
- b. Communication Section (Furnished by JASCO)
 - (1) Message Center
 - (2) Radio and Visual Party
 - (3) Phone and PA Party
- c. General Duty Section - 2 Officers and 98 EM
 - (1) Engr Section - 26 EM) 1 Officer
 - (2) M.P. Section - 12 EM)
 - (3) Dump Labor and Records - 24 EM) 1 Officer
 - (4) Motor and Equipment Section - 36 EM)
- d. Security Section - 20 EM (1 Officer from Command Section)
(2-man gun crew for each automatic weapon plus 2 NCO's, weapon sergeant not on T/O)
- e. Labor Section - 2 Officers and 44 EM (4-11 men unloading teams)
- f. Medical Section - 1 Officer and 5 EM
Note: Engr Co reinforced by personnel of Bn H&S Co & Bn Med Det only.

SECTION V

ALLOCATION OF DUTIES

1. Command Section:

a. Command Group:

- (1) Responsible for the operation of the entire Shore Party.
- (2) In conjunction with the Naval component, determine and mark the most suitable landing points for the various types of equipment and supplies.
- (3) Mark landing beach limits.

Section V - Allocation of Duties (cont'd).

- (4) Designate, maintain, and control beach roadway system and routes of egress there from.
- (5) Provide liaison personnel to meet unit commanders upon arrival in order that a record of all units ashore may be maintained.
- (6) Maintain a situation map of the zone that the Shore Party serves, including the location of the major units, CP's, and supply installations. This information should be periodically acquired by the Shore Party from the senior troop commander within the zone.
- (7) Designate bivouac, parking, and storage area on and in the vicinity of the beach for the various elements using that beach.
- (8) Designate dump areas for the various types of supplies giving particular attention to future expansion.

2. Communication Section (JASCO)

- a. Maintain communications for logistical purposes with Naval Task Group, Naval vessels, and commander of landing force while afloat.
- b. Establish wire communications with adjacent Beach Sections.
- c. Operate Beach Section public address system.
- d. Provide for connection to Beach Section switchboard for the line to be placed by senior unit in zone served, and provide communications to the Beach Combat Team CP.
- e. Operate a continuous message center. Provide local messenger service only.
- f. Establish a visual channel to parallel the ship-to-shore net.
- g. Be prepared to operate an emergency panel station.

3. General Duty Section:

- a. Operate emergency motor maintenance service to assist damaged vehicles.
- b. Execute engineer tasks within the beach area including demolitions, beach roadway construction, landing facilities, dump camouflage, and decontamination.
- c. Remove underwater and beach obstructions including mine fields.
- d. Guard and evacuate prisoners of war to ship in accordance with Naval Attack Force and Landing Force instructions.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section V - Allocation of Duties (cont'd).

- e. Maintain order on the beach.
- f. Establish a straggler control line within the vicinity of the beach in accordance with Landing Force instructions.
- g. Control traffic within the beach area.
- h. Control vehicle and equipment operators' pool and supervise preventive maintenance of all trucks and equipment.
- i. Control civilian population.
- j. Operate dumps and keep necessary records.
- k. Mark all dumps and routes thereto.

4. Security Section: Provide local defense of beach area. Provide air warning service for beach area.

5. Labor Section: Unload supplies and equipment from small boats moving same either direct to beach dumps or loading in trucks for transport to dumps.

6. Medical Section:

a. Control evacuation of casualties from shore to ship in accordance with Naval Attack Force and Landing Force medical plans.

b. Maintain liaison with troop evacuation agencies to provide for the uninterrupted evacuation of casualties.

c. Provide first aid for the Shore Party and other casualties in the beach area.

SECTION VI

BEACH OPERATION

1. Great care will be exercised in the organization of the beach due to the landing of both palletized and loose cargo.

2. The improved road or wheeled vehicle markers and the track vehicle should be at opposite ends of the beach. All palletized supplies should be landed in the track vehicle half of the beach and all loose cargo that will have to be manhandled or loaded in tracks should be landed in the improved road half of the beach. If operated in this manner there will be no mixing of trucks and tractors. Two types of exit and egress roads must be provided, one for tractors and one for trucks.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section VI - Beach Operation (cont'd).

3. Labor details will be organized into 11-man details with a Foreman and an Assistant Foreman and will be kept intact as much as possible.
4. All beach personnel must have slit trenches in the vicinity of their work.

SECTION VII

LANDING

1. Normally, the Shore Party will be landed in the following priority:

- 1st: Command Post - 2 Officers and 3 EM)
Map Party - 1 EM) Rcn Section
Liaison Party - 3 EM)
MP Section - 12 EM (Panel and lights Section)
JASCO Section
Naval Beach Section
- 2nd: Engr Section - 1 Officer and 20 EM
- 3rd: Security Section - 20 EM
- 4th: Labor Section - 2 Officers and 14 EM
- 5th: Dump Labor and Records - 1 Officer and 24 EM
Co Mess and Supply - 8 EM

2. The Shore Party will not be landed prior to the securing of the beach. Normally, the advance Shore Party detail, consisting of the Rcn Section, Panel & Lights Section, JASCO Section, and the Naval Beach Section, will go ashore in an early assault wave. Its mission is to:

- a. Provide shore-to-ship communication.
- b. Reconnoiter and mark beach approaches.
- c. Provide an emergency supply and evacuation system prior to the establishment of the normal Shore Party operation.
- d. Establish road construction priority.
- e. Maintain liaison with BLT headquarters.
- f. Lay out dump bivouac areas.
- g. Order remainder of Shore Party ashore when beach is secure.
- h. Meet remainder of Shore Party and guide them to assembly or bivouac area.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section VII - Landing (cont'd)

3. All Shore Party personnel will not be assigned to one boat. The various sections should be assigned boat spaces in at least two boats. Shore Party personnel should not be assigned boat spaces just to fill up a boat. All Shore Party personnel must arrive on the beach under definite control.

SECTION VIII

CONSOLIDATION OF SHORE PARTIES

1. In the event that two or more Landing Teams use the same beach, the Shore Party Commander first ashore remains in command until the arrival of the Shore Party Commander of the next higher unit.

2. The RCT Shore Party (Engr Combat Bn) will be consolidated, organized, and operated as follows: (From Bn Hq and H&S Co) - (See Annex B)

- a. Command Group - 3 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 16 EM.
 - (1) Command Post
 - (a) Message Center
 - (b) Co Mess and Supply
- b. Operations Group - 3 Officers and 6 EM.
 - (1) Engineering
 - (2) Liaison
 - (3) Map Party (situation)
 - (4) Security
- c. Supply Group - 1 Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, and 14 EM.
 - (1) Dump Operations and Records
 - (2) Water Supply
- d. Motor and Equipment Pool and Maintenance - 2 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 22 EM. All Shore Party Vehicles and Equipment will be pooled. All Company Motor Sections will be absorbed into this section to bring the total to 34 EM.
- e. Medical Group - 2 Officers and 15 EM.
 - (1) Evacuation

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section VIII - Consolidation of Shore Parties (cont'd).

3. In order to maintain unity of command and definite responsibility it will be normal to use 2 companies for beach operation and 1 company for dump operation. Engr details etc, will be drawn from the company operating in dumps. If practicable and in order to effect relief of personnel, one company will operate the entire beach for a specific time. Likewise, the company operating in the dumps will be divided into two reliefs.

4. For operation of a Division Beach the CO of the Engineer Combat Group will command the Division Shore Party. In order to maintain unity of command and definite responsibility, it will be normal to assign each Shore Party Bn a beach zone of responsibility. Each Bn will establish a beach dump of all classes of supply.

5. The Group Headquarters will be organized as follows: (See Annex C)

SECTION IX

REINFORCEMENT OF ENGINEER COMBAT COMPANIES

(BLT SHORE PARTIES)

1. The following Officers and enlisted men from Hq & Hq & Service Co of the Combat Bn will normally be assigned to the latter companies for the Shore Party phase. (1 Officer and 15 EM to each company)

a.	Asst S-2	Asst S-3	Rcn Officer	
b.	T/Sgt Foreman Mechanic		3 Pvts	Radio Operators
	T/Sgt Intelligence		2 "	Orderlies
	S/Sgt Camouflage		1 "	Painter General
	S/Sgt Supply Bn Asst		1 "	Repairman Utility
	Sgt Chemical		1 "	Storekeeper
	Sgt Foreman Const		5 "	Basics
	Pvt Bugler		1 "	Demolition man
	2 Pvts Carpenter General		12 "	Truck Drivers
	3 Pvts Cooks		2 "	Electricians
	1 Pvt Cooks' Helper		4 "	Operators, Motor Boat

2. These attachments will cease as soon as practicable after the Bn assumes control.

SECTION X

DUMP OPERATIONS

1. Dumps will be established for the following:

a. Ammunition

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Section X - Dump Operations (cont'd).

- b. Rations
- c. Water
- d. Vehicles
- e. Gasoline
- f. Medical Supplies
- g. Miscellaneous Supplies

- (1) These supplies will be segregated by types as far as practicable.
- (2) Organizational equipment including barracks bags will be taken to this dump

2. Dump locations will be selected tentatively from a study of maps and area photographs, however actual location will be determined by personal reconnaissance upon landing. BLT Shore Party Commander will take into consideration the intention of consolidating dumps for the RCT.

3. The gasoline and ammunition dumps should be separated as far as possible, and every advantage taken of the terrain for camouflage and protection. Both gasoline and ammunition should be trenched.

4. To allow for dispersal, dumps will be consolidated only for Infantry Regiments (Engr Combat Bn Shore Party).

5. The Shore Party is responsible for hauling of supplies to the Regt Dumps. Initially the Beach Dumps will be operated as Regt Dumps. The RSO is responsible for the forward movement of supplies from the Regt Dumps.

6. Records will be kept of all supplies landed. The senior Shore Party Commander will consolidate all records. (See Annex D)

7. The record of supplies landed will be kept only at the beach dumps.

SECTION XI

OPERATION OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

1. All vehicles and equipment within the RCT Shore Party (Engr Combat Bn) will be pooled and dispatched by the Bn Motor Officer. The regular dispatch ticket will be issued to each driver or operator showing the number of vehicle or piece of equipment, section to which assigned, driver's or operator's name, type of work, and the following statement: "This vehicle (or piece of equipment) is assigned to

Section XI - Operation of Vehicles and Equipment (cont'd).

the Shore Party and the driver (or operator) has been instructed to obey only the orders of the Shore Party Commander" By order of the CG. All dispatch tickets will be signed by the Bn Motor Officer. (See Annex E).

2. All vehicles and equipment will receive the prescribed daily or hourly maintenance and a record kept thereof, both with the vehicle or equipment and at the Bn pool. All drivers and operators will be indoctrinated that it is their responsibility to see that the preventive maintenance services are performed before starting operation. (See Annex F).

3. All drivers and operators will bivouac in the vicinity of the Motor Pool. Two drivers and operators will be assigned to each vehicle and piece of equipment.

4. a. Each piece of equipment will be marked on each side with a 24" x 1" numeral.

b. Vehicles will be marked as set forth in P.O.M., HUSAFICPA, Paragraph 9, dated 23 August 1943.

SECTION XII

GENERAL

1. Bivouacs:

a. Working sections should bivouac together and the areas assigned upon arrival on the beach by the Shore Party Commander.

b. The "Buddy" system will be used within each section. Three men will constitute a "Buddy" team.

c. Three-man foxholes will be dug in a position from which the occupants can fight.

d. One man of each "Buddy" team assigned to perimeter defense will be awake at all times.

2. Command Posts:

a. An Officer or responsible NCO will be on duty at each command post at all times.

b. Directional signs for each Command Post will be placed on the beach.

3. Traffic and Dump signs will be posted as necessary.

4. All members of the Shore Party will have a $\frac{1}{2}$ " white stripe painted on their trouser legs just above the knee. Also, a 3" red disk will be painted on back of helmet, on left shoulder, and on left hip.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

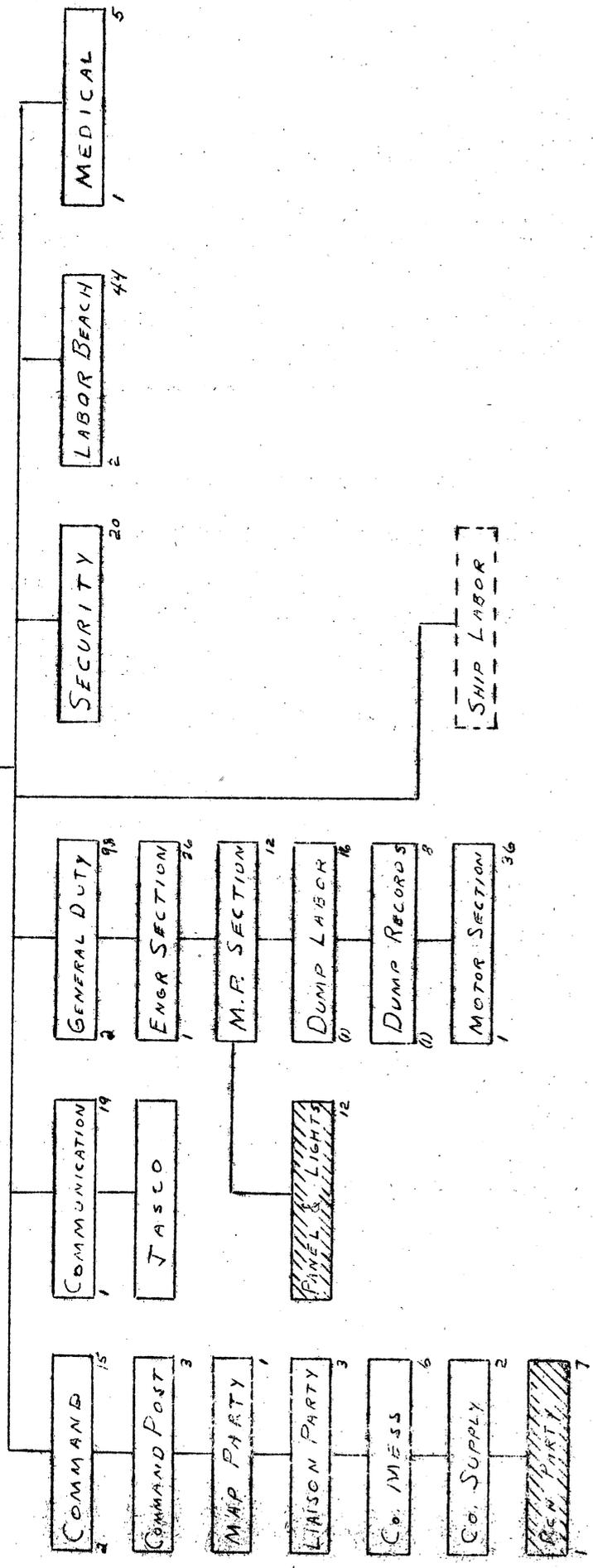
Section XII - General (cont'd).

5. Beach areas must be searched for mines before occupation or operation thereon.
 6. All Shore Parties will be prepared for the following additional missions:
 - a. Installation and operation of stills.
 - b. Installation and operation of Water Purification Units.
 - c. Graves Registration.
 - d. Burial Details.
 - e. Reinforcement of organic Engrs.
 7. Security:
 - a. In placing automatic weapons, consideration must be given to a final protective line of fire.
 - b. Some weapons must be sited as anti-boat guns.
 - c. Particular consideration will be given to defense against counterattack both from land and sea.
 8. Warning Signals:
 - a. One Blast of whistle, horn, siren or klaxon, which may be repeated: Air, Ground, Mechanized, or Boat Attack Imminent; Be alert; Do not cease work.
 - b. Three Short Blasts at close interval of a whistle, horn, siren or klaxon, repeated several times; or three equally spaced shots with rifles or pistol: Immediate Air, Ground, Mechanized, or Boat attack: Danger - Take cover.
 - c. Two Long Blasts of a whistle, horn, siren, or klaxon, repeated several times and well spaced: All Clear; Resume activities.
- 6 Incls:
- #1 - Org of Shore Party
 - #2 - Org of Bn Shore Party
 - #3 - Org of Div Beach
 - #4 - Dump Records (11 Forms)
 - #5 - Trip Ticket (2 Forms)
 - #6 - Service Record, Vehicle

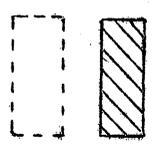
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ORGANIZATION OF SHORE PARTY

SHORE PARTY



ENGINEER LINE COMPANY 5-0 162 EM
 H & S Co. ATTCHD 1-0 15 EM
 MED. DET. ATTCHD 1-0 5 EM



To Be Furnished By Higher Command

SECONDARY DUTY

CONFIDENTIAL

INCL.# 1

CONFIDENTIAL

DUMP RECORDS

Date _____ From _____
Time: _____ To _____

Type of Supply	Units per Box	Boxes per Pallet	Total		Remarks
			Pallets	Boxes (Loose)	
<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>					
Cans, Diesel	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Kerosene	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Oil Engine OE #10	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Oil AV #10	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Oil Engine #30	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Oil Engine #50	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, Lub. SAE 90	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, G.P. #1	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, G.P. #2	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, W.B. #3	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, W.P. #4	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Pails, Tractor Roller Lub.	35		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		

WFO
CONFIDENTIAL

INCL #4

Signature _____

DUMP RECORDS

CONFIDENTIAL

Date _____
From _____
Time: _____
To _____

Type of Supply	Units per Box	Boxes per Pallet	Total		Remarks
			Pallets	Boxes (Loose)	
<u>QUARTERMASTER</u>					
5 Gal cans, H ₂ O	5 Gal	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
15 Gal Drums, H ₂ O	15 Gal	16	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
55 Gal Drums, H ₂ O	55 Gal	6	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
10-1 Rations	10 Rat	36	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
C Rations	8 Rat	33	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
C Rations	8 Rat	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Accessory Rations	200	15	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Gas U67	5 Gal	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Gas V 91 AV	5 Gal	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Gas 73 AV	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Cans, Gas V 80	5 Gal		No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		

Signature _____

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DUMP RECORDS

Date _____
From _____
Time: _____
To _____

Type of Supply	Units per Box	Boxes per Pallet	Total		Remarks
			Pallets	Boxes (Loose)	
<u>ORDNANCE (Ammunition)</u>					
Shell, WP, M57, 81mm	3	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, 75 How, w/f, M48A1	3	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, 75 How, w/f, M54	3	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, AT, 75 How	3	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, WP, 75 How, w/f, M57	3	35	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, 75 Gun, S.C.	3	30	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shot, AP, 75 Gun	3	30	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, WP, 75 Gun	3	30	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shot, AP, 90mm	4	10	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, 90mm	2	19	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		
Fuzes, P.D. M46	50	8	No of Pallets		
			No Boxes (Loose)		

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DUMP RECORDS

Date _____
From _____
Time: _____
To _____

Type of Supply	Units per Box	Boxes per Pallet	Total		Remarks
			Pallets	Boxes (Loose)	
<u>ORDNANCE</u> (Ammunition)					
Cart, AP-I-T, Cal 50 (a-a) (2-2-1) (210)	210	30	No of Pallets		
Shot, AP, M51, 37mm, M3	20	30	No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, M63, 37mm, M3	20	30	No of Pallets		
Canister, M2, 37mm, M3	20	30	No Boxes (Loose)		
Shot, AP, 40mm	24	18	No of Pallets		
Shell, HE, 40mm	40	18	No Boxes (Loose)		
Bomb, Smoke 2" Mortar	18	42	No of Pallets		
Shell, HE, M49A2 60mm	18	15	No Boxes (Loose)		
Shell, HE, M43A1 81mm	3	30	No of Pallets		
Shell, HE, M56, 81mm	3	35	No Boxes (Loose)		

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DUMP RECORDS

Date _____
From _____
Time: To _____

Type of Supply	Units per		Total	Remarks
	Box	Pallet		
<u>ORDNANCE</u> (Ammunition)				
Cart, Carbine, Cal 30	3000	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Carbine, Cal 30	3450	24	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, A.P. Cal 30 (ctns)	1500	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, A.P. Cal 30 8/Clip	1344	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Ball, Cal 30 5/Clip	1500	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Ball, Cal 30 8/Clip	1344	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Tracer, Cal 30 8/Clip	1344	21	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, AP & T, Cal 30 (4-1)	1000	30	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Ball, Cal 45	1800	28	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	
Cart, Ball, Cal 45	2000	24	No of Pallets No Boxes (Loose)	

Signature _____

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DUMP RECORDS

Date _____
From _____
Time: TO _____

Type of Supply	Units per		Boxes per Pallet	Total		Remarks
	box			Pallets	Boxes (Loose)	
<u>SIGNAL</u>						
D R 5 W 110	1 Mi		7	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
D R 4 W 110	1/2 Mi		18	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
D R 4 W 130	2 Mi		18	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
Maint Supplies			9	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
			9	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
			6	No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
				No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
				No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		
				No of Pallets		
				No Boxes (Loose)		

Signature _____

RESTRICTED
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TRIP TICKET

CONFIDENTIAL

EQUIPMENT

CHECK THE SERVICE RECORD

Operator's Name _____ Equipment No _____
 Kind of Work _____ Orgn _____
 Report to _____

 Signed _____ (Motor Officer)

Hr Meter Started _____
 Hr Meter Stopped _____

Total Hrs. Operated _____

Fuel added (gals) _____ Engine Oil added(qts) _____

Equipment Lubricated (yes or no) _____

At what hour (Motor) _____

Engine Oil Changed (yes or no) _____ Qts _____

Engine Oil Filters changed (yes or no) _____

Air Cleaners Cleaned (yes or no) _____

Gear oil added _____ or changed _____

Signed _____ Operator _____

This equipment is assigned to the Shore Party Engrs and the operator is ordered to obey only the orders of the Shore Party Commanders.

By Command of Major General Arnold

(OVER)

CONFIDENTIAL

INCL # 5

OPERATOR'S DAILY PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SERVICES

BEFORE OPERATION SERVICE

1. Inspect radiator water level and condition.
2. Inspect crankcase oil levels and condition.
3. Check fuel tank levels.
4. Inspect ground under equipment for leaks.
(Oil, fuel, water and gear oil.)
5. Start engine and warm up to correct operating temperature. Run engine at twice idling speed.
6. Check all instruments and gages.
7. Inspect tires, if equipped with pneumatic tires.
(Air pressure, condition, caps, etc.)
8. Inspect controls, cables, blades, etc.
9. Check Air Cleaners.

DURING OPERATION SERVICE

1. Note operation of brakes, steering, controls, etc.
2. Note operation of clutches & test for "free-play".
3. Note unusual noises, vibrations, and operation.
4. Operate the equipment correctly.
5. Obey safety regulations.
6. Shut down the equipment as instructed.

AFTER OPERATION

1. Report any accidents, deficiencies or mechanical service required, in the space below.
2. Park equipment in a safe location.
3. Complete the front side of this Operator's Daily Report.

Record any deficiencies and indicate if corrected:

TRIP TICKET

USA No. _____ BN. NO. _____

CHECK THE SERVICE RECORD

Driver _____ Orgn _____

Report _____ Section _____

Time out _____ In _____
(Mtr Officer's Sig)

Fuel added _____ (Gals) Oil Added _____ (Qts)

Have you (driver) checked the Service Record _____

Have you performed the service indicated _____

Driver's Remarks _____

(Driver's Signature)

Remarks Noted _____
(Mtr Officer's Signature)

This vehicle is assigned to the Shore Party Engrs and the driver has been ordered to obey only the orders of the Shore Party Commander.

ARNOLD
Major General
Commanding

(OVER)

DRIVER'S DAILY PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SERVICES

Check the following during your Tour of Duty:

1. Fuel, oil, and water.
2. Leaks - general.
3. Wheel and flange nuts.
4. Tires and/or tracks.
5. Springs and suspensions.
6. Steering linkage.
7. Engine Operation.
8. Battery and voltmeter.
9. Electrical wiring.
10. Air cleaners and breather caps.
11. Fuel filters.
12. Propeller shafts, center bearing vents.
13. Axle and transfer vents.
14. Gear oil levels.
15. Tighten--wheel, rim, axle drive flange, and spring U-bolt nuts.
16. Lubricate as needed.
17. Clean engine and vehicle.

Record any Deficiencies: _____

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "H" to SOP, SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

LST - DUKW COMBAT SUPPLY S. C. P.

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L
RESTRICTED

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LST - DUKW COMBAT SUPPLY S. O. P.

1. MISSION.

The mission of the DUKW -LST supply system is to closely support the initial land combat phase of an amphibious operation. It has been evolved to meet peculiarities of supply encountered in the assault of reefbound small islands. It presupposes that normal shore party operations are impossible or unused. However, it is believed that this system can be well employed in the initial phase of any amphibious assault. The LST is stocked similarly to a neighborhood drugstore with a cross section of average needs and is close by the line of departure. The DUKW makes delivery direct to the consumer. The voice radio is used to carry the request of the consumer to the control vessel, thence to the proper LST. Deliveries are prompt, accurate, and economical. The organization and operation outlined below are the result of the experience gained on the initial trial of this system of combat supply.

2. ORGANIZATION.

a. The Army Control Party

The Army Control Party consisting of three officers, (two from G-4, and one medical to assist in evacuation) and four enlisted men is embarked in the Naval Control Vessel. They should be equipped with an accurate record of all supplies and where they are embarked, as well as a complete radio communications setup as outlined below. The function of the party is to control the flow of supplies to the beach and the return of casualties from the beach in the transportation provided by the DUKW Companies.

b. DUKW Company Organization

(1) Normally at least one Amphibian Truck Company should be assigned to an Infantry Division for exclusive supply ferrying use. Organization - T/O & E 55-37.

(2) If no attached DUKW Company is furnished, one or more provisional companies should be organized and equipped along lines similar to the TD T/O & E 55-37.

(3) The following outlines the general duties and requirements of the various sections of the DUKW Company when employed in this fashion.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(a) Company Headquarters - The Company Commander works directly with the LST ship's Captain and TQM for coordination in delivery of all supplies requested. Company mess personnel will assist ship's personnel in the preparation of food for the Company quartered aboard the LST. Two operators must be provided for the company radio, to be set up on the LST deck.

(b) DUKW Platoons - Each platoon, consisting of two (2) sections must be so organized as to be able to operate all its vehicles on a 24-hour basis. Training in radio procedure, visual signalling, first and second echelon maintenance, and in nomenclature and recognition of the various types of supplies to be transported must be extensive and thorough.

(c) Maintenance Section - This group may operate a small section afloat for special repairs in the LST. In addition one vehicle is usually designated and equipped for retrieving and repairing disabled DUKW's.

(4) Command Control - Use of command channels is imperative. Drivers and section leaders must receive their orders from a single source if the success of the operation is to be assured. Personnel in direct contact with DUKW drivers will not assume control over the vehicles without first clearing through the Platoon Leaders or Company Commander. Communications are amply provided to facilitate such clearances.

c. Labor and Supply Personnel - Ship's Platoons must be provided from sources outside the DUKW company to accomplish the unloading of the LST. Additional technical supply personnel and TQM assistants are required. Components of the shore party can be used for this purpose in some cases since the operation of the LST-DUKW system presupposes that normal shore party operations are impossible or at least not concurrent. Some personnel should accompany each DUKW ashore to accomplish rapid unloading.

3. EQUIPMENT.

- a. T/O & E 55-37 should be followed as a guide.
- b. Additional devices may be furnished as desired.
 - (1) "A" frames.
 - (2) Cargo-handling troughs or skids.
 - (3) Cargo nets.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

4. COMMUNICATIONS (See Incl. #1)

a. General

The imperative need for a separate administrative radio communications net has been clearly demonstrated in previous operations. Supply personnel, TQM's and Army Control Parties must closely support each other in coordinating the processes of supply and evacuation. To avoid confusion, all personnel involved must continuously be aware of all the supply and evacuation problems, as well as their solutions. Amphibious warfare is fast-moving, and requests and problems must receive immediate action and solutions. Any member of the team may have a pertinent suggestion which will overcome the difficulties continuously encountered in the rapidly changing situation. The necessary coordination can only be attained by a well-planned, efficiently operated radio network. The plan outlined below should enable all concerned to be immediately familiar with action taken and decisions made on all problems.

b. On the Control Vessel

The Army Supply and Evacuation Control Officer should be the nerve center of operation in initial combat supply and evacuation. This requires that he be able to deal directly with his colleagues, who are the DUKW Company Commanders and their representatives, Army and Navy personnel aboard Supply LST's, and Battalion and Regimental S-4's. The Army Supply and Evacuation Control Officer should be equipped with two SCR-510 radios. Radio #1's primary net, continuously guarded by Army control personnel, is the all-DUKW-common net. Radio #1's secondary net is also DUKW-common, but one of a different frequency. Radio #2's primary net, continuously guarded by Army control personnel, is the administrative net (S-4, G-4, and Division TQM). Radio #2's secondary net is the all-LST-common. Thus, the Army Supply and Evacuation Control Officer is able to contact the DUKW companies, LST commanders, or TQM's and Regimental or Battalion S-4's and thereby readily control the movement of DUKW's and LST's to meet any contingency.

c. DUKW Radios

Inter DUKW and Intra DUKW company communication as well as contact with the Army control party is available through the six (6) SCR-510 radios assigned each DUKW Company. All these radios are tuned to a common primary and to a common secondary net, the frequencies of which correspond, respectively, to the Army control party radio #1's primary and secondary nets. The DUKW

C O N F I D E N T I A L

company radios are mounted as follows

1-Company Commander's DUKW	Guards primary net.
1-Control DUKW in rendezvous area	Guards primary net.
1-Weather deck of LST	Guards primary net.
1-1st platoon leader's DUKW	Guards secondary net.
1-2nd platoon leader's DUKW	Guards secondary net.
1-Maintenance Section DUKW	Guards secondary net.

d. G-4 Radios

(1) The Division G-4 section must of necessity be the focal and controlling point of the entire administrative communications net. For this purpose the G-4 Command Post is provided with two (amphibious) jeep-mounted SCR-508 radios each tuned to the following channels:

- 1 - Bn & Regt S-4, and Div TQM - (Secondary)
- 2 - All DUKW's common and Div TQM (Secondary)
- 3 - All Transport Div, Beachmaster, and LCC
- 4 - Shore Party
- 5 - Bn and Regt S-4, Div TQM, and Control Vessel - (Primary)
- 6 - All LST Common
- 7 - All DUKW Common - (Primary)
- 8 - Division Artillery
- 9 - Tanks
- 10 - Primary Navy Command

Communication is thus available with all the essential points, and adequate means are available for the close and careful control of supply and evacuation so vital to successful amphibious warfare.

(2) In the event it becomes necessary to reduce the total number of radios in the G-4 administrative net, those indicated for the Bn S-4's can be eliminated without endangering the success of the system, inasmuch as other means of communication can be used to connect the Bn and Regt S-4's.

e. Radio Series

Local conditions may necessitate choosing a different series of radios for any particular operation. The "500" series has been found successful in previous operations.

f. Semaphore

As a means of supplementing the DUKW radio communications al-

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ready established, all personnel of the DUKW Companies should be trained to use visual signalling for inter DUKW traffic.

g. Navy Communication

In many cases, Navy radio nets will be found to parallel the Army channels prescribed above. The advantage of duplication is self-evident.

5. OPERATION

a. Loading.

(1) Combat loading of LST's for use as close-in floating supply bases in conjunction with DUKW's must be carefully planned according to the tactical requirements. As a rule an LST can be loaded with up to eight hundred (800) tons of cargo and still be considered within the Naval tonnage limitation for beached landings. About one-third of this weight represents the vehicles to be carried. The remainder is available for supplies. The latter can be placed on both the tank deck (usually behind a temporary wooden bulkhead) and on the weatherdeck. At least seventy-five (75) feet of gravity roller conveyor should be provided for ease in handling cargo. No supplies should be palletized on the LST's for this particular type of operation with DUKW's.

(2) Those articles which it is anticipated will be needed immediately in combat can be pre-loaded in the DUKW's.

(3) Although the tactical requirements necessarily govern the selection of supplies to be carried in the LST's in any specific operation, the following summary may be useful as a guide. The articles listed below should be distributed among the supply LST's for example:

- (a) Rations
2 days, emergency type
- (b) Water
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ days in 5 gallon cans at 2 gallons per man per day.
- (c) Ammunition
2 U/F of all initial combat weapons

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- (d) Petroleum Products
2 days in 5-gallon cans.
- (e) QM Class II
2 days cleaning, preserving and expendable kits.
- (f) Ordnance Class II
2 days cleaning, preserving, and expendable
kits, Infantry.
- (g) Signal
1 day of assorted type batteries.
1 day W-110 and W-130 wire.
- (h) Chemical Warfare Ammunition and Flame Throw-
er fuel. 3 U/F.
- (i) Medical
350 litters.

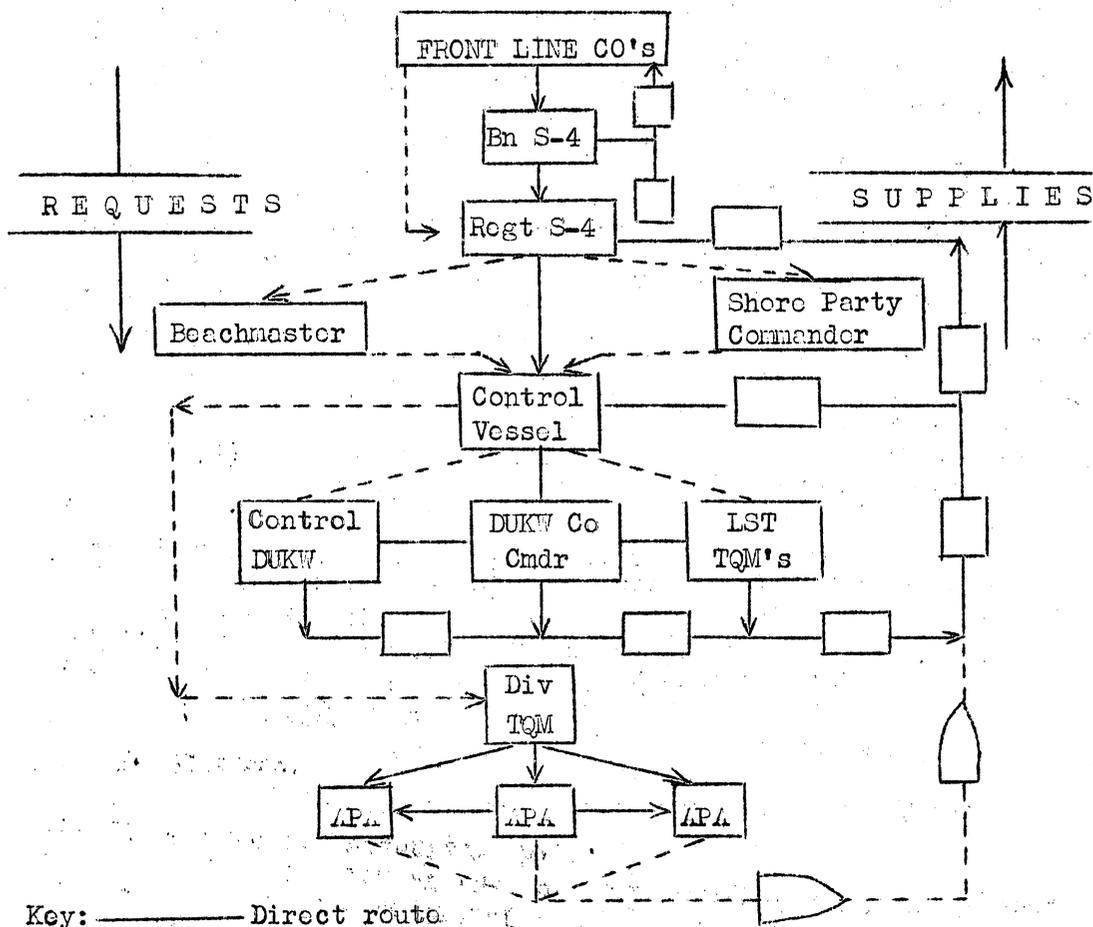
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b. Procedure

(1) Supply

The process by which the needs of front line troops are filled is portrayed by the following diagram:



Key: ——— Direct route

----- Alternate route

— [] — DUKW

— [] — Landing Craft

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tained at the Control Vessel so that the Army Control Officer is immediately aware of the availability of supplies (SEE Incl #5). Orders for such supplies can be sent direct to the source and delivery can be assured without delay. A journal of all incoming and outgoing messages must be maintained to facilitate checking on the delivery of all supplies requested.

d. Naval Coordination.

The successful operation of the system during combat rests to a large extent in the hands of the Navy. The problems and the procedures must be explained to them. There must be a constant interchange of information. With this information and close cooperation, success is based on good communication, close liaison, and mutual understanding of the problem.

2 Inclosures:

- Incl. 1 - Radio Net.
- Incl. 2 - Record of Unloading.

RECORD OF UNLOADING

SHIP'S NAME	TYPE	NAVY CODE	ARMY CODE	ITEM BY NO. OF PKGS OR PALLETS	TIME OUT	AMT	BAL	TIME OUT	AMT	BAL	TIME OUT	AMT	BAL
				"C" Rations									
LIND	APA	4	340	500	081530	125	375						
ELM	APA	5	341	500									
OAK	APA	7	342	500									
	LST	9	343	300	040800	150	150	151730	100	50	061100	50	0
	LST	14	344	300	041000	100	200	041900	50	150			
	LST	15	345	300									

The above "type" record of unloading is presented to illustrate the form used in keeping a stock record account of each type of high priority supplies. Normally there are 125 to 150 items, including ammunition, rations, water, gasoline, and oils. A separate sheet must be made out for each item and the original posting in column 5 above is taken from the manifest. The postings in columns 6, 7, and 8 are then made when the DUKT's carrying supplies check through the control vessel. The Army Supply and Evacuation Control Officer aboard the naval control vessel thus has a complete stock record of the supplies on all LST's, APA's, and AKA's. It is not anticipated that initial combat supply requests will go to the APA's or AKA's; however, in the event this becomes necessary, the control officer knows immediately on whom to call.

Incl #2 to ANNEX "H"

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7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "I" TO S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

S. O. P. FOR MEDICAL SERVICE

25 August 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L **RESTRICTED**

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S.O.P. FOR DIVISION MEDICAL SERVICE IN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

1. ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL TROOPS TO UNITS

- a. Battalion Medical Sections will accompany and give medical service to their respective battalions.
- b. Collecting Companies will organize their personnel and equipment into three vertical platoons, each to be attached to a BLT. The Collecting Company headquarters will be attached to one platoon assuring the presence of a medical officer at each Collecting Station.
- c. One or more of the Platoons of the Clearing Company and Field Hospital will be attached to each RCT. They should be embarked with assault battalions.
- d. Portable Surgical Hospitals will be attached to assault RCT's.
- e. Shore Party Medical Sections will be embarked with assault BLT's. They will normally be organized from the units forming the Shore Party.
- f. Headquarters detachment of the Medical Battalion will be embarked with Division Headquarters.

2. EVACUATION OF WOUNDED

- a. Battalion Medical Sections - During amphibious operations, Infantry Battalion Medical Sections closely support their respective battalions. They are landed in approximately the 4th wave, dispersed in at least two (2) boats. Upon landing, they care for the wounded on the beach. They then follow the battalion inland, leaving personnel at the initial site on the beach to care for the accumulated pool of wounded, until relieved by the collecting platoon. Thereafter, they function as in normal land operations.
- b. Collecting Platoons - The Collecting Platoons are landed in the last wave of the first trip of boats. Upon landing, they proceed to clear the beach of wounded, and take over the casualties from the Infantry Battalion Medical Section. Thereafter, they proceed with their duties of evacuating the wounded from Battalion Aid Stations as in normal land warfare. Evacuation is initially to the beach, in later phases to Clearing or Hospital Sections.
- c. Shore Party Medical Sections - Shore Party Medical Sections are landed early in the second trip of boats. Upon landing they assume responsibility

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for the wounded on the beach, taking over from the Collecting Platoons. Under the control of the Beach Combat Team Commander, they are charged with evacuation of wounded to the ships. An accurate record of such evacuations must be kept. In operations where penetration by landing forces is to be limited, the function of the Shore Party Medical Section may be carried out by the Station Section of the Collecting Platoon.

d. Clearing Platoons or Hospital Platoons - Clearing or Hospital Platoons will organize and lead their Surgical Sections in such a manner that these Sections can be debarked in advance of the rest of the Platoon. The Surgical Sections of Clearing or Hospital Platoons may be ordered ashore according to a debarkation schedule. The remaining elements of the Platoons land only upon order of the Division Commander. They come ashore as soon as an adequate beachhead has been secured. A hospital site inland but within the area of protection afforded by the Shore Party will be selected. This site should be as protected a location as the terrain and other features will permit. Where possible, the hospital site should be near the junction of two contiguous beaches to enable sections landed on two such beaches to operate as one installation. Prior to landing, a tentative site will be selected by study of maps and aerial photographs. The location of the site will be confirmed, upon landing, by personal reconnaissance by the Platoon Commander and is subject to approval by the Shore Party Commander. Upon landing, the platoons immediately open station and improve their installation, as their equipment comes ashore. They will do as much definitive treatment as possible to prevent swamping of Surgeries aboard transports receiving patients. They will retain after treatment only such cases as the orders for a specific operation indicate.

e. The Headquarters elements of the Divisional Medical Battalion are responsible for the coordination of all second echelon medical care and evacuation; the operation of medical supply dumps; and unless otherwise specified, for the receipt of casualty reports from forward units and preparation of consolidated reports.

3. MEDICAL SUPPLY

a. All medical units will carry ashore sufficient medical supplies for three days of combat. All medical vehicles will be combat loaded with additional medical supplies and equipment.

b. The medical supply section of the Medical Battalion will be responsible for the preparation, palletization and supervision of loading of the required number of days of combat medical supplies. After debarkation, this section will locate and consolidate these supplies in the Division Supply Area, and will establish and operate a medical dump for resupply of all medical units.

c. Medical supplies will be requisitioned informally on the next medical

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ANNEX "I"

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installation to the rear and on the Division Medical Supply Officer. Supplies will be sent forward through the evacuation chain.

4. MEDICAL REPORTS

a. After Embarkation

(1) During the period afloat, the medical officer assigned by the Troop Commander of each ship to conduct sick call will keep the following records:

(a) Admission and Disposition on all cases admitted to the Ship's Sick Bay.

(b) EMT on all cases admitted to sick bay.

(c) Log of all personnel appearing at sick call whose names are not entered in the organization sick book.

(2) Disposition of the above records after leaving the ship will be as follows:

(a) Admission and Disposition sheets will be submitted in duplicate to the Division Surgeon.

(b) Original and duplicate EMT on cases who have been admitted to sick bay and discharged while afloat, and duplicate EMT on cases left in sick bay on debarkation day will be retained and at the first opportunity distributed to the Surgeon of the Unit to which the man belongs.

(c) Names of men appearing at sick call but whose names were not entered on the organization sick book will be submitted at the first opportunity to Surgeon of the Unit concerned. Each name will be accompanied by other pertinent information including date, diagnosis, LOD and disposition.

b. After Debarkation

(1) Admission and Disposition Sheets will be submitted as of midnight each day to the Division Surgeon.

(2) Clearing Stations, Field Hospitals and Shore Party Medical Sections will be prepared to furnish Division Surgeon the total number of

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(a) battle casualties and (b) non-battle casualties over each 24-hour period ending at midnight. This report will be verbal, telephonic, or in informal message form and is in addition to the Admission and Disposition Sheets.

(3) The Clearing Station and Field Hospital will submit the number of neuropsychiatric cases held in their installations as of midnight each day. This report will be verbal, telephonic, or in informal message form, and will reach the Division Surgeon by 0800 of each day.

5. SANITATION

a. Detailed attention to sanitation by all echelons of command is necessary to prevent loss of personnel through preventable diseases. Platoon and squad leaders must see that measures for sanitation are strictly enforced within their groups. Without constant attention, no sanitation program can be successful.

b. The Sanitary Order annex to the Administrative Order will be read to all members of the command, and strict compliance will be enforced.

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7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "J" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

RECOVERY, EVACUATION, AND SALVAGE S.O.P.

25 August 44

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RECOVERY, EVACUATION, AND SALVAGE S.O.P.

References: (a) FM 10-5
(b) FM 10-10

1. GENERAL.

a. Command attention will be given to observing the following principles of economy by all personnel:

(1) The first economy is to refrain from demanding material not absolutely required.

(2) The second economy is to treat all material used with the greatest of care.

(3) The third economy is to return all unwanted material, all material requiring repair, all unserviceable material and all "empties".

(4) The fourth economy is to salvage all material which has become derelict.

b. Proper salvage procedure is imperative because of the:

(1) Necessity of conserving raw materials.

(2) Necessity of conserving shipping space due to extended supply lines.

(3) Necessity of meeting commitments to our allies.

(4) Necessity of conserving those tools which have reached the front, because of the extreme difficulty involved in getting tools of war to the combat soldier.

c. Channels.

(1) The salvage channel applies to recovery and evacuation by all troops other than maintenance personnel and to clothing and light items of equipment.

(2) The maintenance channel applies to recovery and evacuation by maintenance personnel of major items such as tanks, vehicles and crew-served guns.

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2. RECOVERY.

a. Battlefield recovery involves the collection and movement of material to designated collecting points from where it can be evacuated.

b. Troop Commanders are responsible for the collection and accumulation of salvage material from their respective areas.

c. Arms and equipment of casualties are collected at all medical installations in the chain of evacuation.

d. Unit Commanders will designate responsible officers to supervise and conduct recovery operations, and will establish unit collecting points from which material can be evacuated.

3. EVACUATION.

a. Evacuation involves the movement of salvage material from initial collecting points to salvage points in the rear areas.

b. Service personnel will evacuate material utilizing all available means of transportation under the direction of the Division Salvage Officer.

(1) Ordinarily a Quartermaster salvage unit will be employed for this mission.

(2) QM transportation will be utilized unless special heavy Engineer or Ordnance evacuation equipment is required.

c. QM salvage units will evacuate all material to the base QM salvage points in the vicinity of principal DP's.

d. QM salvage units will perform additional recovery and collection work in those areas evacuated by troops after they have moved on.

4. SALVAGE.

a. QM salvage units will operate salvage DP's.

(1) Material will be sorted by supply service.

(2) Material will be delivered to branch salvage points for subsequent disposition.

(3) Personal property will be removed from individual clothing and handled in accordance with existing regulations.

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b. Each Branch Supply Agency will operate its own salvage point for the:

- (1) Receipt of property from QM salvage DP.
- (2) Receipt or collection of materiel from the battlefield as in 3b(2), above.
- (3) Further disposition:
 - (a) Re-issue.
 - (b) Reclamation.

c. The Division Salvage (QM) Officer will be responsible for:

- (1) Evacuation from unit collecting points.
- (2) Salvage operations as a whole, including a plan for the system.
- (3) Control of QM Salvage Unit.
- (4) Reclamation of QM salvage materiel where possible.

d. Salvagable materiel will include all waste materials, abandoned property and unserviceable supplies except explosives and ammunition.

e. Captured materiel will be evacuated and handled in the same manner as U.S. property being salvaged.

- (1) Captured materiel is the property of the U.S. Government.
- (2) Captured materiel will be reported as directed in Administrative Orders.
- (3) Unit Commanders are responsible for safeguarding or, in the case of imminent recapture, destruction of enemy materiel.
- (4) Captured materiel will be kept separate from U.S. salvage property.

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7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "K" to S.O.P., SUPPLY & EVACUATION for AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

GRAVES REGISTRATION S.O.P.

25 August 44

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GRAVES REGISTRATION S.O.P.

References:

AR 30-1815
AR 40-1025
AR 600-550
TM 10-360
WD, AGO Memo. No. 600-61-43
Pamphlet, Hawaiian Dept - Capt. Dorr
Plan 001-GRS

That proper data relative to deceased personnel be gathered and that proper interment of remains be made is obviously of paramount importance. To insure the proper accomplishment of these functions the following steps in accordance with Army Regulations and other recognized authorities are necessary:

1. The administrative order will usually name a representative of G-1 who will make the selection of the cemetery site in collaboration with the Shore Party Commander.
2. Graves registration officer should contact the commanding officer of the Provisional QM Company for labor and details regarding the evacuation of the deceased. Labor details for grave digging will only be requested when the personnel of the Graves Registration platoon are fully occupied in processing deceased men.
3. The cemetery site is plotted in accordance with plan 001-GRS, which specifies plots with rows of graves numbered consecutively.
4. When bodies of deceased personnel are brought to the cemetery, these steps accomplish burial as prescribed in AR's, TM's, and other directives from competent authorities:
 - a. Remove one identification tag. This is kept aside until marker is set up at head of grave at which time it is attached thereto.
 - b. The other identification tag is left on the body. It is desirable that this tag be wrapped to preserve it from deterioration.
 - c. One specified individual, whose sole duty should be the removal of effects from deceased, should remove personal effects, securing them immediately in a container such as a sock, or, better still, in a personal effects bag.

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d. A list of personal effects is prepared, by Graves Registration Officer, and the personal effects accompanied by the list of these items carried to the Summary Courts Officer daily, or oftener if necessary. Upon delivery of the effects, Summary Courts Officer will give a receipt for them to the Graves Registration Officer or his representative. Now the Summary Courts Officer prepares an Inventory of Effects in triplicate - WD, AGO Form No. 54. The original will be packed with the personal effects. The duplicate will be mailed to The Adjutant General, Washington (25), D.C. The triplicate will be air mailed or sent by other expeditious means to the Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Mo. In all instances of shipments of personal effects directed through the Port of Honolulu, the Summary Courts Officer handling the effects makes and forwards direct to the Quartermaster, Hqs, CPBC, a fourth copy of list of personal effects, designating, on this copy only, the vessel upon which the effects are being shipped.

e. The Summary Courts Officer then exchanges any monies with the local finance officer for a Treasury Check, drawn in U.S. dollars, to be issued by the local finance officer for cash and indorsed by him as follows: "Pay only to Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Trustee." When such check is delivered to the Summary Courts Officer, he forwards such check to Effects Quartermaster, Army Effects Bureau, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Mo. Summary Courts Officer enters on original and all copies of Inventory of Effects a brief description of the check as to number, date, amount and symbol number. No personal effects, money, or the check, or bank draft will be forwarded to any person other than the Effects Quartermaster unless the owner has specifically authorized shipment to a named individual in the United States.

f. Personal effects are then securely packed with the original inventory of effects enclosed, and shipped through appropriate port of embarkation to the Effects Quartermaster. Each box should be plainly marked with the name, rank, serial number and organization of the deceased.

g. If the body has not been previously examined by the Medical personnel, who would have filled out the Emergency Medical Tag, Medical personnel attached to the G.R.S. platoon should fill out this form which is Form 52 b, MD USA - Revised 25 October 1940. Both original and duplicate are turned-in to the Division Surgeon. Information from E.M.T. will be transferred to Form 52, Medical Department, USA which is the Report of Death. This is accomplished by the Division Surgeon. At the end of each month, carbon copies of E.M.T.'s are collected and forwarded with the Report of Sick and Wounded to the Chief Surgeon for transmittal to the Surgeon General.

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the **original.**

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h. Graves Registration Form No. 1, as revised 11 May 1943, is then filled out in quintuplicate for identified dead and in sextuplicate for unidentified dead. In accordance with the policy of CPBC, each should bear a complete set of finger prints for both hands. All copies will be signed by the Graves Registration Officer. Original, duplicate, and triplicate will be forwarded through channels, in our case the Adjutant General, to the Chief of Graves Registration through the Quartermaster, Central Pacific Base Command. One copy is given to the Adjutant General for his files, one copy kept in the G.R.S. files, and, in the case of unidentified dead only, placed in a glass bottle to be interred with the body. These G.R.S. Forms No. 1 should be typewritten.

i. As pointed out in the beginning, topographical draftsman from the G.R.S. platoon plot location of the cemetery as soon as possible after site has been selected. He further lays out and numbers plots and rows. Subsequently, this is incorporated into a diagrammatic sketch on special drawing paper. Now, the actual digging of the graves is the next step. This is accomplished in either of two ways, one is hand digging and the other is partial digging by a "Bulldozer", and finishing by hand. Dimensions of graves should be 2 feet wide, a minimum of 5 feet deep, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. There should be one foot space between graves. A three foot space is left between rows in a plot. If mechanical means are employed in digging trench, it should be dug only to a depth of 4 feet, after which hand digging completes individual graves in bottom of trench. It is quite evident that those should be 1 foot deep, 2 feet wide, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Whatever method of preparation is used, one foot of space is left between graves.

j. Preparation of the body consists of removal of shoes and placing body in a blanket or shelter half. The body is then placed in the grave and services of the faith read. This last sacred service should not be dispensed with unless the lives of the burial party are actually jeopardized thereby. It is quite evident that a Chaplain of the same faith as the deceased should be employed in rendering this service. In previous experiences, it was found to be a good practice to bury as many of those of the same faith in adjacent graves as conditions permit. This facilitates rendition of services. The body is then covered with earth after which a marker is erected at the head of the grave, to which is attached the identification tag that was removed from the body. The Name Peg is authorized as temporary marker for all faiths. This is a V-shaped peg 39 inches long, and 1 inch thick, and 9 inches across the top. When other markers are used, crosses may be used to mark the graves of all those of the Christian faith and the Star of David used to mark graves of those of Jewish faith. In the event Hebrew markers are not available, the crosspiece of the cross should be removed prior to placement at head of graves of those of Jewish faith.

k. A weekly report of all burials made in the preceding week is made to the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C., by the Graves Registration Officer. This is accomplished on Q.M.C. Form No. 2, G.R.S. According to pamphlet prepared by Captain Dorr of the CPBC, "those reports and all pertaining or supporting papers are to be classified RESTRICTED". Geographical location is shown rather than A.P.O. numbers. This weekly report for the Central Pacific Area is submitted in triplicate to the Quartermaster General's Office, through the Office of the Quartermaster, CPBC. When burials are completed a map or maps should be made showing location of cemetery, cemeteries, and isolated graves. These, too, are routed through the Office of the Quartermaster, CPBC.

5. Now a few items of general nature must be noted.

a. First is the matter of sanitation. It is of utmost importance that bodies be disposed of as quickly as is possible because of sanitary reasons alone. Obviously the effect on morale is quite important too. Putrefaction of bodies sets in at a rapid pace in warm, humid climates, drawing flies with resultant spread of disease. Often, gas gangrene sets up in gunshot wounds. These cases must be handled with extreme caution as the microscopic organisms are easily transferred to a break in the skin of those handling the bodies. Surgeon's thin rubber gloves are recommended for handling bodies since they are not so clumsy as to necessitate removal when going through the fingerprint process.

b. Secondly is the matter of isolated burials. Every effort should be made to bring all bodies to centralized burial places. However, when isolated burial is made, careful notation as to location of grave must be made, giving grid coordinates on map.

c. Thirdly, in case of unidentified bodies, every effort will be made to get information that will lead to identity. Any information that might lead to later identification, such as laundry marks on clothing, tattoo marks on body, scars or moles on body, tooth charts or other characteristics, even though insignificant, should be recorded and placed in a glass bottle which will be buried in the soft earth at the head of the grave. It is best to invert the bottle so that water will not get into the inside.

d. Lastly, if time and conditions permit, the same care should be exercised in the burial and identification of the enemy dead.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

7th Infantry Division

ANNEX "L" TO SOP, SUPPLY AND EVACUATION FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

REPORT FORM - LOST OR EXPENDED PROPERTY

25 August 44

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REPORT OF LOST OR EXPENDED EQUIPMENT FOR " _____ " ORGANIZATION

BRANCH _____ ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____

ARTICLE	Quantity on hand prior to operation	Quantity specially issued for operation	Total On Hand prior to embarkation	Quantity brought back vic-able	Quantity brought back un-service-able	Quantity authorized by T/E or T/BA	Quantity short T/BA or T/E	Quantity over T/E or T/BA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX "A"

~~SECRET~~

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OPERATION REPORT

7TH INFANTRY DIVISION

KING II

VOL. I

MAJOR OPERATIONS

20-OCT-44 -- 25-DEC-44

7TH MEDICAL BATTALION

COPY #3

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HEADQUARTERS 7TH MEDICAL BATTALION
APO #7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif

26 January 1945.

VOL. I - REPORT OF
KING II OPERATION
20 Oct 44 to 25 Dec 44

1. General Nature and Purpose of Report.

a. This report covers combat operations of the 7th Medical Battalion for the King II Operation during the period 20 Oct 1944 - 25 December 1944.

b. Its purpose is to present a chronological report of the Medical aspects of the operation, as pertain to the Medical Battalion. A critical analysis is made of this unit's activities based on operational experiences. Constructive criticisms have been made, where indicated, to improve present standard operating procedures for future operations, and to emphasize the soundness of present SOP as substantiated by the King II Operation.

2. Brief Narrative.

a. Planning Phase:

(1) The Division SOP for Amphibious Operations was followed. Collecting Companies were committed as three Provisional Collecting Platoons, each comprising approximately 1/3 of the station, litter, and ambulance platoons. Company Headquarters was combined with one of the Collecting platoons. The first, second, and third Collecting platoons, respectively, were in direct support of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Battalions of the Regimental Combat Team of which each Collecting Company was a part (see Annex II - Equipment and Organization, Collecting Company).

(2) The Clearing Company functioned normally. Each platoon dis-

placed forward by "leap frogging" the other platoon. For the assault landing each Clearing platoon organized a Surgical Team from its personnel, comprised of two surgeons and ten enlisted men. The equipment of the Surgical Team was combat loaded on a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck (see Annex IV - Organization and Equipment, Clearing Company). One Clearing platoon was embarked with one of the assault Regimental Combat teams; the other Clearing platoon embarked with the Reserve Regimental Combat team.

(3) The Medical Plan called for one surgical team (from a Clearing platoon) to land in the second trip of the boats. Its mission was to function only if evacuation to transports was suspended for any reason. Casualties which required surgery in less than 24 hours were to be handled by the surgical team during the emergency period.

(4) The Field Hospital was to land before the Clearing platoons and set up near the beach. On landing the Clearing platoons would reinforce the Field Hospital and be prepared to displace forward as the tactical situation permitted. The Surgical team landed initially would displace forward with its Clearing platoon.

(5) Evacuation from the Collecting platoons to the Clearing stations was by $\frac{1}{4}$ ton ambulances. Initially, until Corps ambulances were landed, evacuation of the Clearing station was by $\frac{1}{4}$ ton ambulances drawn from the Collecting platoons.

(6) Medical supplies for the operation were specially selected in view of previous combat experience. A large amount of Penicillin was taken in expectancy of a high incidence of gas gangrene. Plans provided for the early landing of a refrigerator to care for biologicals. Wire ladder splints were increased to insure splinting of extensive wounds of extremities as well as fractures. Division Medical Supply section to land the first day and assume control of Medical supplies landed. On landing of Corps Medical Supply personnel, the control of Medical dumps to revert to Corps. The Division Medical supply section was reinforced by five MM from the Corps Medical Supply section prior to embarkation. These were to return to their medical supply team when Corps landed.

(7) The Division Psychiatrist was attached to the Clearing company for the operation. He was to be normally stationed at the forward clearing station. Battle fatigue and mild psychoneurosis cases to be kept at the clearing station for treatment in so far as capacity permitted.

b. Training Phase.

(1) The training of Medical Battalion elements was in accordance with the Division training objectives for the operation.

(2) Collecting elements trained as Collecting platoons. Plans were made to consolidate the platoons and operate as a Collecting company, depending on the requirements of the tactical situation. Special emphasis was placed on physical conditioning of litter bearers. Ambulance drivers were trained in operating the 1/4 ton ambulance over all types of difficult terrain. Field expedients for moving casualties over difficult terrain were used. Emphasis was placed on splinting and bandaging, treatment of shock, and administration of plasma. In the training of station personnel, this group was also given the physical conditioning course. Training of the collecting platoons provided for operation without use of vehicles. Equipment and Medical supplies to be carried on pack boards with a specially designed packboard box for selected items from MD Chest #2 (See annex II - Equipment and Organization of the Collecting Company). Each Collecting Company had twelve, four per platoon, 1/4 ton ambulances (converted 1/4 ton, C and R), one 5/4 ton truck, and one 250 gallon water trailer as organic transportation for the operation. The Collecting platoon was able to move equipment and personnel by shuttling with its ambulances.

(3) The Clearing company trained by platoons. Emphasis was on technical training. Personnel of the surgical teams (Officers and EM) were placed on continuous temporary duty at General Hospitals. In this way all received a high standard of professional and technical training. EM were trained as anesthetists in the hospitals and had several months of practical experience giving all types of anesthesia at the hospitals. Plans were also formulated to combat load the equipment of a surgical team on a 2 1/2 ton truck. X-Ray technicians all received refresher courses at General Hospitals including actual experience. The Clearing company had four 2 1/2 ton trucks (two per platoon), two 5/4 ton trucks (1 per platoon) and two 250 gallon water trailers as its organic transportation for the operation.

(4) Special training in care and operation of individual weapons, security of Medical installations against enemy attacks was given to collecting companies and the clearing company. This course was given by an Infantry officer. Personnel received instruction in use of hand grenade and all personnel threw at least one live grenade. Night problems were held on the average of once a week, stressing perimeter defense against night attack, and night evacuation.

(5) Communication between Bn Hq and elements was provided for by each platoon having a field telephone. They would be connected with the normal field wire channels.

(6) At the conclusion of the training phase all collecting and clearing platoons received field tests from the Battalion Commander and his staff. Critiques were held, and necessary changes made in plans and equipment for the actual operation. Actual casts were applied in the clearing station and simulated surgical operations were performed

under sterile conditions.

c. Rehearsal:

Elements of the Medical Battalion participated in the Division "Dry run" rehearsal. One 1/4 ton ambulance for each Collecting platoon was loaded. Personnel did not take packboard equipment because of the possibility of loss or damage to medical supplies. Personnel of the Collecting platoons debarked with their battalion combat teams. Clearing company personnel did not debark for the landing rehearsal. Simulated casualties were tagged and passed through channels of evacuation. From the medical standpoint, the rehearsal showed the Battalion elements to be ready for the operation.

d. Loading and Embarkation.

Loading and embarkation was in accordance with Division S.O.P. This phase of the operation was satisfactory for elements of the Medical Battalion. All equipment of the Clearing Company, less that which was combat loaded on the surgical team trucks and hand carried by personnel, was loaded and waterproofed on pallets which were given a high priority. Equipment of the Collecting companies, less the initial combat equipment carried on packboards and in vehicles, was combat loaded in the hold with low priority. Division Medical supplies were loaded on waterproof pallets. All vehicles were waterproofed for amphibious landing in accordance with Division S.O.P. 1/4 ton ambulances and surgical team trucks were given a high priority for unloading.

e. Movement to Target Area.

(1) Collecting elements of the Medical Battalion embarked with their respective Battalion Combat Teams. One platoon of the Clearing company embarked with one of the assault R.C.T.'s, while the other embarked with the reserve RCT. Bn Bq embarked with Biv Bq and special units personnel. Movement to the target area was without incident. Conditions were crowded for the troops and on most ships the ventilation below decks was completely inadequate. This condition, plus the high temperatures encountered during the voyage, made sleeping below decks almost impossible. Bathing and laundry facilities, due to water shortage, were totally inadequate for maintaining satisfactory standards of hygiene. Because of this there was a high incidence of skin infections. Food was generally of good quality and adequate. Transports should have larger mess facilities for the number of troops fed. Sick call for the troops was satisfactory.

(2) Atabrine was started three weeks before reaching target area. Less than 1% sensitivity reaction to atabrine was noted. Most reactions were mild and transitory. The more severe reactions were characterized by diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headaches, joint pains, and temperatures ranging from 101 to 104 degrees. Most reactions cleared up before reaching target area.

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(3) The approach to the target area was prolonged because of a change in the tactical plan. This accentuated sanitary problems, and resulted in a general break down of the physical condition of troops from the level of physical fitness at embarkation. Recreational facilities and programs were ineffectual because of crowded ship conditions.

f. Assault on the Beaches:

(1) Landing of Bn elements was in accordance with Division SOP for amphibious operations.

(2) Collecting platoons debarked with their Bn combat teams in the last wave of the first trip of the boats. All beaches were relatively free of fire at the time of landing, except on Beach Violet One where the 3rd Coal platoon of Co "B" sustained one casualty (killed) from mortar fire.

(3) The surgical team of the 2nd Platoon, Co "D", was the only clearing element to land on "A" day. This element came ashore on Beach Yellow One in the second trip of the boats, landing at 1400. There was no suitable site on Beach Yellow One, and the Commanding Officer of the surgical team elected to set up station in the ruins of the stone church at Dulag, approximately 300 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. This group passed thru considerable enemy mortar fire along the beach in its move from Beach Yellow One to the station site in the church; no casualties were sustained by personnel of the surgical team.

(4) Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters section, (less personnel section with base echelon group), including Div Med Supply section, landed on Beach Yellow Two, "A" day, at 1530. Landing was uneventful and this element proceeded directly to the ruins of the stone church where it joined the surgical team of the 2nd Platoon, Co "D". Original plans called for the Med Bn assembly area to be at a location approximately 500 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. Reconnaissance showed however that the designated site was low marshy ground, unsuitable for CP or Med installation. Also the front lines at this time were only 700 - 800 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. The remainder of Co "D" landed on "A" plus one on Beach Yellow Two and joined the Surgical Team and Bn CP at the church.

g. Operations Ashore:

20 October 1944 - "A" Day

Casualties light. Battalion elements landed as described in par f. above. "Assault on Beaches". The Bn assembly area, as assigned prior to landing, was unsuitable, being low, marshy ground and within 200 yards of the front lines at the time of landing. The best available site was the stone church in Dulag, approximately 300 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. Although this structure was in ruins the walls of the church were mostly intact and provided good shelter. The enclosed church yard was suitable for setting up a clearing station with some clearing away of debris. The surgical team, 2nd Plt Co "D" was set up by 1600 in this site, using the inner ground floor rooms for its surgery. Blackout was easily accomplished with a few blankets over the windows

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and shell holes in the walls. Bn CP was likewise established in the church, and telephone communication with Div CP set up.

Evacuation from shore to ship was interrupted at 1700 due to enemy air activity. This necessitated the surgical team doing such surgery on casualties which could not wait 24 hours. Lt Col Robertson, MC, Orthopedic consultant, FOA, was with Bn Hq as an observer at this time. He rendered invaluable surgical assistance and advice to the surgical team during this period. There was considerable enemy small arms and machine gun fire in the vicinity of the church during this first night but because of the protection afforded by the thick stone walls the surgical team was able to operate efficiently and safely. (See Annex III for report of surgical operations during this period)

Collecting platoons, Co "A", "B", and "C", were set up in the vicinity of their respective Bn Aid Stations. Evacuation to the shore party Med Stations was easily accomplished with the 1/4 ton ambulances. Cases requiring emergency surgical treatment after 1700, when shore to ship evacuation was interrupted, were taken to the surgical team, 2nd Plt, Co "D".

Sufficient Med Supplies were available from initial combat supplies carried ashore with Med Units (See Annex II for initial combat Med Supplies carried by Coll Plt's). One of the Med Supply dumps was established in the public square across the street from the Bn CP. The Div Med supply section assumed control of this dump and were prepared to issue Med supplies on call.

21 October 1944

Casualties light. Bn CP same site - 6226L. Collecting elements as follows: Co "A": 1st Plt in reserve at 6227R, 2nd Plt reserve at 6227X, 3rd Plt committed 6124P. Co "B" - 1st and 3rd Plts consolidated at 6227W, 2nd Plt in reserve. Co "C" - 1st and 3rd Plts consolidated at 6026V, 2nd Plt in reserve. 2 KM casualties in 3rd Plt, Co "B" - result of enemy fire; one killed, the other died after being evacuated to ship. Remainder of 2nd Plt, Co "D", and Hq landed on Beach Yellow Two at 0800 and joined 2nd Plt surgical team. The surgical team installation was reinforced to a complete clearing station. Debris was cleaned out of the church yard to provide area for ward tents. Two major surgeries and one minor surgery in operation to give definitive surgical treatment; during operation of clearing station at this site, surgeries were set up in rooms within the church proper. X-Ray and laboratory facilities were set up. Biologicals including one million units of Penicillin were brought in and placed in an electric refrigerator at station. SKW generator provided source of electrical power. The majority of the 2nd Plt equipment which had been palletized had been landed and was being assembled at the station site. 1st Plt, Co "D", landed Beach Yellow Two at 1200 and reinforced 2nd Plt. Surgical team and hand carried equipment of 1st Plt was only part of equipment landed. Shore party was unable to locate pallets for 1st Plt. Additional cots obtained from and LST beached at Violet One.

Since Field hospitals had not yet landed and the 2nd section of the Affairs Med Unit was inactive, no facilities except the clearing station were available for care of wounded Civilians. All wounded civilians who came to the station were given definitive treatment and hospitalized when indicated. This extra burden severely taxed the resources of the Clr Pl in addition to its responsibility of Med service to Army troops. Civilian women were employed as nurses and laundresses to care for Civilian patients.

Ship evacuation was again interrupted for the night and all necessary surgery had to be done at the clr sta. Med Officers from the 76th Sta Hosp personnel were attached. Major Schmitt, a surgeon, from this group gave invaluable help in the amount of surgery performed by him during this period (See Annex III for surgical operations performed during this period).

Request was made to the Div Surgeon to have the Field Hospital landed and reinforce hospital facilities.

22 October 1944

Casualties light. Co "C" consolidated platoons and functioned as a Coll Co. No change in elements of Co "A". Elements of Co "B" moved forward. 2nd Plt, Co "B" unable to reach Bn Aid Station with 1/4 ton ambulances. Two weasels were requested from G-4 and sent to 2nd Plt, Co "B". 69th Field Hospital began setting up and started to receive patients about 1700. At 2130 a message was received from G-4 of an impending enemy counter attack in sector ahead of 69th Field Hospital. All patients were evacuated from 69th Field Hosp Clr Sta and its personnel moved back to join the Clr Co at the church. Casualties being light, no evacuation was made to ships during night.

23 October 1944

Casualties were light. 1st and 2nd Platoons, Co "A", consolidated at 5228D on approach to San Pablo airport. Co's "B" and "C" moved forward keeping in close contact with Bn Aid Stations. All Coll Co's directed to evacuate all army casualties direct to the 69th F.H. and to evacuate civilian and S.O.W. casualties to Clr Sta, 7th Med Bn. This action taken because rapidly increasing numbers of civilian casualties began to come to the Clr Sta, and no other facilities were available to care for them. All army casualties were evacuated from the Clr Sta to 69th F.H. Only civilian and POW casualties were to be received until further orders from Div Surgeon. Considerable difficulty was experienced in caring for civilian casualties inasmuch as each patient would have several relatives accompanying him to the hospital, which resulted in considerable confusion. The majority of civilian casualties were old wounds and tropical ulcers. One baby was born in the station. It was necessary to station MP's at the station to control the civilians. MP's furnished to guard POW casualties. One EM, Co "A", KIA. One SM, Co "B" accidentally wounded.

24 October 1944

Casualties light. Positions of Coll Plt's as follows: Co "A", 1st and

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2nd Plt at 5229D, 3rd Plt at 5124F; Co "B", 1st Plt at 5129A, 2nd Plt at 5627D, and 3rd Plt at 5428A; all of Co "C" at 5627H. Ctr Sta closed at Dalag. Bn CP, Hq Det, and Co "D" moved to a position 7.8 miles West of Dalag on the Maranon-Dalag road. Civilian patients cleared from old station and evacuated to 69th F.H. 2nd Plt, Co "D", opened Sta at new site. 1st Plt in reserve for further displacement as needed. New site approximately 4.5 miles behind front lines. Bn CP and Div Med Supply established adjacent to Ctr Sta site. Med Supplies drawn from Corps Med Dump at Dalag. Coll Co's supplied with rations through their RCT's. Div CP located in the vicinity of the Ctr Sta. Corps ambulances stationed at the Ctr Sta for evacuation to rear hospitals. All Coll Co's notified to evacuate army casualties to Ctr Sta near San Pablo instead of to 69th F.H. at Dalag.

25 October 1944.

Casualties were moderate. No change in status of Bn elements.

As the result of an enemy bombing of beach supply and ammunition dumps at 2350 and the possibility that adjacent hospital installations might be involved, a surgical team and equipment, a medical supply section and 4 ambulances were dispatched to Dalag at 2350 on orders of the Div Surg. No accurate information was available as to the probable number of casualties since all communications to the beach were cut. Situation on arrival was not as critical as anticipated; the surgical team set up an aid station, gave first aid to casualties and assisted in collection and evacuation to nearby hospitals. The Med Supply section did outstanding work in salvaging many valuable Med supplies.

Total Med Bn casualties to date KIA - 4, MIA - 4, non battle - 1.

26 October 1944

C casualties moderate. No change in position of Bn elements. Nine men from each of the Coll Co's assigned as Med replacements to the three Inf Med Detachments; replacements for losses sustained by Inf Med Det result of battle casualties and disease.

27 October 1944

Casualties light. Positions of Bn elements unchanged. 20 MM replacements from 71st Med Bn received; ten assigned to Co "A", ten assigned to Co "B".

28 October 1944

C casualties moderate. Nature of terrain necessitated use of Weasels to collect casualties in front of Bn Aid Stations. Litter bearers were subjected frequently to enemy sniper fire in trying to cross rice paddies to collect casualties. 1/4 ton ambulances were all used to evacuate between aid station and Coll Sta. 5/4 ton ambulances were requisitioned

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from Corps to evacuate Coll Sta's to the Clr Sta. Four litter squads loaned to Co "A" from Co "B" and Co "C". Co "A" operating vicinity of Dagami, 2 MM Co "A" wounded. Co "B" consolidated as Co at 4623P in reserve; time spent in resting men and resupplying organization. Remainder of Bn elements unchanged.

29 October 1944

Casualties light. 1st and 2nd Plts Co "A" at Burauen, 3rd Plt established station 2 miles south of Dagami; 1st Plt, Co "B" at San Pablo Airport, 2nd Plt at Abuyog, 3rd Plt 2 miles north of Burauen; Co "C" moved with its RC T to vicinity of La Paz and Santa Ana. Persistent rain, mud, poor roads and lack of bridges necessitated Co "C" evacuating its Coll Sta with 3/4 ton ambulances since ruts were so deep that 1/4 ton ambulances could not negotiate roads. One 1/4 ton ambulance, Co "C", washed down river; no casualties and vehicle later salvaged. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Evacuation of Clr Sta by Corps ambulances satisfactory. Reconnaissance made at Abuyog for possible site for 1st Plt Clr Sta in event of 7th Div advance south and to west side of Leyte.

30 October 1944

Casualties very light. Co "A" all located 1 mile south of Dagami; Co "C" at Santa Ana; status unchanged for other Bn elements. Clr Sta area becoming isolated from road because of mud and rain; drainage measures instituted and bridge built into area by Engineers. Enemy air activity increasing over area of Clr Sta, result of air ports nearby. Frequent strafing of air ports, and enemy planes often at tree top level over Sta. No direct attack on Station. Geneva Cross Hospital marker not displayed on recommendation of Corps Surgeon.

31 October 1944

Casualties continue very light. Casualties received from enemy bombing of airports. Detachment of 1st Plt, Co "B" and one 1/4 ton ambulance went with its BCT to Panosan Island. 1st Plt, Co "C", at Santa Ana; 2nd and 3rd Plts 2 miles east of La Paz. Evacuation by Co "C" at La Paz direct to Field Hospital at Dulag via Mayorga because of inability to cross river and impassable roads to Clr Sta. This evacuation being reinforced with 3/4 ton ambulance because of distance. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

1 November 1944

Casualties light. 2nd Plt, Co "B", sent two 1/4 ton ambulances with force to Baybay. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Co "C" reports that civilians are coming in large numbers to the Coll Sta and need Med facilities assigned to care for them. Corps notified and a PCAN Med group sent to Santa Ana. Clearing weather, roads improved, rivers lower.

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2 November 1944

Casualties light. Co "A" consolidated 1 1/2 miles south of Dagami. Co "C" consolidated 1 mile south of La Pas. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Weather continues fair. Roads improving rapidly.

3 November 1944

Casualties very light. Co "A" location 400 yards south of Daugitan river. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

4 November 1944

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

5 November 1944

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

6 November 1944

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

7 November 1944

Casualties continue very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

8 November 1944

Casualties continue very light. 1st Plt Co "A" 1 mile southeast Burauen; 2nd Plt 100 yards south of Burauen, 3rd Plt enroute to Dinigat Island with Lt BC T. All of Co "B" at Baybay. 2nd Plt Co "C" 100 yards northwest of Abuyog. Det Med supply and 1st Plt Co "D" moved to Baybay and established CLR Sta in a school house on the beach. 1st Plt Sta was established to receive casualties from situation developing on west coast of Leyte, north of Baybay. Typhoon hit 2nd Plt CLR Sta and Bn CP area about 2000; damage to installation slight - two tents blown down; no personnel injured.

9 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Bridge across Bito river north of Abuyog out. Necessary to station 3/4 ton ambulance on north side of river and ferry patients over; evacuation then open to Dulag.

10 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of C oli and Bn Hq elements unchanged. Enemy destroyer appeared 400 yards off shore at Baybay. 1st Plt, Co "D", closed station and moved back to Abuyog at request of RCT commander in

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Baybay sector; station re-established in school house at Abayag. CO, Co "C", reported a marked increase in Tryphophytosis infection of feet among troops in La Paz sector; probably due to patrols into mountains by these troops and the prolonged wetness of feet. Frasers solution prepared by Ctr Sta pharmacist and sent to La Paz sector for treatment.

11 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

12 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

13 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

14 November 1944

Casualties light. Perimeter of 2nd Plt Ctr Sta and Bn Hq reinforced with one 50 cal machine gun and barbed wire. Plan drawn up to mobilise all M-d Bn personnel in defense positions around perimeter in event of enemy attack of Med installation. Elements of one BCT moved 12 miles north of Baybay along coast; 4 EM and two 1/4 ton ambulances of 2nd Plt Co "B" accompanied troops. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

15 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Rain and lack of roads necessitated 3rd Plt, Co "A", using weasels to evacuate Bn Aid Sta to Coll Sta; 1/4 ton ambulances unable to negotiate muddy terrain.

16 November 1944

Casualties light. 1st Plt, Co "A", 500 yards west of Bureau, 2nd Plt at Telegrafo, 3rd Plt 3 1/2 miles north of Bureau. 1st and 3rd Plt, Co "B", at Baybay, 2nd Plt vicinity of Damalasa. 1st and 3rd Plt, Co "C", 1/4 mile south of La Paz, 2nd Plt set up in school house at Abayag. 1st Plt Co "D" and attached Med supply section moved back to Baybay and established station in a schoolhouse near the church. Nightly bombing of Baybay by enemy aircraft but no army casualties; a few civilian casualties.

17 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Some of Coll Plts unable to mess with their BCT, resulting in difficult situation in preparing food. Two-burner gas stoves from Med supply furnished each Plt as rapidly as they became available.

18 November 1944

Casualties light. 2nd Plt, Co "A", 2 miles south of Burauen. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. One Co aid man from 2nd Plt, Co "C", attached to Engineer Bn. One Plt, 69th F.H. set up station in school house at Abuyog. Casualties from Cdr Sta evacuated to 69th F.H. by Corps ambulances.

19 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

20 November 1944

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co "A", moved to vicinity of Burauen. Rain and mud made it impossible for Co "C" to evacuate casualties to La Pas except by hand carry one mile. Weasels unable to cover distance because of mud. Since 1/4 ton ambulances marooned by mud, evacuation was supplemented by 5/4 ton ambulances stationed at La Pas and thence to Dalag. Small Coll Sta detachment with packboard equipment sent to church in La Pas and set up receiving and loading point for 5/4 ton ambulances. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

21 November 1944

Casualties light, medical cases increasing. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

22 November 1944

Casualties light. Co "C" in process of moving with its BCT from its present position to the east side of La Pas - Mayonga - Dalag road; this move enables 1/4 ton ambulances to evacuate Coll Sta's. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

23 November 1944

Casualties light; sharp increase in medical cases, one BCT. 2nd Plt, Co "A", and its BCT moved to Abuyog. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

24 November 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

25 November 1944

Casualties light. All of Co "B" elements moved to Caridad from Baybay. Evacuation of Co "B" by water to Baybay using LSM and LCP craft. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

26 November 1944

Casualties light. Co "C" prepared to move with its ROT to west side of Island. Advance Bn CP moved to Baybay and located at 1st Plt, Co "D", Ctr Sta; advance CP group consisted of Bn CO and S-5. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

27 November 1944

Casualties light. 1st Plt, Co "A", moved with its ROT to Baybay, 5rd Plt 4 miles north of Burauen. 1st Plt, Co "B", at Baybay; 2nd Plt vicinity of Cabataan; 3rd Plt at Caridad. 1st and 3rd Plts, Co "C", at La Pas; 2nd Plt at Baybay. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. One Med officer and 12 SM, Co "B", alerted to move to Panacan Island to reinforce Med troops there; decision later changed and a detachment of one Med officer and one surgical technician of 2nd Plt, Co "D", surgical team sent instead.

28 November 1944

Casualties light. Status Co "A" and Co "C" unchanged. Co "B" consolidated Plts and operating as a company at Damiluan. Forward Bn CP reinforced with S-1, S-2, and clerk. 2nd Plt, Co "D", alerted to move to west side of Island. All patients cleared from 2nd Plt Sta; patients received, recorded and then evacuated. Tentage taken down and equipment packed. Ten EM from 644 Coll Co, 71st Med Bn (with Co "A") received from attached to 7th Med Bn and returned to parent organization. Condition of road between Dulag and Abuyog very poor, result of heavy rains and washouts.

29 November 1944

Casualties light; diseased cases on increase. Move of Bn elements at San Pablo held up because of insufficient transportation being available. Road out between Dulag and Abuyog for an indefinite period. Plan made to move trucks and men from Dulag to Abuyog by LOT. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

30 November 1944

Casualties increasing, but still light. Clearing Sta, 2nd Plt, Co "D", closed at San Pablo. Rear Bn CP and 2nd Plt, Co "D", moved from San Pablo to Beach Yellow One and bivouaced, awaiting boat transportation to Abuyog. 3rd Plt, Co "A", with its infantry battalion also moved to beach and proceeded by marching to Abuyog; 1/4 ton ambulances moved by LCM. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

1 December 1944

Casualties light. Rear Bn CP and 2nd Plt, Co "D", closed bivouacs and moved to Dulag. Trucks loaded on LOT, personnel billeted with Fort Evacuation Hospital. Distance between front lines and Ctr Sta at Baybay approx imately 16 miles. Needed Ctr Sta badly in close support, but unable to move Ctr Plt

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FROM Baybay since no Corps Hospital facilities have been established there as yet. 2nd Fort Sang Hospital attached to Div to make move from Daling with other Bn elements. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

2 December 1944

Casualties light. Rear Bn CP, 2nd Plt, Co "D", and 2nd Fort Sang Hosp proceeded to Abuyog by LST and thence to Baybay by truck; move uneventful. Arrived at Baybay at 1800. 2nd Plt alerted to move to Caridad next morning. 2nd Fort Sang Hosp attached to and reinforced 1st Plt, Co "D". Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

1 December 1944

Casualties light. Civilian casualties and deceased cases becoming a burden on 1st Plt Sta. Bn CP (less 2-5 and one clerk) and 2nd Plt, Co "D", moved north by truck on beach road to vicinity of Caridad. Ctr Sta and Bn CP established in a coconut grove on the beach, 1/2 mile south of Caridad. Forward Div CP at Caridad. Position of 2nd Plt, Ctr Sta was approximately 6 miles from front lines. Evacuation of casualties to Co "D" Coll Sta at Zamboanga by 1/4 ton ambulances, and thence by BUKN via water to 2nd Plt, Ctr Sta, at Caridad. 2nd Plt, Co "D", required to establish its own perimeter of defense; this consisted of one 30 cal machine gun, barbed wire and rifle positions. Nature of terrain and scarcity of enemy in this area made security measures adequate. Good cover from enemy air observation afforded by coconut trees. Beach opposite station firm, smooth and sloping which afforded easy landing for BUKN and LSH or LSWP. Evacuation of 2nd Plt station to 1st Plt Sta in Baybay by LG N supply craft returning to Baybay; these craft beached at the 1st Plt Sta and took on casualties there on return trip.

4 December 1944

Casualties heavy. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Hq Det and surplus organizational equipment at Abuyog awaiting transportation to Caridad. 1/4 ton ambulances in great need of maintenance; priority requested to move Bn Motor section immediately to Caridad. Uncertain evacuation by LSH caused congestion and overloading of 2nd Plt, Ctr Sta.

5 December 1944

Casualties moderate. Status of Bn elements unchanged. All of Hq Det, Med supply and motor maintenance section now enroute by truck to Caridad. Terrain became rougher which required longer litter hauls between Bn Aid Stations and Collecting Stations. Previously in the west coast sector, 1/4 ton ambulances had been able to operate up to and beyond Bn Aid Stations.

6 December 1944

Casualties increasing. Status of Bn elements unchanged. 2nd Fort Sang Hosp moved to Caridad and reinforced 2nd Plt Ctr Sta. Two major surgeries, one minor surgery, and additional wards; bed capacity 125 beds.

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7 December 1944

Casualties increasing. Motor section arrived at Caridad. A Med supply and motor section organized and sent to Damahean under control of Bn Executive officer. All evacuation from three ROT's funneled through this installation. A Coll Plt Sta section was attached to this group for Med aid and checking of casualties. 5 DUKW's under control of this group to evacuate patients received to Qlr Sta at Caridad. 1/4 ton ambulance haul reduced to approximately 2 miles result of this move. Much needed motor maintenance provided vehicles of Coll Co's. Processing of casualties operated smoothly; patients arrived at Qlr Sta in good condition.

8 December 1944

Casualties moderate. Anticipated heavy casualties in taking "Attu". Status of Bn elements unchanged. Main boat evacuation improved. 89th and 36th Field Hospitals in vicinity of Baybay which permitted closing of 1st Plt, Co "D", and moving it to 2nd Plt at Caridad. Difficult litter haul over rough terrain.

9 December 1944

Casualties light. Status of Med Bn elements unchanged.

10 December 1944

Casualties light. 1st and 3rd Plts, Co "B", located at Bolega; 2nd Plt at Baybay. 1st and 3rd Plts, Co "C" at junction of inland road and Calingatrung creek; 2nd Plt 5 miles south of this position. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

11 December 1944

Casualties light. Co "A" 5 1/2 miles north of Damahean. Co "C" at Malitbog. Bn CP and 1st Plt, Co "D", moved to vicinity of Bolega and established station in a coconut grove; open to receive casualties by evening.

12 December 1944

Casualties moderate. Disease cases increasing. Co "A" consolidated and operated as a company at Albuera. Co "C" located at Siguimon. Forward Med supply and DUKW loading point established 4.8 miles north of Bolega. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

13 December 1944

Casualties light. Hq Det arrived with Bn organizational equipment at Caridad. Med supply, main section, established. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

14 December 1944

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Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co "A", at Sigüenza. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Litter evacuation haul long and arduous, result of operations in hills. Civilian carriers of supply train used to bring back litter cases from difficult and inaccessible areas. Reconnaissance made in vicinity of Albuera for movement of 1st Plt, Co "D", Ctr Sta and Bn CP.

14 December 1944

Casualties light. Co "C" moved with its BCT to Ormoc; station set up on Charlie St, Ormoc. Ctr Sta at Balaje closed; 2nd Plt, Co "D" and Bn CP moved to Albuera and established Ctr Sta on the beach. This necessitated by Div dumps being established at Albuera and the necessity of still evacuating by boat. Advance Med supply point closed, and DUKW evacuation discontinued inasmuch as a serviceable road extends north from Albuera to Ormoc. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Co "C" evacuating casualties received to 56th Field Hospital in Ormoc.

15 December 1944

Casualties light. Reconnaissance made for forward displacement of 2nd Plt, Co "D", and 52nd Port Surg Hosp. Desirous of setting up in Ormoc but area crowded with troops and artillery so had to move to an intermediary site. Suitable site found $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Albuera on the beach near Sigüenza.

17 December 1944

Casualties light. Ctr Sta closed at Caridad. 2nd Plt, Co "D", and 52nd Port Surg Hosp moved to new site near Sigüenza. Partial station set up pending contemplated move to Ormoc. Hq Det and organizational equipment moved to Albuera. Div Med supply and Bn supply set up in municipal building. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. One Med Officer, Co "A" evacuated -- disease case.

18 December 1944

Casualties light. Disease cases continued to increase among Div troops; Dengue, diarrhea, immersion foot, and skin infections chief types -- some upper respiratory cases. Sharp increase of Dengue in regiment at Ormoc. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Coll Plts handling evacuation of Bn Aid stations in a satisfactory manner. 1 MM KIA and 2 MM slightly injured of Co "C" when enemy artillery shells landed in building occupied by Co "C" Collecting Company.

19 December 1944

Casualties light -- mostly disease cases now. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

20 December 1944

Casualties light; dengue in Ormoc sector increasing. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Reconnaissance made in Ormoc for Ctr Sta site. Only suitable and

available site was one mile north of Ormoc. Unable to move to this site at this time since it was 500 yards outside of Ormoc defense perimeter, and area had not been cleared of enemy stragglers. Decision to remain at Signon pending tactical developments. Alternate site (very undesirable) selected in town of Ormoc.

21 December 1944

Casualties light. Orders received from Div Surg to move Cdr Sta from Signon to Ormoc and set up in Ormoc at alternate site. This site was found to be already occupied by another unit. Another site was selected at Dog and 5th street which was approximately the size of a city block and very heavily littered with debris and numerous shell holes. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

22 December 1944

Casualties light. 2nd Plt, Co "D", and 52nd Port Surg Hosp moved by truck to site in Ormoc, 5th and Dog Streets. Ballbox borrowed from Engineers and area was leveled and trash and debris pushed to one side of area. Sanitation was improved as much as possible and gravel hauled in for paths, roadway and flooring of tents. Station opened at 1800. Maximum expansion made with all of facilities insofar as size of area permitted. 125 available beds. 1st Plt, Co "A" at Baybay; 2nd Plt at Albuera; 3rd Plt at Signon. Co "B" in Ormoc. 1st Plt, Co "C", at Dolores; 2nd Plt, 2 miles south of Valencia; 3rd Plt at Soong. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

23 December 1944

Casualties light, many disease cases, same types. Bn CP, Bn Supply, and Div Med Supply moved to Ormoc and established with 2nd Plt, Co "D", at Dog and 5th Streets. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Casualties from troops south of Ipil evacuated to 1st Plt Cdr Sta at Albuera; casualties from north of Ipil and Ormoc sector evacuated to 2nd Plt Cdr Sta.

24 December 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

25 December 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

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MEDICAL REPORT, COMPANY "D"
(Clearing Co), 7th Med Bn.

1. The second Platoon Surgical Team composed of two officers and ten enlisted men debarked from APA #37 at approximately 1800 on "A" Day on an LCM along with their $\frac{3}{4}$ ton truck. They landed on Beach Yellow I in support of the 184th Infantry at about 1400. Some mortar fire was landing on this beach. The swampy terrain, lack of cover or buildings, and absence of roads to this beach along with the fact that it had been decided to evacuate casualty through Yellow Beach II caused the Surgical Team, after a reconnaissance, to move along the Beach, from Yellow Beach I to Yellow Beach II.

2. The designated rendezvous Medical Area was not yet secure, consequently the operating room was set up in the Bulag Church. This was a stone structure on the main line of evacuation and provided adequate protection for day and night work. The Surgical team was set up for Major Surgical procedures by 1730 of "A" Day.

3. During the first night of the invasion this Surgical Team operated on seven major cases.

a. Soldier. Compound fracture of humerus. Debrided, reduced and immobilized in plaster. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

b. Soldier. GSW of right leg. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze into wound and dressed. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

c. Soldier. Through and through shrapnel wound of right arm. Debrided and immobilized.

d. Soldier. GSW of neck and arm. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze into wound and dressed. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

e. Soldier. GSW of shoulder and fracture of head of humerus. Debrided, reduced, and immobilized in plaster. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

f. Soldier. Through and through gunshot wound of left leg. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze into wound and dressed. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

g. Civilian. Semi-decapitation and large compound fracture at knee joint. Debrided and immobilized.

4. During the next two days this same Surgical team did the following:

a. Civilian. Large shrapnel wound of buttock. Fragment removed and debrided.

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h. Civilian. Large coarse shrapnel fragment imbedded in sternum. Fragment removed and debrided.

g. Civilian. GSW of chest with surgical subcutaneous emphysema with fracture of third rib posteriorly. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze into wound and dressed. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

d. Soldier. Severed axillary artery. Died on table.

e. Civilian. Gas gangrene of entire thigh. Debrided, opened widely. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze into wound and dressed. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal. Penicillin and blood transfusion plus sulfathiazole therapy. Patient died after two days.

f. Civilian. GSW of femur, compound fracture. Debrided, dressed and placed in Tobruk Splint.

g. Soldier. Amputation. Bilateral through lower 1/5 of tibia. (Mortar traumatic partial amputation.)

h. Soldier. Debridement of large lacerated wound of thigh. Same procedure as in (e) above.

i. Soldier. Incision and drainage of large abscess of leg.

j. Civilian. Debridement of multiple scalp wounds.

k. Soldier. Large compound fracture of skull. Parietal-occipital left. Debrided.

l. Other smaller general debridements of wounds on civilians.

5. On "A" plus I the remainder of the Second Platoon landed and the following was done;

a. Soldier. GSW of face and throat. Emergency tracheotomy, followed by repair of roof of mouth and throat. Patient died.

b. Civilian. Shrapnel wound of face and buttock. Five day old wounds. Ether anesthetic, Debridement and procedure in (e) above.

c. Civilian. Through and through shrapnel wound of thigh. General debridement and procedure as in 4 (e).

d. Marine. Through and through machine gun wound of left THIGH and leg. General debridement and procedure as in 4 g above. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

e. Civilian. GSW of right leg with compound fracture of right fibula. Entrance and exit wounds debrided separately and packed loosely with vaseline gauze. No through and through drainage. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

f. Guerilla. Shrapnel wound of leg. Wide debridement of gastrocnemius and parts of soleus. Sulfa and vaseline packs. Plaster splint over

stockinette. Sheet wadding over joints.

g. Soldier. GSW of abdomen. Spenectomy and exteriorization of about six inches of transverse colon. Tremendous blood loss. Transfusion and plasma. Transferred to ship after operation.

h. Civilian. Acute Appendicitis. Appendectomy under spinal. 150 mgm of procaine.

i. Civilian. Multiple shrapnel wounds of shoulder and abdomen and both feet. Badly infected. Wide debridement. Removal of shrapnel fragment from shoulder. Sodium Pentothal Anesthetic.

j. Civilian. Compound fracture of right arm and shrapnel wound of right thigh. Ether anesthetic. One half to three fourths inches of bone removed from radius and ulna. Arms put up in plaster. Hand moderately extended position of function.

k. Civilian. Compound fracture of right thigh and huge shrapnel wound of right buttock and thigh. Badly infected. Wide debridement of buttock and removal of large piece of shrapnel. Sulfa and vaseline dressings. Debridement of compound fracture of fibula and tibia. Vaseline packing and spica cast.

5. Late on "A" plus I the first platoon landed and augmented the Clearing Station. A second Surgical Team was put into operation as well as a Minor Surgery Team to do debridements and minor surgical procedures.

6. The following operative procedures were done by the first Platoon Major Surgery Team during "A" plus II, "A" plus III, and "A" plus IV:

a. Civilian. Debridement of old infected burn. Standard procedure. Ether anesthetic.

b. Civilian. Debridement and amputation for compound comminuted fracture upper 1/3 of tibia and fibula. Guillotine operation with traction. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

c. Civilian. Perforating gunshot wound of upper 1/3 of tibia and fibula with compound comminuted fracture. Debridement, standard procedure, and immobilization with plaster cast. Anesthetic; Sodium Pentothal.

d. Soldier. Fragmentation wound right groin. Extra peritoneal. Standard debridement. Ether anesthetic.

e. Shrapnel wound both feet. Incomplete avulsion. Bilateral guillotine amputation just above site in injury. Sodium Pentothal.

f. Civilian. Child. Penetrating gun shot wound of face and compound comminuted fracture of mandible. Debridement, closure of buccal mucosa. Application of modified Barton Bandage and traction. Sodium Pentothal.

g. Civilian. Perforating gun shot wound of face and compound, comminuted fracture of left wrist. Debridement and plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Perforating gun shot wound of abdomen. Exploratory findings: 1. Large tear in transverse colon, exteriorised. 2. Two large tears in duodenum repaired. 3. Intra-peritoneal hemorrhage controlled. Ether anesthetic.

i. Civilian. Shrapnel wounds of left thigh. Old, infected with compound, comminuted fracture of femur. Extensive debridement with application of plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal.

j. Civilian. Female. Compound, comminuted, fracture of lower 1/3 of thigh, old, infected. Debridement, standard procedure with application of Tobruk Splint. Sodium Pentothal.

k. Civilian. Multiple shrapnel wounds of neck, left shoulder, and scalp. Old, infected, with compound fracture of scapula. Debridement, standard procedure. Immobilization and removal of shrapnel. Immobilized with Velpeau bandage.

l. Civilian. Penetrating, shrapnel wound posterior chest wall. Debridement and removal fragment. Sodium Pentothal.

7. The following operative procedures were done by the First Platoon Minor Surgery Team:

a. Soldier. Burn, right hand. Debridement and boric acid dressing.

b. Soldier. Soldier. Incision and drainage of anterior space. Infection of left thumb. Sodium Pentothal.

c. Soldier. Debridement of gunshot wound of leg. Standard procedure used. Local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Debridement of fragmentation wound of shoulder. Standard procedure, local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Debridement of fragmentation wound of leg and wrist. Standard procedure, local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Debridement of puncture wound of right thigh. Standard procedure. Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Incision and drainage of abscess of chest.

h. Soldier. Debridement of shrapnel wounds of both thighs. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal.

i. Civilian. Debridement of shrapnel wounds of ileum. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal.

j. Soldier. Incision and drainage of abscess of right thigh.

k. Civilian. Debridement of chest wound with surgical emphysema. Sodium Pentothal.

l. Debridement of wound of calf and leg. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

m. Civilian. Debridement of extensive shrapnel wounds of buttock. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

n. Civilian. Debridement of extensive wounds of right thigh. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

o. Civilian. Amputation finger of right hand. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

p. Civilian. Debridement of superficial wounds of legs. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

q. Civilian. Debridement of shrapnel wounds of legs. Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

r. Civilian. Incision and drainage of large left anterior axillary abscess. No anesthetic.

s. Civilian. Debridement of gunshot wounds of right thigh. Standard procedure. Ether anesthetic.

t. Civilian. Debridement of shrapnel wounds of chin. Standard procedure. Local anesthetic.

The following operative procedures were done by the Second Platoon, Minor Surgical Team on "A" plus I and "A" plus II:

a. Soldier. Gunshot wound left foot. Debridement, standard procedure. Local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Gunshot wound right foot. Debridement, standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Abrasion, left foot, Debridement, standard procedure.

d. Soldier. Bayonet wound, right forearm. Debridement, local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Gunshot wound, shaft of penis. Redressing.

f. Soldier. Gunshot wound, abrasion left thigh. Debridement redressing.

g. Soldier. Gunshot wound, right calf. Penetrating. Debridement, Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

h. Soldier. Incised wound, left leg. Cleaned and dressed.

i. Soldier. Shrapnel laceration, left thigh and right calf Debrided, standard procedure.

L. Soldier. Gunshot wound, right chest wall. Debridement, standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

M. Soldier. Gunshot wound left hand. Debridement, standard procedure. Plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal.

N. Soldier. Gunshot wound left side of head. Debridement, standard procedure. Shrapnel laceration right back debrided. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

O. Soldier. Gunshot wound left leg. Fractured fibula. Debridement standard procedure. Plaster cast, plasma, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

P. Civilian. Gunshot wound, compound fracture, right humerus. Debridement, plaster cast. Laceration left leg. Debridement, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Q. Civilian, Gunshot wound left calf. Debridement, standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Clearing Station displaced forward starting at 1200 on "A" plus IV. A total of 171 patients were evacuated to the 169th Field Hospital.

During the stay at Dulag Church "A" Day, "A" plus I, "A" plus II, "A" plus III, and "A" plus IV, the following were admitted and disposition made. Both Army and Civilian Personnel:

	Diseased	Wounded	Injured	Total
Admission	82	167	45	294
Hospitalized	82	154	28	264
Duty	20	10	19	49
Dec		8		8

Civilian Personnel admitted - 39; Civilian Personnel disposed - 95.

8. On reaching San Pablo Clearing Station location on "A" plus IV, station was in operation by 1800, but did not accept patients until "A" plus V. From "A" plus V until and including "A" plus XVII, the total of Army Personnel admitted was as follows:

	Diseased	Wounded	Injured	Total
Admissions	519	88	79	686
Hospitalized	274	50	66	390
Duty	145	2	13	160
Dec		4		4

Civilian Personnel admitted: 45; Civilian Personnel Disposed: 45.

Only those patients who could be returned to duty within five days were held by the Clearing Station at its second location. These included minor wounds, furuncles, combat fatigue cases, heat exhaustion, hysterics, psychoneurotics, blast concussion, diarrheas, nasopharyngitis; all others were evacuated to station hospital or field hospitals, located at Dulag.

During this same period the following Surgical Procedures were done. Only Major Surgical procedures were done;

a. Soldier. Gunshot wound, right forearm. Arterial bleeding. No fracture or foreign body found. Bleeding controlled by suture ligation. Wound debrided, standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Laceration left forearm, severing two flexor tendons; the flexor sublimus and polialis longus. Skin incision carried proximal 1-1/2 inches. Tendons identified and sutured with interrupted cotton sutures. Usual debridement. Anterior plaster cast applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Local anesthesia for repair of fresh machete wound of left knee involving vastus lateralis. Debrided, irrigated. Sulfa drug applied, skin closed. Posterior slab splint applied. Sheet wadding used.

d. Soldier. Imbedded shell fragment medial to left eye, six days old. Local quarter inch incision. No infection. Sulfa drugs applied, dry dressing.

e. Soldier. Bullet wound right side of face and outer angle of mouth. Arterial bleeding from mouth entirely controlled by two black silk sutures. Modified Barton bandage applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Large lacerated wound of right anterior cubital fossa with severance of biceps muscle completely, and brachialis partially. Patient had had one grain of morphine so that during debridement and repair under Sodium Pentothal, respiration became dangerously low. Operation was stopped. Given three ampules of Nikethamide, two units of plasma, one ampule of caffeine sodium benzoate, oxygen, and artificial respiration. Patient responded in about twenty minutes.

g. Soldier. Bullet wound of left foot. Bullet removed from sole of foot. Dorsal wound debrided. Tract explored and found the third metatarsal shaft grooved. Vaseline gauze dressing, plaster cast boot applied under Sodium Pentothal.

h. Soldier. Shrapnel wound, right leg, infected. Local, debrided, irrigated, standard procedure.

i. Soldier. One inch laceration of left side of chest. Explored and found to be superficial. One silk suture over vaseline drain. Bullet wound over head of left fibula debrided and explored. A small piece of shrapnel was found and removed. The bullet tract that penetrated the fascia was followed down the tibiialis anterior. Bullet was not located. Debrided, and standard procedure used. Local anesthetic.

i. Soldier. Through and through wound of left leg in region of head of fibula. No evidence of bone damage. Wound of entrance debrided. Wound of exit small and healing, not debrided.

k. Soldier. Bullet wound palmar surface, distal phalanx, left thumb, severe, no bone damage. Standard debridement procedure.

l. Soldier. Infected web space left hand. Explored, debrided Standard procedure. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

m. Soldier. Multiple lacerations, left palm, severe, involving flexor tendons of hand. No tendons severed. Muscles and fascia repaired. Standard debridement procedure. Local anesthetic.

n. Soldier. Shell fragment removed from left chest wound. Standard debridement procedure. Local anesthetic.

o. Soldier. Dorsal sponurotic abscess. Incised and drained Local anesthetic.

p. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of right hand, neck, right knee. Fragments recovered from hand and neck. No fragments found in knee wounds. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

8. On November 23rd (A plus 24) one Medical officer and two Medical Technicians were ordered to operate a dispensary for the 7th Division Replacement center located at Beach Yellow I, Leyte. It was called "The 7th Division Replacement Depot Dispensary". The equipment consisted of an augmented #2 MD chest, pyramidal tent, and necessary cots and litters.

During the first day 35 patients were treated for various illnesses, cuts, and bruises. 25 other cases were of minor importance.

On the second day 57 cases were treated and 30 minor cases seen.

On the third day 36 cases were treated and 20 minor cases seen.

The dispensary was opened at 0900 on 23 November 1944, and closed at 1800 on 25 November 1944.

During this period a total of 203 patients were treated or seen; of this total 3 patients were hospitalized.

10. During the period the First Platoon operated at Baybay (9 Nov 44 to 7 Dec 44) the following total casualties are listed:

	Diseases	Wounded	Injured	Total
Admitted	443	86	48	579
Hospitalized	369	82	41	512
Duty	64	2	7	63
Dec		4		4

The First Platoon Major Surgical Team composed of 2 Medical Officers and 10 PM did the following cases during the above mentioned dates;

Nov 9/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel, right thigh and right leg. Sodium Pentothal, 1 gr. Pre-operative atropine sulphate 1/100 gr. Complete debridement with removal of large metallic fragment. Irrigation, normal saline, vaseline gauze drain and sulfa powder dressing.

b. Soldier. Abscessed right forearm secondary to foreign body. Anesthetic: 10 cc local procaine, 2%. Incision and drainage. Small amount of pus and large wooden splinter removed. Irrigated with normal saline solution, sulfa powder with vaseline gauze plug. 1 cc Tet Toxoid.

Nov 12/44

a. Soldier. Incision and drainage abscess of finger. Anesthetic local procaine 2%.

b. Soldier. Compound fracture middle third left tibia. Pre-operative; morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Phenobarbital $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Application plaster cast. X-ray revealed transverse fracture left tibia in good position and alignment.

c. Soldier. Penetrating GSW left upper anterior chest wall. Operation, removal of bullet slug. Wound irrigated, sulfa powder and packed with vaseline gauze. Anesthetic, local procaine 2%. Remarks: Prime-secondary sutures.

Nov 18/44

a. Civilian. Fragmentation wound left loin. Exploration of wound revealed; Penetration into pelvis with discharge of foul smelling pus; penetration into muscle posteriorly to level of spine. Remarks: cigarette drain to pelvis, vaseline gauze to tract.

b. Soldier. Laceration of right upper lid; sutured.

Nov 22/44

a. Civilian. Delivered at 2020. Infant female. Eye prophylaxis for baby.

Nov 23/44

a. Soldier. Application of plaster cast for simple fracture of left tibia and fibula.

Nov 24/44

a. Soldier. Carbuncle, right elbow. Operation: Incision and drainage, sulfa drug, vaseline pack. Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal.

b. Soldier. Supra-sternal perforation, GSW. Exit posterior aspect of shoulder. Complete debridement, irrigated, normal saline solution, Sulfa powder and vaseline gauze pack. Anesthesia: Sodium Pentothal.

c. Civilian. Shrapnel wound, left hip. Complete debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, three vaseline drains inserted. Thomas splint applied. Sulfadiazine tablets 6. 2% local procaine anesthetic.

Nov 25/44

a. Soldier. Contusion, right knee, with possible internal derangement. Posterior moulded splint applied.

b. Soldier. Penetrating fragmentation wounds of neck, hands, left leg, and abdomen. Operation: Exploration through rectus incision. No intra-abdominal pathology noted. Original site of injury probed. Did not enter peritoneal cavity. When examining, hand palpated peritonium beneath probing instrument. 5 gm. sulfa powder into wound. Closure routine. All other fragmentation wounds debrided. Small fine metallic fragments removed. Compound fracture of middle phalanx of left finger, index, debrided, as was all other wounds. Irrigated, sulfa powder inserted. Vaseline gauze pack. Two units of plasma. Ether anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Perforating shrapnel wound of left loin. Operation: exploration, debridement point of entrance of fragment. Findings: No intra-abdominal pathology found. On probing tract it was found that there was a small peritoneal tear. Drain was inserted to the site. Sulfa powder and vaseline gauze. Anesthetic: Ether. 2 units of plasma.

d. Soldier. 1. Fragmentation wound of posterior axillary fold. 2. Penetrating wound entering aspect of right thigh. 3. Penetrating fragmentation wound just below right buttock. 4. Penetrating fragmentation wound posterior aspect lower third of right thigh. Small fragments removed. 5. Fragmentation wound popliteal space. All wounds debrided, sulfa powder inserted, vaseline pack, 2 units of plasma. Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal.

Nov 28/44

a. Soldier. Pre operative: Acute appendicitis. Suppurative appendicitis. Operation: Appendectomy. 5 gm sulfa drug, in peritoneal cavity. Routine closure. Ether anesthetic.

b. Soldier. 1. Penetrating fragmentation wound just below right anterior superior spine. 2. Penetrating fragmentation wound outer aspect upper right thigh. Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Fragment not located. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Fragmentation wound below crest left ilium. Complete debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic. Fragment not located.

d. Soldier. ~~Closure~~ Sucking wound right chest. Closed through and through sutures. Vaseline dressing strapped. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Closure sucking wound right chest. Irrigated, vaseline pack strapped. 2. Cleansing and dressing of penetrating scalp wound. Local anesthetic.

Nov 27/44

a. Soldier. Perforating fragmentation wound lower third outer aspect left arm. 2. Compound comminuted fracture lower third left humerus. X-ray findings: Comminuted fracture lower third left humerus.

Many metallic fragments present at site of comminution. Operation: Irrigation, debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline pack. Severance of brachial vein ligated. Removal of several metallic and bone fragments. 3 units plasma, 500 cc normal saline solution and 2500 cc whole blood given. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Nov 28/44

a. Soldier. Through and through fragmentation wound lower third left leg. Compound comminuted fracture. Operation: Completed debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, application of plaster cast. Ether anesthesia.

b. Soldier. HE wound right arm. X-ray revealed one comminuted fracture, middle and lower third right humerus. Operation: Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Plaster cast applied, 2 units plasma, 2500 cc whole blood. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Perforating GSW, upper third left arm, with complete comminuted fracture upper humerus. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze pack. 5 units plasma, 400 cc whole blood, plaster cast applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

d. Soldier. GSW left thigh. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze pack. Plaster cast applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

e. Soldier. GSW left arm mild. 2. Fragmentation wound left thigh. Tetanus toxoid 1cc. Completed debridement. Fragment removed, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack. Posterior moulded splint applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Nov 29/44

a. Soldier. Potts fracture left ankle. X-ray revealed fracture medial malleolus lower third left fibula with lateral widening on x-ray. Plaster cast applied. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Perforating GSW right shoulder with complete fracture of scapula, Acromion process, third rib left, and linear fracture upper left humerus. 1cc tetanus toxoid. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder vaseline gauze pack. Application posterior moulded splint.

c. Soldier. Penetrating fragmentation wound midepigastrium. Operation: Laparotomy. Pre-operative treatment: 3 units plasma, 500 cc whole blood. Findings: 1. Laceration, inferior lobe, liver, 2. Hemoperitoneum, 800cc 3. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage with small tear of parietal peritoneum in region of pancreas. Repaired, sulfa powder, routine closure Ether anesthetic.

Nov 30/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW, left forearm. X-ray revealed small chip fracture middle third of radius. Operation: Debridement with exploration of wound. Findings: 1. Severance of median nerve. 2. Severance of several flexor muscle bellies of forearm. 3. Laceration of palmaris

longus tendon. Debridement, suture of median nerve. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack. Ether anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Perforating GSW upper third left forearm with compound comminuted fracture radius and ulna. (absence of radial pulse) 2. Shock severe. Preoperative treatment: 3 units plasma, 400 cc whole blood. Findings: 1. Severance of brachial artery at its bifurcation. 2. Severance of the flexor group of muscles just below their origin. 3. Severance of ulnar nerve. Operation: Guiltine amputation at lowest possible level. Traction applied to stump. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder.

Dec 1/44

a. Soldier. Multiple, perforating HE wounds of abdomen with resulting evisceration of small bowel. 2. Perforating HE wound left forearm with compound comminuted fracture of radius. 1. Shock severe. Preoperative treatment, 4 units plasma, 500cc whole blood (during) 2000cc normal saline solution. Operation: Exploration revealed: 1. Generalized peritonitis. 2. Multiple small and large perforations of small bowel. 3. Severe ingestion of all layers of abdominal wall. Proceeding resection of four feet of involved small intestine. End to end anastomosis. Also debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack. Left forearm plaster cast applied. Sodium sulfadiazine 6 gm intravenously. Sulfa powder to peritoneal cavity.

b. Soldier. Penetrating GSW middle third left thigh. Operation: Debridement with removal of missile. Irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tetanus toxoid 1cc. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

a. Soldier. Penetrating fragmentation wound left buttock. Debrided, irrigated, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder, Tetanus toxoid 1cc. Sodium pentothal anesthetic.

Dec 2/44

a. Soldier. Multiple penetrating and fragmentation wounds with compound fracture of left tibia and penetrating GSW of left eye. Preoperative medication: Morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr, atropine sulphate 1/150 gr. Operation: Debridement of all wounds. Irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, immobilization of both lower extremities in plaster casts. 2 units plasma, 400cc whole blood, tetanus toxoid 1cc. Sod Pent Anes.

Dec 4/44

a. Civilian. GSW right thigh. X-ray revealed no fracture. Wound of entrance lateral aspects of lower 3rd of right thigh. Operation: Complete debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Anesthetic novocain 2% local.

Dec 5/44

a. Civilian. Multiple, penetrating fragmentation wounds of abdomen. Findings: Laparotomy: 1. Hemoperitoneal, 500cc. 2. Multiple small tears in small bowel. Operation: Repair. Anesthetic 100 mgms spinal procaine supplemented with Sodium Pentothal 5 gms. Sulfa powder intraven.

b. Soldier. Perforating GSW left shoulder. 2. Compound fracture of ribs, 1 to 9. Both sucking wounds. Closed in layers under local procaine. Strapping to chest.

Dec 6/44

a. Soldier. HE wound lower third arm and upper mid third forearm. 2. Compound comminuted fracture left ulnar and radius. Brachial pulse palpable. Radial pulse absent, completed severance of superficial group of flexors. Although an absence of radial pulse, with good position of fragments, conservation of limb was opined. Anterior and posterior molded splint applied. 3 units plasma, tetanus toxoid 1cc.

b. Soldier. Perforating GSW both shoulders. 2. Bilateral compound comminuted fracture of clavicle. Completed debridement, clavicle fixed. First debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder. Left large skin defect clavicular portion. Absence of large portion of clavicle. Heavy silk sutures to medial rate. 3. Completed severance of sternomastoid muscle. Muscles sutured; prime secondary sutures where prime skin defect was. Tetanus toxoid 1 cc. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Perforating GSW left elbow with compound comminuted fracture lower third of humerus extending into joint upper third left radius and ulna inclosure, olecranon process, and head of radius. Completers debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, plaster splint Tetanus toxoid 1cc.

d. Soldier. Penetrating fragmentation wound left thigh with compound comminuted fracture of shaft of humerus. Complete debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tobruk splint, tetanus toxoid 1cc, Sodium pentothal anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Multiple fragmentation wound with compound comminuted fracture of a middle and distal phalanx, of thumb, b, all three phalanges of second and third fingers; c. middle and distal phalanges of fourth finger. Operation: 1. Thumb amputated at proximal phalanx. 2. Disarticulation of other involved phalanges. Irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing.

f. Soldier. Perforating GSW right lower leg with compound comminuted fracture lower third right fibula. Operation: Complete debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Splinted, tetanus toxoid 1cc, Application of plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Perforating GSW, right buttock. Operation: Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

h. Soldier. Perforating GSW, left lower thigh. No fracture, complete debridement, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Splinted tetanus toxoid 1cc.

11. A total of 46 Major surgical operations were performed by the First Platoon Major Surgical Team at Reyby from 9 Nov 1944 to 7 Dec 1944.

12. The first platoon Surgical Team, Major, during their stay at Baloga. (December 11 to 14 inclusive) performed the following operations:

	Diseased	Wounded	Injured	Total
Admission	119	51	6	156
Hospitalization	112	29	3	144
Duty	7	0	3	10
Deceased		2		2

Dec 11/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW left chest posteriorly. 2. Perforating GSW upper third left with compound fracture of left humerus. Operation: Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Plaster cast applied. 1 unit plasma.

b. Soldier. Penetrating GSW, Left loin. Operation: Exploratory laparotomy. Findings: 1. Five perforation of ileum. 2. Perforation descending, colon just below hepatic flexure. 3. Hemoperitoneum, 100 cc. Remarks: Closure of perforation of small bowel, closure of perforation of descending colon, repaired mesocolon, adjacent transverse colon exteriorized as colostomy. a. 15 gas sulfa intra peritoneally. b. 500 cc whole blood. c. 2 Units plasma. d. 1000cc saline. e. Sodium Sulfadiazine 5 gas intravenously. Ether anesthesia.

c. Soldier. HE wound right knee, with compound comminuted fracture of patella. Findings: 1. synovial tear. 2. Severance of patella and quadriceps ligament with it. Procedure: 1. Joint irrigation, through and through re air of patella and quadriceps ligament with debridement. Sulfa vaseline pack, 2 units plasma. Immobilized in plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Dec 13/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW of left loin. Operation: Exploratory laparotomy. Findings: 1. Hemoperitoneum 1500 cc. 2. Complete section of jejunum 11/2 distal to duodenal jejunal junction. Four perforations a partial section of jejunum involving distal eight inches from the point. 3. Complete section of transverse colon proximal to splenic flexure. 4. Small perforation of descending colon. 5. Several small tears in omentum. Operation: Resection 8 in small bowel with end to end anastomosis. Exteriorization of both ends of transverse colon. 2 units plasma, 1000cc whole blood. Ether anesthetic.

Dec 14/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW abdomen. Operation: exploratory laparotomy, retro-peritoneal hemorrhage region of first portion of duodenum. Upper right rectus incision. Findings: Same as above, Drain through counter incision to site of retro-peritoneal hemorrhage, 5 gas sulfa powder intra peritoneally. 500cc whole blood.

b. Soldier. Perforating bayonet wound left thigh. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Immobilization in Thomas splint.

c. Soldier. Penetrating GSW upper outer left anterior chest with severance of branch of sub clavicular vein. 2. Penetrating fragment wound right shoulder. 3. Penetrating fragment wounds right leg. Treatment: 1. Debridement of wound and ligation of vein. 2. Debridement irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Removal of small metallic fragment, 2 units plasma, 200 cc whole blood, Anesthetic, Sod Pent.

d. Soldier. 1. Penetrating GSW of abdomen. 2. Multiple penetrating wounds left thigh. Operation: Laparotomy. Findings: 2 small perforations of transverse colon. Repaired and exteriorized. Left thigh debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, and immobilized in plaster cast. 2 units plasma, 250cc whole blood, 1000cc saline, ether anesthetic.

13. A total of 8 Major Surgical operations were performed by the First Platoon Major Surgical Team at Solog, Dec 11 to Dec 14.

14. The Minor Surgical Team did the following cases during the period the First Platoon was in operation at Baybay.

Nov 25/44

a. Soldier. X-Ray of chest showed no shrapnel in area. Debridement of shrapnel wound of entrance, left chest and left arm. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tetanus toxoid lcc, sling, local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. X-Ray of leg showed no fracture or evidence of bullet. Debridement, of wounds of entrance and exit of accidental carbine wound of leg. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tetanus toxoid lcc, local anesthetic, splint applied.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of foot, slightly infected. Operation: Debridement and opening of wound for drainage. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, tetanus toxoid lcc, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of both arms. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline dressing, tetanus toxoid lcc. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of hip. Operation: Wide debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, tetanus toxoid lcc, local anesthetic, splint applied.

f. Soldier. Scratch and burns from flare shell. Sulfa dressing, tetanus toxoid lcc, cleansing and debridement of wounds, splinted, local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of ring foot and shoulder region. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tetanus toxoid lcc, local anesthetic.

h. Soldier. X-Ray showed no fracture of patella or other bony pathology of knee injury. Debridement, cleansing, and sulfa dressing. No anesthetic.

1. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of abdomen. No discomfort after 16 to 18 hours. Debridement of wound. Possible tract extended through peritoneum. Sulfa powder deep in wound, vaseline gauze drain, tetanus toxoid lec, local anesthetic.

Nov 26/44

a. Soldier. Fragment wound right scapula region. Operations: Debridement of wounds and removal of several small metal fragments. Sulfa powder and vaseline gauze dressing. Sod Pentothal anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Thoner abscess. Operation: Incision and drainage, tetanus toxoid lec, local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. GSW, accidental, perforating left foot. Operation: debridement, sulfa dressing, vaseline gauze pack in wound of entrance and exit. Boot cast applied. Findings: Simple fracture distal 1/5 of third and fourth metatarsals. In good position. Tetanus toxoid lec, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right thigh. Operation: Debridement and removal of fragment. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Accidental GSW left hand. Fracture of third phalanx and distal head of third metacarpal. Operation: Debridement of wounds of entrance and exit. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, drains. Plaster cast applied with traction to middle finger of left hand. Sod Pent anesthetic.

Nov 27/44

a. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of right arm and both legs, fracture of right fibula, compound. Operation: Debridement of wounds and removal of most of fragments. Cast to right leg bi-valved. Tetanus toxoid lec.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right shoulder and left elbow. Operation: wounds debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tetanus toxoid lec.

c. Soldier. Perforating shrapnel wound left thigh, shrapnel wound right leg. Operation: Debridement of wound, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tetanus toxoid lec.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right leg. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze dressing. Tetanus toxoid lec, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

e. Soldier. First and second degree burns face and left hand. Operation: Debridement, vaseline gauze, compression dressing, tetanus toxoid lec.

Nov 28/44 & Nov 29/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of left face, old injury. Operation:

Removal of fragment. Tetanus toxoid lcc. Local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW right shoulder. Operation: Debridement of wounds, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tetanus toxoid lcc.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left cheek. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tetanus toxoid lcc, Local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of right leg, lateral aspect above knee. Operation: Debridement sulfa powder, vaseline gauze drain. Sod pentothal anesthetic, tetanus toxoid lcc.

e. Soldier. GSW left shoulder. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Velpeux bandage. Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal, Tetanus toxoid lcc.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left shoulder. Operations: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Sod Pent anesthetic. Tet Tox lcc.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wound back of head. Operation: Fragment removed, debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic. Tet Tox lcc.

h. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right side of head. Operation: Debridement and fragment removed. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic, Tetanus toxoid lcc.

i. Soldier. Shrapnel wound back and leg. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic, tet tox lcc.

j. Soldier. Bullet wound right leg, compound fracture lower fifth of tibia. Operation: Debridement of wound of entrance, counter incision to remove bullet. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack, tetanus toxoid lcc, local anesthetic. Posterior moulded splint applied. Good bone adjustment.

k. Marine. GSW left arm. Operation: Debridement of wound of entrance and counter incision to remove bullet. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack. Local anesthetic, tetanus toxoid lcc.

Nov 30 to Dec 1/44

a. Soldier. GSW 3rd and 4th fingers. X-ray negative. Simple debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet Tox lcc, local anes.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left foot, slightly infected. Opened, debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, tetanus toxoid, local anesthetic, fragment not removed.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right wrist. X-ray revealed no fragment or fracture. Simple debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Debridement of. Tet Tox lcc, Local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Fragment wound of scalp, neck and back. Debridement, of peppery fragments in back and neck. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Debridement of head wound. Several pieces of shrapnel removed. One fragment lodged in outer table of skull, did not budge on manipulation, left inside. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, tet tox lcc. Local anes.

e. Soldier. Fragmentation wound of hand and middle finger. Debridement of wounds. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet Tox lcc. Local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of scalp, debridement, sulfa powder vaseline gauze dressing. Tet tox lcc, Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Bullet wound of chest. Operation; Wound of entrance debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet tox lcc, Local anesthetic, counter incision to remove bullet fragment.

Dec 2/44

a. Soldier. Debridement of second degree burn of right hand. Vaseline gauze, no anesthetic, to duty.

b. Soldier. Debridement of shrapnel wound of left hand, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, tet tox lcc. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Debridement of shrapnel wound of left hand, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet tox lcc, Local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Incision, drainage thinner space, rubber drains, sod pent.

e. Soldier. Accidental GSW left foot. X-ray showed very little in the nature of fracture. Debridement of wounds of entrance and exit. Several splinters of bone removed (chips off 1st metatarsal) bone curetted. sulfa powder, vaseline gauze drain, tetanus toxoid. Local anesthetic. Anterior and posterior molded plaster splint.

Dec 5/44

a. Soldier. Crushing injury 2nd and 3rd fingers of right hand with partial severance of nail. X-ray showed chip fracture of distal end of distal phalanx. Operation; Debridement with incision of nail. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Depression splint applied. Sod Pent Anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW right upper leg. 2. Left lower leg. 3. Rt hand. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Local Anes.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right lower leg. 2. Shrapnel wound left hand. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, Tet tox lcc, Local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. GSW right buttock, debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, tet tox lcc. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. GSW left wrist. No fracture or foreign body revealed in X-ray. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet tox lcc, local anes.

f. Soldier. GSW left leg perforating wound extensive. Operation: Debridement of wounds of entrance and exit. Gastrocnemius muscle partly approximated with loose sutures. Sulfa powder and vasoline gauze drains in wounds of entrance and exit. Posterior molded splint applied, tet tox lcc. Sodium pentothal.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right chest anteriorly and right lower chest anterior axillary line. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze drain in upper wound. Lower wound, tract laid open and shrapnel removed. Sulfa powder, and vaseline gauze. Sod Pent anes.

h. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wound of right thigh and left leg and thigh. Compound fracture of left fibula. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze packs in wounds. Cast applied bi-valve. Local anesthetic, fragment not removed from fibula. Tet tox lcc.

i. Soldier. GSW large right toe and perforating wounds of medial aspect of great toe. Compound fracture of 2nd phalanx, laceration of hallucis couger tendon. Operation: Debridement of wounds, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze dressing. Primary sutures of tendon, black silk, Foot cast applied. Tetanus toxoid lcc, Sod Pent anesthetic.

Dec 6/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right ribs, leg and foot. Chip fracture third phalanx distal tendon. Operation: Debridement of wounds, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder. Posterior mold boot. Tet tox lcc. Sod Pent anes.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wound scilla. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tet tox lcc. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. GSW right knee, bullet in knee joint. Operation: wound debrided and extended so that rent in capsule could be closed. extended skin incision closed with black silk and vaseline gauze and sulfa powder placed under skin. Not thought advisable to remove at present time. Ace bandage applied to knee with posterior mold. Splint knee in 15° flexion. Tetanus tox lcc. Sod Pentothal anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of right cheek and nose. Operation: Debridement and removal of fragment from nose. Sulfa and vaseline gauze. Sulfa dissine ointment pack to nose.

e. Soldier. GSW left upper leg. Operation: Debridement of wounds of entrance and exit. Sulfa powder and vasoline gauze strips in tract of entrance and exit. Tet tox lcc. Sod Pent anes.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left foot. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing.

g. Soldier. GSW left thigh. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing.

b. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds right leg with connecting tracts. Operation; Wide debridement, saving as much skin as possible. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing, Tetanus tox lec, 1 unit plasma. Sod Pent anesthetic.

15. The total of 57 Minor Surgical Operations were performed by the First platoon Minor Surgical Team from November 9, 1944 to December 7, 1944.

16. First Platoon Minor Surgical Team performed the following Surgical procedures during the period the First Platoon was in operation at Baloga, December 11, 1944 to December 16, 1944:

Dec 11/44

a. Soldier. Removal of metallic fragment from cornea (0900) of left eye. Washed with boric acid solution. Butyn metaphen ointment.

b. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of right chest, right hand, and elbow, and right knee. Operation; Wounds cleansed, debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left hand, 2,3,4, fingers. Traumatic amputation index finger. Fracture distal phalanx, middle finger. Operation; Wounds debrided, nail removed middle finger. Two silk sutures to approximal partially amputated distal phalanx. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Sod Pent anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right heel. Treatment; Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right lower leg and lower thigh. Treatment; Fragments removed with debridement, sulfa powder vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right hand. Amputation distal phalanx 3rd finger. Compound fracture middle phalanx, laceration of index finger. Compound fracture of distal part of thumb. Treatment; Debridement of wounds, amputation completed. Distal head second phalanx removed. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Torque depression splints. Sod Pent Anes.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wound under right ear. Treatment; Debridement with removal of fragment. Sulfa dressing.

h. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left cheek, at angle of eye. Sulfa dressing, eye irrigated, Butyn metaphen ointment.

i. Soldier. Laceration of forehead by canteen. Treatment; wound cleansed, four demal sutures, dressing.

j. Soldier. Shrapnel wound third and fourth toes, left. Debridement sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

k. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left thigh, right shoulder. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

l. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left elbow and back. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

m. Soldier. GSW right thigh, right calf, and left lower leg. Treatment: Debridement, of wounds, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Partial severance of Achilles tendon, left, suture. Anterior posterior molded cast to left leg. Sodium Pent anesthetic.

n. Soldier. Accidental trench knife wound middle third right leg. Treatment: Wound cleansed, two black silk sutures to approximate edges. Sulfa dressing.

o. Soldier. Perforating fragmentation wound lateral portion, mid thigh. Treatment: Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Shrapnel not found. Local anesthetic.

p. Soldier. Fragmentation wound upper right arm. Treatment: Debridement of wounds of exit and entrance. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Local anesthetic.

Dec 12/44

q. Soldier. GSW left forearm, possible fracture of ulna. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Posterior basswood splint. Local anesthetic.

r. Soldier. Small shrapnel wound left upper arm. Cleaned, sulfa dressing.

s. Soldier. GSW right leg. Treatment: wound debrided, sulfa dressing.

t. Soldier. GSW right shoulder, Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Local anesthetic.

Dec 13/44

u. Soldier. GSW both lower legs, compound fracture right fibula. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Cast for compound fracture of fibula. Posterior mold plaster and muslin to left leg. Sod Pent anes.

Dec 14/44

v. Soldier. GSW perforating left posterior chest and left axilla and arm. Treatment: Posterior wound of chest debrided and closed with chromic, skin with silk, sulfa powder. Wounds of axilla debrided and cut muscle ends loosely approximated with chromic. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Morphine sulfate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Local to back, sod pent anes.

w. Soldier. GSW right foot. Incomplete fracture. Treatment: Debridement, removal of part of bullet from bone. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Boot cast, local anesthetic, morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

x. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of both buttock, thighs and legs. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Local anes.

d. Soldier. Phosphorus burns, hands, face and legs. Treatment: Debridement, vaseline gauze, compression bandages, morphine sulfate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

e. Soldier. Phosphorus burns, right hand, elbow, and back. Treatment: Debridement, vaseline gauze, compression bandage. Morphine Sul $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

17. The total of 96 Minor Surgical procedures or operations were performed by the First Platoon Minor Surgical Team at Bologn, 11 December 1944 to 15 December 1944.

18. The following surgical procedures were done by the Second Platoon Surgical Teams during the following dates at San Pablo, November 9, 1944 to 29 November 1944:

Nov 9/44

a. Soldier. Abscess, left thigh, posteriorly. Local. Ethyl chloride anesthetic. Incision and drainage. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

b. Soldier. Felon, left thumb. Treatment: 1 inch incision and drained after complete spreading of tissue. Rubber drain. Sod Pent Anesthetic.

Nov 11/44

a. Soldier. Large abscess right thigh. Treatment: Incision and drainage, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze dressing. Sod Pent Anes.

Nov 15/44

a. Soldier. .25 calibre bullet wound, left hand. Treatment: Removal of bullet. Tract through third web debrided. Vaseline gauze drain and sulfa nillide powder placed along tract after irrigation. Sod Pent Anes.

b. Soldier. Small ($\frac{1}{2}$ cm) mortar fragment removed from upper portion left thigh. Wound $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Sulfa powder and vaseline gauze drain, local anesthetic.

Nov 20/44

a. Soldier. Long laceration of left palm, with no other deep injury. Irrigated and cleansed. Sulfa powder, 1 silk suture, vaseline gauze and contraction bandage.

b. Soldier. Ingrown toenail, right great toe, local block, radical removal of nail edge and wedge of skin which was closed with 5 silk sutures.

Nov 21/44

a. Abscess sole of left foot beneath callus. Irrigated and debrided. Sulfa powder, vaseline pack. Ethyl chloride anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Ingrown toenail, right great toe. Edge of nail and end excised. Novocaine anesthetic, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

c. Soldier. Ingrown toenail right great toe, laterally. Novocaine block. Nail edge removed, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder.

Nov 22/44

a. Soldier. Second degree burns left leg. Treatment: Cleaned, debrided, vaseline gauze and compression bandage.

b. Soldier. Second degree burns right foot and leg, left foot. Cleansing, debridement, vaseline gauze and compression bandage.

c. Soldier. Second degree burns of face, chest and arms. Cleaned with green soapy and water. Debrided, vaseline gauze and reinforced dressings. Morphine gr $\frac{1}{4}$. 4 units plasma.

Nov 24/44 Soldier

a. Shrapnel, neck. Removal of shrapnel in neck under local anesthetic. Also infected, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze pack.

Nov 26/44 Civilian.

Old amputation of mid arm, a right, with end covered by granulations. Skin edges loosened and lifting graft done to reduce area, uncovered by skin. Elastic gauze dressing. One area covered by full thickness graft.

19. A total of 15 Surgical cases from 9 November 1944 to 23 November 1944 were cared for by the second Platoon Minor Surgery team.

20. The following casualties were listed during the period of 3 December 1944 to 10 December 1944, inclusive, by the Second Platoon while in operation at Caridad:

	Diseased	Wounded	Injured	Total
Admission	881	323	101	1305
Hospital	602	214	75	891
Duty	72	5	25	102
Deceased	0	4	0	4

21. The following Surgical Procedures were done by the Second Platoon Major Surgical Team during the period the Station was in operation at Caridad. December 3, 1944 to 16 December 1944, inclusive.

Dec 3/44

a. Soldier. Abscess of abdominal wall. Treatment: Incision and drainage of abscess of abdominal wall, 35cc Sod Pentothal.

b. Soldier. GSW rt shoulder lodging at 4th thoracic vertebrae with paralysis of right side below the level. Three days old. Sutures removed purulent exudate released, counter drained. Tract felt down to thoracic 4th. Sod Pent Anesthetic.

c. Soldier. GSW left knee. Asperated joint, 90cc bloody fluid and fat. Wounds entrance and exit small & clean. Full leg plaster cast applied.

Dec 4/44

a. Soldier. Old wound of left elbow with draining sinus. Operation: Wound explored and piece of wood 1/2 cm by 2 cm found. Probably fragment of wooden bullet. Drain inserted. Local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Abscess lt axilla. Incision & drainage, local anes.

c. Soldier. Thrombosed external hemorrhoid. Excision. Local anes.

d. Soldier. Metal fragment 1 by 1/2 cm dorsum right hand, removed, no fracture, local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Compound fracture, transverse, shaft, second right metacarpal. Treatment: Soft tissue removed from between fragments and a edges approximated. Sulfenilimide, vaseline gauze. 4 rino-secondary sutures. Anterior plaster splint. Large hematoma of thumb space evacuated, but considerable contusion present.

f. Soldier. GSW, abdomen, Treatment: Splenectomy. Exteriorization of 8-10 inches of transverse colon. Aplenic flexure. 5 units plasma, 500cc whole blood, additional 500cc whole blood, Ether anesthesia.

g. Soldier. Eviscerated bowel explored, replaced, abdomen closed, Ether anes.

h. Soldier. Three resections of small bowel, one purse string colostomy. 1000 cc whole. Ether anesthetic.

i. Soldier. GSW abdomen and lt arm. Operation: Two eight inch resections of small bowel. End to end anastomosis, covered ends exteriorized. Bullet removed from left arm, 2 units plasma, 1000cc whole blood,

Dec 6/44

a. Soldier. Compound fracture right femur with tremendous lacerated wound and absence of three inches of mid femur. Penetrating wound through hip and knee. Wounds debrided and Tobruk splint applied, left thigh, large lacerated wounds debrided. Ether anesthetic, 2 Units plasma, 1000 cc glucose.

Dec 7/44

a. Soldier. Evisceration, multiple shrapnel wound of abdomen, rt wrist and hand. Left thigh and left leg. Compound fracture right wrist, five metacarpals right and compound fracture left tibia. Treatment: Plasma blood transfusion. Replacement of abdominal viscera and closure of abdominal wound. Debridement of other wounds. Application of plaster casts to fractured areas.

b. Soldier. Wounds of entrance and exit over left scapula debrided. Comminuted scapula welded and valvau bandage applied.

c. Soldier. Large HE wound of right knee with complete shattering of joint. Popliteal artery intact. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Femur and tibia full molded cast. 3 units plasma, 2000 cc glucose,

850 cc whole blood, spinal anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Bullet wound through popliteal space and out patellar ligament. Knee joint explored, through and through lateral excision. Several pieces of articular surface of femur removed. Wound closed. Wound of exit closed and prim-secondary sutures placed over vaseline gauze drain. Sulfanilamide powder in wound.

e. Soldier. GSW through left pelvis causing massive retroperitoneal hemorrhage and comminuted compound fracture of neck and shaft of right femur. Abdomen explored and found negative, bladder wall hemorrhage and urine bloody, but no wound of bladder and no leak. Space of reterus into left retroperitoneal space packed packed, but a slow drip of blood continued through wound of exit. Catheter, Tobruk Splint, 4 units plasma, 750 cc whole blood. Tubes pre and postoperative IIO.

Dec 8/44

a. Soldier. Compound fracture left tibia and fibula upper third. Massive hematoma of calf. Wound debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Full leg plaster cast, 2 units plasma, 600cc Sod Pent Anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW of abdomen. Abdominal hemorrhage, perforation of small intestine about twelve inches from coccyx. Resected 2 inches. End to end anastomosis. About twelve inches above mid portion of ileum had to be resected because of extensive distention. Massive hemorrhage from hole in base of mesocolon, course of bullet then coming upward along spine. Unable to locate source of bleeding. Abdominal viscera replaced, Abdomen closed. Treatment: 7 units plasma, 2000cc whole blood.

c. Soldier. Penetrating GSW right thigh. Operation: Debridement, 25 calibre missile removed. Vaseline gauze with sulfa (splint) powder. Posterior molded splint. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic. $\frac{1}{2}$ gm.

d. Soldier. Penetrating GSW right shoulder and wrist with compound comminuted fracture head and upper third shaft of humerus. Findings: Marked bony comminution. Operation: Debridement, aeroplane splint traction, vaseline gauze and sulfa powder, Sod Pent anesthetic $1\frac{1}{2}$ gm.

e. Soldier. Penetrating GSW right shoulder and wrist with compound comminuted fracture head and upper third shaft of humerus. Findings: Marked bony comminution. Operation: Debridement, aeroplane splint, traction, vaseline gauze and sulfa powder. Sod Pent anesthetic $1\frac{1}{2}$ gm.

f. Soldier. Penetrating III wound right forearm, with compound comminuted fracture upper third shaft radius and ulna. Severance flexor group of muscles of forearm in this region. Operation: Debridement, excision of degenerated muscle, vaseline gauze with sulfa powder. Plaster splint, anesthetic, sodium pentothal, 1 gm, 2 units plasma.

g. Soldier. III wound right buttock and right thigh. Operation: Debridement, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder. Plasma 1 unit, anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal 1-1/2 gm.

h. Soldier. Fracture, single lower third left tibia and fibula. Application, anterior and posterior molded splint with thin layer circular. Anesthetic: Sodium pentothal.

i. Soldier. Fragmentation wound parieto-occipital region of scalp with stellate fracture temporal parietal occipital bones. Debridement, attempted closure in layers. Counter drainage, laterally and medially with tissue drain through all layers. Local Anesthetic.

j. Soldier. Multiple fragmentation wounds; debrided, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder, anesthetic, Sodium Pentothal.

Dec 9/44

a. Soldier. Large shrapnel wound of left calf with peroneal injury. Debrided, fragment removed, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, posterior molded plaster cast. Sodium Pentothal anesthetic, 55 cc.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wound, back of neck; debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Wound left thigh explored, shrapnel removed from alongside femur. Wound right calf explored and piece of lead removed. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left thigh, compound fracture. Spinal anesthesia. Debridement, piece of wire and shrapnel removed from wound. Very little displacement of fracture. Tobruk splint cast.

Dec 10/44

a. Soldier. Complete transverse laceration (shrapnel) of right achilles tendon. Ends found through longitudinal incision and sutured with catgut. Tendon sheath closed. Primed secondary sutures over vaseline gauze. Sulfa in wound, Posterior plaster molded cast. Sod Pent 70 cc.

b. POW. GSW chest. Fracture 4th rib right, fracture scapula left. Hole in pleura closed by approximation of intercostal muscles to peritonium of adjacent ribs. Hemothorax aspirated.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound over left scapula; debrided, tract explored down to where missile entered between the ribs. No sucking wound, vaseline gauze pack.

d. Soldier. HE wound left forearm, left leg, right thigh and leg with 1. compound comminuted fracture left fibula. 2. Compound comminuted fracture left radius and ulna. 3. Severance of radial artery. Left leg debrided, sutured. Partial severance achilles tendon. Immobilized in plaster splint. Right thigh and leg debrided, vaseline gauze and sulfa powder. Right forearm, in the absence of radial pulse with marked comminution and loss of bone and soft tissue, amputation contemplated, but patient too shocked for this procedure. Debrided, immobilized in plaster splints, 4 units plasma, 500 cc whole blood.

e. Soldier. Compound, comminuted fracture right elbow with ulner nerve damaged with weak radial pulse. Wounds debrided, fracture immobilized with molded posterior plaster splint.

f. Soldier. GSW right leg. Popliteal arterial vein exposed and found completely divided at knee. Both ends ligated. Wounds debrided. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Foot cool. No dorsalis pedis. Anesthetic: 60 cc Sodium Pentothal. 1000 cc whole blood, 4 units plasma. 1000cc saline.

Dec 11/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound, right forearm 24 hours old with gas gangrene to elbow. Death of entire flexor group of muscles and thrombosis of radial ulnar arterics. Guillotine amputation in above elbow. Traction. Anesthetic - Ether.

b. Civilian. GSW of chest left. Middle and lower lobes of lung.

Dec 12/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of scalp debrided. Vaseline drain. Prime secondary sutures. Local anesthetic.

b. Civilian. Bullet wound through both hips, bladder and small bowel. Left hip comminuted. 2 holes in bladder closed. 2 holes in bowel closed by purse string. Hip in body epica. 5 units plasma, 1000 cc saline.

Dec 14/44

a. Soldier. GSW through anterior left lower chest, traversing downward, backward and out the right lumbar region. The bullet passed through the dome of the liver and tore the left lobe almost in half. The bleeding could not be controlled and the patient died shortly after the belly was opened. Additional damage to the ascending colon was found, the bullet then passing out through the back.

b. Soldier. GSW, left leg, compound fracture. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder. Vaseline in pack. Plaster splint.

Dec 15/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right thigh. X-ray shows shrapnel anterior and medial to femur. Entrance wound enlarged, piece of shrapnel 2 cm square removed. Sulfa, vaseline gauze dressing. 1 gm Sod Pent Anes.

A total of 45 Major Surgical cases were performed by the Second Platoon Major Surgical Team from Dec 8, 1944 to 16 Dec 1944 at Caridad. The following surgical procedures were done by the Second Platoon Minor Surgical Team during the period the station was in operation at Caridad (Dec 8, 44 to 16 Dec 44).

Dec 4/44

a. Soldier. Fragment wound, right knee. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaselin gauze wick. Fragment removed at aid Station. 2. Fragment wound right delatoid region. Debrided, Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze wick.

Fragment not found. 3. Penetration wound edge of right ear. Debrided, sulfa powder, dry dressing, 2% Novocaine in 1 & 2. Sod Amytal gr III.

Dec 5/44

a. Soldier. Fragment wound right thigh. Debrided, no fragment found. Sulfa powder, vaseline wick.

b. Soldier. Perforating GSW of right ankle. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Penetrating fragment wound right pectoral region. There is a small amount of emphysema in superficial tissues of chest. No suaking. No debridement necessary. Bleeder tied with cat gut. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

d. Soldier. GSW back of neck. 2% Novocaine. Debridement, Sufanil-
imide powder, vaseline gauze.

e. Soldier. GSW, multiple, left foot, right shoulder, right eyebrow. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Eyebrow sutured.

f. Soldier. Bullet wound, through and through right mid forearm. No nerve injury, no fracture. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, point of entrance and exit.

g. Soldier. GSW left dilatoid. No nerve or bone injury. Complete thru and thru injury. Complete debridement, both entrance and exit. Irrigated, normal saline solution, sulfa drug, vaseline gauze dressing. Bandage arm traction splint.

h. Soldier. Perforating wounds of back, debrided. Erector spenic and latissimus dorsi left were sutured. 5th dorsal spine fractured but left in place. Sulfa and vaseline gauze.

i. Soldier. Bullet wound lower right arm thru and thru. Compound fracture lower third of right humerus. Alignment and approximation good. Hanging wire ladder splint. Entrance and exit wounds debrided. Sulfa powder, irrigated, vaseline gauze, sodium pentothal 1 gm.

j. Soldier. GSW maxilla. Examined and manipulated manually. Lip debrided and sutured.

Dec 6/44

a. Soldier. GSW right forearm with compound fracture of ulna. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, posterior splint. Sod Pent Anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW distal interpolital joint, compound fracture right ring finger. Wounds of entrance and exit debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline wick, splint.

c. Soldier. Planter abscess left. Incision and drainage. Ethyl Chloride anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Superficial GSW right ankle cleaned with peroxide, sulfa powder.

e. Soldier. 1. GSW right wrist debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline 2% novocaine. 2. GSW left chest debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline 5% novocaine. Slight sub emphysema. No sucking wound.

f. Soldier. Abscess palmar aspect right ring finger. Incision and drainage. Ethyl Chloride.

g. Soldier. GSW left chest posteriorly with compound fracture of 13th rib. Cutaneous emphysema present but wound was not sucking. No foreign body found. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze pack. Local Anesthetic.

h. Soldier. Perforating GSW, right foot with compound fracture of second metatarsal debrided. Sulfa, vaseline gauze pack, Local Anes.

i. Soldier. GSW of left arm and chest with compound incomplete fracture of humerus. Debrided. Sulfa powder, vaseline wicks, Dressing local anesthetic.

Dec 7/44

a. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of left palm and fingers. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Distal half of distal phalanx of middle finger amputated. Nail removed from index finger. Sod Pent Anes.

b. Soldier. Multiple bullet wounds both arms with compound incomplete fracture of right humerus. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline wicks. Circular plaster cast over right arm loose.

c. Soldier. GSW left calf, slight, cleaned, sulfa, sterile dressings.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound of back with incomplete compound fracture of third dorsal spine. Debrided, shrapnel removed, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Local Pentothal Sodium.

e. Soldier. GSW right leg, thru and thru. No nerve or bone injury. Simple debridement, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Large GSW of left buttock. Debrided, sulfa and vaseline gauze pack. Missile not located, tract very deep. Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. GSW of right shoulder, compound fracture of right scapula. Debridement, irrigation, sulfa, vaseline dressing.

h. Soldier. Perforating wounds of left arm and chest. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline wicks. Local anesthetic.

i. Soldier. Penetrating wound left leg. Tract three inches searched. No fragment found. No nerve or bone involvement. Debrided, irrigated, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder, dressing.

j. Soldier. Perforating GSW right ankle. Compound fracture of astragalis. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

k. Soldier. 3/4 in irregular laceration of scalp. Irrigated, vaseline gauze.

Dec 8/44

a. Soldier. Multiple perforating lacerating wounds, right arm, right calf, right thigh with compound fracture of right humerus. Debrided, vaseline wicks, sulfa powder and Robertsen wire splint. Sod Pent Anes.

Dec 9/44

a. Soldier. Laceration, right foot. Sulfa powder and sutured. Local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW of right index finger. Debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds left arm, left thumb, right neck and chest. Possible involvement of eyes. Butyn and metaphen to eyes.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound, moderate left heel. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Infection, right great toe. Treatment: Incision and drainage through and through rubber dam drain. Local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. High explosive fragmentation wound left elbow. Treatment: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Sodium amytal Gr III, Codeine Gr $\frac{1}{2}$.

g. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds back, both arms and hand. Treatment: Removal of multiple fragments, sulfa powder.

h. Soldier. Incision and drainage of abscess left leg. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

i. Soldier. Penetrating shrapnel wounds, left shoulder. Debridement sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

j. Soldier. Shrapnel wound, penetrating right thigh. Debridement, sulfa vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

k. Soldier. Perforating shrapnel wound of left leg thru and thru. Vaseline gauze, fragment removed. Debrided, sulfa and separate vaseline wicks inserted.

Dec 10/44

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right forehead. Treatment: wound cleaned, sulfa powder dressing.

b. Soldier. Bayonet wound left buttock. Treatment: wound cleansed, irrigated sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound lacerating scalp. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds 1st and 2nd right fingers. Debridement, sulfa vaseline gauze. Fragment removed. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of left arm and left leg with compound fractures of ulna and fibula. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, plaster cast to leg. Posterior splint to arm. Sodium Pent anes.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds left elbow and left leg. Debridement sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline wick.

h. Soldier. GSW of back, lacerating. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

Dec 11/44

a. Civilian (Female) Shrapnel wound left thigh above knee. Debridement real shrapnel ball removed through incision medially. Small piece of dress removed. Local anesthetic, sulfa, vaseline wicks.

b. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds back, left leg, left arm, Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Several fragments removed, local anes.

c. Soldier. Laceration right foot. Sutured, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Two scalp wounds. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Abscess left hip. Incision and drainage. Sod Pent anes.

f. Soldier. GSW of left calf. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Pentothal Sodium anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds of back and right arm. Debridement sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

h. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right breast. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline wick, local anesthetic.

Dec 12/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW of left ankle. Debridement, sulfa vaseline wicks, local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW of right foot and big toe with compound fracture of distal phalanx. Debridement, sulfa vaseline gauze, atropine sulphate 1/100 gm Sod Pent anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound lacerating scalp. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds 1st and 2nd right fingers. Debridement, sulfa vaseline gauze. Fragment removed. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds of left arm and left leg with compound fractures of ulna and fibula. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, plaster cast to leg. Posterior splint to arm. Sodium Pent anes.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds left elbow and left leg. Debridement sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline wick.

h. Soldier. GSW of back, lacerating. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

Dec 11/44

a. Civilian (Female) Shrapnel wound left thigh above knee. Debridement real shrapnel ball removed through incision medially. Small piece of dress removed. Local anesthetic, sulfa, vaseline wicks.

b. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds back, left leg, left arm. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Several fragments removed, local anes.

c. Soldier. Laceration right foot. Sutured, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Two scalp wounds. Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Abscess left hip. Incision and drainage. Sod Pent anes.

f. Soldier. GSW of left calf. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Pentothal Sodium anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds of back and right arm. Debridement sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

h. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right breast. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline wick, local anesthetic.

Dec 12/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW of left ankle. Debridement, sulfa vaseline wicks, local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. GSW of right foot and big toe with compound fracture of distal phalanx. Debridement, sulfa vaseline gauze, atropine sulphate 1/100 gm Sod Pent anesthetic.

a. Soldier. Boil right wrist. Incisions and drainage under ethyl chloride. Spray, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

d. Guerrilla. Foreign body left foot. Incised with local anesthetic. Splinter and aperture due to tissue reaction with a few drops of pus exposed. One silk suture to be tied later. Vaseline wick.

Dec 13/44

a. Soldier. Sebaceous cyst. Incised and destroyed with phenol. Local anesthetic, vaseline gauze pack.

b. Soldier. 1st and 2nd degree burns of left hand and both legs anteriorly. Morphine sulfate gr $\frac{1}{2}$. Debrided after thorough cleansing. Vaseline gauze, plain gauze, pressure bandage, stockinette.

Dec 14/44

a. Soldier. Fragment $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 cm removed from right hand after locating same by X-Ray. 2% Novocaine anesthetic. Sulfa powder and rubber drain.

b. Soldier. Infection with abscess right fourth toe. Incision and drainage. Vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound forehead. Probed, no foreign body felt. Several small superficial fragments removed.

d. Soldier. Contused and lacerating wounds of right hand (crushed). X-Ray negative. Wound cleaned and debrided under local anesthetic. Sutured and sulfa powder dressing.

e. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right shoulder debrided, sulfa, vaseline dressing. Fragment removed, local anesthetic.

f. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds left arm, perforating. Right thumb compound fracture of distal and proximal phalanges. Wounds debrided, sulfa, vaseline wick. One fragment removed. God Pent anesthetic.

Dec 15/44

a. Soldier. Wounds right arm and chest, no complication. wounds debrided. Sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds left hand and left knee. Fragments present in X-Ray but not felt by probe. Sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anes.

c. Soldier. Perforating GSW, left leg. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

d. Soldier. GSW, right ankle perforated. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, local anesthetic.

A total of 4 minor surgical operations were performed by the 2nd Platoon Minor Surgery Team from Dec 5, 1944 to Dec 18, 1944 at Caridad.

22. The 1st Platoon while stationed at Albuera during the period (15 December 1944 to 25 December 1944) admitted a total casualty list as follows:

	<u>Diseased</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admission	385	83	24	382
Hospital	280	61	13	334
Outy	48	0	1	46
Acc	0	2	0	2

During this period the following major surgical operations were performed by the 1st Platoon Surgical Team:

Dec 17/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW, right forearm with compound fracture upper 1/3 ulna. (2) Multiple fragment wounds right lower chest posteriorly with cortical fracture 9th rib posteriorly. Ad (1) laceration brachioradialis muscle just distal to origin. Treatment (1) Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze; arm immobilized in anterior and posterior plaster splint. (2) Debridement several metallic fragments removed. Small chip of free bone removed. Sulfa powder, vasoline gauze compression dressing, whole blood 500 cc, and Pent anesthesia.

b. Soldier. (1) HS wound dorsum right hand, radial aspect with compound fracture distal 1/3 metacarpal extending into joint. (2) laceration extensor pollicis longus and brevis tendon. (3) Partial laceration interosseous muscle between 1 and 2. Operations: Debridement, sulfa, vaseline gauze; (2) Extension plaster splint; (3) closure of joint capsule, repair of severed muscle and tendon. Cod Pent uses.

c. Prisoner of War. High explosive wound of left forearm with compound comminuted fracture, proximal 1/3 radius and ulna. Operation: Chlorthalimide amputation at lowest possible level, sulfa, vaseline gauze, with elastic bandage traction. Cod Pent uses.

d. Soldier. (1) Penetrating fragmentation wound right lower back. (2) Penetrating fragment wound, left thigh. Operations: (1) exploratory laparotomy; findings: two perforations transverse colon, region of hepatic flexal. Remarks: Closure of perforations. Exteriorized through lateral stab wound colostomy. (2) Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Plasma 2 units; saline 1000 cc. Ether anesthesia.

e. Soldier. Multiple fragment wound, cortical fracture left acromion, cortical fracture left tibia, upper 1/3. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline, dressing. Cod Pentothal anesthetic.

Dec 18/44

a. Soldier. Penetrating GSW, right lower chest posteriorly region of 11th rib. Operation (1) exploration. Findings (1) laceration of posterior superior surface of liver with tear of diaphragm at this site large metallic fragment removed, further exploration negative.

Penrose drain to subcostal area brought out thru lateral stab wound. Healthy closure. (2) Debridement of original wound. Tear of diaphragm extending into pleural space with large pleural defect atthiasire with fracture of 11th rib. Diaphragm closed. Closure of pleural cavity by approximating diaphragmatic pleura with overlying muscle. Whole blood 500 cc, 1 unit plasma. Ether anesthesia.

b. Soldier. Penetrating GSW, lateral aspect of wing of left scapula with compound fracture of left scapula. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, immobilized with valpeau bandage. Sod Pent anos.

c. Soldier. Penetrating GSW, lumbar region, no bone involvement, debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

Dec 18/44

a. Soldier. GSW right side of face with compound comminuted fracture right zygoma. Operation: Facial debridement, irrigated, closure in layers with vaseline gauze to tobou layers, skin closure, Anesthetic, Sodium pentothal.

Dec 20/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW, right lower chest. Operation: under sodium pentothal. Wound of entrance debrided, advanced through all layers. In the posterior lateral aspect of the diaphragm was closed and also all layers above. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. In view of the finding a laparotomy thru and upper right rectus incision was done. Ether supplemented Sod Pentothal. Findings: 1. Hemoperitoneum 3500cc. Laceration right lobe of liver. Bleeding from liver laceration controlled with pressure. Further investigation negative. Penrose drain to retroperitoneal region to side of liver, tear brought out thru lateral stab wound. Whole blood, 500cc.

Dec 22/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW, right upper abdomen, posteriorly. Entrance level 10th rib posteriorly axillary line. Exit level 5th rib anteriorly nipple line. Operation: Laparotomy, anesthetic, ether. Findings: 1. Laceration anterior superior surface right lobe of liver. 2. Small tear parietal peritoneum corresponding to point of entrance. 3. Fracture (cortical) 10th rib right. Remarks: 1. Bleeding from liver laceration controlled by pressure packs. 2. Repair of peritoneum. 3. Drain to right gutter. 10 grain sulphathiazole intravenously, all wounds exit and entrance debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

Dec 23/44

a. Soldier. Penetrating GSW, right forearm, occurred 12/10/44. Fracture compound right ulna and radius, redressed, plaster.

b. Soldier. Fragment wound 3 and 4 fingers right hand. Operation: 1. Amputation thru middle phalanx 3rd finger. 2. Amputation thru proximal phalanx 4th finger, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Sod Pent anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Acute appendicitis, operation as excision.

Dec 20/44

a. Soldier. Perforating GSW, posterior aspect of right shoulder. Operations: Debridement, no bone involvement. Sulfa, vaseline gauze, Sodium Pentothal anesthetic.

Dec 20/44

a. Soldier. High explosive wound left chest, lower. Operations: Debridement, closure deep layer overlying muscles. Vaseline gauze wick to site, sulfa powder, Sodium Pentothal & nesthetic.

The total of 15 Major Surgery operations were performed.

During the period the following Minor Surgery operations were performed by the First Platoon Minor Surgery Team:

Dec 17/44

a. Soldier. GSW right foot, compound fracture 5th metacarpal. Operations: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, bullet not removed.

b. Soldier. Multiple fragmentation wounds of both anterior thighs, all superficial. Operation: Cleaned with soap and water, alcohol, irrigated, removed three minute shell chips, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze bandage.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left arm, posterior upper 1/3, deep penetration 2 inches posterior to humerus, no fracture, nerve test of hand and fingers, negative. Small fragment 1/2 x 1/2 inches removed. Irrigated, debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing.

d. Soldier. Bomb fragment wound right shoulder. Operation: Wound debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

e. Soldier. Shell fragment involving entire epi- and dermis but no deeper penetration, right lateral 7th and 8th chest wall, no fragment present, debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

Dec 19/44

a. Soldier. Shell fragments around left thigh, leg and foot and arm, multiple, no fractures, complete debridement, irrigated, sulfa and vaseline gauze. Removed 5 small pieces of shrapnel. Sol Pent, Local anes.

b. Soldier. GSW, right foot, compound fracture of calcaneus and astragalus, GSW right leg, thigh. Operations: Debridement of wounds, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, curetted out loose fragments of bone, boot cast right foot, tetanus toxoid lcc. Sodium Pentothal & nesthetic.

c. Soldier. Shrapnel wound wrist, neck, chin and chest. Operations: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tetanus Toxoid lcc. Local Anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Shrapnel wound lower right thigh from bombing raid. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, Tet Tox loc. Local anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Superficial GSW left wrist and right arm. Operations: Debridement superficial GSW, left wrist and right arm, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet Tox loc. Local Anesthetic.

f. Soldier. GSW right shoulder. Operation: Debridement of superficial GSW of right shoulder, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Tet tox loc. Local anesthetic.

g. Soldier. Fragment wound right hand dorsal. Operations: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tet tox loc. Local anesthetic.

Dec 20/44

a. Soldier. GSW left leg. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tet tox loc. Local Anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Shrapnel wound right humerus and neck. Operation: Debridement of wounds, removed shrapnel from right arm, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze. Tet Tox loc. Sod Pent anesthetic.

Dec 21/44

a. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds legs, arm and back. Operation: Cleaned, debrided, sulfa powder and vaseline gauze. Tet Tox loc. Local anes.

Dec 23/44

a. Soldier. GSW right upper chest slug lodged in left scapula. Operation: Prepared for surgery, 1 inch incision carried down to are of slug, slug removed from scapula, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr Morphine sulphate. Tet Tox loc, Sod Pent 10cc, anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Old shrapnel wound of lip of 12/16/44. Operation: Blood crust removed, sutures removed wound badly infected. Debrided irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Morphine sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

c. Soldier. GSW, right lower leg, wound of 12/22/44. Operation: Debrided, irrigated sulfa powder, vaseline gauze.

During this period the following total of 18 minor surgical operations were performed by the Minor surgical Team.

The 2nd Platoon while stationed at Ormoc during the period December 22, 1944, to Dec 25, 1944, admitted a total casualty list as follows:

	<u>Diseased</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>
Admission	157	4	10	171
Hospitalized	154	4	13	168
Duly	3	0	0	3
Deceased	0	0	0	0

Dec 23/44

a. Soldier. Extensive 2nd and 3rd degree phosphorus burns of hands, buttock, both legs. Operation: Debridement, copper sulfate applications, vaseline gauze, pressure dressings. Morphine sulphate 1 gr. Anesthetic: Sod Pent. 4 units plasma.

b. Soldier. Thrombosed Hemorrhoids, incised clots expressed. Vaseline gauze dressing.

Dec 24/44

a. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel fragment wounds of both arms, chest. Operations: Cleaned vaseline dressing. Artery (small) in left groin lacerating, ligated, 2 primo, second sutures.

Dec 25/44

a. Soldier. Penetration wound left chest, X-ray narrated collapsed lung, patient given plasma, one 500 cc transfusion. Two hrs later patient became quite dyspnoeic and X-ray showed large pulmonary hematoma. Fluid level at 3rd rib, 700 cc blood removed by paracentesis. Respiration improved. Blood pressure 12-/70. 5 gr sulfa given.

Dec 28/44

a. Soldier. Acute ruptured gangrenous appendicitis, operation: appendectomy.

Dec 30/44

a. Soldier. Infection of left middle finger, treated, 30cc Sod Pent Anes.

b. Soldier. GSW, left hip thru base of penis. Hemorrhage from penis controlled by suturing the corpus spongiosum. Left cord partially torn. Urethra in tact massive hematoma of penis. Operation: Debridement, irrigation sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, primo secondary sutures, resection catheter. Sod Pent anesthetic.

c. Soldier. GSW posterior mid right thigh with exit in buttock, 1 inch to right of anus. Operation: Debrided, irrigation, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Plaster molded splint. Sod Pent anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Small metallic fragment entering tip of nose going thru nose pharynx with fracture of hard palate and emerging from left side of neck. Bullet wound entering left deltoid and emerging left side of neck with comminuted fracture of capula. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, valpeau bandage. Sod Pent anes

e. Soldier. Arrive almost moribund from penetrating wound of chest. Left chest with severe hemorrhage, blood pressure 60/40. No anes-thesia. Operation: Left chest opened and diaphragm was found separated from its origin. Spleen and stomach were in pleural cavity. There was a large laceration of left lower lobe of lung sutured. Diaphragm repaired, primo sutures.

The total of 3 Major surgery operations were performed by the 2nd Platoon Surgical Team.

During this period the following Minor surgery operations were performed by the 2nd Platoon Minor Surgery Team.

Doc 28/44

a. Soldier. Small fragment wound right flank, opened, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

b. Soldier. Small fragment wound left cheek 1/2 inch deep. No fragment felt, very little debridement, sulfa powder, rubber drain.

c. Soldier. Three thrombosed hemorrhoids opened and clots removed.

Doc 30/44

a. Soldier. Contused wound of scalp and chest, 2nd degree spot burns dressed, sulfa, vaseline dressing, sulfa c 3 dermal sutures stitches. Local anesthetic.

b. Soldier. Puncture wound back. Local debrided, and enlarged, small incision. No fragment found, irrigated, sulfa vaseline dressing.

c. Soldier. GSW right leg. Local anesthetic. Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa vaseline gauze dressing.

d. Soldier. Two small penetrating wounds left arm, one at anterior border elctoid, other posterior aspect of arm; Operation: 2% novocaine. Wounds explored and appear each about 1 inch deep and communicating. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze wicks.

e. Soldier. Compound fracture, distal phalanx of right fifth finger contused laceration irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze and splint to finger. X-ray showed two fracture sites, tip in good position, fragment at base reduced.

f. Soldier. Small fragment seen in middle of flex surface of forearm in X-ray. A attempt made to remove but not completed as fragment could not be located with out much dissection, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

Doc 31/44

a. Soldier. Multiple wounds of all types, right thigh abdomen, left index finger, right index and middle fingers, right arm, chest, neck, rt ear, and face. X-ray no fractures and significant fragment. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze, dressings, splint to right hand. Local where needed.

b. Soldier. Bullet removed from right calf, wound lateral side right thigh, debrided, small fragment wounds right thigh, cleaned, sulfa powder and vaseline wick in all wounds.

c. Soldier. 1st degree burns of chest and face. Washed, sterile saline and green soap. Sterile vaseline gauze to chest, and face.

During this time the total of 6 operations were performed by the and Division Minor Surgery Team.

15. The following cases were operated on since attachment to the Division by the Mini Forward Surgical Team.

Dec 7/44

a. Civilian. Penetrating wound of abdomen. Operation: Laparotomy, right rectus; suturing multiple perforations of ileum. Drainage of 600 cc of blood from abdomen plus feces. Anesthetic spinal, procaine 2%, 100mg, local, pentothal 1g gas. Remarks: Operation lengthy because of 6 complete and 2 incomplete perforations of ileum. Also 3 tears in mesentery and incomplete cecal tear. X-ray showed multiple metal fragments N.L.S. and several in left abdominal wall.

Dec 7/44

b. Civilian. GSW lower 1/4 right thigh thru and thru. No fracture identified. Debridement, exploration, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressing. Very slight soft tissue damage. Local anesthetic.

c. Soldier. Fracture compound comminuted skull right side GSW with penetration of brain. Operation: Debridement of wound and primary closure with skin and muscle flap over skull defect 3/4 inch - 2 inch. Leaker has drain in situ, black silk sutures. Remarks: Patient gained and retained consciousness 2 hours after arrival, left hemiplegia which persisted, general condition, 48 hours post operative, fair. Local 2% procaine anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Transection post urethra (GSW) with massive perineal and scrotal lacerations. Fracture, compound, comminuted, left pubic arch. Operation: Debridement of perineum and repair of transection around in dwelling catheter (14), wound packed with sulfa powder, and vaseline gauze and N.L.S. supra-pubic cystostomy with colon tube in place of urethra catheter. Space of retzius drained with rubber pig drain, local procaine and sodium pentothal anesthetic.

e. Soldier. Fracture, compound, comminuted, left humerus, radial nerve severed, extensor musculature destroyed. Operation: Debridement, removal of bone fragments, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, hanging circular cast. Anesthetic: Sod Pent.

f. Soldier. Fracture, compound, comminuted, right femur with extensive soft tissue damage. Operation: Debridement, exploration, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, and tobax splint. Anesthetic: Sod Pent.

Dec 7/44

a. Soldier. Fracture, compound, comminuted, right femur with extensive soft tissue damage (GSW). Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, circular cast (split). Anes Sod Pent.

b. Soldier. GSW (through and through) right upper abdomen and right lower chest. Comminuted fracture 8th and 9th ribs anteriorly.

Intra-abdominal path (laceration dome of liver). Operation: Wounds of entrance and exit debrided and enlarged. Sulfa powder, vac line gauze, dressing, and chest infiltration into abdomen. Infiltration - right chest, removed from base as cavity, which was drained. Laceration on dome of right lobe of liver repaired with no. 2 suture (plus muscle). Wound closed in layers (no drainage). Anesthetic: Ether.

c. Soldier. 300 left chest, sucking perforating, thru and thru. Operation: closure of dorsal perforation and sutures in overlying muscles. Anesthetic: Procaine 2%. Remarks: Patient in shock. Continuous oxygen, curarine injections plus plus a mile for great improvement in patient on departure.

d. Soldier. 600 left upper arm (thru and thru) with fracture of humerus. Very little soft tissue damage. Operation: Wounds enlarged debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, hanging cast (split). Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium.

e. Soldier. 500 (thru and thru) left forearm. Fracture, compound, comminuted, ulna with moderate soft tissue damage. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, circular plaster cast (split). Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium.

Doc 3/44

a. Soldier. High cervical wound anterior neck penetrating to pretracheal fascia (infra thyroid area). No tracheal perforation. Operation: wound debrided, exteoid and ordered. Clots evacuated, bleeding controlled. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Remarks: No respiratory difficulties or bloody expectoration, condition of patient good. 500 cc b blood given, no reaction. An arrival rhomboid in place, no bleeding upon removal of dress. Anesthetic: Procaine 2%.

b. Soldier. 600 right axilla, penetrating with rupture of branches of lower part of axillary. 300 right forearm with fracture, compound, comminuted of radius and ulna. Operation: Isolation of vessels and attempted ligation with sutures thru tissues. Hemostatic obtained with great difficulty and was not complete. Severe hemorrhage was controlled. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and pressure dressing. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium. Remarks: Forearm elevated but untouched because of long procedure in axilla. General condition of patient fair after administration of a unit of plasma. Patient evacuated about 10 hours post op in fair shape. Forearm not healed.

c. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound left axilla with low-velocity shrapnel in scapula and laceration dorsal muscles. Operation: Debridement, debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressing. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium. Remarks: 500 cc of 1150; post op 10/11. A unit of plasma given and patient evacuated in good shape.

d. Soldier. High explosive shell fragment right upper buttock. No signs of nerve, vascular or fibrous pathology. Minimal destruction of tissue. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze dressing. Anesthetic: Procaine 2%.

Dec 9/44

a. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound left foot with fracture, compound, comminuted, 1st metatarsal. Operation: Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, circular cast (split). Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium. Remarks: Wound very dirty and thorough debridement impossible. Large tow taped in flexion intact flexor tendons scraped against bone edges.

b. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound right knee. 2nd degree phosphorus burns of back. Operation: Debridement of wound over head of fibula and exploration almost to fibula-femoral articulation (not into joint). Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing. Counter incision over end of fracture 1 at top of tibia down to synovial membrane. No evidence of joint pathology or tear in membrane. Closed loosely with sutures thru quadriceps fascia. Posterior molded splint applied to extremity. Vesicles broken, debrided, covered with vaseline gauze and dry dressing. Anesthetic: Spinal procaine, 120 mg.

c. Soldier. GSW abdomen. Operation: Laparotomy, excision of abdominal wall wound and debridement of wound (rubber drain, sulfa, vaseline gauze). Anesthetic: Ether. Remarks: Laparotomy revealed no infra abdominal pathology and it was assumed missile went upward in abdominal wall lodging near chest.

Dec 10/44

a. Soldier. High explosive fragment wound lower 1/3 left arm with fracture, compound, comminuted, of humerus (thru and thru). Operation: debridement and excision of wounds. Radial and ulnar nerves intact but edematous. Many bone fragments removed. Irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing and posterior molded splint applied. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium. Remarks: Only nervous defect wrist extension. All nerves in arm intact.

b. Soldier. Fracture, compound, comminuted, lower 1/3 fibula right, fracture incomplete lower 1/3 right tibia (posterior 1/2 of shaft). Little soft tissue damage. Penetrating wound right forearm between both bones. Linear fracture of radius, ulna intact. Little soft tissue damage. Small penetrating wound soft tissue right hip, no nerve involvement. Operation: Debridement, irrigation, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing and application of circular (split) cast. Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing and cast applied (split). Debridement, exploration. Little soft tissue damage. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressing. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium.

c. Soldier. High explosive fragment wounds left side of face, neck, right hand and left upper leg. Operation: Excision of lacerations on face and neck, irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressings. Avulsion of skin on neck. Only bone involvement appeared to be chip fracture of mandible. Hand and leg lacerations cleaned, debrided, covered with sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressing. Anes: Procaine 2%.

d. Soldier. Multiple shrapnel wounds (superficial) left chest, abdominal wall, buttocks, right leg and left elbow. Operation: Cleaned, mercuriochrome, vaseline gauze, dry dressing.

Dec 11/44

a. Soldier. Perforating wound between last 2 right fingers. Perforating wound 1 teral side of right thigh (lower 1/3). Thru and thru wound at level of head of fibula with fracture, compound, comminuted, of head of fibula plus hematoma of gastrocnemius (anterior tibial nerve intact). Perforating wound postero-lateral aspect of lower right thigh (above popliteal region with hematoma of hand strings). Operation: All wounds debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressings and posterior molded splint applied. Anesthetic: Pentothal.

b. Soldier. Fracture, compound, comminuted midshaft left femur (GSW). No wound of exit. Operation: Debridement and irrigation. Large wound caused by shattering of bone. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing and application of Tobruk splint. Anesthetic: Pentothal.

Dec 12/44

a. Soldier. GSW lower 1/3 left thigh, thru and thru, no fracture. Operation: Debridement of both wounds, little soft tissue damage, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, sterile dressing and elastic bandage. Anes: Procaine 2%

b. Soldier. Thru and thru GSW right shoulder (A-P) with fracture of acromion. Operation: Debridement of wounds, removal of bone fragments; sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, sterile dressing, sling. Anes: Novocaine 2%.

Dec 14/44

a. Soldier. Acute appendicitis. Operation: Appendectomy, McBurney incision; cauterisation of stump with phenol and alcohol. Closure by 1 yers. No drain. Anesthetic: Spinal procaine 150 mgm.

b. Soldier. GSW left lumbar region penetrating into abdomen. Operation: Laparotomy and repair of: lacerated bladder, 6 perforations of ileum, 1 incomplete tear of ileum, 1 tear in mesentery, 1 incomplete tear of sigmoid. Fallet removed from below pubic arch. Retent on catheter left in bladder. Anesthetic: Ether. Remarks: No signs of spinal involvement. General condition on evacuation fair.

Dec 15/44

a. Soldier. Superficial GSW right upper inguinal region involving external oblique medial and upper end of tensor fascia lata. Operation: Debridement, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, sterile dressing applied. Anes: Pentothal.

Dec 18/44

Soldier. GSW back pen. No sign of neurological or chest pathology. Missile in region of left axilla. Operation: Debridement and exploration of tract. Missile not found. Rubber drain left in place. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, sterile dressing. Anesthetic: local.

b. Soldier. GSW left side of head and face. No apparent involvement of orbit. Operation wounds cleaned and irrigated, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze and dressing. Anesthetic: local.

Dec 19/44

a. Soldier. GSW right temple, Operation: Debridement of wound and partial closure. Anesthetic: local.

Dec 20/44

a. Soldier. Multiple grenade fragment wounds of right arm with thru and thru wound at wrist, penetrating wound mid-forearm with fracture, compound, comminuted, radius, penetrating wound with incomplete fracture of head of humerus. Operation: Debridement of wounds, metal fragments removed from forearm and shoulder. Sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, plaster. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium. Remarks: Gas gangrene suspected.

b. Soldier. Multiple wounds thru and thru of right thigh from edge of patella to lower anterior thigh where larger section of skin was missing and quadriceps muscles damaged. Fracture of border of patella (joint intact). Wounds of shoulder and flank superficial. Wounds at base of 5th left finger with Fracture, compound, comminuted, of metatarsal. Operation: All wounds debrided, sulfa powder, vaseline gauze, dressing, cast (bivalved) applied to thigh and leg. Finger bandaged and splinted. Anes: Pent sodium.

Dec 21/44

a. Soldier. Abscess lat. aspect left leg. Operation: Incision and drainage. Anesthetic: Pentothal sodium.

Dec 23/44

a. Soldier. 2nd and 3rd degree burns (phosphorus) of both buttocks, back, both thighs, both legs and both hands and perineum, (approximat ely 40% of skin surface). Operation: Copper sulfate to burns; cleaned with soap and water. Devitalized tissue removed. Vaseline gauze and pressure dressing applied. Anesthetic: Morphine Tartrate grains one.

24. Total number of American casualties treated by the clearing station from 20 October 1944 to 25 December 1944 is listed below:

	<u>DISEASED</u>	<u>WOUNDED</u>	<u>INJURED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ADMISSION	2506	732	300	3538
HOSPITALIZED	1960	692	223	2875
DUTY	346	20	77	443
Deceased	0	20	0	20

Of the total that died about 6 were after the operation. The rest died before they reached the operating room.

25. The total of 30 civilians were cared for by the Clearing Station

26. The total number of Major Surgical operations by platoons are as follows:

1st Platoon	108
2nd Platoon	94
32nd Port Surg	<u>38</u>
TOTAL	238

27. The total number of Minor Surgery operations by platoons are as follows:

1st Platoon	97
2nd Platoon	<u>104</u>
TOTAL	201

Non-commissioned officers and drivers were pressed into service as litter-bearers. (Evacuation routes from the initial location of the front lines were about two miles in length. The average time for one squad to negotiate this route was about four hours. Consequently, to accomplish evacuation of the heavy initial casualties, additional litter-bearers were necessary.) These were obtained from the 29th Field Hospital, 14th Field Hospital, two Ship's Hospital Platoons, and from the Beach Party. Auxilliary litter-bearers were employed at points of greatest casualty density. Generally, evacuation of Battalion Aid Stations was possible only at night due to enemy machine-gun and sniper fire. Clearing of the battle-field of casualties was also limited to hours of darkness, which are few on Attu. The litter personnel of the Battalion Aid Stations was augmented by auxilliary litter-bearers almost nightly.

Litter routes were frequently uphill and in some locations the inclines were extremely steep. It was found necessary in several instances to assist litter-bearers by rope and pulley or winch arrangements.

Because of enemy mortar fire, tents were not usable in areas as far forward as the Collecting Stations. Since the weather was not suitable for keeping casualties in open fox-holes for a long period, evacuation was rushed to the Clearing Stations. To cut down the litter-haul to a sheltered installation, the Clearing Station was moved much farther forward than was hitherto accepted; in one instance the Clearing Station was within one mile of the front lines. When advance of the Clearing Station was not possible due to danger of enemy fire, advance relay stations, consisting of warming tents, were devised.

Until roads were started allowing the transportation of casualties by tractor and sled or Athey trailer, evacuation presented the problem of long, fatiguing carries over rough terrain. This required many more men than the Medical service had at its disposal.

III Chronological Account of Evacuation of the South Force During the Action

The 7th Medical Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters sections of Companies "A" and "D" landed on Beach Blue on May 11, 1943 at 2320. The 1st Platoon Co "A" had landed previously on Beach Red with BCT 17-1; 2nd Platoon, Co "A" had landed with BCT 17-2 on Beach Blue; 3rd Platoon Co "A" had landed on Beach Yellow. The Battalion C.P. was established 500 yards inland of Beach Blue. No reports of casualties were received. No casualties evacuated.

Early on May 12, 1943, the Battalion C.P. was moved about 1000 yards inland of Beach Yellow. Contact was made with the Collecting Platoons in support of BCT 17-2 and BCT 17-3. The 2nd Platoon Co "A" evacuated the first battle casualty to the Shore Party Medical Section, and then was separated from its Battalion Aid Station by enemy machine gun and sniper action.

The 3rd Platoon Co "A" went into proper position and gave evacuation service to its BCT. Evacuation initially was to the 17th Regimental Aid Station which acted in the capacity of a Collecting Station. A Platoon of the Clearing Company landed in the afternoon and in the absence of its equipment, was used to establish two litter relay posts on the evacuation route to the Field Hospital and Shore Party Medical Section. The 2nd Platoon Co "B" landed on Beach Yellow with BCT 32-2 and moved into position beside BCT 17-3. Evacuation was entirely by litter-carry since no vehicles were able to proceed inland from the beach due to terrain difficulties. 14 battle casualties, 3 exposure cases and 15 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 13, 1943 contact between 2nd Platoon Co "A" and the Battalion Aid Station of BCT 17-2 was reestablished and ten casualties evacuated directly to the Field Hospital. In attempting further evacuation along this route, enemy fire again cut the line of evacuation and remaining casualties were re-routed through the Regimental Aid Station. The Battalion Aid Station was then moved to accommodate itself to the center of its Battalion, and to obtain protection from enemy fire. Evacuation from BCT 17-3 and BCT 32-2 necessitated carrying casualties up a steep incline and a rope and tackle arrangement was devised to aid litter-bearers. The Clearing Company expanded its forward relay post by addition of tentage and equipment so that it was able to accommodate 35 patients. Evacuation by litter-bearers was long and difficult and required the employment of personnel from the 14th Field Hospital and the 551st and 552nd Ship's Hospital Platoons. The rest of the Clearing Company and the 1st Platoon Co "B" landed on Beach Yellow and were placed in Company and Battalion Reserve respectively. 40 battle casualties, 15 exposure cases, and 28 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 14, 1943, evacuation from BCT 17-2, BCT 17-3 and BCT 32-2 was continued along the same routes. Additional litter-bearers were again required and the 14th Field Hospital was detailed to furnish three groups of 24 men each for use by the Battalion Commander. These men were used to evacuate Battalion Aid Stations and to carry casualties from the Clearing Station down the relay chain to the Field Hospital. The Clearing Station was expanded to accommodate 60 casualties. The 1st Platoon Co "B" relieved 3rd Platoon Co "A" at 1300. 42 battle casualties, 38 exposure cases and 30 casualties from other causes evacuated.

On May 15, 1943, the Battalion C.P. was moved forward to the vicinity of the Clearing Station. Three day combat Medical supplies were moved into the area of the C.P. The Clearing Station was now set up to give adequate care before evacuation of casualties by litter-bearer to the Field Hospital. Locations of Battalion Aid Stations and routes of evacuation were not changed during this day. A Collecting Station was established by Co "A" at the convergence of litter routes, and a kitchen was brought up to service litter-bearers. Patients were now routed around the Regimental Aid Station. 52 battle casualties, 55 exposure cases, and 16 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

Point "A" was captured during the night with relatively few casualties which were evacuated down the mountain-side to the evacuation route. No change in locations of Battalion Aid Stations or Collecting Platoons. 41 battle casualties, 27 exposure cases, and 19 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 21, 1943, as soon as Point "A" was reduced, the Clearing Station was ordered to move to the saddle in Massacre-Sarana Pass. Evacuation then was by litter-bearer to the Clearing Station and from there to the Field Hospital by tractor-sled. BCT 4-1 suffered some casualties on the ridge above the head of Sarana Valley and was evacuated by litter bearers organized from the 4th Inf Battalion Aid Section, 17th Inf Band, and 1st Platoon Co "B". The Clearing Station was ready for operation by late afternoon. The Battalion C.P. was moved into the vicinity of the Clearing Station. BCT 17-3 with 3rd Platoon Co "A" moved to ridge across the valley from Sarana Nose in preparation for an attack against that strong point. There was no change in the location of the Battalion Aid Stations or Collecting Platoons of the remaining forces. Headquarters Co "B", Regimental Medical Section of 32nd Inf., and 32nd Inf Band landed on Yellow Beach and reported as auxilliary litter bearers. 30 battle casualties, 30 exposure cases, and 17 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 22, 1943, Sarana Nose was attacked successfully with many casualties resulting. Evacuation was delayed until the hours of darkness because of enemy sniper activity in Sarana Valley. Evacuation was by litter-carry up Engineer Hill to a waiting Tractor and sled. A large number of litter-bearers was necessary to accomplish a difficult up-hill haul. Casualties were received by the Clearing Station in generally good condition and were evacuated by Tractor-sled to the Field Hospital. 3rd Platoon Co "A" had moved into Sarana Valley across from the Nose during the action. There was no change in the location of the other Collecting Platoons. 22 battle casualties, 52 exposure cases, and 11 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 23, 1943, two advance relay posts were established, one at the brow of Engineer Hill which was accessible to Tractors, a second on the Sarana Valley floor at the foot of the hill. Casualties were brought across the valley by the Collecting Platoons, carried up the hill by auxilliary litter-bearers, and evacuated by Tractor-sled to the Clearing Station. Evacuation by hand-carry up the long Engineer Hill presented a problem of slowing down evacuation, and wearing down litter-bearers. 2nd Platoon Co "B" moved to Sarana Valley; 1st Platoon Co "B" and 2nd Platoon Co "A" remained in position. 3rd Platoon Co "A" moved across Sarana Valley to the foot of Sarana Nose. BCT 17-2 moved to ridge west of Chichagof in preparation for attack along high ground. Regimental Medical Section, 32nd Inf was assigned to the Battalion Aid Section of BCT-32-2. 35 battle casualties, 59 exposure cases, and 25 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 24, 1943, active fighting switched from the Sarana Nose area to the ridge on the left of Chichagoff Valley. Evacuation was by litter relay squads down the precipitous mountain-side to the foot of Engineer Hill, up the hill to a tractor-sled. The advance relay stations were moved to the upper end of Sarana Valley and correspondingly on the brow of Engineer Hill to accommodate the new density of casualties. A rope slide was built by the Engineers allowing casualties to be mechanically pulled up the hill side. Casualties were hand-carried down the mountain-side to a relay station, slid up the hill to a second relay station and then transported by sled to the Clearing Station. All Collecting Platoons except 3rd Platoon of Co "A", and a kitchen moved to the vicinity of the most advanced relay station. 8 battle casualties, 68 exposure cases, and 18 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 25, 1943, a large number of casualties were evacuated by the route established the day previous. 2nd Platoon Co "A" moved into the vicinity of its Battalion Aid Station on the ridge west of Chichagoff and set up a tent for care of casualties. Evacuation of Battalion Aid Stations during the hours of darkness was impossible in this location due to a difficult mountain path and inability of tractors to run without lights. 55 battle casualties, 16 exposure cases, and 20 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 26, 1943, action along the ridge progressed to a point where the litter route down the mountain-side was advanced about 2000 yards. A third advance relay station was established on the Chichagoff side of Sarana Valley by Company "D" with a view of enlarging it to a Clearing Station when the action warranted. The Evacuation route was down the mountain-side by a chain of relay squads to the most advanced relay station, across Sarana Valley by tractor-Athey Trailer to second relay station, up Engineer Hill by slide to the 3rd relay Station, and by Tractor-sled to the Clearing Station. A kitchen was established in the vicinity of the most advanced relay station. 1st Platoon Co "B" and 2nd Platoon Co "B" moved upon ridge in the vicinity of their Battalion Aid Stations. Aid Stations were cleared before dark and litter-bearing resumed at the earliest practicable hour in the morning. 41 battle casualties, 61 exposure cases, and 42 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 27, 1943, there was no change in the evacuation route. The system was functioning smoothly--a casualty reached the Clearing Station within 3 hours after being wounded on the ridge. The Clearing Station was alerted to move forward to the position of the most advanced relay station when Buffalo Nose fell. A provisional litter-bearer platoon had been organized, composed of personnel from 32nd Inf band, 551st Ship's Hospital Platoon, Battalion Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Co "B", Headquarters Co "A". 53 battle casualties, 21 exposure cases, and 45 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 28, 1943, the Clearing Station was ordered to move to the new forward location, maintaining a partial station at its old site.

The slide up Engineer Hill was still being used in the chain of evacuation, although a road was being constructed down the hill side which would enable Tractor-Athey Trailer evacuation direct to the Field Hospital. The Battalion Aid Stations of BCT 17-2, 4-1, and 32-2 were being evacuated by the same litter relay chain; BCT 17-3 was within easy litter carry of the advance Clearing Station. The Battalion C.P. was alerted for forward movement to the vicinity of the new Clearing Station. 58 battle casualties, 66 exposure cases and 44 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 29, 1943, the enemy broke through the lines in Chichagoff Valley at dawn and overran the site of the advance Clearing Station. The break-through was very rapid and despite proper out posting, not all men were able to escape across Sarana Valley. The two relay stations between the two Clearing Station sites were also overrun and the enemy raid penetrated to the site of the old Clearing Station. As a result of this enemy action, the Medical Battalion suffered the following casualties: KIA, 2 officers, 17 EM; WIA, 4 officers, 23 EM. Evacuation of casualties from the Battalion Aid Stations and to the Field Hospital was interrupted for 24 hours due to presence of the enemy along supply lines. Aid stations were established on Engineer Hill and casualties given such care as possible under the circumstances. Casualties were also concentrated at the Collecting Platoon site of the 3rd Platoon Co "A". The 1st and 2nd Platoons, Co "B" moved higher on the ridge within the perimeter of defense of their Battalions. The rear-most Clearing Station continued to function almost surrounded by enemy. 25 battle casualties, 32 exposure cases, and 24 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 30, 1943, all concentrations of casualties from the previous day were evacuated by tractor-trailer to the Field Hospital. The Battalion Aid Stations of BCT 17-2, 32-2, and 4-1 were evacuated by litter-bearers furnished by the Port Company (Cld). The emergency Aid Stations on Engineer Hill were evacuated and closed. The relay Stations at the top and bottom of the Engineer slide were closed since evacuation was now possible by Tractor-Athey Trailer along the newly constructed road down Engineer Hill. The overrun forward Clearing Station was abandoned in favor of an advance relay station in the near vicinity. The positions of Battalion Aid Stations and Collecting Platoons was unchanged. 238 battle casualties, 32 exposure cases, and 24 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 31, 1943, BCT 17-3 and 3rd Platoon Co "A" had advanced to Chichagoff. BCT 32-3 had also reached Chichagoff from Holtz Bay. The two BCT's had suffered 7 casualties and had taken them to Chichagoff. These casualties were evacuated by boat to Holtz and Massacre Bays. Casualties suffered by BCT's 17-2 and 32-2 were brought downhill into Chichagoff Valley and evacuated by Tractor-Athey Trailer to the Clearing Station. A tractor train reached Chichagoff in the late afternoon and evacuation from that area could now be effected by either boat or Tractor. 33 battle casualties, 6 exposure cases and 12 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

[REDACTED]

On June 1, 1943, BCT's 17-2, 32-2, and 4-1 were withdrawn from their advance positions. All organized enemy resistance was broken. Collecting Platoons of relieved Battalions, Clearing Company, and Battalion C.P. were gathered together in a new bivouac area about 500 yards west of the Massacre-Sarana Pass Saddle. Evacuation of Battalion Aid Stations for BCT's 17-2, 32-2, 4-1 was effected on call by Tractor-sled. BCT's 17-3 and 32-3 were being evacuated by boat directly to Holtz Bay. A liaison agent from each Collecting Platoon remained with his respective Battalion Aid Station. 10 battle casualties, 16 exposure cases, and 8 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 2, 1943 Collecting Platoons were ordered to reorganize and reequip themselves and be ready for instant resumption of enemy action. Evacuation of casualties on call by Battalion Aid Stations was adequate. 3 battle casualties, 4 exposure cases, and 13 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 3, 1943, rehabilitation continued. 1 battle casualty, 4 exposure cases and 13 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 4, 1943 there was no change. 4 battle casualties, 6 exposure cases and 24 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

In summary, 906 battle casualties, 857 exposure cases, and 497 casualties from other causes, or a total of 2260 casualties of all types were received by the Field Hospitals in Massacre Bay, by June 4, 1943 through the chain of evacuation. Of these, at least 25% or 565 were litter cases and were carried or transported by available evacuation facilities.

IV Chronological Account of Evacuation of the North Force During Action (Described by the Commanders of the 1st Platoon Co "A" and 3rd Platoon Co "B")

The 1st Platoon Co "A" landed on Red Beach in support of BCT 17-1 at 2215 on May 11, 1943 and established a Collecting Station on the beach. No casualties were evacuated.

On May 12, 1943 the Collecting Platoon moved forward to within 600 yards of the Battalion Aid Station and approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the beach. A platoon of the 20th Field Hospital landed and established an installation in the vicinity of the beach. Initially, the casualties were hand-carried to the Field Hospital. The Field Hospital detailed as many as 50 litter-bearers to assist the Collecting Platoon in this evacuation. $\frac{1}{4}$ T Trucks were able to operate forward late on this date, and a slide was devised for lowering casualties from the high ground to the beach. 14 battle casualties, 4 exposure cases, and 6 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 13, 1943 the Collecting Platoon was forced to withdraw slightly because of enemy mortar and artillery fire. Evacuation was by litter-bearer to the Collecting Station, by $\frac{1}{4}$ T Truck to the high ground overlooking the beach, by slide down the hill, and by litter-bearer to the Field Hospital. 56 battle casualties, 13 exposure cases, and 10 casualties from other cause were evacuated.

On May 14, 1943, the 78th C.A. Battalion landed and was pressed into service as ammunition-carriers. On their return from the forward area, they were used to evacuate casualties. There was no change in the location of the Collecting platoon. 35 battle casualties, 39 exposure cases, and 24 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 15, 1943 BCT 32-3 landed. Since it had no Collecting Platoon, the 1st Platoon Co "A" evacuated both BCT 17-1 and BCT 32-3. There was no change in location of the Collecting Station, nor in the evacuation route. 17 battle casualties, 29 exposure cases, and 19 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 16, 1943, there was no change in the general picture. 11 battle casualties, 15 exposure cases, and 13 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 17, 1943, the Valley of the West Arm Holtz Bay was reduced. 1st Platoon Co "A" moved to vicinity of Beach Black. Casualties were evacuated to the beach and then by boat to the Field Hospital on Red Beach. 32 battle casualties, 101 exposure cases, and 11 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 18, 1943, the 3rd Platoon Co "B" landed on Beach Black to assist in Medical Service of the South Force. It established a Collecting Station in a Japanese hut in the Valley. 1st Platoon Co "A" remained in place and evacuation by boat to Red Beach continued. 2 battle casualties, and 2 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 19, 1943, the Field Hospital moved from Red Beach to West Arm Holtz Bay. The 14th Field Hospital landed on Beach Black and established an installation. There was no change in position of the Collecting Platoons. BCT 32-3 was in the Valley of East Arm Holtz Bay, and the Aid Station had followed. Evacuation of BCT 32-3 was by boat to Field Hospitals in West Arm. Aid Station for BCT 17-1 remained in West Arm Holtz Bay. 1 battle casualty, 3 exposure cases, and 1 casualty from other causes were evacuated.

On May 20, 1943, there was no change in positions or evacuation route. The Battalion Aid Station for BCT 32-3 was being evacuated directly by boat to the Field Hospitals. 8 battle casualties, 17 exposure cases, and 14 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 21, 1943, there was no change. 8 battle casualties, 56 exposure cases, and 28 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 22, 1943, there was no change. 2 battle casualties, 8 exposure cases, and 24 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 23, 1943, the Aid Station of BCT 32-3 moved into the Holtz Bay-Chichagoff Pass in support of its BCT. The 3rd Platoon Co "B", reinforced by 12 litter-bearers from 1st Platoon Co "A" moved to East Arm Holtz Bay and established a Collecting Station with 5 tents. 7 battle casualties, 3 exposure cases, and 26 casualties from other sources were evacuated.

On May 24, 1943, there was no change. Evacuation was by litter-bearers from the Battalion Aid Station to the Collecting Station, and by boat to the Field Hospitals in West Arm Holtz Bay. 2 battle casualties, 5 exposure cases, and 11 casualties from other sources were evacuated.

On May 25, 1943, there was no change in position of the Collecting Station. Some of the casualties sustained on the high ground in the Chichagoff Pass were being evacuated by the South Force Medical Troops through a connecting pass. 1 battle casualty, 4 exposure cases, and 20 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 26, 1943, there was no change. 9 battle casualties, 5 exposure cases, and 11 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 27, 1943, there was no change. 17 battle casualties, 5 exposure cases, and 18 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 28, 1943, there was no change. 4 exposure cases and 10 casualties from other causes evacuated.

On May 29, 1943, no change. 1 battle casualty, 3 exposure cases, and 11 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 30, 1943, no change. 1 battle casualty, 4 exposure cases, and 7 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On May 31, 1943, BCT 32-3 advanced to Chichagoff and all organized enemy resistance was broken. The Battalion Aid Station moved to Chichagoff while the Collecting Station remained in East Arm Holtz Bay. Two casualties were taken to Chichagoff with the troops and were evacuated by the previous route. 6 battle casualties, 25 exposure cases, and 10 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 1, 1943, there was no change. All cases occurring in Chichagoff were now being evacuated by boat to Holtz Bay. 4 exposure cases and 10 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 2, 1943, no change. 2 battle casualties, 23 exposure cases, and 20 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

[REDACTED]

On June 3, 1943, no change. 6 exposure cases, and 3 casualties from other causes were evacuated.

On June 4, 1943, no change. 12 casualties from causes other than battle or exposure were evacuated.

In summary, 230 battle casualties, 376 exposure cases, and 334 casualties from other causes, or a total of 940 casualties of all types were received by the Field Hospitals in the Holtz Bay area by June 4, 1943 through the chain of evacuation. Of these, at least 25% or 235 were litter cases and were carried or transported by available evacuation facilities.

V Conclusions

The following conclusions are based partly on personal observation and opinion, but principally on verbal and written reports and discussions by the Staff Officers and Company and Platoon Leaders of the 7th Medical Battalion.

a. Organization

The organization of the Collecting Company into three vertical platoons, each to support a Battalion Combat Team was entirely sound in the light of operations on Attu. However, the size of each platoon was insufficient for the task presented. The organization within the platoon required alteration, since it was quickly realized that evacuation must be rapid and as many litter bearers as possible must be employed.

The strength of Battalion Aid Sections in litter-bearers was insufficient and reflected on the Collecting Platoons by requiring additional personnel to keep the battle field evacuated.

The organization of the Clearing Company into two vertical platoons capable of operating separately or in support of one another is satisfactory. (There is no place for Dental Officers in the Clearing Station; the first place where Dental Surgery can be done is the Field Hospital.

There are too many Medical Officers being wasted in the Medical Battalion. The Collecting Platoons in an operation such as Attu, become purely tactical groups of litter-bearers. These cases, more efficiently commanded by Medical Administrative Corps Officers, releasing the Medical Officers to installations where their professional training might be utilized. Battalion Aid Stations require the services of a physician, but the next place for such service is at the Clearing Station. ✓

b. Auxilliary Litter Bearers

While preparing for landing operations, a requisition was submitted for 300 extra litter-bearers for the Battalion in view of the loss of transportation allotted a Medical Battalion by T/O. When

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[REDACTED]

this request was denied, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ T Trucks for ambulance carry were requisitioned and obtained. The terrain on Attu made evacuation by vehicle impossible until roads were constructed and the Battalion had neither extra litter-bearers nor transportation. Bearers were regimented by the Force Surgeon from every possible source ranging from the Field Hospitals to the Port Company. The bearers were disorganized, untrained, indifferent and even resentful about their unaccustomed task and, while filling a pressing need, should not have been required if conditions had been known. In evacuation of casualties in a cold, mountainous region such as Attu, a reserve of litter-bearers must be available to the Battalion Commander; this reserve must be organized and trained as a unit with a definite command.

c. Equipment

(The Medical equipment carried by the Collecting Platoons was excessive in amount and weight. Platoons should carry the tools essential for evacuation of Aid Stations and sufficient Medical supplies to initially resupply the Battalion Aid Stations they are serving.) All organizational equipment should be carried and controlled by the Collecting Company Headquarters Section for use when the Company goes into bivouac or can establish a relay station to assist the litter-bearers.

The Clearing Company equipment is too voluminous in operations in this type of climate and terrain. The Clearing Station does very little definite treatment in landing operations, both by virtue of its tactical employment and because Field Hospitals and well-equipped Transport Ships are available for this purpose. The elaborate surgical equipment, pharmacy and laboratory facilities were wasted on Attu. It required all of its blankets, splints, litters, plasma, debridement equipment and nursing facilities.

Individual clothing and equipment was poorly chosen for operation on Attu. The boots were uncomfortable and not waterproof. They should have been issued at a time when they might have been broken-in and treated with leather-dressing before entering combat. The consensus of opinion would indicate that a shoe-pak would have been more satisfactory for this wet, cold climate. The incidence of "trench-foot" would indicate that the foot gear is not satisfactory. The rain-suits issued are of poor wearing quality and while the idea is good, a sturdier garment is required. Gloves must be waterproof to give protection against cold; those issued were of little value in the rain and heavy fog. The Arctic Jacket is insufficient protection against the cold at night; it might serve its purpose with the addition of a hood. The Parka, as issued, is very warm, but too bulky to use except for restrained work. A lighter weight garment on the same order with a waterproof outer cover would be better. The sleeping-bag was excellent with one exception—it should have a light water-proof covering.

d. Training

Training of Medical Troops for operation in a theatre such as Attu should be done in a similar climate and in a mountainous area. Our litter-bearers were forced to cope with narrow mountain trails and precipitous slopes for the first time in their experience. They could have materially benefitted by knowledge of the use of ropes and pulleys and other expedients used by mountain troops.

Too much stress was placed on the debarkation phase of landing operation.

All Medical Troops who are to fight Japs should be trained in the use of firearms and grenades. Medical personnel arm themselves as a matter of course within a short time after beginning of combat, but they are inexperienced with their weapons and even constitute a source of danger. I have seen Medical troops fighting beside line troops--they would have been more efficient with training. The Geneva Cross may be a protection against honorable enemies; the only protection anyone can expect against the Jap is a good rifle and a knowledge of its use.

Litter-bearers should be trained vigorously by actual litter-bearing; calisthenics, road marches; obstacle courses are of little value compared with the actual transportation of simulated casualties over various terrain.

e. Security of Medical Installations

Medical Troops, by reason of their training and equipment, are not sufficient to guard their own installations. Field Orders usually read that line troops in the vicinity of such installations will protect them. Often there are no concentrations of fighting troops where rear Medical units are working. The Jap is notorious for suicide penetrations into our rear areas. Medical Troops must be taught and equipped to establish a sufficient security about themselves.

f. Technical Errors

Fractures in many cases were not splinted until they reached the Clearing Station. The Carlisle Dressing, small, did not remain in place satisfactorily by tying the tails; adhesive plaster should be used to hold these dressings over the wound. The traction strap of the Thomas Leg Splint was too small to fit over any but the smallest boots. Dressings were changed frequently when there was no indication--dressings should be left alone unless change is indicated by hemorrhage or misplacement. A number of cases other than battle casualties, particularly exhaustion and exposure, reported to the Clearing Station without authority of their Commander or without having

gone through their Battalion Aid Station. Most of these cases were bona fide casualties, but the fact that they had not reported to their Commander or to their Surgeon was a reflection on discipline within their organization.

g. Use of Plasma

Liquid plasma with the pressure dispenser was favorably commented upon by most Medical Officers. However, it is bulky and unsuited for carrying forward by hand.

Dried plasma presented several considerations. It was difficult to dissolve in the cold surroundings of a Battalion Aid Station and flowed very slowly through the filter. In a warm tent, this difficulty was less apparent. The Clearing Station personnel found that if the plasma was dissolved and allowed to stand for about 30 minutes, the difficulty at the filter was largely obviated. The value of plasma cannot be too strongly stressed. It undoubtedly saved many lives in Attu. Its use, however, is virtually restricted to an installation having a heated shelter.

h. Morphine Syrettes

This innovation is the greatest single improvement in the Medical Department since the beginning of the War. Scarcely an uncomfortable patient was seen. The dosage is not too large and was repeated as frequently as indicated by pain without any injurious effects.

i. Litters

The litter-bearers favor the old wooden pole litter over all others. The folding litter was generally carried empty in the extended state. The Navy litter has a hexagonal nut holding the folding bar to the pole; these nuts were frequently lost causing a litter to become useless. The Stokes litter was not observed in use.

Litter bearers preferred to carry casualties on their shoulders when operating on fairly level terrain. When handling the litter in a carry position; web straps passed over the shoulder and slipped over the handle materially reduced hand and forearm fatigue.

i. Blankets

An average of 4 blankets per litter case was necessary on Attu. A paper blanket was used in conjunction with the woolen O.D. or Medical blankets initially in the operation. These seemed to be very useful, but since there was no resupply, they were rapidly expended and not adequately tried. A water proof covering blanket was also used initially and proved of great value in protecting casualties from the wet climate.

When blankets became scarce in the Battalion Aid Stations, casualties were placed in sleeping bags. These made excellent covers and suggested a device which might easily and well be adapted to litters. Two canvas flaps might be attached to each side of the litter and joined together over the middle of the litter with a zipper or straps. The casualty could be wrapped in blankets on the litter and the two flaps brought together over him, completely enclosing casualty and blankets. This would serve to protect him from the weather and prevent his rolling off the litter in difficult mountain evacuation.

In exchange of property, it was found easy to make units of two blankets folded into a collapsed litter. This was easy to carry and supplied blankets and litters together.

k. Water purification

The Halozone tablet was a fine adjunct to individual purification of water. When the supply of tablets was exhausted, it was found convenient to carry extra canteens filled with a calcium hypochlorite solution, a canteen cover full of which served to sterilize a canteen of water. There was very little evidence of water sterilization by Lyster Bag during the active campaign.

l. Liaisons

Liaisons between Collecting platoons and Battalion Aid Stations is so important that special note is made of it. In one instance the absence of a liaison agent when the Battalion Aid Station moved, caused a Collecting Platoon to lose contact with the Aid Station for 12 hours. Liaison Agents from the Collecting Platoons must live with the Battalion Aid Section.

m. Litter Relays

Chains of litter bearer squads worked much more efficiently and with less fatigue to bearers than large numbers of bearers making single long hauls. In some instances the length of each relay was as short as 100 yards when working on mountain-sides.

n. Salvage Dumps at Medical Installations

Casualties are relieved of their impedimenta at Medical installations. These are placed in dumps which are very vulnerable to casual soldiers wandering by. Salvage equipment near Medical installations was not adequately protected, guarded, nor picked up by proper Quartermaster salvage crews. As many as 50 good serviceable rifles and sufficient ammunition to serve them were seen lying about unattended.

o. Rations

The type "C" ration seemed to be the most popular ration. The "K" ration was extremely dry and required large amounts of water to

be drunk. Much of the contents of the "K" ration was wasted, particularly the cookies. The "D" ration is satisfactory for a very limited time--no longer than a meal or two.

Hot food and coffee prepared in a kitchen is the most satisfactory of any ration. Wherever possible, a kitchen was brought where litter bearers could stop and obtain food or drink between casualties. Every opportunity was taken to bring hot food or drinks to Collecting Platoons in thermos cans. Preparation of a hot drink at any concentration of casualties was a very important adjunct in the comfort of the cases. A very satisfactory source of hot chocolate was the "D" ration dissolved in hot water. The means of heating this liquid was sometimes difficult to supply. Small cans of Sterno were not satisfactory in the open. A compact portable cocoa unit containing an efficient gas stove would serve a very important purpose here.

p. Communications

One of the outstanding sources of confusion in the evacuation problem in this campaign was a lack of organization in report of numbers of casualties at Battalion Aid Stations. The Battalion Commanders gave telephonic reports to the Regimental Surgeon on casualties sustained by his Companies. The Regimental Surgeon in turn, relayed this information to the Medical Battalion. At times as many as 10 litter squads (60) made a fatiguing, arduous trip to an aid station to discover 2 litter cases and 8 walking casualties. The most reliable means of reports on casualties is still a message from each Battalion Surgeon through a liaison agent to the Collecting Platoon Commander.

Requests for resupply of Medical items were likewise sometimes duplicated by verbal messages by litter-bearers or liaison agents and a confirmatory or expeditious repetition of the request by telephone to the Regimental Surgeon. Medical needs should be anticipated and requisitions made through evacuation channels as described in Field Manuals.

q. General

The cooperation, zeal, bravery and ingenuity of the American Medical Soldier is amazing and gratifying. The effort exerted by members of the 7th Medical Battalion made possible the evacuation of many casualties who would have died without prompt Medical assistance. The Battalion Commander is proud that the line soldier, notoriously contemptuous of the Medical Corps, has nothing but praise for its members since the operations on Attu. Many of our men were killed and wounded in the course of their work; many have been cited for gallantry in action; all have earned the admiration of those who saw them at work in the Attu campaign.

VI Recommendations

In the light of experience on Attu, certain recommendations must be made for future activity in a theatre presenting similar problems of climate and terrain.

a. That the Collecting Company in support of an Infantry Regiment be reorganized as follows: A Company Headquarters consisting of a Company Commander, Assistant Company Commander, First Sergeant, Supply Sergeant, Mess Sergeant, Motor Sergeant, Clerk, four cooks, 3 tractor drivers, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ T Truck drivers, 2 Medical Technicians, and a basic private; three identical platoons (one per Battalion Combat Team) consisting of a Platoon Leader, an Assistant Platoon Leader (NCO), two Medical Technicians, a liaison agent (NCO), and six litter bearer squads of six men, each squad in charge of a NCO. Total strength of such a company would be 5 Officers and 144 enlisted men.

That the organization of the Clearing Company be left unchanged.

That the Division Medical Supply section of the Medical Battalion be transferred to the Division Surgeon's Office and be increased by one officer or Warrant officer and 8 enlisted men.

b. That the Officers in a Collecting Company be changed to one Medical Corps Officer in command and four Medical Administrative Corps officers; that the Collecting Platoon leaders be first lieutenants MAC.

c. That the Division Medical Supply Officer be a Captain, M.A.C.

d. That the Medical Battalion be augmented by a litter-bearer platoon comprised of a Platoon Leader (1st Lt. M.A.C.), Assistant Platoon Leader (2nd Lt. M.A.C.), two section leaders (NCO) and 20 squads of six litter bearers, each with a leader (NCO). Total strength of the litter-bearer platoon to be two officers and 122 enlisted men. That this platoon be assigned to the Headquarters Detachment for Administration and rations and that the Detachment be called Headquarters Company.

e. That the transportation for each Collecting Platoon for a similar operation be one D-4 Tractor and Athey Trailer, and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ T Trucks with Trailers.

f. That litter-bearers carry the following equipment:

Individual

Ruck Sack containing:

Sleeping bag

1 suit of woolen underwear

1 pair of sox, woolen, light

1 pair of sox, woolen, heavy

1 shelter half, complete with pole and pins

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1 suit of rain clothing
1 pr extra inner soles
1 ration (Type "K" or "C")
Toilet articles, mess gear, toilet paper

Medical:

One Medical pouch (extended) containing:
EMT book
pencil
scissors
Tourniquet
6 small Carlisle Dressings
1 box Morphine Syrettes
6 plain gauze, sterilized
2 Triangular bandages
6 gauze, roller bandage, 2 inch
2 muslin, roller bandages, 5 inch
1 box (12) Sulfanilamide powders
1 roll adhesive, 1 inch
1 package of safety pins (pinned to flap)

g. That each litter squad carry one litter and 2 blankets. In mountainous areas this squad should also carry a 50 foot length of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope and an entrenching tool.

h. That each Collecting Platoon carry in addition:

2 litters with 2 blankets each
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Splint set
four water proof band boxes containing:

one unit of dry plasma each
additional dressings and bandages
aspirin and codeine
calcium hypochlorite
sulfanilamide powder
paregoric
other drugs in accordance with demands for resupply

Battalion Surgeon Supported

i. That the clothing and equipment for troops be changed in the following particulars:

a. Shoe-pak be issued in place of the leather boot. The pak now being issued is not satisfactory since it gives no support at the ankle. A satisfactory pak should have an adjustable strap across the instep.

A light weight, Parka type of outer garment instead of the Arctic Jacket. The garment should be water-proof.

Waterproof lined gloves in place of the knitted or leather gloves issued.

Sturdy rain suits built along the same lines as those issued.

A water-proof covering for the sleeping bag which would not increase its weight materially, but which would allow sleeping in a wet foxhole.

i. That training of troops used in operations similar to Attu be conducted in an area where the climate and terrain is similar. That less time be spent on debarkation training; this phase of landing operations can be learned in a day. That litter-bearers be vigorously trained by carrying men simulating casualties over difficult terrain by day and by night.

k. That Medical Troops operating against Japs be armed with a carbine and given adequate instruction in its use and in the use of hand grenades.

l. That Medical Troops be instructed in Security in the battle zone. That line commanders be impressed with the responsibility of guarding Medical installations in their vicinity and that Division Headquarters furnish such installations as are outside the zone of line troops, assigned, adequate, fighter protection.

m. That a litter be devised with a protective water-proof cover for the patient which is part of the litter and can be opened to allow the casualty to be enclosed after being properly placed and covered with blankets.

n. That a cocoa unit containing a small gasoline stove be devised and issued which can be carried by one man.

o. That transportation assigned to the Medical Battalion be left under Battalion Control during operations, and not included in a general pool.

p. That the experience and knowledge of anyone who has lived in or visited the theatre of proposed operations be given a full hearing in estimating the situation.

Robert J. Kamish
ROBERT J. KAMISH
Lt. Col. Med Corps,
Commanding

JOURNAL

7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0600 May 11, 1943 TO 2100 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Abou
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cited	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	4 Action Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 11, 1943</u> Elements of the 7th Med Bn landed with the main landing at 1530 as follows: 1st Plt Co "A" with DGT 17-1 on Beach Red, 2nd Plt Co "A" with DGT 17-2 on Beach Blue, and 3rd Plt Co "A" with DGT 17-3 on Beach Yellow. Bn Hq with Hq Co "A" and Co "D" landed on Beach Yellow about 2330. Bn C.P. established with Hq Det, Hq, Co "A" and "D" about 500 yds inland from Beach Blue. No reports of casualties have been received.</p>	
121535			121535	<p><u>May 12, 1943</u> TO: CO, 7th Med Bn; Med Sect DGT 32-2 going forward. Collecting station assigned did not land. Arrange for clearance this aid station. WM GRAY, Capt, MC</p> <p>TO: CO, 7th Med Bn Div C.P. vicinity R12 17 C.P. opposite small lake. Attack in force imminent against enemy. Expect many casualties. 15 litters and 20 litter-bearers reported to Maj G. 4 litter squads have been sent to 2nd Bn, 2 forward to Lt M. of 3rd. None of 50 casualties received yet. Have sent Veegale forward to relieve Lt M. When 3rd Bn is relieved, by 2nd DGT 32 send 3rd Plt B litter bearers forward, when they land, front lines approximately 3.5 miles forward this point. Saw a Capt, Jap Med Sgt first aid kit—very poorly supplied—iodine, box of instructions and one dirty bandage. Recommend a relief runner for Slavia if he is too tired there. Standing by. Expedite blankets and covea units—urgently needed at aid stations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JOEY</p>	<p>As directed by Mx.O.</p> <p>As directed by G.O.</p>

JOURNAL

7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0903 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 12, 1943, Cont'd</u> Bn C.S. moved to a point 1000 yds inland Beach Yellow at 0900. Contact made with 2nd and 3rd collecting platoons of Co "A". Provisional Shore Party Med Section (from Co B) landed on Beach Yellow about 1300 and was placed in Bn reserve. 2nd Platoon Co "B" landed about 1600 and established a collecting station in vicinity of C.P. BCT 12-2. 1st plt of Co "B" landed on Beach Yellow about 1000 and established two litter relay posts between RIG 17 Regt'l Aid Station and 20th Field Hospital. 2nd Plt Co A reported separated from its Bn Aid Station by enemy machine gun fire. No report from 1st Plt Co "A".</p>	
131310			130930	<p><u>May 13, 1943</u> TO: GO, 7th Med Bn Enemy still holding up advance by sniping. Casualties only moderate. Evacuation very difficult. Could use a litter squad. Field Hosp isn't accepting our casualties. Station at (866,080-3505,0) Can we get any equipment--stove, etc. VOEGELE</p>	As directed by C.O.
	131520	1	131520	<p>TO: G-2 Attached is paper taken from dead Jap soldier in 17-2 area. Dispatch case was in possession of one of our soldiers. It contained nothing else worthy of note. KAMISH</p>	Sent forward
				<p>TO: GO, 7th Med Bn Voegele needs litter bearers. Is evas up hill to Cocky. Also needs litters, blankets, morphine, whisky. Deliver to Cocky for transshipment. This C.P. will apparently remain here tonite. Two friendly aircraft shot down about 1345 app 1000 yds ahead of us other side of hill. News of Attus has been</p>	As directed by C. O.

JOURNAL

~~7th Medical Battalion~~ JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ Dated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	4 Action Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 13, 1943. Cont'd</u> released US, Tokyo, Berlin. Got Halasone tablets to Cocky. None coming thru with rations. JOEY.</p> <p>TO: CO, 7th Med Bn No litter bearers to evac Regt Aid IG 17, or Co. "D" install. Regt Aid has many exposure cases and Lt Koransky full. Previous Litter Bearers assigned to Lt K. have been turned over to Co "A" (??). Casualties from BCF 17-2 which were penned in are being brought cross country to Regt Aid. Extra men urgently needed for litter haul. 14th F.H. landed - can be used - (Maj P.)</p> <p>JOEY</p> <p>Contact between 2nd Plt Co "A" and its aid station was re-established. Co "D" expanded its relay posts. 116 additional litter bearers made available from the 14th F.H., and 551st and 552nd Ship Hospital Platoon. Bn Aid Sta of BCF 17-2 moved to permit its evacuation without interference from enemy fire. 1st Plt Co "B" landed at 2000 on Beach Yellow; placed in reserve. No report from 1st Plt Co "A".</p>	As directed by C.O.
141212	141230	2	141212	<p><u>May 14, 1943</u> TO: JOEY Filz's men sent up by Firpo this AM - they had gravitated back here. Am keeping Koontz back here pending investigation, East corridor. Will send Maj Cochrane some D rations for hot drinks. 14th F.H. litter squads (3) to report to Cocky from Koransky, and Bernstein will send here.</p> <p>KAMISH</p>	

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7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Atta
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
			141130	<p>May 11, 1943. Serial 1 TO: CO, 7th Med Bn Maj F recommends liaison between your Hqs and his rear sect - have a runner report to Sgt Marine to carry msg to you which I will phone to you. This will only be practicable while rear C.P. and you are in same vicinity. Cocky's group standing by. BalistoVeegale is in sheltered enough position to use tent and stove. "Fills" will be setting up call relay point over near jet of high hill and East corridor; he will even direct to Lt K; this plan will not go into effect until Cocky moves. "Fills" will borrow a couple of litters, etc from Cocky to get started. Fills unable to get his plit together; are they in your vicinity? Where is Kung and his plit? No information on forward displacement yet at this C.P. Cocky needs cocoa mixture, casualties slow; need 2-3 more litter squads now. JOHNY</p>	As directed by G.O.
141420	141420	3	141420	<p>TO: CO, Co "B". Have Klieman move forward to vicinity of Veegale - approx 1 mile along valley. There is a defiladed location there where a tent can be placed and a relay station operated. To reach the location a shallow ditch must be crossed. There is no longer any evacuation up the valley KANISH</p>	
141430	141430	4	141430	<p>TO: JOHNY I ave told Jim to move Klieman to vicinity Veegale. Check that this has been done and whether it is feasible for that location to house a tent. Inform all Medical troops your vicinity of pass-ward for tonite. KANISH</p>	



JOURNAL

~~7th Medical Battalion~~ JOURNAL, 7th Division

FROM 0901 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Inland of Atbu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cited	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken
IN	OUT				
141500	141500	5	141500	<p><u>May 14, 1943 Cont'd</u> TO: CO, 14th F.N. Password until 2400 tonight, "Lazy Nellie". From 2400, "Yellow Belly". KAMISH</p>	
141800	141800	6	141800	<p>TO: COCKY Password until noon (1200) tomorrow, "Yellow Belly". FULLER</p>	
141806	141806	7	141806	<p>TO: CO, 20th F.N. Correction: Password until 1200 tomorrow, "Yellow Belly" notify all men going forward. FULLER</p>	
141802	141802	8	141802	<p>TO: CO, 14th F.N. Correction: Password until 1200 tomorrow "Yellow Belly" Notify all men going forward. FULLER</p>	
			142020	<p>TO: CO, 7th Med Bn Property exchange not function- ing properly from rear to front. Instructions, litters needed especially, 4 taken from Lt Koransky (COCKY) Have no runner from Bn Hq with me. Send one up. Have him bring sleeping bag with him. Also send along tent pins and pole from my ruck sack (wrapped in towel) JOEY</p>	As directed by C.O.
			142200	<p>TO: CO, 7th Med Bn What do you think about moving one or two of Co "B" tents up in the vicinity of Cocky tonight to save litter haul. He may move up tomorrow. The CO is having one put up for him now in this site. Cocky will make room for tent- age. E</p>	As directed by C.O.

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7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Atiu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial NO	Time ³ dated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
151531	151531	9	151531	<p><u>May 14, 1943 (cont'd)</u> 3rd Plt Co "A" relieved by 1st plt Co B at 1300 and went into reserve. Co "B" continued the establishment a clearing station at the site of the forward litter relay post. No change in location of 2nd plt Co "A", or 2nd Plt Co "B". No report from 1st platoon Co "A".</p> <p>TO: Major Cochran Your request for supplies has been filled to our ability. The 14th P.M. litter bearers working for you will have to be rested. I suggested that an officer 14th P.M. go up and look over his men. Request that he furnish replacements. KANISH</p>	
151535	151535	10	151535	<p>TO: CO, 2nd plt Co "A" Will try to fill your request for sterno. If you need any supplies go to Cochran or send through Eaker. Understand you are evacuating the second Bn smoothly now--good work. Keep control of your men. Password beginning midnight, "Yellow Bally". KANISH</p>	
151630	151630	11	151630	<p>TO: JOEY Forward Ech Med Bn located in the vicinity of Koransky tent as of 1800. FULLER</p> <p><u>May 15, 1943</u> Bn G.P. moved 1500 yds forward to the vicinity of the Clearing Station. Co "A", established a collecting station; it received casualties from BCT 17-2, 17-3, and BCT 32-2. A kitchen was established in the vicinity of the Collecting Station to service litter bearers. No change in location of 1st and 2nd Plts of Co "B", and 2nd Plt of Co "A". No report from 1st plt of Co "A".</p>	

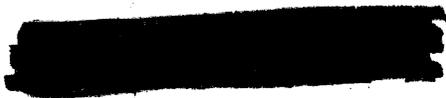
JOURNAL

7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0600 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Aitua
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken ⁴
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 16, 1943</u> 1st Co, 7th Med Bn Keep groups 2 and 4 from 14th P.M. until 11:00 P.M. At that time 2 fresh groups will replace them. I am sending a group at 2:00 P.M. In all you will have 72 men. JOEKI</p> <p>2nd plt Co "B" withdrawn to rest camp with DCF 32-2. Casualties from Co "C", 32nd Inf evacuated on call by 1 ton truck down Blue Corridor, Massacre Valley. 3 day combat Med Supplies moved to Bn Co. P. No change in location of 2nd plt Co "A" and 1st Plt Co "B". No report from 1st Plt of Co "A".</p> <p><u>May 17, 1943</u> 1st Plt Co "B" relieved by 3rd plt Co "A" and went into Bn reserve; alerted to follow 1st Bn, 4th Inf. When committed, Co "A" collecting station subjected to mortar fire; casualties suffered by personnel of 2nd plt Co "A". Collecting Station and kitchen moved back to vicinity of Clearing Station. 3rd Plt Co "A" moved with DCF 17-3 into Massacre-Halts Bay pass. No change in location of 2nd plt Co "A". Report from Force Surgeon that Medical reinforcements were needed in Halts Bay area.</p> <p><u>May 18, 1943</u> 1st Bn, 4th Inf landed and 1st plt Co "B" joined them to give Medical support. 3rd plt Co "A" withdrawn from Massacre-Halts Pass with DCF 17-3 and placed in force reserve. 3rd Plt (-) Co "B" sent to Halts Bay to reinforce Medical Service in that area. Advance of litter relay post established 1000 yds in advance of Clearing station on central plateau, Massacre Valley. 2nd Plt, Co "A" advanced about 600 yds.</p>	<p>As directed by the CO</p>

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~~7th Medical Battalion~~ JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0901 May 11, 1943 TO 2100 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Aitua
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ cuted	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 18, 1943. Cont'd</u> 2nd Plt Co B moved from rest camp into force reserve at entrance of Massacre-Sarana Pass.</p>	
			190855	<p><u>May 19, 1943.</u> TO: Lt Moshier, 7th Med Bn Maj Kanish wants tractor and jeep trailer above to haul rations. Also send FM-8-45 from Maj Kanish's dispatch case to Capt Bassett. POTTER</p> <p>TO: CO, 7th Med Bn Lt Minden called and said he and his outfit are cut off by snipers near Sarana Pass. He has 20 or more patients to get out and would like to have relays or tractors as near as you can get them to where he is. He will have to wait until tonight to bring them out. FAUGHT</p> <p>Reserve area subjected to enemy artillery action; casualties suffered by 2nd Plt Co "B". 2nd Plt Co "B", 3rd Plt Co "A" moved forward into Massacre-Sarana Valley in support of the advance of their respective BCT's. Many casualties sustained by Landing Force. No change in position of 1st Plt Co "B", and 2nd Plt Co "A".</p>	<p>As directed by Lt Moshier</p> <p>As directed by G.C.</p>
				<p><u>May 20, 1943</u> A A second advance litter relay post established in Massacre & Sarana pass. 60 auxillary litter bearers were obtained from 50th Engrs to support advance litter relay post. Use of tractors and sleds practicable for evacuations of casualties from advance litter relay posts thru chain of evacuation to beach. Point A captured during the night. No change in location of elements of the</p>	

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7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cited	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken
IN	OUT				
			211255	<p><u>May 21, 1943</u> TO: G.O. 7th Med Bn Major Cochran has requested 20 litter bearers to collect 4th Inf casualties on ridge on left flank. Major Fetter requested that you furnish them from your position. It is my impression you do not have enough, but I can't contact him to inform him. Lt Shaw states you have moved your present position to next ridge—is that to be your forward G.P.? Lt Shaw has gone to beach to expedite the improvement of the sleds and will send them forward as soon as possible. Sgt Faught is sending ropes and hooks up for litter bearers. What do you want me to do—join you or remain at Division G.P.? No information that For Ech is moving up yet. Litter bearers to report to aid station, 4th Inf.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KAMER</p>	As directed by G.O.
212314	212314	12	212314	<p>TO: JOEY I'm sending 20 LB to Regimental Aid Station at this time. They can clear Cocky and the Co "B" tents—Instruct that all Co "B" tents be filled up and only immediate evac cases be moved on. These LB are being pushed over time and should be sent back to their area as soon as possible</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KAMER</p> <p>Clearing Station ordered to move to saddle in the Massacre Sarana Pass. Bn Hq moved to the vicinity of the Clearing Station. 3rd Plt Co "A" moved into position on ridge across the valley from Sarana nose. 2nd Plt Co "A", 1st and 2nd Plts Co "B" in position in vicinity of Clearing Station. No report on 1st Plt Co "A", and 3rd Plt (-) Co "B" in Helts Bay Area. Hq (plus) Co "B"</p>	

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FROM 0800 May 22, 1943 TO 2100 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Aitua
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ dated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 22, 1943. Sgt's</u> landed on Yellow Beach about 1400; assigned duties as auxiliary litter bearers. 32nd Inf band reported as auxiliary litter bearers.</p>	
			21515	<p><u>May 22, 1943</u> TO: 7th Med Bn Transportation difficulties and lack of sufficient tractors have delayed move of Clearing Co from this point forward. There has been some question at Division G.F. whether the forward site was too exposed to enemy observation or not to set up any more equipment there. I consulted G. of S. on the matter and it was his opinion that the forward site you have selected is a good one, and convenient to evacuation route. He thinks your site will be as safe as possible for the present, provided tents are kept off the sky line of the pass to take full advantage of defile. One more tent unit of "D" is moving up tonight and the rest will follow tomorrow as soon as possible. Hq Kitchen coming up tonight when tractors go back from bring down patients. G of S has had reports that Med installations have abandoned appreciable quantities of Med supplies when they displaced forward. He inquired if we had Med salvage detail-- I will take this up with Major Potter. G of S suggests the use of shelter halves to cover patients during evacuation. I will have Mesnier contact QM, also he has some plan of seeing if blankets (used) can't be cleaned and dried aboard ships-- our supply of water proof covering is limited, I contacted the Engineers this morning relative to improving the road as you requested, but was unable to get confirmation from them as to action taken. tractor drivers being done there--</p>	As directed by the G.S.

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FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cited	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 22, 1943</u> <u>Gen'l</u> confirmed? CG thinks operation of Hq kitchen to feed the "wet, weary and worn", is good work. Sgt Fought says he needs (1) tractor and sled for 2-3 hours to get rations. JOEY</p> <p>TO: C.O. 7th Med Bn Just heard from Minden again "Movie-White". He has part of his Plt on Sarana side and part on Massacre side, opposite point of ridge separating Sarana and Chichagof valleys (see sketch)—cut off by sniper fire. He has about 25-30 casualties, with 6 on Massacre side and rest on Sarana side. He will attempt to move all casualties to Massacre side of Sarana Valley, beginning at once. Casualties are 15 litter and rest walking, his supplies are OK except short of rations. (whole Bn same fix). He requests you have litter squads contact that portion of his plt on Massacre ridge side to carry casualties to tractors. JOEY</p> <p><u>May 22, 1943</u> Attack on Sarana nose successful; resulted in many casualties. 3rd Plt Co "A" moved down into Sarana Valley on West side. Evacuation by tractor from nose of Engineer Hill to Clearing Station to Field Hospital. Location of other Bn elements unchanged.</p>	As directed by C.O.
			221800		
				<p><u>May 23, 1943</u> TO: C.O. 7th Med Bn Will return to base of hill near Clearing Co. and work from there. Front just beyond ridge across valley. VORGELE</p>	As directed by C.O.
			231600		

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7th Medical Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
		13		<p><u>May 21, 1943 Cont'd</u> TO: Lt Voogale: The route you described is the same as followed by Litter Bearers last night. I believe your position would be better on the valley at the foot of the hill you are now on. We will run a cat down as far as possible and will put up a tent to keep patients until cat comes. You are to evacuate across the valley and we will bring patients up the hill with relay squads (we may need help from you in this)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KAMDEN</p> <p>Advanced litter relay litter posts established on the west side of Sarana Valley and on Engineer Hill. BGT 17-2 moved to ridge west of Chichagof; 2nd plt Co "A" remained in vicinity of Clearing Station on call from Bn Aid Station. 2nd Plt Co "B" moved to Sarana Valley floor in support of BGT 1202. Position of 1st Plt Co "B" unchanged. 3rd Plt Co "A" moved across Sarana Valley to foot of Sarana Nose. Evacuation by litter across valley to advance relay post; by litter up Engineer Hill to intermediate post; by tractor to Clearing Station.</p> <p><u>May 24, 1943</u> Casualty density changed to ridge west of Chichagof. Advance relay Stations moved to North end of Sarana Valley and corresponding position on slope of Engineer Hill. Aid Stations of BGT 17-2 and BGT 4-1 were evacuated by a chain of litter squads relayed down the precipitous mountain side to valley floor relay station. A rope slide, devised by Engineers carried casualties up slope of Engineer Hill to intermediate relay station. 2nd Plt Co "A" and 1st and 2nd Plts Co "B"</p>	

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7th Mountain Battalion JOURNAL, 7th Division

FROM 0600 May 21, 1943 TO 0600 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Aitna
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 21, 1943</u> In vicinity of relay station at foot of slide, position of 3rd Pit Co "A" unchanged.</p> <p><u>May 22, 1943</u> Evacuation route unchanged. 2nd Pit Co "A" moved to vicinity of BTR 17-2 Aid Station on the ridge. Other elements unchanged.</p> <p><u>May 23, 1943</u> Due to progress of action forward, to slope on North side of Chichagof Valley. A third advance relay post established on east side of Serana Valley. Evacuation by chain of litter squads, relayed to advance relay stations, by tractor across Serana Valley floor to rope slide. 1st and 2nd Pits of Co "B" moved up on ridge in the vicinity of their respective aid stations. No change in location of 2nd and 3rd pits of Co "A".</p> <p><u>May 24, 1943</u> Co "B" alerted to establish a Clearing station at the position of the most advanced relay station. Evacuation route unchanged. Positions of Elements of the Bn unchanged. Auxiliary litter bearers formed into a provisional litter bearer platoon.</p> <p><u>May 25, 1943</u> Clearing Station moved to forward position; partial station maintained at old site. Evacuation route unchanged. Bn C.P. and supply alerted for movement forward to vicinity of Clearing Station. Other elements of Bn unchanged.</p> <p><u>May 29, 1943</u> Enemy broke through lines across Chichagof Valley and overran the sites of all elements in Chichagof and Serana pass, and penetrated to North end of Blue corridor of</p>	

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~~7th Medical Battalion~~ JOURNAL, 7th Division¹

FROM 0001 May 21, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Aitua
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time Cated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken ⁴
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 29, 1943. 0001²⁴</u> Massacre Valley. Casualties in the Bn as a result of this enemy action were as follows: KIA-2 officers, 17 MM; WIA-4 officers, 28 MM. Evacuation of casualties from Bn Aid Stations and to the Field Hospital was interrupted for 24 hours. Aid Stations established in the 50th Regt area on top of Engineer Hill. Casualties were extremely heavy, 1st and 2nd plts, Co "B" moved forward up the hill 250 yds within the perimeter of defense of their battalions. Position of 3rd Plt Co "A" unchanged, 2nd Plt Co "A" moved forward along the ridge to a position within the perimeter of defense of BGT 17-2.</p>	
			301600	<p><u>May 30, 1943</u> TOE 60, 7th Med Bn Have completed clearing all of bodies from station except 2 Japs, and have collected all of salvagable Med equipment under one tent. Only one tent and 2 or 3 of the stoves will be serviceable. Since there is such a large amount of debris and unserviceable equipment in this site, I believe it will be "cheaper" to move rather than to try and complete clearing up this site. I has taken 8 men and a boy (no) all afternoon to accomplish this much. Further expenditure of energy is not practicable. I collected what blankets and sleeping bags that were in the large tent and assembled them with the salvage work. Undoubtedly there are more in the individual shelter halves which the men occupied and in the fox holes. I'd suggest that Bn Supply or the C1 Plt group collect the serviceable property and leave the rest for later scavenger and salvage operations--post campaign.</p>	As directed by the CO.

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~~7th Medical Battalion~~ JOURNAL, 7th Division

FROM 0001 May 11, 1943 TO 2400 June 2, 1943 PLACE Island of Attu
 Date & Hour Date & Hour

TIME		Serial No	Time ³ dated	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action ⁴ Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 20, 1943. Cont'd</u> I believe the kitchen crew are best qualified to salvage their kitchen property. As to the prospect of a Clearing Station I recommend only a one tent set up, equipped to serve hot drinks and as far forward as practicable. Probably at foot of hill from Veogala and the rest. Once the situation is secure in Chichagof Valley. One tent could be quickly abandoned, and would serve as a way station from the foot of the hill to the tractors to provide shelter from the elements. The following is a list of dead put in morges up in the draw. No personal effects were secured.</p> <p>Leonard W. Franklin, 39006790 Herbert Friesberg, 0-1688061 Carl G. Goshman, 32296738 L. C. Ferrill, 16110619 Guy E. Turner, 0-494909 Fred S. Bogdanoff, 39151579 Mervin O. Smith, 39091306 Val H. Deanna, 39008047 Robert E. Doektor, 37312729 Jack Royster, 34384637 John E. Garrett, 39076493 Joe Pease, 39239032 Robert H. Ellis, 39187959 JOEY</p> <p>Concentrations of casualties evacuated from Engineer hill and 3rd plt Co "A" by tractor. Bn Aid Stations of QTS 17-2, 32-2, and 4-1 evacuated by litter bearers furnished by Port Company. Relay stations at Engineer slide closed. Evacuation now possible by tractor from East side Sarana Valley to Field Hospital. Forward Clearing Station abandoned; advance relay station established in the vicinity. Other elements of Bn unchanged.</p>	

JOURNAL

JOURNAL, 7th Division

~~7th Medical Battalion~~

FROM ~~DATE & HOUR 1943~~ TO ~~DATE & HOUR 1943~~ PLACE ~~Island of Iwo~~

TIME		Serial No	Time Cited	INCIDENTS * MESSAGES ORDERS, etc.	Action Taken
IN	OUT				
				<p><u>May 31, 1943</u> BCT 17-3 advanced to Chichagof Harbor, followed by 3rd platoon Co "A". Casualties taken to Chichagof and evacuated by boat to Field Hospital in Massena Bay Area. Casualties from BCT 17-2 and 18-2 evacuated by tractor to Field Hospital. Other elements of Bn anchorage.</p> <p><u>June 1, 1943</u> 1st and 2nd platoon Co "B" were withdrawn from advanced locations with their BCT's and returned to Bn control. The entire Bn less 1st and 2nd platoon Co "B" 3rd platoon Co "A" bivouacked on west side of Massena-Sarum Pass. Evacuation of Bn Aid Stations effected by tractor on call. BCT 17-3 and 18-3 in Chichagof evacuated by boat to Field Hospital in Melts Bay.</p> <p><u>June 2, 1943</u> Collecting platoons ordered to reorganize, re-equip and be alert for resumption of enemy actions.</p>	

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OPERATION REPORT

7TH INFANTRY DIVISION

KING II

VOL. II

MAJOR OPERATIONS

26-DEC-44 -- 10-Feb-45

7TH MEDICAL BATTALION

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HEADQUARTERS 7TH MEDICAL BATTALION
APO # 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif

11 February 1945

VOL. II & REPORT OF
KING II OPERATION
26 Dec 44 to 10 Feb 45

1. General Nature and Purpose of Report.

a. This report covers combat operations of the 7th Medical Battalion for the King II Operation during the period 26 Dec 1944 - 10 Feb 1945.

b. Its purpose is to present a chronological report of the Medical aspects of the operation, as pertains to the Medical Battalion. A critical analysis is made of this unit's activities based on operational experiences. Constructive criticisms have been made, where indicated, to improve present standard operating procedures for future operations, and to emphasize the soundness of present SOP as substantiated by the King II Operation.

2. Brief Narrative.

a. Planning Phase:

(1) The Division SOP for Amphibious Operations was followed. Collecting Companies were committed as three Provisional Collecting Platoons, each comprising approximately 1/3 of the station, litter and ambulance platoons. Company Headquarters was combined with one of the Collecting Platoons. The first, second, and third Collecting platoons, respectively, were in direct support of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Battalions of the Regimental Combat teams of which each Collecting Company was a part (see Annex II - Equipment and Organization, Collecting Company).

(2) The Clearing Company functioned normally. Each platoon dis-

placed forward by "leap frogging" the other platoons. For the assault landing each Clearing platoon organized a Surgical Team from its personnel, comprised of two surgeons and ten enlisted men; The equipment of the Surgical Team was combat loaded on a 2½ ton truck (see Annex IV - Organization and Equipment, Clearing Company). One clearing platoon was embarked with one of the assault Regimental Combat teams; the other Clearing platoon embarked with the reserve regimental Combat team.

(3) The Medical Plan called for one surgical team (from a Clearing platoon) to land in the second trip of the boats. Its mission was to function only if evacuation to transports was suspended for any reason. Casualties which required surgery in less than 24 hours were to be handled by the surgical team during the emergency period.

(4) The Field Hospital was to land before the Clearing platoons and set up near the beach. On landing the Clearing platoons would reinforce the Field Hospital and be prepared to displace forward as the tactical situation permitted. The surgical team landed initially would displace forward with its Clearing platoon.

(5) Evacuation from the Collecting platoons to the Clearing stations was by 1/4 ton ambulances. Initially, until Corps Ambulances were landed, evacuation of the Clearing station was by 1/4 ton ambulances drawn from the Collecting platoons.

(6) Medical supplies for the operations were specially selected in view of previous combat experience. A large amount of Penicillin was taken in expectancy of a high incidence of gas gangrene. Plans provided for the early landing of a refrigerator to care for biologicals. Wire ladder splints were increased to insure splinting of extensive wounds of extremities as well as fractures. Division Medical Supply section to land the first day and assume control of Medical supplies landed. On landing of Corps Medical Supply personnel the control of Medical Dumps to revert to Corps. The Division Medical supply section was reinforced by five M from the Corps Medical Supply section prior to embarkation. These were to return to their Medical Supply team when Corps landed.

(7) The Division Psychiatrist was attached to the Clearing company for the operation. He was to be normally stationed at the forward clearing station. Battle fatigue and mild psychoneurosis cases to be kept at the clearing station for treatment in so far as capacity permitted.

b. Training Phase.

(1) The training of Medical Battalion elements was in accordance with the Division training objectives for the operation.

(2) Collecting elements trained as Collecting platoons. Plans were made to consolidate the platoons and operate as a Collecting company, depending on the requirements of the tactical situation. Special emphasis was placed on physical conditioning of litter bearers. Ambulance drivers were trained in operating the 1/4 ton ambulance over all types of difficult terrain. Field expedients for moving casualties over difficult terrain were used. Emphasis was placed on splinting and bandaging, treatment of shock, and administration of plasma. In the training of station personnel; this group was also given the physical conditioning course. Training of the collecting platoons provided for operation without use of vehicles. Equipment and Medical supplies to be carried on pack boards with a specially designed packboard box for selected items from MB Chest # 2 (See annex II - Equipment and Organization of the Collecting Company). Each Collecting Company had twelve, four per platoon 1/4 ton ambulances (converted 1/4 ton, C and R), one 3/4 ton truck, and one 250 gallon water trailer as organic transportation for the operation. The Collecting platoon was able to move equipment and personnel by skuttling with its ambulances.

(3) The Clearing company trained by platoons. Emphasis was on technical training. Personnel of the surgical teams (Officers and EM) were placed on continuous temporary duty at General Hospital. In this way all received a high standard of professional and technical training. EM were trained as anesthetists in the hospitals and had several months of practical experience giving all types of anesthesia at the hospitals. Plans were also formulated to combat load the equipment of a surgical team on a 2 1/2 ton truck. X-Ray technicians all received refresher courses at General Hospital including actual experience. The clearing company had four 2 1/2 ton trucks (two per platoon), two 3/4 ton trucks (1 per plt) and two 250 gallon water trailers as its organic transportation for the operation.

(4) Special training in care and operation of individual weapons, security of Medical installations against enemy attacks was given to collecting companies and the clearing company. This course was given by an Infantry officer. Personnel received instruction in use of hand grenade and all personnel threw at least one live grenade. Night problems were held on the average of once a week, stressing perimeter defense against night attack, and night evacuation.

(5) Communication between Bn Hq and elements was provided for by each platoon having a field telephone. They would be connected with the normal field wire channels.

(6) At the conclusion of the training phase all collecting and clearing platoons received field tests from the Battalion Commander and his staff. Critiques were held, and necessary changes made in plans and equipment for the actual operations. Actual casts were applied in the clearing station and simulated surgical operations were performed

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under sterile conditions.

c. Rehearsal.

Elements of the Medical Battalion participated in the Division "Dry run" rehearsal. One 1/4 ton ambulance for each Collecting platoon was landed. Personnel did not take packboard equipment because of the possibility of loss or damage to medical supplies. Personnel of the Collecting platoons debarked with their Battalions combat teams. Clearing company personnel did not debark for the landing rehearsal. Simulated casualties were tagged and passed through channels of evacuation. From the medical standpoint, the rehearsal showed the Battalion elements to be ready for the operation.

d. Loading and Embarkation.

Loading and embarkation was in accordance with Division S.O.P. This phase of the operation was satisfactory for elements of the Medical Battalion. All equipment of the Clearing Company, less that which was combat loaded on the surgical team trucks and hand carried by personnel, was loaded and waterproofed on pallets which were given a high priority. Equipment of the Collecting platoons, less the initial combat equipment carried on packboards and in vehicles, was combat loaded in the hold with low priority. Division Medical supplies were loaded on waterproof pallets. All vehicles were waterproofed for amphibious landing in accordance with Division S.O.P. 1/4 ton ambulances and surgical team trucks were given a high priority for unloading.

e. Movement to Target Area.

(1) Collecting elements of the Medical Battalion embarked with their respective Battalion Combat Teams. One platoon of the Clearing companies embarked with one of the assault R.C.T.'s, while the other embarked with the reserve RCT. An Hq embarked with Div Hq and special units personnel. Movement to the target area was without incident. Conditions were crowded for the troops and on most ships the ventilation below decks was completely inadequate. This condition, plus the high temperatures encountered during the voyage, made sleeping below decks almost impossible. Bathing and laundry facilities, due to water shortage, were totally inadequate for maintaining satisfactory standards of hygiene. Because of this there was a high incidence of skin infections. Food was generally of good quality and adequate. Transports should have larger mess facilities for the number of troops fed. Sick call for the troops was satisfactory.

(2) Atebrine was started three weeks before reaching target area. Less than 1% sensitivity reaction to atebrine was noted. Most reactions were mild and transitory. The more severe reactions were characterized by diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headaches, joint pains, and temperatures ranging from 101 to 104 degrees. Most reactions cleared up before reaching target area.

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- (3) The approach to the target area was prolonged because of a change in the tactical plan. This accentuated sanitary problems, and resulted in a general break down of the physical condition of troops from the level of physical fitness at embarkation. Recreational facilities and programs were ineffectual because of crowded ship conditions.

f. Assault on the Beaches.

(1) Landing of Bn elements was in accordance with Division SOP for amphibious operations.

(2) Collecting platoons debarked with their Bn combat teams in the last wave of the first trip of the boats. All beaches were relatively free of fire at the time of landing, except on Beach Violet One where the 3rd Coll platoon of Co "B" sustained one casualty (killed) from mortar fire.

(3) The surgical team of the 2nd Platoon, Co "B", was the only clearing element to land on "A" day. This element came ashore on Beach Yellow One in the second trip of the boats, landing at 1400. There was no suitable site on Beach Yellow One, and the Commanding Officer of the Surgical team elected to set up station in the ruins of the stone church at Dalag, approximately 300 yards inland from Beach Yellow two. This group passed thru considerable enemy mortar fire along the beach in its move from Beach Yellow One to the station site in the church; no casualties were sustained by personnel of the surgical team.

(4) Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters section, (less personnel section with base echelon group), including Div Med Supply section, landed on Beach Yellow Two, "A" day, at 1530. Landing was uneventful and this element proceeded directly to the ruins of the stone church where it joined the surgical team of the 2nd Platoon, Co "D". Original plans called for the Med Bn assembly area to be at a location approximately 800 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. Reconnaissance showed however that the designated site was low marshy ground, unsuitable for CP or Med installation. Also the front line at this time were only 700 - 800 yards inland from Beach Yellow Two. The remainder of Co "D" landed on "A" plus one on Beach Yellow Two and joined the Surgical Team and Bn CP at the Church.

g. Operations Ashore:

26 December 1944

Casualties light. 1st & 2nd Flts Co C at Cabulihan. No change in status of other Bn elements.

27 December 1944

Casualties light. No change in status of Bn elements.

28 December 1944

Casualties light. Section of 1st Plt Co A at Baybay; 1st Plt (less section) and 2nd Plt at Albuera; 3rd Plt at Ipil. Co B at Ormoc. 1st Plt, Co C, at Dolores; 2nd Plt at Gabulihan; 3rd Plt at Soong. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

29 December 1944

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

30 December 1944

Casualties very light. Disease and exposure cases moderate. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

31 December 1944

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Reconnaissance made in rough terrain North East of Ormoc for possible routes of evacuation over which 1/4 ton ambulances could operate. Nature of terrain indicated that litter hauls of 2000 - 3000 yards would be necessary and that ambulances could not travel area due to deep ravines. Plans made to pool extra litter bearers from Co's A and C to reinforce Co B if casualties should be heavy.

1 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Evacuation problem not serious since casualties were light; no need to reinforce Co B with litter bearers from Co's A and C.

2 JANUARY 1945

Casualties light. Because of enemy air raids on Ormoc, new site selected for Ctr Sta in Ormoc on southern edge of town, away from military installations and dumps. Battalion Commander and CO, Co B, transferred from Battalion. Battalion Executive Officer assumed command. Regt'l Surgeon from one of the Infantry regiments transferred in as Battalion Executive Officer. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

3 January 1945.

Casualties light. Casualties evacuated from Ctr Sta at Ormoc, and records only made at Ctr Sta during period of closing and moving to new site. During night enemy infiltrated through Ormoc defense perimeter and enemy machine gun fire was received in Ctr Sta area. No casualties among personnel, although tents and buildings occupied by personnel received several rounds. All personnel were alerted and placed around Ctr Sta perimeter. No further action resulted after this.

4 January 1945.

Casualties light. 2nd Plt Co D, Bn CP, Hq Det, and 52nd Port Surg Hosp (attached) moved to new site. Road very poor into site but arrangements made with Div Engineer to improve roads to enable vehicles to get into area. Ctr Sta established and receiving patients from Ormoc sector. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

5 January 1945.

Casualties light. 1st and 2nd Plts Co A at Albuera; section of 3rd Plt at Baybay; 3rd Plt (less section) at Ipil. Co B at Ormoc vicinity of Ctr Sta 2nd Plt Co D. Co C at Bolores. 1st Plt Co D at Albuera. Hq & Hq Det vicinity of 2nd Plt Ctr Sta.

6 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

7 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt Co B at Punta Blanco. 1st and 2nd Plt's Co C at Siguinon; 3rd Plt at Biliboy. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. One Medical Officer and 2 EM, Co D, sent to Calunangun Point to function as Battery aid section for long Tom Artillery unit stationed there.

8 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

9 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

10 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

11 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged. Reconnaissance made for new site in the vicinity of Albuera for the 1st Plt Co D Ctr Sta. Change of station site necessary because old site was on edge of Albuera near Native dwellings; flies extremely bad. New site selected 600 yards North of Albuera on the beach in coconut grove; ground sandy and well drained; no Native dwellings in area and very few flies.



12 January 1945

Casualties light. 1st Plt Co B at Lilean; 2nd Plt at Dolores. 1st and 2nd Plts, Co S, in vicinity of Camp Downes. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

13 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co C at Ipil. 1st Plt, Co B, Cbr Sta closed and moved to new site 600 yards North of Albuera; station operational at new site this date.

14 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co C, at Ipil alerted to embark with its BCT task force for Camotes operation. Equipment and supplies revised for this operation in accordance with changes resulting from observations made of Collecting Platoon operation on Leyte. Changes to be field tested and used in next operation of unit, if proven sound by Camotes operation. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. Evacuation of casualties from Camotes by boat to Ipil and thence by ambulance to 2nd Plt, Co B, Cbr Sta, at Ormoc. Station section of 3rd Plt, Co C, to act as Shore party Medical station; operation of litter bearer and ambulance sections normal. Three 1/4 ton ambulances and one 1/4 ton trailer comprised vehicles of 3rd Plt, Co C, for operation. Casualty expectancy moderate for this operation.

15 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co A, at Desposito. 1st Plt, Co B, at Hutton; 2nd Plt 400 yards North of Dolores; 3rd Plt 500 yards South of Tambuco. 2nd Plt, Co C, at Ipil to evacuate casualty boats from Camotes. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

16 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co C, on Pansen Island. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

17 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

18 January 1945

Casualties light. 3rd Plt, Co C, on Pere Island. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

19 January 1945

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19 January 1945

Casualties light. 1st Plt Co A at Baybay, 2nd Plt 2000 yds NE of Lanyug, 3rd Plt at Albuera. 1st Plt, Co B, 1000 yds S of Hanton, 2nd Plt 500 yds S of Tambuco, 3rd Plt at Dolores. Status of other Bn units unchanged.

20 January 1945

Casualties light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

21 January 1945

Casualties very light. 1st & 2nd Plts Co A at Albuera, 3rd Plt at Ipil. 1st Plt, Co B, 1000 yds S of Hanton, 2nd Plt 500 yds S of Tambuco, 3rd Plt at Dolores. 1st Plt, Co C, near Camp Downs, 2nd Plt at Ipil. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

22 January 1945

Casualties very light. 3rd Plt, Co A, at Baybay. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

23 January 1945

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

24 January 1945

Casualties very light. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

25 January 1945

Casualties very light. 3rd Plt, Co B, at Tambuco. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

26 January 1945

Casualties very light. 3rd Plt, Co A, at Abuyog. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

27 January 1945

Casualties very light. 2nd Plt, Co A, at Ormoc. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

28 January 1945

Casualties very light. 3rd Plt, Co A, at Tarragona. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

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29 January 1945

Casualties very light. 1st Plt, Co A, 1 mile North of Albuera. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

30 January 1945

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

31 January 1945

Casualties very light. 1st Plt, Co B, 2 miles South of Valencia; 2nd Plt, Co B, enroute to Tarragona, 3rd Plt at Tambuco Junction. Clearing Station, 1st Plt, Co D, closed in preparation for move to Ormoc. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

1 February 1945

Casualties very light. 1st Plt, Co A, at Tarragona. 2nd Plt, Co B, arrived at Tarragona. 1st Plt, Co D, established Ctr Sta in Church at Ormoc. Status of other Bn elements unchanged. 52nd Port Surg Hosp attached to 1st Plt, Co D, from 2nd Plt.

2 February 1945

Casualties light. 1st Plt, Co A, at Ipil, alerted to move to Tarragona. 1st Plt, Co B, at 32nd Inf Rest Camp. All Bn elements in Tarragona assembled in Med Bn rehabilitation area at Tarragona. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

3 February 1945

Casualties very light. 1st Plt, Co A, arrived at Tarragona and joined other Med Bn elements in rehabilitation area. 3rd Plt, Co C, arrived at Ipil from Camotes Island operations. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

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4 February 1945

Casualties very light. Clearing Station, 2nd Plt, Co B, closed and patients evacuated to 1st Plt Ctr Sta in preparation for move to Tarragona. 3rd Plt, Co C, enroute to Tarragona. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

5 February 1945

Casualties very light. Hq & Hq Det and Co D (less 1st Plt), enroute by boat and vehicle to Tarragona rehabilitation area. 3rd Plt, Co B, enroute to Tarragona. 3rd Plt, Co C, arrived at Tarragona. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

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6 February 1945

Casualties very light. Hq Det, Co D (less 1st Plt) and 3rd Plt Co B completed move to Tarragona. All elements consolidated in Tarragona under Bn control. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

7 February 1945

Casualties very light; received casualties from Americal Division. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

8 February 1945

Casualties very light. 1st Plt Co B joined Med Bn at Tarragona. Status of other Bn elements unchanged.

9 February 1945

Casualties very light. Status of Bn elements unchanged.

10 February 1945

Casualties very light. 1st and 2nd Plts, Co C, moved to Tarragona and joined Med Bn. 1st Plt, Co D and attached 52nd Portable Surgical Hospital alerted to leave Ormoc for Tarragona.

King II Operation announced as closed at 1200, this date.

3. Critical Analysis.

a. Personnel

The T/O for the Clr Co Should be increased by 30 enlisted men, basics. During the King II Operation Clr Stations were operating from 100% to 150% over and above the normal Patient capacity. Because of location of station sites it was usually necessary that the Clr Plt provide their own perimeter of security, or at least tie in with adjacent units. Handling of extra patients necessitated more ward men being used. The sanitary requirements on Leyte were heavy and a sanitary squad had to be detailed to service the area occupied by Clearing Stations. Mud and incessant rain necessitated a continued labor detail to dig drainage ditches and gravel walks and tent sites. The normal sick rate further depleted the available personnel for these overhead duties. Most of the time, not more than 6 men were available in either platoon to care for such details as sanitation, guard, hauling water and gravel, clearing debris from area, and laundry work for the station. In some localities it was possible to use Civilians for such details as labor and laundry. A minimum of 30 basics, basis 15 per platoon, is necessary to function properly in another operation. The addition of an X-ray as special equipment of the Clearing Company has necessitated training of two technicians to operate this machine. No rating is provided for these men in the present T/O. Two extra T/4 specialty ratings should be provided for the X-ray technicians. Operating in a theater where tropical diseases are prevalent has necessitated two highly trained laboratory technicians to perform necessary laboratory and procedures for parasitic diseases in addition to the routine blood and urinalysis work. Two T/4 specialty ratings should be provided for laboratory technicians in the Clearing Company.

b. Tactics

The reorganization of the Collecting Company into three Collecting Platoons, each with station, litter bearer and ambulance elements, has proven to be the best way of using a Collecting Company tactically in Amphibious and routine land operations. This conclusion is based on use of the Collecting Companies in this manner in the three operations which this unit participated. Certain inequalities in ratings and technicians exist as the result of this provisional arrangement. Collecting Platoons should operate as closely in conjunction with Battalion Aid sections as possible. This provides for adequate security of Collecting stations, adequate messing of personnel with its Inf BN, and ready reinforcements of the litter bearer personnel of the Bn Aid Sections. Experience has shown that the 1/4 ton ambulance by virtue of its small size, low silhouette and operational versatility can operate frequently in advance of the Bn Aid Station. This saves the litter bearers and speeds up evacuation. Clearing stations should operate not less than 4 miles behind the front lines if suitable site are available. Ambulance hauls longer than 4 miles for the 1/4 ton ambulances are too taxing for seriously wounded patients. Assistance in providing security for clearing stations must be given by adjacent units wherever possible. All of the Clearing Station personnel are needed to care for patients. Clearing platoons should operate by leap

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frogging in forward displacement; this insures continuous clearing and surgical facilities near the front line.

c. Intelligence.

The Medical Battalion should be given unit distribution of daily intelligence summaries from Division. This information is of value in formulating Medical plans. The Med Bn was not given distribution of daily G-2 Periodic until in the early part of the mopping up phase of the operation. Treatment of POW frequently requires a period of hospitalization before they can be released to the NP's for confinement. The SOP should provide for routine stationing of NP's at the Ctr Sta for custody of POW patients. Occasional friction and interference with medical treatment resulted in the King II Operation as the result of the reluctance of NP's to provide this service and insistence on moving patients before they were ready for evacuation. Experience has shown that humane and definitive medical care of POW has resulted in gaining their confidence and the acquiring of valuable information by the interpreters. Interrogation should not be at the expense of surgical procedure unless such measures are warranted by emergency.

d. Terrain.

Most of the terrain could be negotiated either by litter bearers or vehicles, and usually both. When patrols are operating every use should be made of the 1/4 ton ambulance where conditions permit; this relieves the litter bearers of considerable work and speeds up evacuation. Supply carrying parties should be used to supplement litter bearers personnel in terrain which is passable on foot only.

e. Communications.

Each medical element in the Medical Bn, Collecting, Clearing, and Supply should have field phones as part of T/B equipment. The SOI should provide code names for these elements. SOP should direct that line units include medical units in their wire communications. Phones were provided in the King II Operation to all Collecting Platoons as an experiment. Control of evacuation and the Collecting elements from Bn CP was greatly expedited as the result of this and insured a continual orientation of the Battalion Commander on the tactical situation. Emergencies often arise which necessitate immediate action to prevent breakdown of evacuation. With phone communications these can be solved quickly where liason by runner, message, or vehicle would be inadequate. Code names are necessary for Medical battalion elements to avoid the common confusion which exists in line personnel between "Collecting" and "Clearing" and to distinguish 2nd echelon Medical Units from 1st echelon Medical Units.

f. Medical Supply

Medical supply through channels of evacuation provides the best control and insures deliveries of the supplies to the medical unit requesting them. Medical supply through S-4 channels is not desirable. Numerous instances in the King II Operation arose in which medical supplies were

either lost or greatly delayed in delivery as the result of being handled by unit S-4 sections. Collecting elements and adjacent units should draw directly from the Div Med Supply located at the forward Clearing Station. Consideration should be given to establishing a forward medical supply section where Clearing stations are far behind the Collecting stations, or where both Clearing platoons are committed and widely separated. This procedure was followed in the King II Operation with most satisfactory results. It was possible to always have sufficient Medical supplies available to forward units, when available in Div Med Supply. Medical supply of Corps and Army must take greater initiative in furnishing necessary Medical Supplies to Div Med supply. The impetus of supply must be such that Div Med supply does not have to go back great distances to Corps dumps to draw supplies. In the King II Operation it was a continual effort and burden to get Medical supplies from Corps. There were too many "critical" items which were needed and not available. Some of them were Morphine, Paregoric, Bismuth subcarbonate, foot powder, and whiskey. Frequently block shipments were inadequate or completely deficient of such items due either to failure to pack such initially, or the block was "canibalised" before reaching Division.

g. Liason

In past operations it was customary to maintain a liason man from each Collecting Platoon with the Battalion surgeon. In the King II Operation, Collecting Platoons were usually operating either in conjunction with the aid station or bivouaced with them. When separated, the Collecting Platoon Commander was in telephone communication. This made the liason agent unnecessary. Direct contact between Bn Aid and Collecting elements or by telephone is more satisfactory and efficient. Liason between Bn CP and forward medical units, infantry, or medical battalion, is best accomplished by daily personal contact. The Bn S-3 must contact all the Bn Aid stations, Collecting and Clearing Stations, and the Regimental surgeons daily whenever possible. The tactical situation may necessitate more than one contact per day. Future sites for Clearing stations must be selected well in advance and clearance obtained from G-4. In the King II Operation Clearing station sites, previously selected by reconnaissance, were appropriated by other units before Clearing Platoon could occupy the site. Clearance and approval from G-4 would insure these sites being available when needed. The Med Bn CP must receive Unit distribution of G-3 summaries in order to be oriented on tactical situation and its progress.

h. Transportation

Two 1/4 ton C & R vehicles are needed for the Med Bn CP to adequately handle liason and administration during combat. One vehicle is needed for the joint use of the S-3 and S-3 and one vehicle for the Bn Commander. No C & R vehicles were provided the Med Bn Hq for the King II operation. The Bn Commander was frequently out of touch with the tactical situation and medical requirements as well as inadequate reconnaissance resulted because of no transportation. A 1/4 ton ambulance was finally taken from one of the Collecting Platoons and reconverted to C & R type for this use.

Later a salvaged 1/4 ton ambulance was similarly used. With 2 vehicles used as above described, control of the Bn elements and advance reconnaissance and liaison with Inf Med elements was much improved and very satisfactory.

At least one Weasel in lieu of a 1/4 ton ambulance and the addition of one 3/4 ton Field ambulance should be provided for each Collecting Platoon. Muddy terrain, rice paddies and unfordable streams make it impossible to use 1/4 ton ambulances for evacuation. A Weasel should either be part of the assigned transportation or be available from Division on call. During the King II Operation Weasels were needed to accomplish such missions. These vehicles were obtained from Regiments only after numerous requests, and after being ordered by G-4, to furnish them. Weasels reserved for Medical evacuation should be readily available when needed. At least one 3/4 ton Field ambulance is needed by each Collecting Platoon in event of extended hauls to the Clearing station or if roads are deeply rutted. During the operation, 1/4 ton ambulances frequently were "hung-up" on roads because of the low wheel base and the undercarriage sticking. In this operation the roads were such that 3/4 ton ambulances could operate between Collecting stations and Clearing stations. 3/4 ton ambulances ride much more comfortable and save the patient considerable jolting.

Sufficient transportation should be provided the Clearing Company to move all of one Clearing platoons equipment and personnel in one trip. The 2 1/2 ton truck, long wheel base, is the most efficient vehicle; 1 ton cargo trailers should be provided also. Each platoon should have two 250 gallon water trailers to avoid continuous trips to the water point as is required with present allowance of one water trailer. During this operation only four 2 1/2 ton trucks were available which necessitated several trips to move one platoon. In a fast moving situation the Clearing company is unable to keep up with any less transportation than enough to completely move one Clearing platoon with one trip.

No shop truck was provided the Med Bn motor section for the King II operation. There were 46 vehicles to service and the shop equipment had to be set up in rear areas for lack of mobility. Maintenance was inadequate for this reason, and the condition of vehicles suffered. A shop truck loaded with tools and spare parts would provide a mobile maintenance section which could visit the Collecting and Clearing companies and give 2nd echelon motor service with a minimum time for dead lining. A 2 1/2 ton truck l.w.b. with winch is best suited for this purpose.

1. Evacuation

Evacuation was satisfactory and most patients were received from the Collecting station in less than an hour. 3/4 ton ambulances would have expedited this if they had been available. On short hauls and not too rough roads the 1/4 ton ambulances were satisfactory for evacuation and the trips did not contribute materially to shock or further jeopardize the patient's condition.

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Evacuation of the Clearing station was very satisfactory in the early phase of the operation on the east side of the island. On the west side of the island evacuation of the Clearing station was chiefly by boat to Baybay, since the beach road was too rough for ambulances. Boat evacuation was irregular in a number of instances and there was no regular schedule. Boats weren't allowed to run at night, a time when evacuation of Clearing stations was most needed. As consequence the Clearing stations were continually overloaded and surgical facilities over taxed almost to the breaking point. The Clearing company was reinforced by a Portable Surgical Hospital. The high incidence of disease cases further complicated the handling of wounded casualties. Definitive major surgical procedures were done at the Clearing station routinely. This was necessary because of the long distances from the Clearing stations to the Field Hospitals and the poor roads. The majority of slight wounds were debrided at the Clearing station before evacuation.

J. Care of Civilians

Medical facilities for care of Civilians were inadequate and almost inoperative. The bulk of Civilian casualties occurring in the Division some had to be handled at the Clearing station as well as the Army casualties. During the first two days at Dalag care of Civilians became such a problem that the Clearing company was directed to handle only Civilian, and Army casualties were by-passed to the Field Hospital. In future operations Civil Affairs should have its own medical unit, efficiently trained, operating and supplied, to care for Civilian casualties. This should be set up and operating not later than D plus 1. It should be prepared to displace forward similarly to the Clearing company in order to handle Civilian casualties as they occur.

K. Red Cross Service for Clearing Stations

In future operations a Red Cross representative should be assigned to the Medical Battalion for service in the Clearing stations. This representative should have adequate supplies to issue to such patients as are hospitalized in the Clearing station or returning to duty therefrom. During the King II Operation no Red Cross representative was available to the Medical Battalion. Red Cross supplies were inadequate and very difficult to get. Some comfort articles were obtained by the Chaplain but the amount was insignificant. Prior to embarkation the Division Red Cross Field director allotted a projector to the Med Bn and stated it would be given to the Bn on landing. The Bn was refused this projector when it was asked for on landing.

L. Division Special Service Facilities for Clearing Stations

In future operations the Division Special Service Officer should make provisions to carry adequate supplies and plan a morale uplift program for patients in the Clearing station. In the King II Operation the Division Special Service Officer did not provide any supplies or morale building facilities to the Medical Battalion for the Clearing Stations. The Division Special Service Officer did not visit the Clearing station during combat

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Do not make any attempt to provide some type of special service by working with the Bn Special Service Officer.

m. Rest Camp for Minor Casualties and Disease cases

In future operations provisions should be made to operate a rest camp for minor casualties and disease cases which might be returned to duty within four or five days. During the King II Operation a large proportion of non-effectives resulted from physical exhaustion, minor upper respiratory disease, common diarrhea, and transitory skin conditions of the feet due to exposure. If facilities were available within the Division to care for these cases the majority of them could be returned to field duty within four or five days. It is recommended that the rest camp be staffed and operated under Division control. The organization and equipment of such a camp should provide for a maximum accommodation of 400 individuals. This should include administration, mess, billeting, dispensary, special service, and Red Cross facilities. The administration and special service of the installation could be handled by the Division Special Service officer, Dispensary service to be provided by the Medical detachment of Special Troops Battalion. The Division Red Cross Field Director could have his office at the Rest Camp and issue comfort supplies. One of the Special Troops messes could operate for the camp. This Division Rest Camp should go into operation by the end of the first week of combat. It should be located in the vicinity of the rear Division CP or the rear C, clearing station. All casualties which might be suitably handled at the rest camp should be processed through the Clearing station to determine if they might be able to return to duty after the 4 or 5 day period of rest. When troops are ready to be returned to duty from the rest camp they should be turned over to the Division Casual Center for completion of clothing and equipment and return to their units. During this operation the Infantry Regiments each operated small rest camps of 50 - 100 individual capacity with encouraging results. Considerable numbers of minor cases were returned to duty in 3 or 4 days who might have otherwise been lost to the Division for 10 days or two weeks if evacuated out of the Division. The Clearing stations are unable to assume this added load because of their limited bed capacity and the priority which must be given to the wounded, injured, and seriously ill cases.

n. Division Casual Center

A Division Casual Center should be in operation by the 5th day of combat for purposes of expediting the return of casualties to their units in the shortest possible time. Most of these casualties are patients returning to duty. Channels of evacuation do not have adequate transportation or billeting space to accommodate these casualties. Likewise these casualties frequently require items of clothing and equipment before returning to duty. A Division casual center would provide for central control of casualties and expedite their return to duty. Transportation should be provided through this organization to bring casualties from Field Hospitals, Clearing Stations, and Rest Camps and to care for them until they can be delivered to their organizations. As an expedient the Medical Battalion assumed this service.

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but it was not satisfactory. The administrative burden could not be handled in addition to discharging the normal functions of 2nd echelon medical service.

e. Portable Surgical Hospitals

The portable surgical hospital as constituted is best suited to function as a reinforcement for the Clearing Station. From the portable standpoint the T/E does not provide sufficient equipment or supplies for sustained operation by itself. The surgical set up of the organization is ideally suited to reinforce the Clearing Station. In this operation one Portable Surgical Hospital was attached to the Medical Bn and it was used to reinforce one or the other of the Clearing stations. Since three of the four Medical officers are surgeons it is possible for a reinforced Clearing Station to operate two major surgeries and one minor surgery, enabling the station to handle a large amount of definitive surgery within the Division zone. The balance of the enlisted personnel, other than the surgical technicians were used to operate wards. Kitchen personnel were used in the Clearing Platoon mess. When the Portable Surgical Hospital functions with the Clearing Platoon it needs the following additional equipment to operate efficiently: 2 lamps, portable operating; 1 antoclave field, and one oxygen apparatus (flow meter & B.L.B. mask).

p. Form MD 52 d in conjunction Form MD 52b (EMT)

EMT's arriving at the Clearing Station were frequently illegible as the result of tags getting wet and obliterating inscribed information. In event of previous emergency surgical procedures, such as ligation of vessels, the information of such is of great importance to surgeons treating cases in rear installations. Form MD 52d should be furnished to Collecting stations for use in selected cases.

4. Recommendations:

These recommendations are based on information submitted under critical analysis and on pertinent suggestions made by officers of the 7th Medical Battalion and 52nd Portable Surgical Hospital. It is recommended:

(1) That the Table of Organization of the Clearing Company, Medical Battalion be increased by 50 basics and that four extra T/4 specialty ratings be allowed for X-ray and laboratory technicians.

(2) That the Table of Organization of the Collecting Company, Medical Battalion be revised to provide three identical Collecting platoons, similar in organization to the Collecting Company. Further that the T/O be increased to include one additional MAC officer, in order that each Collecting Platoon will have one Medical Officer and one MAC Officer.

(3) That the Medical Battalion receive unit distribution of G-2 and G-3

periodic reports.

- (4) That Division SOP provide for stationing of MP personnel at all Clearing stations to guard POW casualties which are under treatment at the Clearing Station.
- (5) That one (1) Field telephone be provided each Collecting and Clearing platoon as extra equipment. Further that the SOI provide for routine inclusion of Medical installations in field wire channels, and that the SOI include code names for the Medical Battalion and its elements.
- (6) That initial Division medical supply units be retained under Division control after debarkation.
- (7) That Medical supply be authorized a 1½ ton or 2½ ton truck to be combat loaded at POB with a 3 day combat medical supply for Division; further that this truck be unloaded by D plus one day.
- (8) That Hq Det supply, Medical Battalion, be authorized in excess of T/E, 176 litters and 12 large cases of blankets to provide such items to Division during landing phase in order to supplement property exchange of shore to ship evacuation.
- (9) That a pharmacist be attached to Division Medical supply, inasmuch as 25% of drug preparations called for and urgently needed during combat are non standard pharmaceutical mixtures.
- (10) That copies of Corps Medical maintenance blocks be submitted to Division Surgeon for recommendations, during planning phase of operations.
- (11) That two 1/4 ton G & R vehicles be allowed Med Bn Hq for administrative and tactical control purpose during combat.
- (12) That one Vessel per Collecting Platoon be provided the Medical Bn in all operations where the terrain is predominately low, swampy or where rice paddies are prevalent.
- (13) That one 1/4 ton trailer be provided each Collecting platoon to be used to move station equipment when platoon is not operating as a portable unit.
- (14) That a minimum of nine 3/4 ton ambulances be provided the Med Bn in lieu of the same number of 1/4 ton ambulances. This will expedite evacuation of Collecting stations where roads permit use of heavier and larger vehicles.
- (15) That one 2½ ton truck, long wheel base, with winch be allowed Med Bn motor section for use as a shop truck. Maintenance of the large number of vehicles in the Bn will be expedited and more efficient.
- (16) That the transportation of the Clearing Company consist of one 1/4 ton G & R, two 1½ ton trucks cargo, two 2½ ton truck cargo w/w, four 2½ ton truck

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charge wo/w, four 250 gal water trailers, and four 1 ton cargo trailers. This will enable the Clearing Company to move one Clearing platoon intact and thereby permit more rapid displacement and increase mobility and flexibility.

(17) That Corps evacuation of Clearing stations be readily available at all times and fellow clearing platoons closely in their displacement forward. Further, that Corps hospitalization be kept clear in order that clearing stations do not have to make emergency expansion of stations to hold cases over.

(18) That one Portable Surgical Hospital per Clearing platoon be assigned Division to reinforce surgical facilities of the Clearing Company.

(19) That medical plans for amphibious operation in areas where Civilian casualties will be encountered provide adequate facilities for care of Civilian casualties and medical service not later than D plus one day after landing.

(20) That a Red Cross Field Representative with adequate supplies be attached to the Medical Battalion prior to combat for servicing of Ctr Sta.

(21) That special allowance of special service supplies and equipment be provided the Med Bn to be used in Ctr Sta during combat.

(22) That a Division Rest Camp be established and operational by D. plus seven days to care for minor fatigue and disease cases which can be expected to return to combat duty within four or five days.

(23) That a Division Casual Center be established and operational by D plus five days for purpose of re-equipping and returning of casuale from hospitals and rest camp to their units during combat.

(24) That the T/E of the Portable Surgical Hospital be allowed special equipment as outlined in par 3, above.

(25) That Form MD 52d be used in conjunction with Form MD 52b at Collecting stations for seriously wounded cases.

5. This report is concluded as of 2200, 10 February 1945, at which time the operation was announced as closed for the 7th Infantry Division.

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- C. Contents of Medical Re-Supply Unit, Carried on Packboard in Unit Medical Equipment Pack.
- D. Contents of single Pouch, Medical Kit, Private.
- E. Vehicle List for Collecting Company.

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A. Proposed Re-Organization of Collecting Company, Medical

Battalion For Amphibious Operations

Basic: TO & REG-17, dated 15 July 1948,
with 5% Basic

a. Company Headquarters - - 1 Officer; - - 4 EM

Officers:

- 1. Capt, MC, Company Commander.

Enlisted Personnel:

- 1. M/Sgt - - 1st Sergeant
- 2. S/Sgt - - Supply
- 3. S/Sgt - - Mess
- 4. Cpl - - - Co Clerk

b. First Collecting Platoon - - 1 Officer; - - 29 EM

Officers:

- 1. 1st Lt, MAC Platoon Commander

Enlisted Personnel:

Platoon Headquarters - - 3 EM

- 1. S/Sgt - - Platoon Sgt
- 2. Sgt - - - Liaison
- 3. Sgt - - - Motor

Station Section - - 3 EM

- 4. T/3 Surg Tech - - Section Leader
- 5. T/4 - - - - - Med Tech
- 6. T/4 - - - - - Cook

Litter Bearer Section - - 23 EM

- 7. Sgt - - - - - Section Leader
- 8. Bagler - - - - - Pvt
- 9. T/4 - - - - - Po. iatrist
- 10. T/5 - - - - - Sur Tech
- 11. Surg Tech - - - - - Pvt
- 12. T/5 - - - - - Driver, Ambulance
- 13 - 15. - Driver, Ambulance - - - - - Pvt (3)
- 16 - 18. Orderly, Ambulance - - - - - Pvt (3)
- 19 - 26. Litter Bearers - - - - - Pvt (10)
- 29. Basic - - - - - Pvt

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2a. Second Collecting Platoon -- 2 Officers; -- 30 EM

Officers:

1. Capt or 1st Lt, MG, Platoon Commander

Enlisted Personnel:

Platoon Headquarters -- 5 EM

1. S/Sgt -- Platoon Sergeant
2. Sgt -- Liaison Section
3. Cpl -- Liaison Agent

Station Section -- 5 EM

4. T/S -- Surg Tech -- Section Leader
5. T/S -- Med Tech
6. T/S -- Cook

Litter Bearer Section -- 24 EM

7. Sgt -- Section Leader
8. T/S -- Surg Tech -- (2)
10. Surg Tech -- Pvt
11. T/S -- Driver Ambulance
12. - 13. Driver, Ambulance -- Pvt -- (2)
14. T/S -- Driver, Light truck
15. - 16. Litter Bearers -- Pvt -- (11)
26. - 28. Orderly, Ambulances -- (3)
29. - 30. Basic Privates -- (2)

2b. Third Collecting Platoon -- 2 Officers; -- 30 EM

Officers:

1. Capt or 1st Lt, MG, Platoon Commander
2. 2nd Lt, MG

Enlisted Personnel:

Platoon Headquarters -- 5 EM

1. S/Sgt -- Platoon Sergeant
2. Cpl -- Liaison
3. T/S -- Mechanic

Station Section -- 5 EM

4. - 5. T/S -- Surg Tech -- Section Leader -- (2)
6. Cook's Helper -- Pvt

Litter Bearer Section -- 24 EM

7. Sgt -- Section Leader
8. T/S -- Driver, Ambulance
9. T/S -- Surg Tech

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- 10.- 11. Driver, Ambulance -- Pvt -- (2)
- 12. Driver, light truck --- Pvt
- 13 - 22. Litter Bearers, -- Pvt -- (10)
- 23 - 26. Ord arly, Ambulance ---- (4)
- 27. --- Med Tech -- Pvt
- 28 - 29. - Basic Privs -- (2)
- 30. --- Surg Tech -- Pvt

Tactical Notes:

- (a) During operations Co Mq Section is attached to the 1st Platoon; this provides a Medical Officer with each Platoon; the Company Commander will assume command of the Platoon.

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B. Initial Organizational Combat Equipment,
Hand-Carried by Collecting Platoons in
Landing Phase of Amphibious Operations, *

- 1 - - Plt Sgt - No assigned load.
- 1 - - EM, Liaison Agent - No assigned load.
- 10 - - EM, each with 1 Medical Re-supply Pack (10 Med Re-supply Packs).
- **2 - - EM, each with 1 Station Equipment Box (2 packs).
- 10 - - EM, each carrying 1 litter with 1 blanket enclosed,
(10 litters and 10 blankets)
- 1 - - EM, carrying 1 Medical Pack of 6 Units of Plasma.
- 2 - - EM, each carrying 1 pack with 6 gallon water per pack in gallon
cans. (6 gallons of water) or two standard 5 gallon water cans
with 3 gallons in each. (A dapter water can for packboard, item
of issue)
- 2 - - EM, each carrying 3 Thomas leg splints and 12 basswood splints
in a bundle (6 Thomas leg splints and 24 basswood splints)

Total 29 (also 30 or 34 EM, depending on Collecting Platoon and if Co
Hq is attached)

Notes:

- * Pack equipment carried on Packboard, plywood (GM Item). Medical
Re-supply items and plasma packed in Unit-Medical equipment Pack
with 4 inserts (MD Item) attached to packboard.
- ** Station equipment box attached to packboard, designed and built
in the unit, was first used by Collecting Platoons in the Kwaj-
alein Operation. It was designed to carry special drugs, instru-
ments, and sterilizers; normally carried in MD Chest No 2. Box
altered in design for Ming II operation, based on critical anal-
ysis reports of its use in Kwajalein operation. Dimensions of
box as follows; 15 inches by 16 inches overall; 6 inches in depth;
interior divided into 1 large and 1 small compartment by a
transverse shelf. The small inner compartment and front of the
box each have a hinged cover which opens out and down to a hor-
isontal level and secured by a length of key chain on each side;
the smaller cover forms a table for drugs to be laid out on, and
the larger front cover at the lower level forms a dressing table
for instruments and sterilizer. Materials used were 5 ply wood
for frame and 3 ply wood for back, shelf, inner compartment cover,
and front cover. The front cover was secured at the top by two catchall
fasteners when in the carry. This station equipment box can be
quickly put into operation and also quickly packed up for portable
carry.

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C. Contents of Medical Re-Supply Unit Carried
on Packboard in Unit Medical Equipment Pack.

Each Medical Re-Supply unit contains the following items:

<u>Insert</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1	Plasma, dry in unit package	ea	2
2	Dressing G articles, small	ea	18
	Dressing G articles, large	ea	6
	Gauze, Plain sterile	ea	6
	Bandage, 3" roller compressed	ea	12
	Bandage, triangular compressed	ea	6
	Bandage, Muslin 5" or 6"	ea	3
	Tape, Adhesive, 3" roll	ea	1
	Tape, Adhesive, 1" roll	ea	2
	Cotton, Absorbant, sterile, 1 ea	ea	4
	Pin, safety, large	card	1
	Tongue, depressor (36 in bundle)	ea	1
	Applicator, wood (2 gross bundle)	ea	1
3	Morphine syrettes, 1/2 gr (box of 5 syrettes)	Box	3
	Halazone tablets (100 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Sulfanilamide powder, 5 gr pkg, 12 in box	Box	3
	Sulfadiazine tabs, 0.5 gm (100 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Aspirin, 5 gr tabs (100 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Sodium amytal, 5 gr (50 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Codione Sulphate 1/2 gr (50 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Bismuth Subcarbonate 5 gr (100 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr (100 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Cathartic Compound tabs (50 in bottle)	bottle	1
	Eutym Sulphate Eye Oint, 1/2 oz tubes	tubes	2
	Boric Acid Oint, 1 oz tube	tube	4
	Sulfadiazine Oint, 1 or 2 oz tubes	tube	2
	Pentathol Sodium, 0.5 gm, ampule w/ sterile water	pkg	1
	Alcohol, ethyl, 1 pt can	can	1
	Sulphur Oint, 1 oz tube	tube	1
	Eye dressing set	set	1
	Band Aids, box	box	4
	Soap, white floating, bar	bar	1

~~ANNEX II~~

Insert	Item	Unit	Quantity
3	Mercury cyanide tab (100 in bottle) bottle Benzadrine, pkg Copper sulphate, powder in bottle bottle	bottle pkg bottle	1 8 2½ oz
4	Carried empty to be used if desired for a convenient selection of medical items when pack is opened for use in collecting station.		

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D. Contents of Single Pouch, Medical
Kit, Private.

Each enlisted man in the Collecting Platoon carried a single pouch extended with a shoulder strap, instead of the conventional double pouch with carrier harness.

Contents as follows:

1 each -- Book, FMT
 1 each -- Pencil
 1 each -- Scissors, bandage
 1 each -- Tourniquet, field
 5 each -- Dressings, Carlisle, small
 1 each -- Box, Morphine syrettes
 5 each -- Bandage, plain gauze sterilized, pkg
 2 each -- Bandage, triangular, compressed
 5 each -- Bandage, gauze, compressed, 5"
 2 each -- Bandage, muslin, roller, 5"
 1 each -- Plaster, adhesive, 1 inch
 1 each -- Pins, safety, medium size, card (pinned to
 inside of pouch flap for easy access)
 1 each -- Burn injury set, Boric acid ointment
 1 each -- Eye dressing set.

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E. Vehicle List for Collecting Company.

The following vehicles were taken on the King II Operation for each Collecting Company.

12 each - - 1/4 ton ambulances. Modified standard 1/4 ton vehicle. Original design by 20th Ordnance Unit for 7th Medical Battalion for Kwajalein operation. Same designed for use in King II Operation, except that weak points in litter rack were reinforced. Basis 4 each 1/4 ton ambulances per Collecting Platoon.

1 each - - 3/4 ton truck

1 each - - Water trailer, 250 gallon.

ANNEX III to VOL II, Major Operations
26 Dec 44 to 10 Feb 45, 7th Med Bn.

MEDICAL REPORT, COMPANY "D"
(Clearing Co), 7th Med Bn.

1. During the period 26 Dec 44 to 6 Feb 45 the Surgical Teams performed the following operations.

Dec 26/44

a. Soldier. GSW left Chest. Wound debrided; vaseline pack; 700 cc blood aspirated.

Dec 28/44

a. Soldier. Appendicitis, gangrenous. Appendectomy. Spinal.

b. Soldier. Wound, penetrating, rt flank, fragment. Operation: Opened, debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze, novocaine.

c. Soldier. Wound-Pen, 1st cheek, fragment. Operation: Slight debridement, sulfa, rubber drain. No fragment was found. Novocaine.

d. Soldier. Hemorrhoid-external, multiple, thrombosed. Operation: Incised and clots removed. Novocaine.

Dec 30/44

a. Soldier. Wound, multiple, contused, scalp and chest and lacerating, chin. Operation: Cleansed, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Three dermal sutures placed in chin. Novocaine.

b. Soldier. Wound-Pen, back, fragment. Operation: Incised and debrided. No fragment found. Irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

c. Soldier. GSW, perf., rt leg. Operation: Wounds explored and appear to be 1 inch deep and not communicating. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

d. Soldier. Wounds, multiple, pen, lt arm. Operation: Wounds explored and appear to be 1 inch deep and not communicating. Debrided sulfa, vaseline, gauze. Novocaine.

e. Soldier. Fracture, compound, distal phalanx of rt 5th finger with contused laceration. I-ray show fractures of the tip in good position and dorsal chip at base. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze and splinted. Novocaine.

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1. Soldier. Wound-Pen, forearm, fragment, shown by X-ray to be small. Operation: Unsuccessful attempt at removal because of vast dissection required. Sulfa, vaseline gauze wick. Novocaine.

2. Soldier. Appendicitis, gangrenous. Appendectomy. Spinal

3. Soldier. Infection of hand, left. I. & B. of hand. Pentothal.

4. Soldier. GSW left hip and base of penis, massive hematoma of penis. Wound debrided. Corpus spongiosum and left cord repaired by sutures. Prime-secondary sutures to skin. Retention catheter. Pentothal.

5. Soldier. GSW post. mid-thigh - exit in buttock. Wound debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Post. plaster mold. Pentothal.

6. Soldier. GSW chest, left, and abdomen. Patient moribund from massive hemorrhage. Wound of chest extended. Stomach and ruptured spleen were found in pleural cavity. Splenectomy. Laceration of left lung sutured. Diaphragm sutured to parietal wall. Transfusion 1000cc blood. Anesth. - None.

Dec 31/44

7. Soldier. Wounds, multiple, all types, rt thigh, abdomen, left index finger, rt index and middle fingers, rt arm, chest, neck, rt ear, face due to detonator explosion. X-ray revealed no fractures or significant fragments. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze, splint to rt hand. Novocaine where needed.

8. Soldier. Burn-1st degree, chest and face. Operation: Scrupulously cleaned with soap and water and saline. Vaseline gauze and dressing.

9. Soldier. Wounds-multiple, perf and pen, bullet rt thigh and calf. Bullet removed from calf, wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline wicks in all wounds. Novocaine.

Jan 1/45

10. Soldier. Fract, compound, left 2nd metacarpal, due to H.B. X-ray shows good position. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Ant plaster mold applied. Novocaine.

11. Soldier. Wounds, multiple, pen, rt and left legs and rt hand, H.B. with fract, comp, incomplete, rt 4th metacarpal. Operation: Fragment removed from rt leg and wounds dressed. Novocaine.

12. Soldier. Wound-pen, sup, chest. H.B. Fragment removed, sulfa and vaseline wick. No anesthetic.

d. Soldier. Wound-Pen, rt shoulder. Operation: Probed but no foreign body found. Sulfa and vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

e. Soldier. GSW-perf, left shoulder and neck. Operation: Wounds incised, debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline wick. No anesthetic.

f. Soldier. GSW-pen, left leg, with fract, comp, left fibula. Operation: Wound debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

g. Soldier. GSW left chest (sucking) and left arm with F.C.C. left humerus and severance of radial nerve. Evidence of injury to abdomen. Operation: Abdomen explored - negative. Wound of chest debrided and muscle closed over pleura. Wound of arm debrided. Ends of nerve widely separated-marked with wire suture. Sulfa, vaseline gauze, plaster cast. Transfused 500cc blood. Ether.

h. Soldier. GSW left knee thigh and rt thigh. No fracture. Operation: Wounds debrided. Removal of bullets from knee and left buttock. Sulfa, vaseline gauze, plaster mould. Pentothal.

Jan 2/45

a. Soldier. Hemorrhoid-external, thrombosed. Operation: Incised and thrombs removed. Vaseline gauze.

b. Soldier. Fracture, compound, rt 1st metatarsal. Wounds multiple-perf, rt foot and pen, left calf, X-ray. Operation: Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Bullet removed by incision, from left calf. Two fragments removed from rt foot. Plaster boot cast. Novocaine and I.V. Pentothal 1.3 G.

c. Soldier. H.E. wound left thigh with considerable muscle damage. Wound debrided. Sulfa, vaseline gauze. Plaster mould. Pentothal.

d. Soldier. H.E. wounds left forearm. No fractures. Debrided, sulfa vaseline gauze. Pentothal.

e. Soldier. H.E. wound left knee with severance of popliteal vessels and death of gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. Amputation through tibial tubercle. Transfusion 500cc blood. Pentothal.

Jan 3/45

a. Soldier. Wounds, multiple, perf and pen, both legs and thighs, H.E. Operations: Debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline wicks. One fragment removed from rt knee. Novocaine.

Jan 4/45

a. Soldier. GSW left lower chest with signs of injury to abdomen.

1. Soldier. Ingrown toenail, left big toe. Operation: Nail scraped & tissue closed with three silk sutures, sulfa, vaseline dressing. Novocaine.

2. Soldier. GSW rt scrotum, thigh, pubis, bladder, & sacrum. Wounds of scrotum, thigh, & buttock debrided. Bladder exposed - two inch rent closed. Bleeding in rt Paravesicle space controlled by packing. Peritoneal cavity explored - negative. Retention cateter. Transfusion 1000cc blood. Ether.

Jan 8/45

a. Soldier. GSW, multiple, perf, left jaw and rt elbow. Operation: Head wounds redressed. Elbow wounds enlarged, debrided, sulfa, vaseline wicks. Novocaine.

b. Soldier. Appendicitis, rupture with appendiceal abscess. Appendectomy with drainage. Five gm Sulfa. Spinal.

Jan 9/45

a. Soldier. Shrapnel wound left leg. Fracture (incomplete) femur. Wound debrided. Ball removed. Plaster cast. Pentothal.

Jan 10/45

a. Soldier. GSW, superficial, left foot. X-ray negative and no tendon injury. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

b. Soldier. GSW, perf, left forearm. Fract, comp, incomplete, left ulna. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline wicks, sugar, tong plaster splint applied. Novocaine.

c. Soldier. GSW left elbow - fracture ulna. Wound debrided. Plaster cast-anesth. Local

d. Soldier. GSW right knee. No fracture. Wound debrided. Plaster mold. Anaesthetic, local.

Jan 11/45

a. Soldier. Wart, left forearm. Operation: Warty growth excised & skin closed with 2 plain catgut sutures buried and 3 dermal. Novocaine.

b. Soldier. GSW Abd. Perforation of stomach, jejunum (multiple), Severed middle colica arterie, perforation ascending and transverse colon and right lobe of liver. Stomach wounds closed. 1 foot jejunum resected. Colon exteriorized. Transfusion 100cc blood. Ether.

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Jan 12 & 13/45

a. Soldier. OSW, skull. Wound, pen, left shoulder. Operation: Fragment already removed from shoulder. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Novocaine.

b. Soldier. OSW left forearm F.C.C. Radius. Wound debrided. Fracture reduced. Plaster cast. Pentothal.

c. Soldier. OSW upper third right arm. No fracture. Wound debrided. Anesth. - Local.

Jan 14/45

a. Soldier. Wounds, pen, superficial, multiple, from grenade fragments. Wounds cleaned.

b. Soldier. Wound, neck, H.E. Fragment wound, perf, rt pinna and rt index finger with fracture, compound, middle phalanx. The extension tendon was severed. Operation: Wounds cleaned and debrided as necessary. One suture placed in tendon, sulfa, vaseline, plaster splint.

c. Soldier. Wound, perf, left thigh, H.E. Operation: Large fragment removed. Debrided, vaseline gauze, novocaine.

d. Soldier. OSW left thigh large exit wound. No fracture. Debrided. Pentothal.

e. Soldier. H.E. wounds - Fracture rt wrist 3-4-5 fingers rt hand with much loss of skin. Severe powder burns of both eyes and face. Wounds cleaned. Vaseline gauze dressing. Plaster splint rt arm. (air evacuation) - Pentothal.

Jan 15 & 16/45

a. Soldier. Wound, pen, abdominal wall, H.E. Operation: Probed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep with out feeling fragment. Sulfa placed in wound tract.

b. Soldier. Laceration, middle finger, left hand. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, closed with two sutures. Novocaine.

c. POW. OSW abdomen. Abdomen explored three inches terminal ileum resected (end to end anastomoses) 10 gm. Sulfa. Closed in layers - Ether.

d. Soldier. OSW left ankle severe, F.C.C. talus. Wound debrided, separated bone fragments removed, ankle molded. Sulfa. Plaster cast. Pent.

Jan 17 & 18/45

a. Soldier. Abscess, rt scapula, severe. Operation: Incision and drainage. Rubber drain. Pentothal 0.25 G.

b. Soldier. Hemorrhoid, external, thrombosed. Operation: Incised 4 thrombi removed. Novocaine.

c. Soldier. GSW perforating left chest and upper third left arm with severance of brachial vessels, radial nerve, F.O.C. humerus with much loss of bone. Amputation through fracture site. Transfusion 850 cc blood - Pentothal.

d. Soldier. H.E. wound Left thigh with severance of femoral vessels severe hemorrhage and shock. Femoral artery exposed and occluded at inguinal ligament. Wound explored and severed ends of vessels ligated. Wound debrided, Upper incision sutured. Transfusion 1200cc blood - Ether.

Jan 19 & 20/45

a. Soldier. Abrasions, multiple, both hands and left shoulder. Operation: Cleaned with hydrogen peroxide and soap and water. Debrided sulfa, dry dressing.

b. Soldier. Abrasions, multiple, left skin, rt knee, rt hand. Operation: Washed with soap and water, sulfa, dry dressing.

c. Native. Wound, pen, rt scapula, H.E. Operation: Probed and no fragment found. Sulfa, rubber dam drain.

d. Native. Wound, pen, rt chest wall, H.E. Operation: Probed and no fragment found. Sulfa.

e. Soldier. Laceration, scalp. Operation: Cleaned and irrigated, sulfa. Closed with nine silk sutures. Rubber dam drain. Novocaine.

f. Soldier. Wound, lac, rt face. Operation: Irrigated, sulfa, debrided. Closed with one suture. Novocaine.

g. Native. Wound, pen, rt hand, H.E. Operation: Fragment shown by X-ray and removed by incision. Irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze wick. Novocaine.

h. Soldier. Wound, Chest wall posteriorly, grenade fragment. No bone injury. Debrided, bits of clothing removed, bleeders ligated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

i. Soldier. Wart, rt hand. Excised and closed with 2 silk sutures. Novocaine.

1. Soldier. H.E. wounds with traumatic amputation of two - three rt fingers. Wounds debrided, flaps cut, bone of fingers trimmed to base of proximal phalanges. Prime-secondary sutures - Pentothal.

Jan 21/45

2. Soldier. GSW, perf, rt foot. Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline wicks. Novocaine.

3. Soldier. GSW left shoulder; left leg. No fractures. Wounds debrided. Bullet removed from leg. Pentothal.

4. Soldier. H.E. wound left chest with surgical emphysema.
H.E. wound right hand F.C.G. 2-3-4 fingers & disarticulation of third finger.
H.E. wound left leg F.C.G. distal third tibia much loss of skin and bone.
H.E. wound rt leg F.C.G. distal third tibia and fibula much less of skin and bone.

Chest wound debrided; third finger amputated with Prime-secondary sutures in flap-plaster mold; wounds of legs debrided- loose fragments of bone removed- Metal fragment removed from rt leg- Reduction of fractures, Sulfa, vaseline gauze- bilateral full leg casts. Ether.

Jan 22 & 23/45

5. Soldier. Wound, lac, rt buttock, H.E. Operation: Scrubbed with sterile soap and water, debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

6. Soldier. Wound, slight, rt cubital fossa, H.E. Operation: Debrided, sulfa.

7. Soldier. Contusions and abrasions, rt temple from H.E. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water. Tr Merthiolate and sulfa.

8. Soldier. Wound, lac, scalp, mild, H.E. Operation: Scalp shaved, sulfa.

9. Soldier. Wound, perf, rt leg above knee with severance of tendons of semimembranosus and semi tendinosus. Operation: Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Both tendons sutured with two silk sutures apiece. Post plaster splint & muslin gauze applied. Novocaine.

10. Soldier. Small H.E. fragment removed from region of left knee. Anaesthetic - Local.

Jan 24 & 25/45

a. Jap POW. Wound, pen, rt leg below knee, H.E. Osteomyelitis, rt tibia with fragment imbedded in medullary canal. Operation: Incised and superficial abscess drained. Periosteum elevated and opening enlarged with curette. Sequestra and fragment removed. Irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Circular plaster cast applied. Novocaine.

b. Soldier. Parotitis, rt olecranon. Pus of serosanguinous paracyst pus removed by syringe. 2 inch incision made above olecranon and bursa was drained removing 20cc of pus. Plain gauze drain inserted with sulfa. Novocaine. Rubber dam inserted the next day.

c. Soldier. GSW, rt jaw. X-ray negative. Operation: Wound explored down to bone. Sulfa, rubber dam drain, closed with silk sutures. Novocaine.

d. Soldier. GSW, 2nd & 3rd toes, rt foot, a.I. Operation: Washed Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

e. Soldier. Wound, lac, infected, and perf, upper lip. Operation: Washed with sterile water and peroxide. Mucous membrane closed with 2 silk sutures. Sulfa. One dermal suture to correct deformity at upper end of wound, pulling lip to nose. Remainder left open. Novocaine.

f. Soldier. H.E. wound left thigh. No fracture. Wound debrided - Pentethal.

g. Soldier. H.E. wound right chest. (Non-penetrating) Wound debrided. Prime-secondary sutures in the large wound of chest wall. - Pentethal.

h. Jap POW. GSW abdomen. Abdomen explored - base of appendix and caecum perforated - multiple perforations of ilium. Appendectomy. Caecum closed. Resection of three feet and six inches separately of small bowel (end to end anastomosis). 10 gm. sulfa. Ether.

Jan 26 & 27/45

a. Soldier. GSW, sup, lac, above rt elbow. Operation: Scrubbed with sterile soap and water. Sulfa, vaseline gauze.

b. Soldier. GSW, lac, scalp, mild. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

c. Soldier. Burn, 2nd degree, rt hand and forearm. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water. Vaseline gauze.

d. Soldier. H.E. wound R. elbow. F.O.G. radius and ulna-severance of brachial artery-much loss of soft tissue. Disarticulation at elbow joint. Ether.

1. Soldier. GSW abdomen through pyloric pedicle, stomach & pancreas. 3000cc blood aspirated from peritoneal cavity. Subcostal incision. Splenectomy. Stomach wound closed. Peritoneum closed over pancreas. 10 gm Sulfa. Closed in layers. Transfusion 3000cc blood. Ether. Three days later abdomen re-explored after paracentesis of 3000cc foul fluid. Generalized peritonitis found. Stomach kidney, splenic pedicle negative. Abdomen closed with retention sutures. (Patient evacuated on 18th day).

1. GSW right forearm. Wound debrided. Bullet removed. Pentothal.

Jan 23 & 29/45

1. Soldier. Wound, multiple, pen, and lac, left heel, both thighs, rt forearm, H.E. Operation: Cleaned, probed, debrided. Three small fragments removed. Sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

1. Soldier. Wound, multiple, pen, mild, left chest, rt axilla and wrist, H.E. Operation: Cleaned, sulfa, vaseline gauze. No anesthesia.

1. Soldier. Wound, multiple, superficial, rt calf thigh, shoulder and hand, H.E. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, Novocaine.

1. Soldier. Acute appendicitis. Appendectomy. - Ether.

1. Soldier. GSW rt arm F.O.C. humerus. Wound debrided. Plaster cast. Ether.

1. Soldier. Perf. GSW of neck, entrance 2 inches below thyroid prominence, exit: Lower 1/3 neck rt lateral border. Operation: Debridement and exploration of wounds. Irrigated, vaseline gauze with sulfa powder locally. Findings: No involvement large vessels, oesophagus or trachea. Sodium Pentothal.

1. Soldier. H.E. wound left side of neck level of mandible. Operation: Debridement, irrigated, sulfa powder to all layers, closure in layers with vaseline gauze wick to subcutaneous layer for drainage. Anesthesia: Sodium Pentothal.

1. Soldier. Penetrating GSW mid 1/3 rt thigh. Operation: Debridement with removal of missile, wounds irrigated, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder. Immobilization with molded splint. Anesthesia: Sod Pentothal.

1. Soldier. Penetrating F.W. inner aspect rt foot, two inches below malleolus, with fracture, articular surface tibia-astragular articulation. Findings: Complete tear of joint capsule. Breded articular surface palpable. Operation: Debridement and exploration of wound. Joint irrigated, closure of synovial capsule, vaseline gauze, sulfa powder to layers of wound. Immobilization in plaster boot. Anesthesia: Sodium Pentothal.

Jan 30/45

2. Soldier. Wound, perf, left leg, H.E. Fracture, comp, incomplete left tibia. Operation: Wounds debrided, irrigated, sulfa, vaseline gauze Post splint and cast applied. Novocaine. Wound, lac, scalp also treated in usual manner. Novocaine.

1. Soldier. GSW, lac, rt leg. Operation: Scrubbed with sterile soap and water. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

2. Soldier. Burn, 2nd degree, face, rt hand, neck, cornea rt eye, phosphorus. Eye flushed with dilute copper sulfate and foreign body removed. Duggs ointment. Skin flushed with 5% copper sulfate, debrided and dressed with vaseline gauze and bandage. M.S. gr $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Soldier. Hemorrhoids, external, thrombosed. Operation: 3 incisions made to remove all thrombi, vaseline gauze, supercane, pressure dressing. Novocaine.

5. Soldier. Burn, face, rt cornea, rt hand. Operation: Cleaned with soap and water and 5% copper sulfate. Debrided, vaseline gauze and dressing.

Jan 31/45

2. Soldier. Wound, perf, neck and rt chest, H.E. Operation: Washed Exit wound debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

1. Soldier. GSW, superficial, upper lip. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water, sulfa.

1. Soldier. Wound, pen, neck, H.E. Operation: Fragment removed by rt lateral incision. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline wicks. Novocaine.

1. Soldier. GSW, lac, rt jaw. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water, sulfa.

2. Soldier. Wound, lac, rt knee, mild. Wound, pen, left leg above ankle, mild. Operation: Couldn't find fragment with probe. Debrided, sulfa, rubber dam. Novocaine.

1. Native. GSW, perf, rt foot. Fracture comp, complete, 3rd metatarsal. Wounds debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Light plaster boot. Novocaine.

2. Soldier. Wound, lac, left wrist. Operation: Bleeders tied off, muscle approximated with catgut. Sulfa, vaseline gauze. Skin closed. Rubber drain. Novocaine.

h. Soldier. Wound, pen, left foot, H.M. Also lac, 2nd & 3rd toes. Fracture, compound, distal phalanx of left 3rd toe. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, dorsal incision made and fragment removed. Pentothal

i. Soldier. GSW, perf, left shoulder. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline wicks, Novocaine.

j. Soldier. Wounds, multiple, perf, left hip and pen left achilles tendon area. Fragment not located. Debrided, sulfa vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

k. Soldier. GSW calf rt leg much loss of skin. Wound debrided. Plaster mould. Pentothal.

l. Soldier. GSW, F.G.O.R. external malleolus. Simple fracture left radius. Wound debrided. Fractures reduced. Plaster cast. Pentothal.

m. Soldier. GSW abdomen (15 hours) Abdomen explored. Generalized peritonitis. Small opening in sigmoid colon (Leaking feces) Closed by purse string suture. 10gm. Sulfa. Drains. Closed in layers. Ether.

n. Soldier. H.M. wounds Right thigh. Ner fracture. Wound debrided. Metal fragment removed. Pentothal.

o. Soldier. Shrapnel wounds left shoulder, leg, right calf, and thigh. Wounds debrided Metal ball removed from thigh. Pentothal.

p. Soldier. GSW left leg. F.G.O. upper third left tibia much loss of skin and bone. Debrided. Plaster cast. Pentothal.

Feb 1/45

q. Soldier. Wound, sup., rt knee, H.M. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

r. Soldier. Burns, 2nd & 3rd degree, rt leg. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water, debrided, vaseline gauze. Novocaine.

s. Jap POW. GSW, perf, neck, entrance in suprasternal notch, sucking. Exit in mid line of back. Operation: Washed with sterile soap and water, sulfa, vaseline gauze.

t. Jap POW. GSW, perf, left thigh. Fract, comp, complete, left femur. Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, spica cast. Pentothal 0.5 G.

u. Soldier. GSW, perf, left chest wall. Operation: Debrided, sulfa, vaseline gauze, chest strapped with adhesive because of possible rib fracture.

Feb 2/45

a. Civilian. Perf F.W. upper abdomen; point of entrance region of epigastrium, exit region lt flank eviscerating small piece of omentum. Operation: Laparotomy, lt upper rectus incision. Findings: 1. Hemoperitoneum-300cc. 2. Tear anterior wall stomach, lesser curvature border antrum and pylorus. 3. Hematoma post wall corresponding to site of #2. 4. Superficial laceration liver, region of Falciform Ligament. Procedure: Lt upper rectus incision, carried down through all layers. Peritoneal cavity entered. Findings substantiated. The stomach was mobilized into the wound and the tear repaired with 2 layers on intestinal suture. Hemoperitoneum evacuated with suction. The eviscerating omentum was clamped, cut and tied at the site where it protruded through abdominal wall. Closure in layer using #1 plain for peritoneum and muscle, #1 chromic for fascia. Skin closer with interrupted black silk Stewart suture. 2 units plasma. Anesthesia: Ether.

Feb 3/45

No operations.

Feb 4/45

a. Soldier. Superficial F.W. frontal region with linear cortical fracture frontal bone. (X-ray revealed no evidence of fragment) Operation: Debridement and exploration of wound. Cortical fracture palpable. Irrigated sulfa powder locally. Closer in layers with small gauze wick to subcutaneous layer for drainage. Anesthesia: Sodium Pentothal.

Feb 5/45

a. Soldier. 1. Laceration, scalp and forehead. 2. Fracture simple comminuted lt radius and ulna. 3. Fracture simple comminuted lt patella. Operation: ad-1. Debrided, irrigated, sulfa powder locally, closed in layers. ad 2. Reduction and application of plaster cast. ad 3. Immobilized in plaster cast. Anesthesia: Sod Pentothal.

b. Civilian. Superficial F.W. rt hip. Operation: Debrided, irrigated, vaseline gauze, and sulfa powder locally. Anesthesia: Sod Pentothal.

c. Soldier. GSW lt occipital region. Findings: Laceration extended through all layers of scalp, no bone involvement. Operation: Debridement-wound, irrigated, sulfa powder locally. Closed in layers. Anes: Sod Pent.

Feb 6/45

a. Soldier. Appendicitis, acute, suppurative. Operation: Appendectomy.

Feb 6/45 (cont'd)

Findings: Appendix was elongated measuring approximately 9 cm in length. The distal 1/3 was distended, tense with marked Periappendicitis.
Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal, supplemented with ether.

h. Civilian. Multiple superficial fragment wounds. Operation: All wounds debrided and irrigated. Vaseline gauze and sulfa powder locally.

Anesthetic: Sodium Pentothal.

Feb 6, 1945 to Feb 10, 1945 no operations performed.

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INDEX TO

ANNEX IV - - Equipment and Organization of Clearing Company and
Provisional Surgical Team.

- A. Initial Combat Equipment Hand-Carried by Each
Clearing Company.
- B. Organization of Provisional Surgical Team,
Clearing Platoon.
- C. Vehicle Equipment for Clearing Company.

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A. Initial Combat Equipment Hand Carried
By Each Clearing Platoon.

The following equipment was hand-carried by each clearing platoon as initial combat equipment on landing:

1. Four men, each carrying 1/2 splint set composed of 3 Thomas leg splints and 6 basswood splints (total of 12 Thomas leg splints and 24 basswood splints).
2. Seven men each carrying one hat-box, weighing about 15 lbs, containing the following items:
 1. each - - Plasma unit in pkg
 - 1 pkg - - Sulfanamide powder (12 envelopes)
 - 3 each - - Triangular bandage, compressed
 - 9 each - - Gauze bandage, 3"
 - 9 each - - Dressing, Carlisle, small
 - 2 each - - Dressing, Carlisle, large
 - 9 each - - Gauze, plain, small, pkg
 - 2 each - - Cotton, absorbant, 1 oz
 - 2 each - - Bandage, muslin, 3"
 - 2 each - - Bandage, muslin, 3"
 - 1 each - - Adhesive, roll, 3"
 - 1 each - - Adhesive, roll, 1"
 - 2 each - - Morphine syrettes, box
 - 1 each - - Sulfadiazine Ointment, jar
 - 1 each - - Iodine swabs, box
 - 1 each - - Soap, white floating, bar
 - 1 each - - Pins, safety, card
 - 1 each - - Aspirin, 5 gr, bot 1e (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Atebrine, bottle (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Soda Bicarb, bottle (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Sodium Amytal, bottle (50 capsules)
 - 1 each - - Phenobarb, bottle (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Sulfadiazine, bottle (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Bismuth Subcarbonate, bottle (100 tablets)
 - 1 each - - Compound, Cathartic, bottle (100 pills)
 - 20 each - - Calcium Hypochloride, tubes

Two men each carrying one hat box, weighing about 15 lbs, containing the following items:

- 1 each - - Enamel Basin
- 2 each - - Brushes, hand, scrub
- 1 each - - Soap, white floating, bar
- 2 each - - Ether, cans
- 2 each - - Sodium Pentathol, pkg
- 1 each - - Syringe, Luer, 2cc
- 1 each - - Needles, Hypodermic, box
- 3 each - - Rubber gloves, pr
- 2 each - - Procaine hydrochloride, tubes
- 2 each - - Atrophine hydrochloride, tubes
- 6 each - - Catgut and Dermal suture, tube and pkg
- 1 each - - Assorted instruments in sterile pack
 viz: 2 each - - Scalpel handles
 4 each - - Blades, scalpel, pkg
 1 each - - Needles, surgical, assorted
 1 each - - Director, grooved
 1 each - - Probe
 1 each - - Scissors, surgical, curved
 1 each - - Forceps, tissue, smooth
 1 each - - Forceps, tissue, rat toothed
 4 each - - Clamps, Kocher
 4 each - - Hemostats, Kelly, curved, large
 2 each - - Clamps, Allis
- 2 each - - Morphine Syrettes, box
- 1 each - - Alcohol, can, pint
- 1 each - - Sulfanilamide powder, box of 12
- 1 each - - Ammonia inhalants, box
- 3 each - - Bandage, roller, 3"
- 3 each - - Bandage, roller, 4"
- 1 each - - Adhesive plaster, roll, 3"
- 6 each - - Gauze, plain, pkg
- 2 each - - Cotton, absorbant, 1 oz pkg
- 5 each - - Bandage, Carlisle, small
- 2 each - - Masks, Surgical

APPENDIX B

B. Organization of Provisional Surgical Teams, Clearing Platoons.

1. 1st Platoon, COMPANY "D"

- 2 Medical Officers (qualified surgeons)
- 1 T/5, Surgical technician and records
- 2 T/4, Surgical Technicians
- 1 T/4, shock team
- 2 Pvt, shock team
- 1 T/5, anesthetist (qualified for intravenous, and inhalation anesthesia)
- 1 T/5, Orthopedic technician - plasterer
- 2 Pfc, Post operative care
- 1 T/5, Driver, electrician, sterilizer operator, and basic.

Total 12

2. 2nd Platoon, COMPANY "D"

- 2 Medical Officers (qualified surgeons)
- 1 T/5, surgical technician
- 1 Sgt, surgical technician
- 1 Cpl, clerk
- 1 T/5, anesthetist (qualified for intravenous, and inhalation anesthesia)
- 1 T/5, Orthopedic technician - plaster
- 2 Pvt, shock team
- 2 Pvt, Post operative care
- 1 Pvt, Driver, electrician, sterilizer operator and basic.

Total 12

3. It will be noted that there is considerable variance between the two surgical teams, relative to ratings, and the inclusion of a separate clerk in the second platoon, surgical team. This is due to the fact that personnel were selected primarily for the individual skill and adaptability for each position, rather than the rating. The T/O for the Clearing Company is not designed to form a surgical team. The formation of the surgical team was an expedient designed to meet the shortage of not having T/O surgical teams assigned for the operation.

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C . VEHICLE EQUIPMENT FOR CLEARING
C COMPANY

The following vehicles were taken on the King II Operation
for the Clearing Company.

4 each - - 2 1/2 ton trucks, l.w.b. (basis 2 per Plt)

2 each - - 3/4 ton trucks (basis 1 per Plt)

2 each - - Water trailers, 250 gallon (basis 1 per Plt)

INDEX TO

**ANNEX V -- Equipment and Organization of Battalion Headquarters
and Battalion Command Post.**

A. Battalion CP, Organization and Equipment

B. Battalion Motor and Supply Sections

C. Vehicle List for Battalion Headquarters

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A. Battalion CP, organization
and equipment.

1. Organization

The organization of the Battalion CP group for the Operation was kept at a minimum of individuals. SQ called for this group landing the first day and establish CP in the vicinity of the surgical team. All equipment used on first day was hand carried by personnel on debarkation. Personnel of CP group as follows:

Battalion C.O.
Battalion Executive Officer
S-1
S-2
S-3
Sgt Major
2 clerks
1 runner.

2. Equipment carried by CP group consisted of two types -- initial combat hand-carried equipment, and equipment combat loaded in the Bn Hq 3/4 ton truck. This equipment as follows:

a. Hand Carried:

1 each -- Canvas brief case. This contained maps, field order, message books, unit journal ledger and a 5 day supply of miscellaneous office supplies.
1 each -- Typewriter, portable
1 each -- Telephone, field
2 each -- Cases, dispatch (clerks, 1 ea)
1 each -- Kit, Medical, private

b. Equipment carried in 3/4 ton truck:

1 each -- Tent, CP, complete w/pins and poles
1 each -- Table, folding field
1 each -- Safe, field

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B. Battalion Motor and Supply Sections.

1. Battalion Motor Section

a. The Bn Motor section consisted of the following personnel:

Bn Motor Officer
Bn Motor Sergeant
4 Mechanics

b. Bn Motor section carried the following equipment and supplies combat loaded in the Bn Hq 3/4 ton truck:

2 each - - Compressors, air
1 each - - Charger, battery
1 each - - Set, tool, motor mechanic, 2nd echelon #2
4 each - - Sets, hand-mechanic
1 each - - Kit, tire (own selection)
25 lbs - - Wheel bearing grease, Marfax
5 gal - - Gear Oil, grade 90
50 yds - - Rope, manila, 1" size
1 each - - Cabinet of spare parts as authorized by T/E
1 each - - Welding set, acetylene, complete (without gas cylinders)
1 each - - Welders kit, hand
1 each - - Tool chest, body mechanics.

2. The Battalion Supply sections consisted of two groups: 1) Bn Supply and 2) Div Medical Supply.

a. Personnel as follows:

- 1) Bn Supply - - S-4 and Hq Det C.O.
General Supply Sergeant
Hq Det supply sergeant
2 enlisted men
- 2) Div Med Supply - - Med Supply Officer
Med Supply Sergeant
3 enlisted men (Med Bn)
6 enlisted men (attached Med supply team)

b. Equipment which was needed early was combat loaded in the Bn Hq 3/4 ton truck. This equipment as follows:

1 each - - Desk, field (special design). Contained necessary supply records, office supplies and Army Regulations pertinent to Supply procedure.
2 each - - Sledge hammers
3 each - - Ax, single bit
1 each - - Typewriter, portable
1 each - - Tarpaulin, small, 14' x 17'

C. Vehicle List for Battalion Headquarters.

The following vehicle was allowed to the Medical Battalion Headquarters for the King II Operation:

1 each - - truck, 3/4 ton